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WE NEVER FORGET

THE BLACK BOOK

Capitalism - the extraction of surplus value from the wage & price slavery of the working people - is no longer the prerogative of a small private-ownership class. It has been usurped by a new managerial class of bureaucrats & technicians. There lies the power - in what Bakunin predicted would be the most arrogant ruling class in the history of mankind.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat

"In reality it would be for the proletariat a barrack regime, where the standardised mass of men and women workers would wake, sleep, work and live to the beat of a drum; for the clever and learned a privilege of governing; and for the mercenary minded .. a vast field of lucrative jobbery."

- MIKAIL BAKUNIN 1872



Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1968



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The men in the Kremlin are realists. There are clear indications that they have come to the conclusion that they have squeezed out of the policy of détente all that they can. They may pay further lip service to it, but, as things stand now, will not actively pursue it; to do so would require that they make concessions and this they do not appear to be prepared to do.

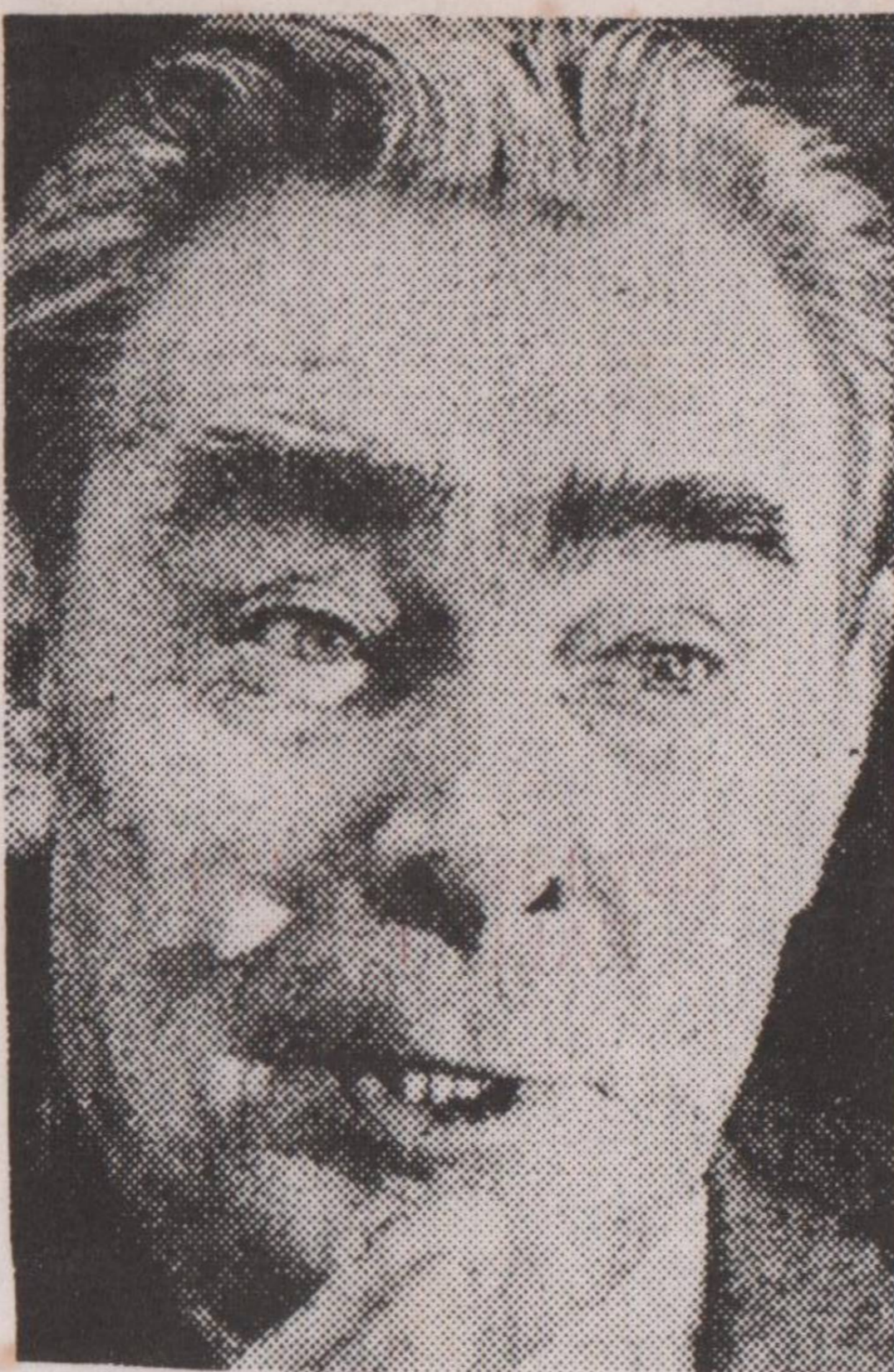
Thus, the conclusion of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), with the signing of the final act of Helsinki last Aug. 1, probably marked both the high point and the end of Moscow's détente policy.

It is significant that less than a week later, Konstantin Zarodov, a leading theoretician of Marxism-Leninism and editor-in-chief of the scholarly magazine *Problems of Peace and Socialism*, came out in *Pravda* with a major article in which he called for an intensification of the revolutionary struggle abroad. Reduced to its essentials, the thesis he developed was this: political compromises that might slow the Communist drive for power in a specific country are inadmissible. Common fronts with other parties of the left must be formed only if "the hegemony of the proletariat"—that is, of the Communist Party—is assured. Whether the latter does or does not have the backing of the majority of the people is irrelevant, for "it suppresses reaction's resistance by force."

It was a brutally frank article evoking memories of the periods of greatest Soviet aggressiveness. The timing of its publication was uncanny, not too early, lest it keep more sensitive Westerners from affixing signatures to the Helsinki agreements, not too late lest anybody in the top strata of the Soviet party think that the Soviet leadership seriously thought of living up to the undertakings given at Helsinki. Because articles for *Pravda* are carefully planned and go through a long screening process, Mr. Zarodov's article was obviously meant as an official policy statement.

Mr. Brezhnev made sure that the world knew it was just that. On Sept. 17, TASS announced that Mr. Brezhnev had met Mr. Zarodov and said that "he greatly appreciates the importance of (the author's) review."

Significantly, Moscow's apparent return to the old concept of world revolution has caused more of a stir among Communists than non-Communists. The two most important Communist parties in the West, the Italian and the French, and at least one which could become a force to reckon with in the future, the Spanish, have taken strong opposing stands. The Italian Party under Enrico Berlinguer is actively seeking the historic compromise of co-operation with the Christian Democrats. Early this month, at the 22nd Congress of the French Communist Party, its leader, Georges Marchais, propounded the concept of "so-



And as Soviet newspapers put it when Russian tanks rolled into Prague seven years ago, "if Western revolutionaries think they can have Socialism without the Communists eventually controlling it, they can think again."

#### ROME — Communist Party

leader Enrico Berlinguer said Italian membership in NATO was a guarantee that he, Mr. Berlinguer, would not come to the same end as Alexander Dubcek, the Czechoslovak leader whose liberalization attempts were crushed by Soviet tanks in 1968. Mr. Dubcek was ousted and eventually lost his membership in the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

"I feel that since Italy does not belong to the Warsaw Pact . . . there is the absolute certainty that we can proceed on the Italian way to socialism without any conditions,"

cialism under the French tricolor"—shades of Alexander Dubcek's "socialism with a human face" in Czechoslovakia before the Soviet invasion of 1968—castigated Soviet internal repression, and explicitly rejected the tenet of the "dictatorship of the proletariat." The Spanish party leader, Santiago Carrillo, from his Paris exile, and the Communist Party cells inside Spain are promoting a common democratic front without making any claim to its leadership.

These, for all we know, may only be disagreements about tactics. What matters is that a number of Communist parties in Western Europe and the Romanian and Yugoslav in Eastern Europe, are not prepared to follow the policies laid down by Moscow. The differences are so far-reaching and so much in the open that the Soviet leadership, though it certainly tried hard, was not able to get together the great conference of European Communist parties, which it wanted to hold before the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

# BREZHNEV

When Mr. Brezhnev went to Prague in February, 1968, to brief Eastern European leaders, shortly after the appointment of Alexander Dubcek as First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, he said, in the course of a long and minatory disquisition on Soviet policy: "If we want to win we cannot achieve our goals without strong military forces. Did we ever say that we would not use force if it was necessary to support progressive movements in, for example, France, Britain, or Sweden? . . . This is the sacred duty of our forces — to protect and support progressive movements."

Proletarian internationalism. That was the slogan that sent Soviet tanks rumbling into Hungary in 1956 and into Czechoslovakia in 1968. What it signified was Russia's determination to maintain an iron grip over the buffer countries on her western border and, so far as it could be enforced, on her position as suzerain of the Communist world.

Lenin used the phrase. But of late it has come to be interpreted as a softer way of expressing what has been called the Brezhnev doctrine which maintains that there are limits on the sovereignty of any Communist country and declares that Communist countries may intervene by force, if necessary, to preserve the Communist leadership of a sister country.

It was a theme touched upon at the Soviet party congress in Moscow last month and seems to be aimed partly at Yugoslavia, now that Tito is nearing the end of his tenure, and particularly at the heretical leadership of Communist parties in Italy, France and Spain.

#### NATO

With the 1970s, NATO strategic thinkers began giving serious attention to the political impact in Western Europe of Russian military might on the eastern front. And the concept of "Finlandization" was born: Military superiority on the Russian side might not lead to the actual invasion of Western Europe; it might reduce Western Europe to a status like that of Finland, nominally independent but held by Moscow on a very short leash. This, it was argued, would be the price to be paid if the West were lulled by détente into allowing the Soviet Union to gain clear strategic superiority.

"Swedenization," the development of a basically neutralist Europe, is equally possible.

The NATO alliance endured the Communist participation in two member states, Iceland and Portu-

# THE WORLD'S COMMUNIST PARTIES

45,200,000 MEMBERS IN 88 PARTIES

Status: Ruling(14), Opposition(35), Outlawed(39)

Orientation: Moscow(39), Peking(5), Split(30), Independent or neutral(14)

Attending Summit: Delegate(67), Observer(2)

Lesotho, Puerto Rico, San Marino, West Berlin and two others also attending

The chart at right, compiled in 1969, has been outdated by a number of dramatic changes:

The Workers Party of Vietnam has come to power in South Vietnam, absorbing its front, the People's Revolutionary Party (which dominated the NLF-PRG).

The Khmer Communist Party, dominating the National Front of Kampuchea, has taken Cambodia.

The People's Party of Laos, which controls the Lao Patriotic Front, has consolidated control of Laos.

Like the Castro forces, a number of guerrillas-come-to-power, have declared Marxist or Marxist-Leninist states NLF in S. Yemen, FRELIMO in Mozambique CLP in Congo, MPLA in Angola, MLSTP in Sao-Tome & Principe, PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau & Cape Verde, SSRP in Somalia.

Other ruling groups are in close co-operation with Moscow: Baath Socialist in Iraq, NLF in Algeria, Revolutionary Council in Libya, until 1976, the Baath Socialists in Syria

C.P.'s working with regimes in India, Guyana, Peru, Panama, Cyprus, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Eq. Guinea, Rep. Guinea, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Tanzania

Since 1970, C.P. a jr. partner along with Trotskyists in Sri Lanka govt. Since 1966 in Finland - temporarily in 1970-73 Chile and 1973-74 Iceland. Possibility always high in Italy and France.

Sept '74-Sept '75, Portuguese C.P. had head-lock on govt. along with pro-communist wing of military MFA.

Brief upsurges early 70's in Sudan, Bolivia, Egypt, mid-70's Bangla Desh, Timor

Present upsurge in Lebanon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, West Bank

Guerrilla forces control sections numerous lands: Eriteria, Thailand, etc

Illegal: Chile, Iran, Uruguay

Legal: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon, Peru, Portugal, Syria, Venezuela,

For voting strength, parliamentary representation, union control, see following pages.

1970 estimate: 49,800,000 members in 200 parties & party-status grps  
46,700,000 in ruling parties  
3,100,000 in 85 others

Pro-Moscow: 22,600,000 (13,500,000 in USSR)

Pro-Peking: 21,400,000 (21,000,000 in China)

Neutral: 5,800,000

Changes listed above dramatically revise these figures upward.

COUNTRY	STATUS	MEMBER-SHIP	ORIEN-TATION	ATTENDING SUMMIT
AFGHANISTAN	◆◆	400		
ALBANIA		66,327	★	
ALGERIA	×	900		
ARGENTINA	×	60,000		
AUSTRALIA	◆◆	4,750		
AUSTRIA	◆◆	27,500		
BELGIUM	◆◆	12,500		
BOLIVIA	×	6,000		
BRAZIL	×	15,750		
BULGARIA		613,393		
BURMA	×	3,000		
CAMBODIA	×	100		
CANADA	◆◆	2,500		
CEYLON	◆◆	2,300		
CHILE	◆◆	45,000		
CHINA		17,000,000	★	
COLOMBIA	◆◆	9,000		
COSTA RICA	×	600		
CUBA		60,000	▲	
CYPRUS	◆◆	13,000		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		1,700,000		
DENMARK	◆◆	6,000		
DOMINICAN REP	×	1,100		
ECUADOR	×	1,650		
EL SALVADOR	×	200		
FINLAND	◆◆	49,000		
FRANCE	◆◆	275,000		
GERMANY, EAST		1,769,912		
GERMANY, WEST	◆◆	7,000		
GREECE	×	27,000		
GUADELOUPE	◆◆	1,300		
GUATEMALA	×	750		
GUYANA	◆◆	100		
HAITI	×	400		
HONDURAS	×	300		
HUNGARY		600,000		
ICELAND	◆◆	1,000		
INDIA	◆◆	125,000		
INDONESIA	×	5,000		
IRAN		1,000		
IRAQ	×	2,000		
IRELAND	◆◆	125		
ISRAEL	◆◆	2,000		
ITALY	◆◆	1,500,000		

COUNTRY	STATUS	MEMBER-SHIP	ORIEN-TATION	ATTENDING SUMMIT
JAPAN	◆◆	250,000	▲	
JORDAN	×	700		
KOREA, NORTH		1,600,000	▲	
LAOS	◆◆	?	▲	
LEBANON	×	6,000		
LUXEMBOURG	◆◆	500		
MALAYSIA	×	2,000	★	
MARTINIQUE	◆◆	700		
MEXICO	◆◆	5,250		
MONGOLIA, OUTER		48,570		
MOROCCO	◆◆	600	▲	
NEPAL	×	8,000		
NETHERLANDS	◆◆	11,500	▲	
NEW ZEALAND	◆◆	400		
NICARAGUA	×	200		
NIGERIA	×	900		
NORWAY	◆◆	2,500	▲	
PAKISTAN	×	1,450		
PANAMA	×	250		
PARAGUAY	×	5,000		
PERU	×	5,000		
PHILIPPINES	×	2,000	▲	
POLAND		2,030,068		
PORTUGAL	×	2,000		
RÉUNION	◆◆	500	▲	
RUMANIA		1,800,000	▲	
SINGAPORE	×	200	★	
SOUTH AFRICA	×	250		
SPAIN	×	5,000		
SUDAN	×	7,500		
SWEDEN	◆◆	29,000	▲	
SWITZERLAND	◆◆	4,000		
SYRIA	×	3,000		
THAILAND	×	2,500	★	
TUNISIA	×	100		
TURKEY	×	1,250		
U.S.S.R.		13,500,000		
UNITED KINGDOM	◆◆	35,562		
U.S.	◆◆	13,000		
URUGUAY	◆◆	21,000		
VENEZUELA	×	5,000		
VIET NAM, NORTH		766,000	▲	
VIET NAM, SOUTH	×	?	▲	
YUGOSLAVIA		1,013,500	▲	

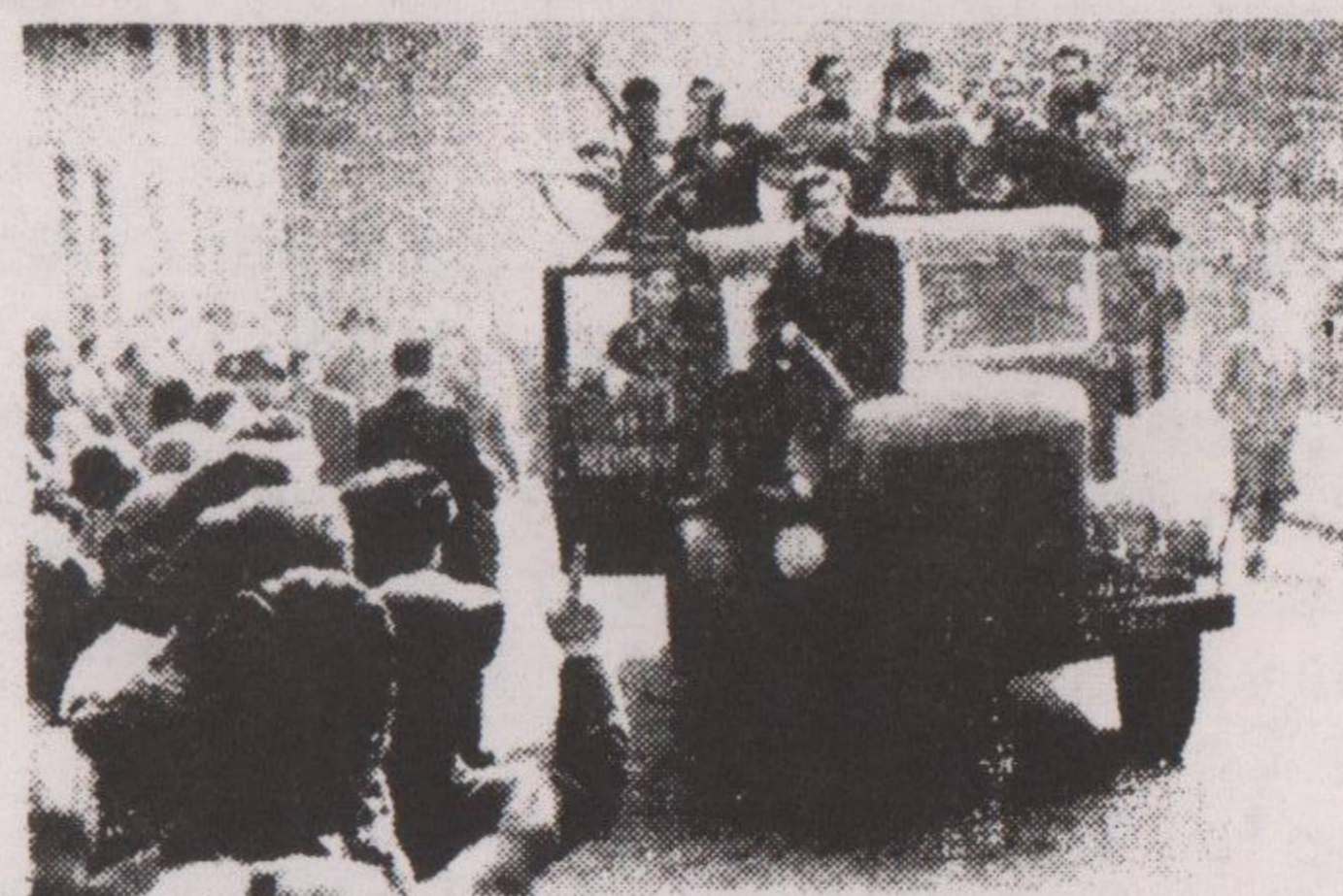
Largely compiled from U.S. Gov. sources.

TIME Chart by R. M. Chapin, Jr.



*Workers and sailors of Kronstadt*

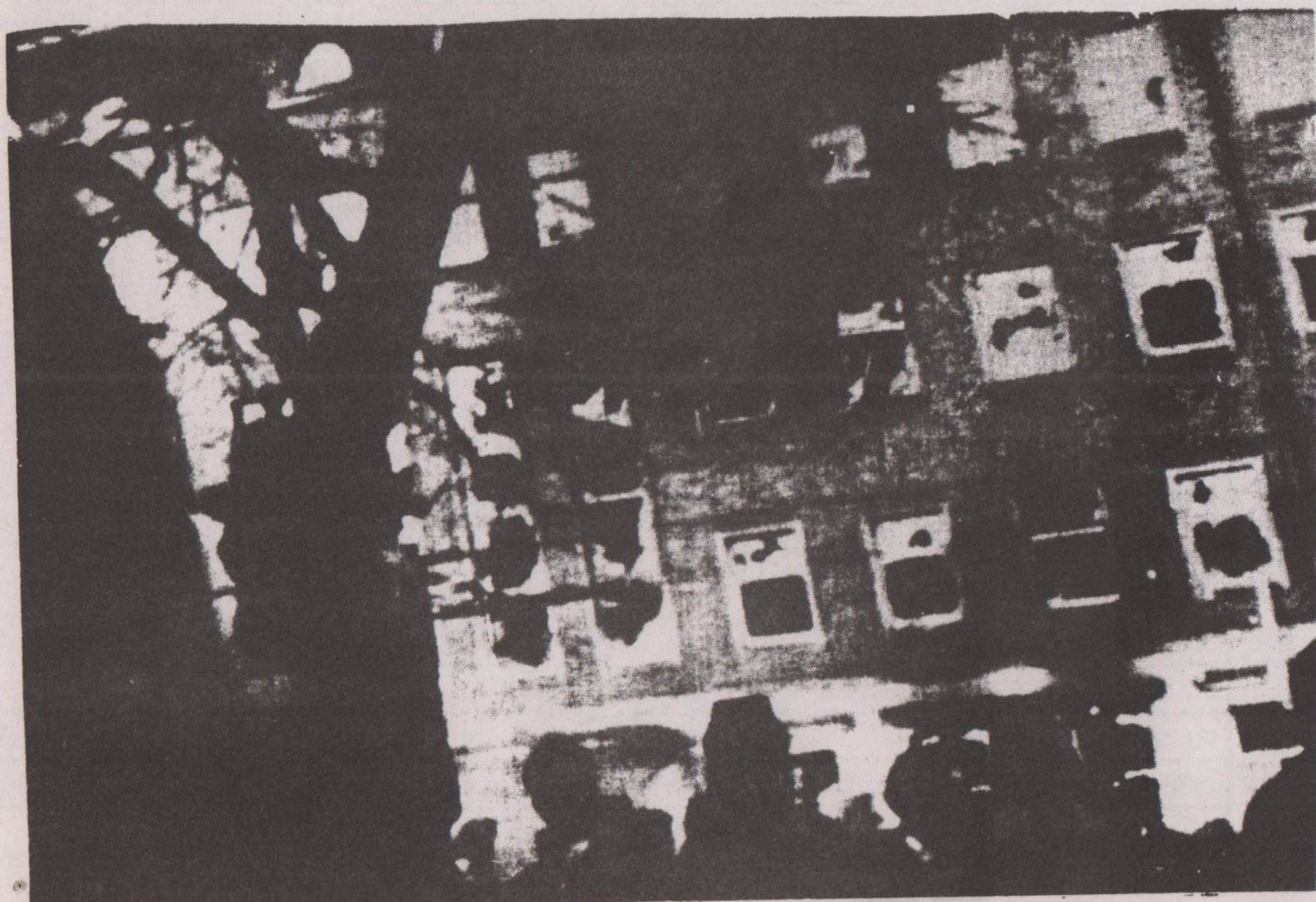
### HUNGARY REVOLT—'56



Prague 1968



*Gdansk, Poland, December 1970; workers looting state-owned store.*



### BERLIN REVOLT—'53



Singing the Internationale, workers sacked Communist Party HQ  
Poland 1970  
1956 - 1970 - 1976

# THE WORLD'S COMMUNIST PARTIES

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Lesotho, Puerto Rico, San Marino, West Berlin and two others also attending

The 1969 chart at right has been outdated by these changes:

The Workers Party of Vietnam (N) took power in S. Vietnam. Absorbing its front, the People's Revolutionary Party (headed the NLF-PRG), now the Communist Party.

The Khmer Communist Party seized Cambodia and discarding the National Front of Kampuchea, has effected a ruthless dictatorship.

The People's Party of Laos, controlling the Lao Patriotic Front, gradually took power. It is unique: a Communist hereditary monarchy.

Like the Castro 26 July Mvt., a number of guerrillas, military juntas & one-party regimes have declared Marxist & Marxist-Leninist states: NLF in S. Yemen, CLP in Congo, PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, FRELIMO in Mozambique, MPLA in Angola, MLSTP in Sao Tome-Principe PDP in Benin, PGD in Guinea, SSRP in Somalia, DERGUE in Ethiopia.

Somalia seized Ogaden from Ethiopia, while 3 Marxist & neo-Marxist guerrilla mvts control majority of Eritrea in NE Ethiopia. USSR & Cuba siding with Ethiopia, have been ousted from Somalia. EPRP (M-L) continues sabotage inside Ethiopia. In Angola, UNITA guerrillas have taken much of south from Cuban-backed MPLA.

Radical regimes close to Moscow: Baath in Iraq, FLN in Algeria, Revolution Party in Tanzania, Equatorial Guinea. Also: Syria, Libya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Uganda. Leftist: Mauritius, Cape Verde, Sechylles. Malagasy (Pek.) Cuban entry: Guyana (PNP with PPP), Jamaica (PNP), Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico (US). Soviets: Finland, Afganist Peru

C.P. jr. govt: Finland, Cyprus, Nepal govt Kerala, India. Major force Italy jr. France, Portugal, Spain, Greece. Election gains: Israel, West Bank, Portugal, Greece, Spain

1977 Albania broke with Peking

Legal: Greece, Lebanon, Venezuela, Portugal, Spain  
Illegal: Chile, Iran, Uruguay, Egypt

1970 estimate: 49,800,000 members in 200 parties & party-status mvts  
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ALGERIA	✖️	900	🏳️	🧑
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AUSTRIA	🚧	27,500	🌐	🧑
BELGIUM	🚧	12,500	🌐	🧑
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BURMA	✖️	3,000	🌐	
CAMBODIA	✖️	100	🌐	
CANADA	🚧	2,500	🏳️	🧑
CEYLON	🚧	2,300	🌐	🧑
CHILE	🚧	45,000	🏳️	🧑
CHINA	🗳️	17,000,000	★	
COLOMBIA	🚧	9,000	🌐	🧑
COSTA RICA	✖️	600	🏳️	🧑
CUBA	🗳️	60,000	▲	👁️
CYPRUS	🚧	13,000	🏳️	🧑
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	🗳️	1,700,000	🏳️	🧑
DENMARK	🚧	6,000	🏳️	🧑
DOMINICAN REP	✖️	1,100	🌐	🧑
ECUADOR	✖️	1,650	🌐	🧑
EL SALVADQR	✖️	200	🏳️	🧑
FINLAND	🚧	49,000	🏳️	🧑
FRANCE	🚧	275,000	🌐	🧑
GERMANY, EAST	🗳️	1,769,912	🏳️	🧑
GERMANY, WEST	🚧	7,000	🌐	🧑
GREECE	✖️	27,000	🏳️	🧑
GUADELOUPE	🚧	1,300	🏳️	🧑
GUATEMALA	✖️	750	🏳️	🧑
GUYANA	🚧	100	🌐	🧑
HAITI	✖️	400	🏳️	🧑
HONDURAS	✖️	300	🏳️	🧑
HUNGARY	🗳️	600,000	🏳️	🧑
ICELAND	🚧	1,000	🏳️	
INDIA	🚧	125,000	🌐	🧑
INDONESIA	✖️	5,000	🌐	
IRAN		1,000	🏳️	🧑
IRAQ	✖️	2,000	🌐	🧑
IRELAND	🚧	125	🏳️	🧑
ISRAEL	🚧	2,000	🏳️	🧑
ITALY	🚧	1,500,000	🌐	🧑

COUNTRY	STATUS	MEMBER-SHIP	ORIEN-TATION	ATTENDING SUMMIT
JAPAN	🚧	250,000	▲	
JORDAN	✖️	700	🏳️	🧑
KOREA, NORTH	🗳️	1,600,000	▲	
LAOS	🚧	?	▲	
LEBANON	✖️	6,000	🌐	🧑
LUXEMBOURG	🚧	500	🏳️	🧑
MALAYSIA	✖️	2,000	★	
MARTINIQUE	🚧	700	🏳️	🧑
MEXICO	🚧	5,250	🌐	🧑
MONGOLIA, OUTER	🗳️	48,570	🏳️	🧑
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NEPAL	✖️	8,000	🌐	
NETHERLANDS	🚧	11,500	▲	
NEW ZEALAND	🚧	400	🌐	
NICARAGUA	✖️	200	🏳️	🧑
NIGERIA	✖️	900	🌐	🧑
NORWAY	🚧	2,500	▲	🧑
PAKISTAN	✖️	1,450	🌐	🧑
PANAMA	✖️	250	🏳️	🧑
PARAGUAY	✖️	5,000	🌐	🧑
PERU	✖️	5,000	🌐	🧑
PHILIPPINES	✖️	2,000	▲	
POLAND	🗳️	2,030,068	🏳️	🧑
PORTUGAL	✖️	2,000	🌐	🧑
RÉUNION	🚧	500	▲	🧑
RUMANIA	🗳️	1,800,000	▲	🧑
SINGAPORE	✖️	200	★	
SOUTH AFRICA	✖️	250	🏳️	🧑
SPAIN	✖️	5,000	🌐	🧑
SUDAN	✖️	7,500	🏳️	🧑
SWEDEN	🚧	29,000	▲	👁️
SWITZERLAND	🚧	4,000	🌐	🧑
SYRIA	✖️	3,000	🌐	🧑
THAILAND	✖️	2,500	★	
TUNISIA	✖️	100	🏳️	🧑
TURKEY	✖️	1,250	🏳️	🧑
U.S.S.R.	🗳️	13,500,000	🏳️	🧑
UNITED KINGDOM	🚧	35,562	🏳️	🧑
U.S.	🚧	13,000	🏳️	🧑
URUGUAY	🚧	21,000	🏳️	🧑
VENEZUELA	✖️	5,000	🏳️	🧑
VIET NAM, NORTH	🗳️	766,000	▲	
VIET NAM, SOUTH	✖️	?	▲	
YUGOSLAVIA	🗳️	1,013,500	▲	

Largely compiled from U.S. Government sources.

TIME Chart by R. M. Chapin, Jr.

**SOVIETIZATION** - The imposition on foreign countries of communist party regimes through the direct or indirect intervention of the USSR. In the Hitler-Stalin Pact period of 1939-41, the method was direct conquest by the Red Army, rapidly followed by extermination or deportation to Siberia of all opposition, real or imagined, including the local communist parties. This occurred in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Karelian Finland, Bessarabia and Bukovina of Rumania, and eastern Poland. In the endphase and aftermath of World War II, satellite communist regimes were established in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania (and in North Korea and South Azerbaijan). Despite slight local variations, the pattern of Sovietization in all the Eastern European countries was remarkably similar.

After the arrival of the Red Army, accompanied by native communists who had been trained in the USSR (known as the 'Muscovites'), the first step everywhere was the establishment of broad coalition governments of various left-wing and centre parties, in which the communists rarely predominated. Invariably, however, the communists immediately took control of the Ministry of Interior, the Security Police, the Army General Staff and the publicity machine. During the second stage, the coalition parties with a mass following (generally peasant parties), were driven into opposition by active persecution and replaced by parties under covert communist control. This stage ended with the arrest and execution or flight of popular non-communist leaders. The third stage began with the liquidation of the social democratic parties through enforced fusion with the communists. As with the peasant parties, those who resisted were liquidated or driven into exile. During the fourth stage, which began at the time of Tito's conflict with Stalin, the communist parties themselves were purged of leading 'home communists' who, in contrast to the 'Muscovites', had spent the war in their own countries, fighting the Nazis & Fascists. Suspected of reluctance to act as simple Soviet agents, they were accused of 'nationalist' and 'Titoist' deviations and some of the most prominent among them, including the Hungarian, Laszlo Rajk, and the Bulgarian, Traicho Kostov, were executed after sensational Show Trials. Similar to the Show Trials of the 1930's, where oppositionist 'Old Bolsheviks' were accused of working for Nazi & Japanese intelligence, the 'National Communists' were branded as agents of the U.S. CIA.

Contrary to various left-liberal & Trotskyist claims, Stalin had not invented the Sovietization technique. The fundamentals had been effectively developed by the Bolsheviks during the period of civil war 1918-21 to consolidate control in Russia, Ukraine, Caucuses, Turkestan, Siberia & the Far East. The strategy of temporary coalition with other leftists, followed rapidly by their liquidation, had been used against the left-Socialist Revolutionaries, the anarchist south Ukraine, and Menshevik Georgia. (The left-SR's were government partners in 1917-18; the Makhno anarchist forces of the Ukraine were treaty allies and actually saved the Soviets in the dark year of 1919; and Menshevik Georgia was recognized as an independent state, then treacherously invaded.) In 1921 sailors & workers at the Kronstadt naval base (led by anarcho-syndicalists & left-SR's), revolted against the Bolsheviks, and were butchered by Trotsky's officer cadets. The Khirghiz Uprising 1920-21, Dungan Revolt in Sinkiang 1931, Altay Farmers Revolt 1930's, Uighur Revolts 1934-37 in Sinkiang, and Ukrainian resistance to forced-collectivization were dealt with by mass-extermination campaigns. Nationalist governments of minority populations in the Czarist Empire had all been granted independence by the Provisional & Bolshevik regimes, then granted to the invading Germans, Austro-Hungarians (and Turks) after Brst-Litovsk (Baltic, Bylorussia, Ukraine, Caucuses), and finally reconquered by the resurgent Bolsheviks. White Invasions, backed by the Allies, from the Caspian, Don, Crimea, Baltic, Arctic, & Siberia were defeated, and both Czarist & S.R. regimes in the Arctic & Siberia crushed. A fake Far Eastern Republic in Chita 1920-22, supposedly independent, was used to meet U.S. requirements for a forced-Japanese withdrawal from Siberia east of Lake Bikail, then quickly absorbed into the Soviet Union. A more long-lived fraud, the Tannu-Tuva People's Republic, existed on paper from 1921 to 1944, when it was incorporated /the USSR as an autonomous oblast. Also in the 20's, the Soviets suborned a slice of northern Afghanistan.

Direct intervention in Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania in 1917-20, Finland 1918, and South Azerbaijan (Iran) 1920-21 failed with the collapse of Russian-backed Soviets, as did Trotsky's Invasions of Poland in 1919 and 1920 (one-month Polish Soviet of Cheka-chief Dzerzynsky), and the 1921 March on Tehran by the S. Azerbaijan Soviet, both ending in rout. Meanwhile, the isolated Soviet of Bela Kun in Hungary was toppled by Rumanian forces in 1919, after Lenin's failure to bring assistance (the still-born invasion of Rumania from the Ukraine, when Trotsky's recruit, the former Czarist officer & Black Hundred, Grigoriev, revolted and led an anti-Semetic pogrom). The reactionary-backed Socialdemocrats in Germany crushed the independent Bavarian Soviet in Munich, and the KPD-Spartacist revolt in Berlin, as well as independent worker-sailor councils in NW Germany. (Factory occupations & general strikes floundered as well in Italy, USA, Canada, Norway, South Africa and elsewhere). A Communist-led uprising (including agrarians & anarchists) was smashed in Bulgaria in 1923; the same fate was meted to a Communist putsch in Estonia in 1924, a agrarian-communist revolt in northern Germany, and the Communist-instigated 1924 Uprising in Red Hamburg. Soviet support to the Kuomintang in China resulted in the mass-extermination by Moscow-trained Chiang Kai-shek of the Chinese Communist Party, which only small detachments under Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung escaped (to form Soviets in Hunan-Kiangsi, followed by Shensi-Yunnan after the Long

March retreat of 1934-35). Communist-participated revolts failed also in South Africa, El Salvador, Brazil, Indo-China, and elsewhere. Long-range intervention in Spain 1936-39 succeeded in subverting the government and crushing the social revolution, but lost the war to the Fascists.

The first satellite regime of any durability was the Mongolian People's Republic, formed in 1924 after three years Soviet occupation (result of the so-called 'Mongol Revolution' of 1921). The North Korean regime of Kim Il-Sung followed this model in 1945 (but became independent as a result of the Korean War see-saw). Kim, who stole the name of a famous nationalist guerrilla leader and who in 1931 murdered the military & social leaders of the Korean anarchist exile-communes in Manchuria, was twice defeated by the Japanese, and so retired into the USSR until Soviet tanks installed him in 1945. A series of pro-Soviet regimes had been installed through the 30's & 40's in Sinkiang (one under Mao Tse-tung's brother) and numerous tribal uprisings squelched by Soviet arms, although the province remained ostensibly under the Chinese Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek. During the Hitler-Stalin Pact, the Soviets seized E. Poland, the Baltic states, Karelian Finland and two provinces of Rumania. These were temporarily lost to the Nazi invasion 1941-44, and additionally Byelorussia, the Ukraine & Crimea, much of the Caucasus, and Russia itself to the gates of Moscow & Petrograd and to Stalingrad on the Volga. But just as a Russian tank army had smashed the Japanese in Manchuria in 1940, so the Soviets swept back, storming in the end to the very centre of Berlin and Vienna. Soviet occupation of the vast majority of Eastern Europe became a fait accompli even the USA could not challenge, but it was rolled-back slightly on several flanks. Agreeing to withdraw from northern Iran, ostensibly occupied in 1941 to counter pro-German agitation, the Soviets attempted to hold onto its repeat satellite in Iranian Azerbaijan & an allied Kurdish People's Republic, but U.S. pressure forced Stalin to evacuate in 1946. The Soviets were also pressured to withdraw from Finland (but retaining a strangle-hold on the government), from eastern Yugoslavia (as Tito's Red partisans had successfully established an independent Communist regime), from eastern Austria (as late as 1955), to evacuate Finnish Porkkala (1956), renounce communist guerrillas in Greece, and order communist forces in Italy & France to disarm and enter capitalist coalition governments. Communist-led Viet Minh forces in Indo-China were ordered to allow re-entry of French forces, who the former dislodged only after eight years of bloody guerrilla war.

In return the Soviet Union was granted the Japanese Kuriles & southern Sakhalin, a huge chunk of eastern Poland (incl. Galacia) and East Prussia, Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia) and continued suzerainty over the Baltic Republics, Bukovina & Bessarabia, Karelian Finland and Petsamo naval base, the Ukraine (where a nationalist guerrilla force was crushed by 1950), as well as military occupation of East Germany, East Berlin, the Soviet War Memorial in West Berlin, joint-operation of Spandau Prison in West Berlin, effective control via East Germany of the West Berlin transit system, military observation rights in West Germany, continued mining concessions in Norwegian Svalbard, and usage rights on the Manchurian Railroad.

Stalin turned Manchuria and Sinkiang back over to Nationalist China in 1946, but the areas were soon taken by Mao Tse-tung's peasant army which established the People's Republic of China in 1949. Kuantung, including Port Arthur, Darien and the Changchun R.R. were returned to China, after economic aid agreements advantageous to the USSR. South Korea was held briefly by Communist North Korea, but a counter-attack by the U.S. drove the Koreans Red into China, and only Communist Chinese intervention drove back the Americans and the Korean North-South standoff was restored. Russian facilities in Yugoslavia were lost when the Cominform expelled Titoist Yugoslavia in 1948, but were at first merely shifted over to Albania, where Communist leader Enver Hoxha managed to dislodge the Yugoslav forces which pushed him to power in 1944. Yet these Adriatic naval facilities were again lost by the Soviets when in 1960 Albania broke with Khrushchov and aligned with rebel Peking. Serious border clashes flared between Russian & Chinese forces, China claiming significant portions of Siberia. (Already having occupied Tibet, the Chinese Communists seized border areas of Assam province in India and threatened Burma & Laos). In retaliation for Chinese attacks on the Amur River, the USSR stirred rebellion among Uighurs, Kazachs & Mongols in Sinkiang & Inner Mongolia.

Worker revolution in Hungary (1956) and liberal-communist democratization in Czechoslovakia (1968) were crushed by Soviet armour. Worker revolts in East Germany (1953), Poland (1956, 1970, 1976) and Rumania (1977) have been quelled by force, as have revolts in Soviet Arctic slave camps and strike in Russia, the Ukraine, Lithuania (1977), Bulgaria, etc.

The Chinese Communists smashed major rebellions of its minority races - Inner Mongolia (50's & 60's), Tibetans (1959, '65-'66), Uighur & Kazach Moslems (1958) - and massive internal civil war 1966-76. The N. Vietnamese Communists butchered 10,000 rebel peasants during the Red River Revolt in 1956 (as they had earlier in 1945-46 murdered rival nationalists, Trotskyists, & syndicalists). Croation separatist agitation has been repeatedly smashed by Tito in Yugoslavia. Likewise, a pro-Moscow Yugoslav Communist Party.

Marxist-Leninist regimes in Laos, Angola, & Ethiopia face major revolts - with minor resistance in Mozambique, Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba, Bulgaria (anarcho-syndicalist), etc. Anarcho-syndicalist cells also still exist in China, especially Canton, Changsa & the merchant marine. Khampa guerrillas continue to raid Tibet from bases in Nepal. Resistance, Shans & Lolos s. China.

Similar Sovietization-like techniques have been used successfully in China (& Tibet), N & S Vietnam, Cuba, S. Yemen, French Congo, Cambodia, Laos, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Benin. Angola, Ethiopia, Somalia, Malagasy, etc. are still in flux - as are Guyana and Jamaica.

Communist power-sharing failed in Chile 1938-44, Italy, France & Finland 1944-48, Ghana 1964-66, Kerala 1957-59, 60's Egypt, Iceland 1973-74, Portugal 1974-75, Sri Lanka 1970-77.

And disastrously in Spain (1939), Greece (1944), Iran (1954), Guatemala (1954), Congo 1965), Dominican Republic (1965), Indonesia (1965), Sudan (1971), Bolivia (1971), Chile 1973.

Among important Communist defeats since WWII are Greece (1944, '49, '67), S. Azerbaijan 1946, South Korea (1951), S. Vietnam (1946, '54), Italy, France & Finland (1948), Malaya and Philippines (early 50's), Iran (1954), Guatemala (1954), Kerala (1959), Laos (1962), Congo (1961-64), British Guiana (1964), Brazil (1964), Dominican Republic (1965), Indonesia (1965), Bolivia (1967, '71), Ghana (1966), Jordan (1970), Cambodia (1970), Sudan (1971, '76), Oman '75, Chile (1973), Uruguay (1973), Iceland (1974), Egypt (1972, '76), Portugal (1975), Timor (1975), Bangla Desh (1976), Lebanon (1976), Argentina (1976), India (1977), Sri Lanka (1977), Southern Angola (1977), Somalia (1977), Ethiopia (1977), Zaire (1977)

Despite earlier reverses, Communists recouping in Kerala, Guyana, Italy, France, Finland. Greece, Portugal, Spain

Ultimate victory came in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia.

#### CURRENT INTERNATIONAL TRENDS:

Able to quell or massacre Communist Party dissidents in the past (Trotskyists, POUM in Spain) the Soviets since 1948 have had to face a divided world movement, Tito maintained independence although National Communists were liquidated thruout E. Europe. Castro-Guevarists were starved-out in South America, and the neo-Maoist JVP massacred in Ceylon (SRI Lanka) by a Bourgeois-Moscow-Trotskyite coalition regime. But Maoism itself was another matter, as China broke with Moscow in 1960. Albania jumped the Warsaw Pact and joined Peking, Rumania took an increasingly independent role, and rival Maoist parties challenged, wrecked or usurped dozens of pro-Moscow CP's. This altered suddenly in 1975, when the Peking regime opposed the MPLA in Angola, thus highlighting China's opportunistic support for NATO, Chilean & West German fascists, African & Asian reactionaries (Zaire, Pakistan, etc). Peking's costly successes in Mozambique, Tanzania, S. Yemen, etc. were also eroded by China's inability to match Soviet aid or the dramatic Soviet-Cuban military sweep in Angola. Unified Vietnam remained pro-Soviet, pulling with it the Pathet Lao victors in Laos. Cuba finally settled to the Soviet bloc's yoke. Peking remains hegemonic only in Camodia & the guerrilla periphery of SE Asia. With some influence in Tanzania, Malagasy, Zaire. In 1977 both Albania and Ethiopia broke with Peking.

The Soviet bloc was joined by regimes in Congo, South Yemen, Somalia, Angola, Mozambique, Benin, Sao Tome-Principe, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia..

And close relations with Iraq, Syria, Libya, Algeria, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Afganistan, with increasing Soviet and/or influence in Guyana, Jamaica, Peru, Panama. Economic crisis in Carribean may send others: Haiti, Dominican Republic, Barbados, Grenada, and St. Lucia along same road, much as political powder-kegs in Belize & Bermuda, Puerto Rico and Aruba-Curacao, power vacuumns in Surinam & French Guiana, etc.

Continuing guerrilla war could transform Rhodesia & SW Africa into new Angolas, spreading to Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland and finally South Africa... although White forces have gained much stability in Rhodesia & South Africa through massive repression & killing, and South Africa is furiously dumping its Bantustans like Transkei, Bophutswana, and rigging the elections in Namibia (SW Africa).

Likewise, U.S., French & Morrocan aid has managed to prop up Zaire against invasion from Angola, hold off Algerian-backed Polisario in the Western Sahara, Libya in Chad, Somalia in Djibouti. And reactionary Saudi Arabia has been able to allow Egypt and Sudan to oust the Soviets and back the more moderate Eritrean rebels, and finally to wean Somalia from the Soviet orbit. The latter is a massive Soviet defeat, losing them their naval base on the Indian Ocean, for which South Yemen is no substitute. Soviet involvement in Ethiopia could go either way, but for the moment it is a quagmire, with Ethiopia losing control of nearly all the Ogaden and Eritrea and rebellion throughout its remainder of its territory. While in 1975-76 the Soviets & allied Marxists seemed triumphant thru-out Africa & gaining in the Middle East, certain harbingers of defeat were in the air. British and Iranian forces had defeated S. Yemeni-backed rebels in the Dhofar province of Oman. Leftist victories in Lebanon were halted by Syrian & Israeli intervention. Morrocan intervention halted leftists in Western Sahara and Zaire. Coup attempts & assassinations plagued the Congo & Benin, while insane rulers hold Soviet-backed Libya, Uganda & Equatorial Guiana. Then in 1977 the UNITA guerrillas defeated the Cuban-backed MPLA government forces in much of southern Angola.

Tribal rebellions continued in Mozambique. Somalia invaded Ethiopia. Egyptian president Sadat began negotiating seperately with Israel... 1975 Stalinist disaster in Portugal... Timor.. Although Communists made election gains in Italy, France, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Cyprus, Israel & the Occupied territory, etc, they were fading in Iceland & Norway, and were nearly wiped out in Sri Lanka & India nationally (exception Kerala State), losing govt. partnership. At the same time powerful Communist Parties defy Moscow: Yugoslavia, China, Albania, Cambodia, Romania, North Korea. Euro-Communists in Italy, Spain, Iceland, Britain, France (temporarily, it seems), Holland, and joined by Japan, Australia, etc. From Tito to the flood..



COMMUNIST PARTIES

IN POWER: SOVIET ORBIT: USSR, E. GERMANY, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA, MONGOLIA

INDEPENDENT: CHINA, YUGOSLAVIA, N. KOREA  
CUBA (pro-Soviet), ROMANIA (Soviet Warsaw Pact), ALBANIA  
VIETNAM (pro-Soviet), LAOS (pro-Viet), CAMBODIA (pro-Peking)

MARXIST-LENINIST: CONGO (CLP), S. YEMEN (NLF), MOZAMBIQUE (FRELIMO), ANGOLA (MPLA),  
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE (MLSTP), BENIN (PDP), ETHIOPIA (DERG), GUINEA (PD)  
(See section "Independent Communists & Neo-Socialists")

C.P. JR. GOVT. PARTNER: FINLAND, CYPRUS, NEPAL  
C.P. REGIONAL GOVT.'S: ITALY, INDIA (KERALA)  
C.P. SUPPORT REGIME: SYRIA, IRAQ, PERU, PANAMA, AFGANISTAN, ITALY, SPAIN  
MASS STRENGTH: ITALY, FRANCE, JAPAN, FINLAND

MODERATE STRENGTH: (\* banned or underground): ARGENTINA\*, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA\*,  
CHILE\*, CYPRUS, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC\*, ECUADOR\*, W. GERMANY (legal & \*), GREECE,  
HONG KONG (Peking), ICELAND, INDONESIA\*, IRAQ, ISRAEL, LEBANON, LUXEMBURG, MALAYSIA\*,  
MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, OMAN (DHOFAR)\*, PALESTINE (W. BANK & GAZA), PERU, PHILLIPINES\*,  
PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN\*, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THAILAND\*, TIMOR\*,  
URUGUAY\*, VENEZUELA  
See section Independent Communists

UNIONS: WORLD FEDERATION TRADE UNIONS. Soviet bloc unions. France: CGT (2.3 million).  
ITALY: CGIL. INDIA AITUC. SRI LANKA: CTUF, FTUC. NIGERIA: NTUC. CHILE: CUT\*.  
URUGUAY: CNT, CTU\*. ECUADOR: CTE\*. BOLIVIA: MINERS. MEXICO: UGOM, SNET, CCI, R.R.  
NON-WFTU: SPAIN: CCOO. PORTUGAL: INTERSINDICAL-CGT. HONG KONG: HKFTU (PEKING).  
AUSTRALIA: DOCKERS. SWEDEN: STEVEDORES. CANADA: UE, UFAW, MMSWU. GREECE:  
INFLUENTIAL: BRITAIN: NUM, AE, TGWU. USA: ILWU, UE. AUSTRALIA: SEAMEN. ISRAEL: HISTRA-  
DRUT (32%)

COMMUNIST PARTIES

<b>ITALY</b>	population 54.6 million		% popular vote: 35
	Communist cadre: 1,507,000		228 (of 630) seats in Deputies 116 (of 315) seats in Senate
<b>FRANCE</b>	pop.: 50.3 million		% pop vote: 21.5
	Communist cadre: 350,000		34 National Assembly (487) SENATE: 21 (1977 SP-CP-RADICAL Bloc: 106 (295))
<b>FINLAND</b>	pop: 4.7 million		% pop vote: 16.4
	Communist cadre: 49,000		36 seats Parliament (200) (C.P. & Sec. Union FFDL 1966: 21.2%)
<b>Luxemburg</b>	.34 million	8%	<b>Sweden</b> 8 million 4.8%
	500 cadre	1 Chamb (50)	29,000 cadre 19 (350) Parl. 1976: 17
<b>Belgium</b>	9.6 million	3.3 %	<b>Netherlands</b> 12.9 million 3.6%
	12,000 cadre	5 Rep (212) 2 Senate (178)	10,000 cadre 5 2nd Cham (150) 1 1st Cham (75)
<b>Denmark</b>	1.04 million	1.04%	<b>Switzerland</b> 6.2 million 2.9%
	10,000 cadre	1 Parl. (179)	3,000 cadre 5 Nat. Coun (200) 0 Coun Sts (44)

**ITALY** 1948: 21% 1972: 27% 1976: 35%  
CHAMBER DEPUTIES - 228 seats SENATE - 116 seats  
1975 regional elections: 33.5% CP controls TUSCANY, UMBRIA, EMILIAROMAGNA.  
Cities of MILAN, VENICE, NAPLES, TURIN, FLORENCE  
CP with SP: 5 regions incl. LIGURIA (Gulf Genoa)  
Mayor of Rome CP (CP - 30 seats; CD 27). Deadlock w/ CD: MARCHE (ADRIATIC), PIEDMT.

**PORTUGAL** 40 seats (17%) **GREECE** 11 seats (8.92%)  
**SPAIN** 19 seats (9 1/2%) **ISRAEL** RAKAH: 5 seats (4.6%)

INDEPENDENT COMMUNISTS & NEO-SOCIALISTS: POWER:

- MARXIST - SOMALIA (SSRP), GUINEA-BISSAU (PAIGC), EQUATORIAL GUINEA, MALAGASY (Peking)  
MAURITIUS (MMM), WEST BENGAL, INDIA (CP-m)
- NEO-SOCIALIST - TANZANIA (RP), ALGERIA (FLN), IRAQ (BAATH), SYRIA (BAATH), CAPE VERDE  
(PAIGC), SEYCHELLES (PUP), GUYANA (PNC), JAMAICA (PNP), PERU, PANAMA, MALI,  
ZAMBIA (UNIP), LIBYA (RC), UGANDA, SIERRA LEONE (APC)

People's Republic Albania - Albanian Workers Party  
 People's Republic Bulgaria - Bulgarian Communist Party  
 People's Republic China - Chinese Communist Party  
 Republic Cuba - Communist Party of Cuba  
 Czechoslovak Socialist Republic - Czechoslovak C.P.  
 German Democratic Republic - Socialist Unity Party  
 Hungarian People's Republic - Hungarian Workers Party  
 Democratic Kampuchea - Khmer Communist Party  
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea -  
     Korean Workers Party  
 People's Democratic Republic of Laos -  
     People's Party Laos  
 Mongolian People's Republic - Mongolian People's  
     Revolutionary Party  
 Polish People's Republic - United Polish Workers  
     Party  
 Socialist Republic Romania - Romanian Communist Party  
 Union Soviet Socialist Republics - Communist Party  
     Soviet Union  
 Socialist Republic Vietnam - Communist Party Vietnam  
 Socialist Federal Republic Yugoslavia - League of  
     Communists in Yugoslavia

Communist "Multi-party" systems:

BULGARIA - "Fatherland Front"

1. Bulgarian Communist Party
  2. Bulgarian National Agrarian Union
- National Assembly: BCP - 280  
 Minor ministries - BNAU 99 Non-party - 37

- CHINA -
1. Chinese Communist Party
  2. Revolutionary Cmte. Kuomintang
  3. China Democratic League
  4. China Democratic National Construction A.
  5. China Association Promoting Democracy
  6. Chinese Peasant's & Workers' Democratic P.
  7. China Chih-kung Party
  8. Chiu San (V-J Day) Society
  9. Taiwan Democratic Self-Govt. League
  10. Non-Party

Various minor ministries given 2,3,4,8,10

EAST GERMANY - People's Chamber

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. Socialist Unity Party (CP-SD)          | 110        |
| 2. Christian Democratic Union             | 45         |
| 3. Democratic Peasant Party               | 45         |
| 4. Liberal Democratic Party               | 45         |
| 5. National Democratic Party *            | 45         |
| 6. Confederation Free German Trade Unions | 60         |
| 7. Free German Youth                      | 35         |
| 8. Democratic Women's League              | 30         |
| 9. German League of Culture               | 19         |
| ( * former Nazi Wehrmacht officers)       | <u>434</u> |

Minor ministries to CDU, LDP, DPP, NDP

POLAND - Front of National Unity

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. United Polish Workers Party (CP-SP)                          | 255 |
| 2. United Peasant Party   | 117 |
| 3. Democratic Party   | 39  |
| 4. Proregime Catholics<br>(PAX, Caritas, Christian Social Ass.) | 9   |
| Legal Opposition:   |     |
| 5. Independent Catholics (ZNAK)                                 | 5   |
| 6. Non-party  | 35  |

Minor ministries: UPP, DP

People's Republic of the Congo -  
     Congolese Labor Party (PCT)  
 People's Democratic Republic of South  
     Yemen - National Liberation Front  
 People's Republic Mozambique -  
     Front to Liberate Mozambique (FRELIMO)  
 People's Republic Angola - Popular  
     Movement to Liberate Angola (MPLA)  
 Democratic Republic Sao Tome & Principe  
     Movement to Liberate Sao Tome - Princ.  
 People's Republic of Benin -  
     People's Democratic Party  
 People's Republic Ethiopia - Derg  
 Republic Guinea - Parti Democratique  
 Republic Guinea-Bissau - Party for  
     Independence Guinea-Bissau & CV)  
 Somali Democratic Republic - Somali  
     Socialist Revolutionary Party  
 Republic Mauritius - Mauritian  
     Militant Movement  
 United Republic Tanzania - Revolution  
     Party (African National Union- Afro-  
     Shirazi Party)  
 Democratic & Popular Republic Algeria -  
     National Liberation Front (FLN)  
 Republic Iraq - Baath Socialist Party  
 Republic Cape Verde - Party Independence  
     Cape Verde (PIGCV)  
 Republic of the Seychelles - People's  
     Union Party  
 Republic Sierra Leone - All People's  
     Congress  
 Republic Guyana - People's National  
     Congress  
 Republic Jamaica - People's National Party  
 Republic Zambia - United National  
     Independence Party  
 Arab Republic of Libya - Revolutionary  
     Command Council  
 Syrian Arab Republic - Baath Party  
 Arab Republic Sudan - Revolutionary Coun.  
 DEMOCRATIC (ISLAMIC) REPUBLIC BANGLA DESH

LAOS - LAO PATRIOTIC FRONT

1. People's Party Laos (Communists)
2. Patriotic Neutralists

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC VIETNAM -

- NATIONAL FATHERLAND FRONT:
1. Communist Party (Workers Party & PRP)
  2. Socialist Party - few deputies N. Viet
  3. Democratic Party - " " & Min. State  
     Farms N. Vietnam

Provisional Revolutionary Government -  
 National Liberation Front (PRG-NLF) of  
 South Vietnam abolished, including the  
 non-CP Alliance Nationalist, Democratic &  
 Peace Forces.  
 People's Revolutionary Party of S. Viet  
 merged into Workers Party of Vietnam to  
 become Communist Party. Viet Cong merged  
 into N. Viet Regular Armed Forces.

The CIA's Smarter Brother

KGB (Committee for State Security). Soviet civilian intelligence. Formerly known as: Cheka, GPU, OGPU, NKVD, NKGB, MVD, KKGB, MGB, MOGP. HQ.: 2 Dzerzhinsky St., Lubyanka, Moscow.

Internal section: Secret police & prison staff. 300,000 Border troops. Security guard for Communist Party leaders.

Foreign section: 5,000 officers in Moscow, 30,000 agents world-wide. Responsible for espionage, counterintelligence, security of Soviet & satellite civilians abroad, covert actions ('dirty tricks').

Most important divisions:

PGU, or 1st Directorate: foreign intelligence & clandestine operations.

SMERSH, or VKR: Section for Terror & Diversion, the 9th Section Known as SMERSH (Death to Spies) 1941-46, responsible for intercepting enemy paratroops, Soviet deserters & enemy spies; guerrilla operations. Became VKR (Organization for Counterinfiltration/intelligence) in 1947. Tasks: assassination, kidnapping, etc. Orgins in Bolshevik CHEKA ( Extraordinary Commission for Suppression of Counter-Revolution): (1) the istrebiteli 1917-22 ("exterminators" - liquidation squads), and (2) osobyi units in Soviet Army est. 1921 - after Kronstadt - to spy on soldiers & officers. Popularly known as the Double-0 (00) sections.

Department-D: department of disinformation. Prepares false, misleading or incomplete information to confuse or discredit a target victim.

Other sections: 1. Research branch to process info. 2. Watchdog over military forces and its discredited rival, GRU (military intelligence)..3. Scientific & technological: audio, radio, special weapons, drugs, etc. KGB's Department V, the section responsible for sabotage and guerrilla

KGB's chief rivals: U.S.A.: CIA & FBI & CIC

CHINA: SOCIAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT (HQ.: 15 Bow String Alley, Peking)

- 1. Ministry Public Affairs - internal secret police & block wardens, informers, etc.
- 2. United Front Workers Dept. - Fellow traveler front, home & abroad.
- 3. International Liason Dept. - uses People's Association for Cultural Relations & New China News Agency: foreign intelligence, recruiting, covert actions.



BRITAIN - SIS (Secret Intelligence Service, MI6)

ISRAEL - MOSSAD (Mossad Habitachon - Defense Inst.) - terror/anti-terrorist strike force

SHIN BEIT (SHIN BETH) - intelligence

SB - Security Branch

FRANCE - DST, SDECE (-Contre-Espionage: for. int.)

IRAN - SAVAC BRAZIL - DOPS SPAIN - DGS

S. KOREA - KCIA SOUTH AFRICA - BOSS CHILE - DINA CANADA - RCMP Security Service

YUGOSLAVIA - UDB ITALY - SID (Secret Service)

W. GERMANY -

MAD (Militärischer Abschirmdienst - Military Screening Service - intell.)

BND (Bundesnachrichtendienst - Federal Intelligence Service)

BfV (Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz - Fed. Office Protect. Constitution)

CUBA - DGI, G-2 (hit squad)

The Cuban intelligence service, the DGI, could almost be described as the blacks-and-latins department of the Soviet KGB. It is directly supervised by a Soviet general resident in Havana.

East Germany - SSD CIO - Czech Intelligence Office

GRU is a considerably smaller organization than the KGB. And since the discovery in 1963 that GRU had itself been penetrated by the British and Americans through Colonel Penkovsky, the smaller organization virtually lost its independence, and may now be regarded as little more than a branch of the KGB.

Czechoslovakia: STB - State Security Service

BULGARIA - D.S.

KGB -- World Federation of Trade Unions - Prague 138 million members in 56 countries

Aside from union aparats in Communist Party nations, some key WFTU unions:

France - CGT Italy - CGIL India - AITUC Nigeria - NTUC

World Federation of Democratic Youth - Budapest 100 million in 180 organizations

International Union of Students - Prague 4 million in 87 organizations

World Federation of Teachers Unions - Prague 8 million in 25 countries

International Organization Journalists - Prague 140,000 in 100 countries

International Radio & T.V. Organization - Prague Groups in 19 countries

Women's International Democratic Fed. - E. Berlin 200 million in 90 countries

Fellow travelers: Christian Peace Council and International Peace Inst.

World Peace Council - Helsinki Over 100 peace committees nationally, including

International Association of Democratic Lawyers - Brussels 50 branches & sub-groups

World Federation Scientific Workers - London 300,000 in 51 countries

International Federation Resistance Fighters - Vienna 4 million, 470 organ'z, 20 countries

CIA --- KGB

<u>PENETRATION</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>HEADQUARTERS</u>
CIA -->	International Confederation Free Trade Unions	Brussels
KGB -->	World Federation of Trade Unions	Prague
Catholic -->	World Confederation of Labour	Brussels
CIA -->	International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)	Brussels
KGB -->	International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)	Prague
CIA -->	International Commission of Jurists	
CIA -->	International Federation of Women Lawyers	
KGB -->	International Association of Democratic Lawyers	Brussels
CIA -->	World Assembly of Youth	Brussels
CIA -->	International Student Conference	Leyden
Catholic -->	International Catholic Youth Federation	
KGB -->	World Federation of Democratic Youth	Budapest
KGB -->	International Union of Students	Prague
CIA -->	International Federation of Free Teacher's Unions	Brussels
KGB -->	World Federation of Teacher's Unions	Prague
KGB -->	Women's International Democratic Federation	E. Berlin
(influenced)	World Federation of Scientific Workers	London
"	World Peace Council	Helsinki
"	International Federation of Resistance Fighters	Vienna

CIA --> International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) - Brussels HQ, 50 million members, 117 affiliated unions, 90 countries (including AFL-CIO in USA, TUC in Britain)

**Key CIA penetration:**

1. International Federation Petroleum & Chemical Workers - HQ Denver, Colorado, USA (established by Oil Workers International, USA)
2. Postal, Telegraph, Telephone Workers International - Switzerland HQ (established by Communication Workers of America)
3. International Federation Plantation, Agricultural & Allied Workers - Switzerland HQ
4. International Transportation Workers Federation - London HQ
5. International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, Technical Employees - Switzerland HQ (CIA influence via Retail Clerks International Association, USA)
6. Public Service International (CIA via American Federation State, County, Municipal Employee

- Other:
7. Int Fed Building & Woodworkers - HQ Switz.
  8. Int Fed Free Teachers Unions - Belg.
  9. Int Fed Chemical & Gen'l Workers Unions - Switz.
  10. Int Graphical Fed. - Switz.
  11. Int Metal Workers Federation - Switz.
  12. Int Textile, Garment, Leather Workers Federation - Belg.
  13. Int Union Food & Allied Workers Assoc. - Switz.
  14. Miners International Federation - London
  15. Universal Alliance Diamond Workers - Belgium
  16. Int Sect. Entertainment Trade Unions - Belgium

CIA --> ICFTU sub-sections:

1. International Trade Secretariats
2. Inter-American Regional Labour Organization (ORIT) - ICFTU regional for Western Hemisphere especially for CIA control of Latin America - HQ in Mexico City  
Inter-American Labour College (ORIT) - Cuernancca, Mexico
3. American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) - established 1962 to train union leadership for Latin America under CIA auspices

Both AIFLD and ORIT the creation of Jay Lovestone (1927-28 leader U.S. Communist Party, expelled Trotskyists; ousted 1928 as Bukharinite; leader small communist opposition.) Late 30's joined AFL, became charge foreign affairs 1944, right-hand man for George Meany on anti-communist matters. Linked with Dulles & CIA, established the ORIT arm of ICFTU and the AIFLD to oust unions belonging to the World Federation of Trade Unions, pro-Moscow. Links as well into Asia and Africa, such as Free China Labor League (Taiwan) and Kenya Federation of Labor.

Penetration also into Catholic Labour Centre (CEDOC)

4. International Police Academy - Washington D.C. (former Inter-Amer. Police Academy in Panama)

LONDON (Reuter) — The Times says the Soviet Union had secret plans to manoeuvre the United States into a position of isolation from Europe and the developing world and then to intensify the arms race.

In a copyright article, Lord Chalfont, a former government minister, describes the contents of a secret Warsaw Pact document which he said was brought out of Czechoslovakia by the defector Maj.-Gen. Jean Sejna in 1968.

Lord Chalfont says the document divided the Soviet Union's foreign objectives into four phases.

In the first phase, from 1956 to 1959, the Soviet Union persuaded the West that it had abandoned military confrontation in favor of economic cooperation.

The second phase, from 1960 to 1972, involved trying to promote disunity and accelerate social dislocation in the West, by manipulating French and German nationalism and encouraging trade unions and student movements to exploit social unrest.

The third phase, from 1972 to 1985, involved the total demoralization of the West.

In this phase, the Soviet Union planned to seek the greatest possible technological and economic benefit from friendship treaties with the United States while disuading the West from retaining effective military defences.

In the final phase, in the late 1980s, the Americans would be isolated from Europe and the developing world and vulnerable to economic pressures.

The Warsaw Pact would then intensify the arms race, giving Communist forces a position of overwhelming superiority.

Lord Chalfont was Foreign Secretary in the Labor Government from 1964 to 1970. He resigned from the party last year, saying he believed it was coming under increasing left-wing influence.

In a speech Leonid Brezhnev allegedly made in 1973 to assembled satellite satraps (a report of the speech by British Intelligence was, according to a recent revelation in the *Boston Globe*, suppressed by Henry Kissinger), with the Kremlin boss is reported to have said: "We are achieving with detente what our predecessors have been unable to achieve using the mailed fist . . . in years of confrontation policy with NATO . . . Trust us comrades, for by 1985, as a consequence of what we are accomplishing with detente, we will have achieved most of our objectives in Western Europe. And a decisive shift in the correlation of forces will be such that we'll be able to extend our will wherever we need to."



When Mr. Brezhnev went to Prague in February, 1968, to brief Eastern European leaders, shortly after the appointment of Alexander Dubcek as First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, he said, in the course of a long and minatory disquisition on Soviet policy: "If we want to win we cannot achieve our goals without strong military forces. Did we ever say that we would not use force if it was necessary to support progressive movements in, for example, France, Britain, or Sweden? . . . This is the sacred duty of our forces — to protect and support progressive movements."

And as Soviet newspapers put it when Russian tanks rolled into Prague seven years ago, "if Western revolutionaries think they can have Socialism without the Communists eventually controlling it, they can think again."

#### NATO

With the 1970s, NATO strategic thinkers began giving serious attention to the political impact in Western Europe of Russian military might on the eastern front. And the concept of "Finlandization" was born: Military superiority on the Russian side might not lead to the actual invasion of Western Europe; it might reduce Western Europe to a status like that of Finland, nominally independent but held by Moscow on a very short leash. This, it was argued, would be the price to be paid if the West were lulled by detente into allowing the Soviet Union to gain clear strategic superiority.

"Swedenization," the development of a basically neutralist Europe, is equally possible. The NATO alliance endured the Communist participation in two member states, Iceland and Portu-

#### Russia reasserts claim to leadership

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union reasserted its claim as the centre of the world revolutionary movement last night and indicated Communists everywhere should follow its basic doctrines or face failure. A resolution of the Communist Party Central Committee proclaimed that the Soviet system provided for its people "an unprecedented freedom and democracy impossible in any capitalist country." The document appeared aimed at explicitly rejecting new policies and programs being advanced by many Communist parties in the West and in Japan.

Proletarian internationalism. That was the slogan that sent Soviet tanks rumbling into Hungary in 1956 and into Czechoslovakia in 1968. What it signified was Russia's determination to maintain an iron grip over the buffer countries on her western border and, so far as it could be enforced, on her position as suzerain of the Communist world.

Lenin used the phrase. But of late it has come to be interpreted as a softer way of expressing what has been called the Brezhnev doctrine which maintains that there are limits on the sovereignty of any Communist country and declares that Communist countries may intervene by force, if necessary, to preserve the Communist leadership of a sister country.

It was a theme touched upon at the Soviet party congress in Moscow last month and seems to be aimed partly at Yugoslavia, now that Tito is nearing the end of his tenure, and particularly at the heretical leadership of Communist parties in Italy, France and Spain.

## Zarodov

Konstantin Zarodov, a leading theoretician of Marxism-Leninism and editor-in-chief of the scholarly magazine *Problems of Peace and Socialism*, came out in *Pravda* with a major article in which he called for an intensification of the revolutionary struggle abroad. Reduced to its essentials, the thesis he developed was this: political compromises that might slow the Communist drive for power in a specific country are inadmissible. Common fronts with other parties of the left must be formed only if "the hegemony of the proletariat"—that is, of the Communist Party—is assured. Whether the latter does or does not have the backing of the majority of the people is irrelevant, for "it suppresses reaction's resistance by force."

VIENNA (Reuter) — Top ideologists from nine Soviet bloc countries yesterday ended a three-day conference in Sofia with calls for a new campaign in defence of Kremlin-style "real socialism."

Among the 89 reports read during the session was one by Soviet theoretician Konstantin Zarodov, editor of the Prague-based international Communist monthly *Problems of Peace and Socialism*.

He was quoted as saying opponents of socialism no longer attacked their target frontally but used what he called "intellectual communism" to criticize socialism in a piecemeal way.

Mr. Zarodov attacked Western ideas of multi-party democracy and said genuine Socialist transformations of society were impossible unless the Communists played a leading role.



ROME — Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer

said Italian membership in NATO was a guarantee that he, Mr. Berlinguer, would not come to the same end as Alexander Dubcek, the Czechoslovak leader whose liberalization attempts were crushed by Soviet tanks in 1968. Mr. Dubcek was ousted and eventually lost his membership in the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

"I feel that since Italy does not belong to the Warsaw Pact . . . there is the absolute certainty that we can proceed on the Italian way to socialism without any conditions,"

VIENNA (Reuter) — Albanian leader Enver Hoxha, underlining his country's isolationism, has presented a new constitution barring foreign troops from its soil and prohibiting joint venture deals with capitalist or Soviet bloc states.

Punctuating his speech with sharp attacks on the Soviet Union, Mr. Hoxha said the constitution barred Albanians from asking for foreign intervention. He said this was to deprive potential aggressors of an excuse to invade.

Mr. Hoxha added that the Soviet Union justified its intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 by saying the Czechoslovaks had asked Moscow to intervene.

Romania is the only pact member that refused to join the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Bucharest also refused to send its troops outside its borders for pact exercises and forbids the stationing of foreign troops on its territory. Russian troops must obtain special permission to cross Romania for exercises in Bulgaria.

Mr. Brezhnev said after his meeting with Mr. Ceausescu that he supported the principle of non-interference in home affairs. But he added the Soviet Union would still protect "proletarian internationalism," the phrase used to justify the Czechoslovakian invasion.

In Bulgaria, the leaders of nine Communist parties were said to be anxious to deal with the issue of dissident protests in Communist states, notably by the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights group.

BELGRADE (Reuter) — President Tito yesterday called for the strengthening of Yugoslavia's defence force to ward off any "pressure and aggressive threats."

It was Marshal Tito's second major speech since Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev visited Belgrade for talks last month.

Mr. Brezhnev assured President Tito that the Kremlin had no aggressive intentions toward non-aligned Yugoslavia.

But observers believed Marshal Tito was referring principally to the Soviet Union and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military alliance.

Officials from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union took part in the meeting.

BELGRADE (AP) — President Tito yesterday won a renewed promise of Soviet respect for the independence of Yugoslavia and its Communist Party. He described as "very successful" his three days of talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

But a Yugoslav spokesman also said some major differences remain.

The 2,500-word communique said President Tito and Mr. Brezhnev want to see Soviet-Yugoslav relations develop along the lines of "strict respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality and non-interference in domestic affairs."

It said relations between the Yugoslav and Soviet bloc parties would be based on "internationalist comradely voluntary co-operation."

The formula for Yugoslav-Soviet bloc relations was softer than the "proletarian internationalism" phrase which the Kremlin prefers and which has been used to justify moves including the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

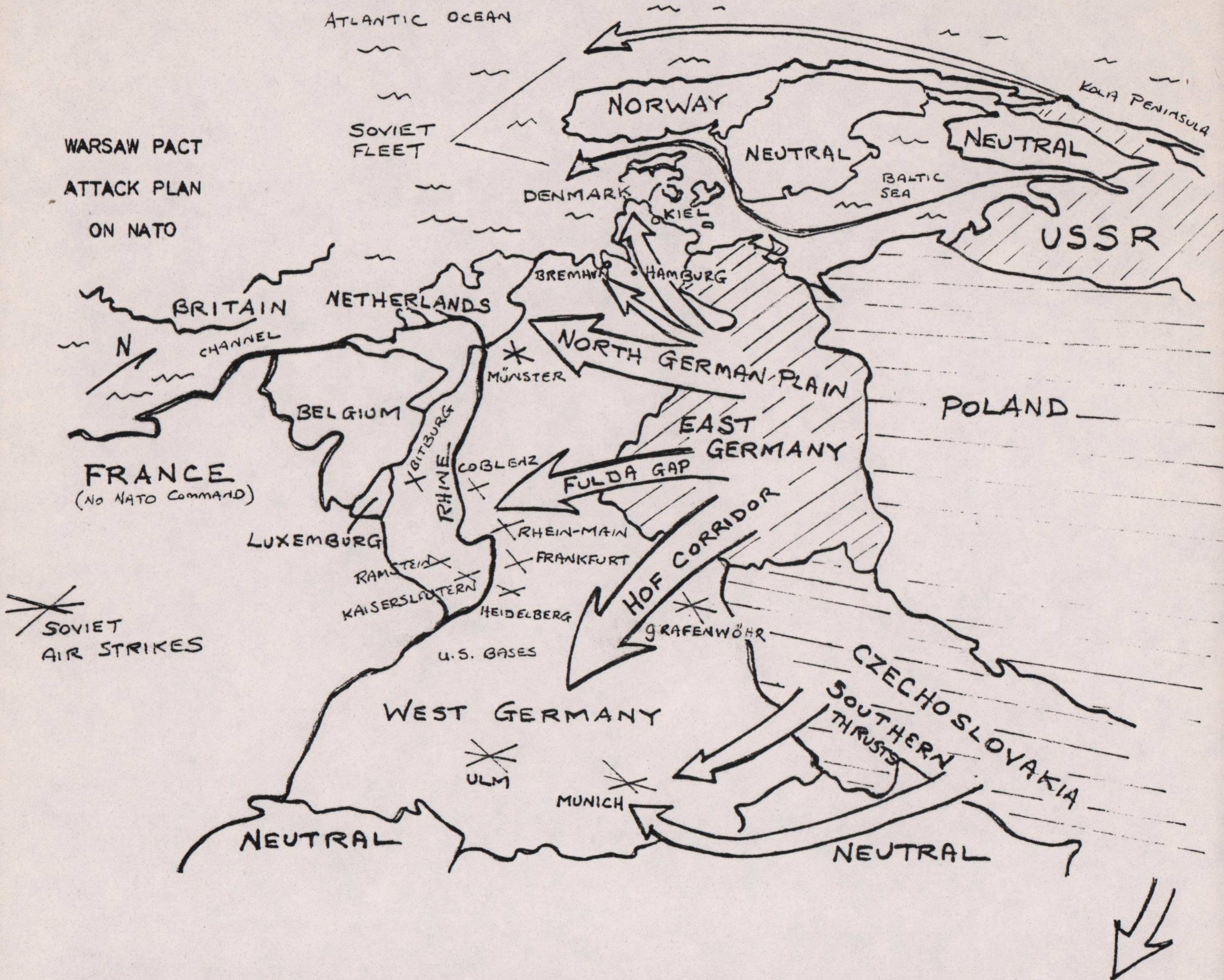
The Russian leader made a jovial sortie into the realm of children's storybooks, denying what he described as Western "fairy tales" about a helpless Yugoslav Red Riding Hood and a bloodthirsty Russian wolf.

## Peking alleges Soviet Union trying to outflank Europe

PEKING (Reuter) — The People's Daily yesterday carried a warning to Western Europe of what it described as the Soviet Union's aim of outflanking Europe from the south and north.

The article in the Chinese

Communist Party newspaper said the Soviet Union is drastically expanding its military strength in the Mediterranean in an attempt to insert a dagger in the soft lower belly of Europe.



GERMANY - Any revolutionary organization bent on direct military action must - in the clearest terms - come to grips with the key issue: How are the U.S.-BRD forces to be confronted without at the same time exposing ones flank to the Warsaw Pact forces? In other words, how are we to contend with being caught between two hostile imperialist powers ..? This is precisely the dilemma which confronted the Makhnovists in the Ukraine, the CNT in Spain, the Korean, Chinese and Bulgarian anarchists - and so many others. And it is very clear that whenever the revolutionary forces compromised or integrated with the Communist Party forces, they - instead of the supposed united strength - brought only weakness and mass-executions down upon themselves. \* The ERP in Argentina, these Trotskyists and Guevarists, may be able for a time to play with Castro's DGI agents, and behind them, the KGB masters. But for how long? \* Surely comrades are not so naive as to believe one can, in West Germany, work as equals with East German intelligence (SSD)? All too quickly you will fall under their iron discipline - or face liquidation. And if there are some comrades in RAF or 2nd June who willingly merge into the Warsaw Pact line - it must be said: these are no longer our comrades. We only give parting warning: when Moscow tires of this current policy of "Proletarian Internationalism" and returns to "peaceful coexistence", you will be discarded as the casual refuse of History. - G.J.

(On the murder of Ulrike Meinhof, her lawyer announced that she had recently joined the East German Communist Party (SED), for which her West German gaolers killed her. Shortly after, a 2nd June commando unit, Heinz Neumann Brigade, bombed a U.S. military building.. Neumann was a notorious 30's Stalinist. 2nd June, Brigade U. Meinhof, portrays W. Germany as 3rd World, occupied by USA ... To solely target U.S., with no word to USSR, is to play into the hands of the Soviet KGB and the Stoph-Hoenecker clique in East Germany.)



At the 25th CPSU Congress in Moscow (L to R): Gustav Husak, Czechoslovakia; Alvaro Cunhal, Portugal; Fidel Castro, Cuba; Willi Stoph and Erich Honecher, German Democratic Republic and Le Duan, Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

## Italian problem eased

# Soviet party pledges to support revolutions

MOSCOW (AP) — Flushed by the victory of Soviet-backed forces in Angola, the Soviet Communist Party congress yesterday gave unanimous praise to leftist revolutionaries abroad and vowed continued support for their efforts.

There was also an attempt to tone down the chief problem confronting the congress—ideological differences with Communist parties in the West. Party leader Leonid Brezhnev met his outspoken Italian counterpart, Enrico Berlinguer, and they issued a communique affirming "respect for each other's independence."

The 5,000 Soviet delegates and 100 foreign Communist delegations gave a standing ovation to a resolution in favor of legal and underground Communists—"the consistent advocates of peace and security"—and to a proposal to build a statue in their honor in Moscow.

Delegates also unanimously approved Mr. Brezhnev's report of last Tuesday on the progress and future course of the Soviet leadership, which pledged support for both de-

tente and Marxist movements throughout the world.

The Soviet Union believes that supporting so-called national liberation movements in Third World countries is not contrary to its policy of detente with the United States and other Western countries. Speaker after speaker at the 25th congress has lavishly praised national liberation movements since Mr. Brezhnev set the line with a condemnation of "fascist-style programs" against liberation fighters.

"The congress expresses its full support for the martyrs and heroes of the revolutionary liberation movement and sends them its fraternal greetings," said the resolution. It gave no specifics on what kind of help would be given.

In great part, the resolution dealt with "persecution and discrimination against Communists" and expressed support in particular for jailed Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan and Communists in Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Brazil, Argentina and Haiti.

# Brezhnev Doctrine affirmed by Moscow

© New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The late chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact forces, Gen. Sergei Shtemenko, said in an article published yesterday that the main military purpose of the alliance was to suppress counter-revolution in Communist countries.

Although the statement did not represent any change in previously stated Soviet policy, it was believed to be the most explicit affirmation of the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine since the European Security Conference last year. Under the doctrine, Moscow reserves the right to intervene with force to maintain Communist governments in Eastern Europe.

Gen. Shtemenko, who died two weeks ago at 68, wrote the article just before his death, for the anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty, 21 years ago

functions of the alliance:

"On the basis of fraternal mutual assistance, measures are taken on strengthening the national and allied armed forces, collective measures are taken for the suppression of counter-revolutionary and aggressive actions against Socialist countries.

"Thus, for example," he wrote, "in 1968, the states of the Socialist community provided fraternal assistance to the Czechoslovakian people in defence of the Socialist achievements against encroachments by internal counter-revolution and international reaction."

The statement, especially in the context of the military functions of the Warsaw Pact, represented what one U.S. diplomat termed "another pointed reminder" of Moscow's readiness to use military force to put down insurrection within the Communist camp.



**MARXIST:**

- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC CONGO
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC MOZAMBIQUE
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ANGOLA
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC BENIN
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ETHIOPIA
- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

REPUBLIC GUINEA

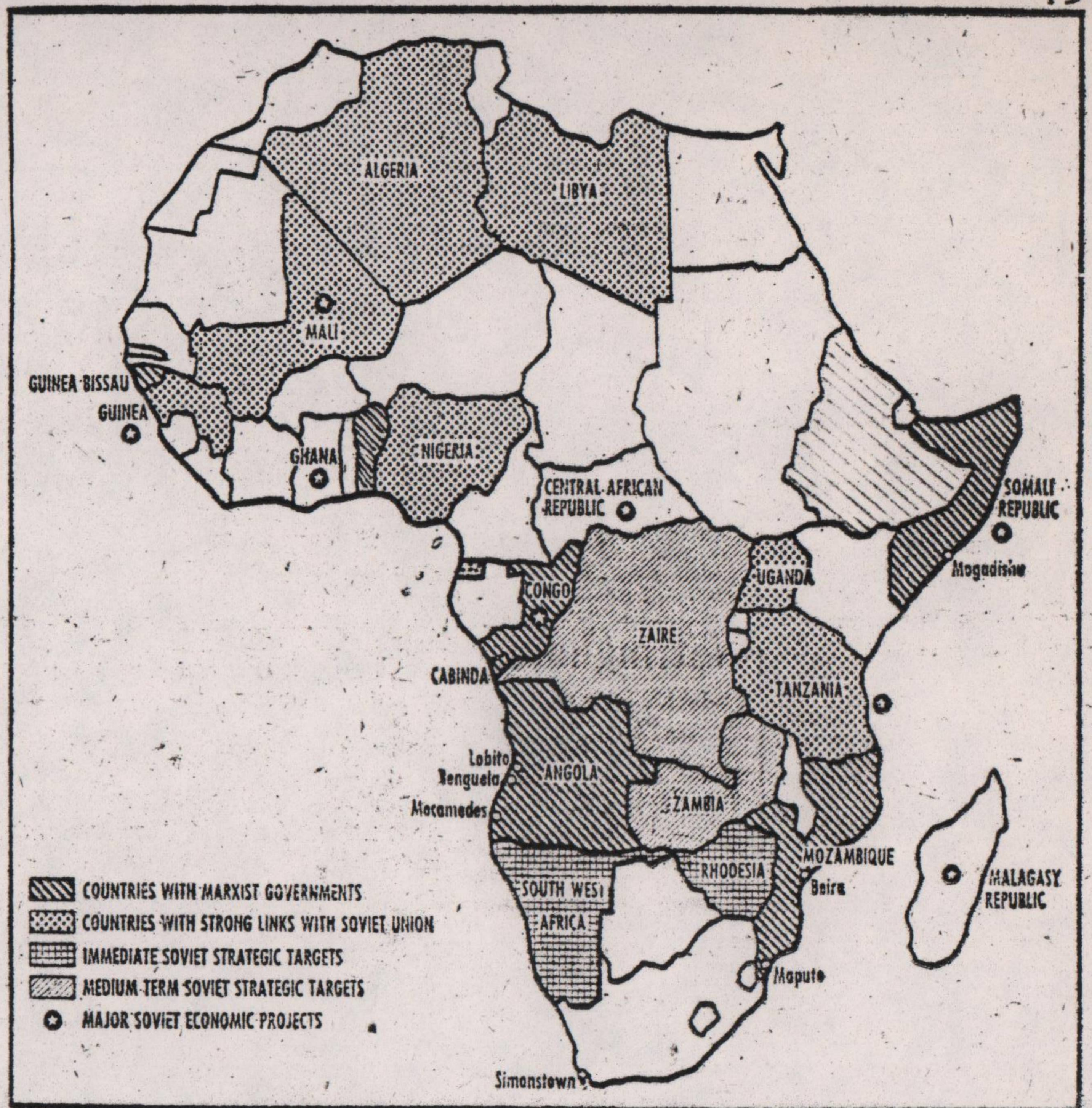
**NEO-MARXIST:**

- SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
- REPUBLIC GUINEA-BISSAU
- REPUBLIC EQUATORIAL GUINEA
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC
- REPUBLIC MAURITIUS

**NEO-SOCIALIST:**

- UNITED REPUBLIC TANZANIA
- REPUBLIC ALGERIA
- REPUBLIC MALI
- REPUBLIC CAPE VERDE IS.
- REPUBLIC SEYCHELLES

**OTHER:** REPUBLIC SIERRA LEONE,  
 FEDERAL REPUBLIC NIGERIA,  
 ARAB REPUBLIC LIBYA  
 REPUBLIC UGANDA



**SOVIET MILITARY ADVISERS**

Algeria	600	
Libya	300	
Egypt	200	ousted
Sudan	80	ousted
Somalia	1,500	ousted
Uganda	300	
Mozambique	100	
Angola	1,000	
Nigeria	50	
Guinea	110	
Mali	33	
Ethiopia	Increasing	

A breakdown of Cuban troops reported to be in Africa indicates

1,000 in the People's Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), the major staging area and rear echelon base for the Cubans fighting in Angola.

Tanzania: 500 Cubans, all but 15 of whom are uniformed regulars or technicians; Equatorial Guinea: 500 assigned to training missions, internal security units and the presidential guard; Republic of Guinea: 300, of whom at least 60 have been identified positively as military;

In Sierra Leone, Cubans are training an internal security unit, and Cuban technicians have also been sent to the strategically placed former Portuguese possessions in West Africa: Guine-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tome e Principe.



**WAR BUILD-UP IN AFRICA**

**ANGOLA** - 15,000 Cubans, 1,000 Nigerians, 1,000 Russians, Algerians, E. Germans, Czechoslovaks, Sierra Leones, Katangans, SWAPO

**MOZAMBIQUE** - 1,000 Russians, 1,000 Cubans, 1,400 Tanzanians, East Germans, ZANU & ZAPU forces

**SOMALIA** - 1,500 Russians, 600-900 Cubans: now declining. Arab advisers  
**ETHIOPIA** - Russians, Cubans, E. Germans, S. Yemini. US & China oust Ogaden occupied by Somalis. Arab advisers with Eritreans.

**ZAIRE:** 1500 Morrocans, U.S.; N. Koreans, Chinese. Invaded: 2,000 Cuban-backed Katangans from Angola.

**UGANDA:** 300 Russians. Cubans, Palestinians **CONGO:** 1,000 Cubans

**GUINEA:** 110 Russians, 310 Cubans

**TANZANIA:** 500 Cubans. Russians, Chinese

**EQUATORIAL GUINEA:** 500 Cubans

**MAURITIUS:** French; Algerian-backed POLISARIO **MORROCO:** U.S.

**CHAD:** French **SENEGAL:** French **DJIBOUTI:** 4,000 French, fleet

There are more than 1,000 Cuban advisers and "technicians" in Mozambique, nominally assigned to the Senna sugar plantations or to the port of Beira. Many are believed to be military instructors for the ZIPA guerrillas from Rhodesia and the Frelimo forces.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has put 1,400 of his troops into northern Mozambique to help the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) suppress the major revolt of the Makonde tribes led by Lazare Kavandame. Mozambique's army is largely recruited from the war-like Makonde.

# Cubans in Ethiopia

From The Associated Press and Reuter News Agency

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department said yesterday there is reason to believe Cuban forces “are taking a direct role” in the fighting in Ethiopia.

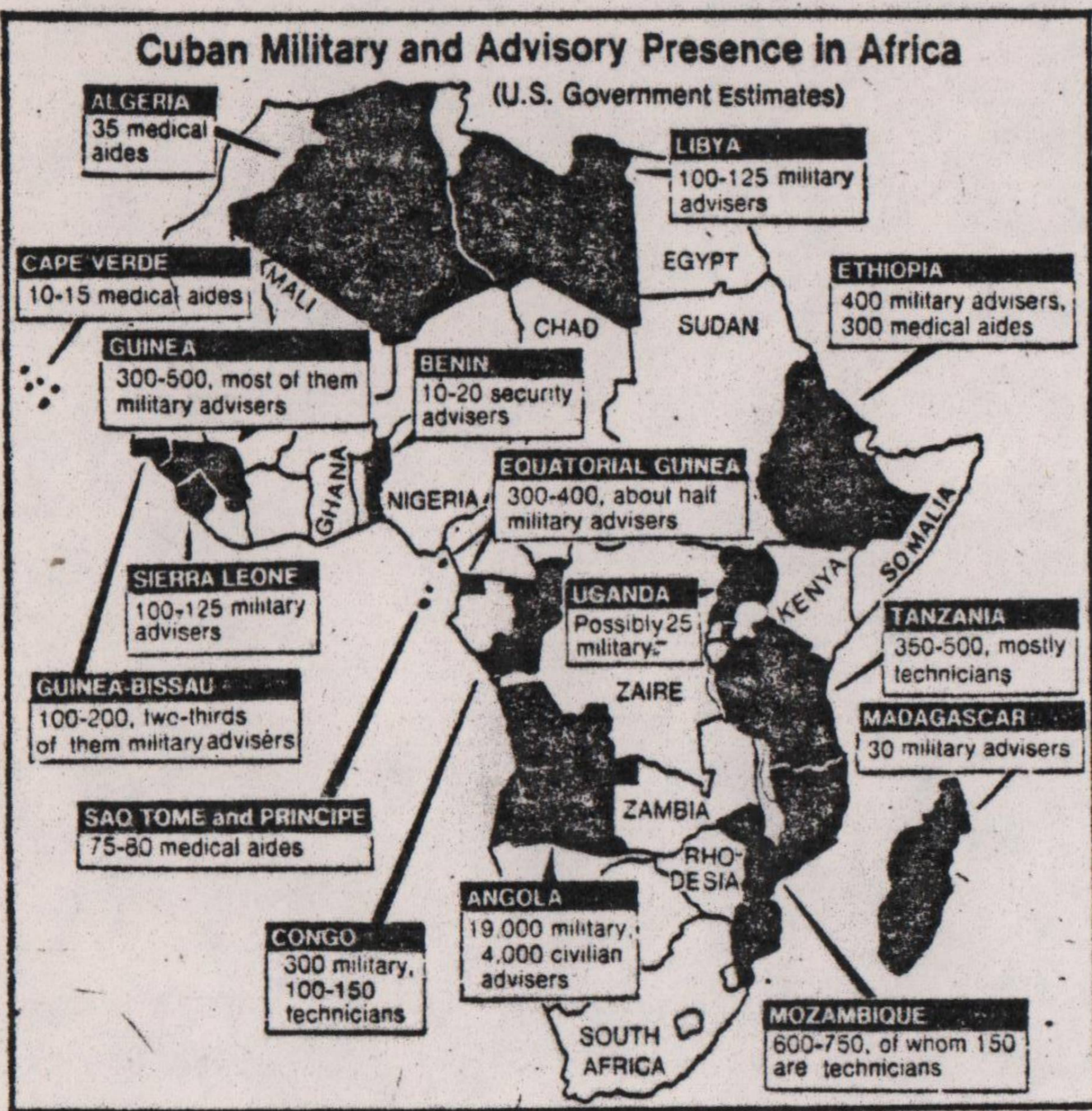
Disclosing results of an intelligence study, officials here said there now are about 27,000 Cubans in 16 African countries, a buildup “we obviously don’t take lightly.”

Of these, 23,000 are said to be in Angola with another 400 military and 300 medical personnel in Ethiopia.

Both countries are headed by Marxist governments trying to snuff out internal insurgent movements. Additionally, Ethiopia is fighting a rear-guard action against incursion from Somalia in its Ogaden region.

Last spring, when an estimated 15,000 Cubans were in Angola, the Government of Premier Fidel Castro promised to reduce its military strength in the former Portuguese colony. Instead, the U.S. study showed, there was the buildup of 23,000 men, of which all but 4,000 are military.

The National Security Council estimated that Cuba had sent between 4,000 and 6,000 new troops to Angola since last July. An estimated 15,000 Cuban troops were sent to Angola to help that country’s Popular Front win control of the Government in a three-sided civil war after independence from Portugal two years ago.



The New York Times/Nov. 17, 1977

## Military, economic crisis

# Cubans said helping troubled Angola rulers

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter) — The South African Press Association said yesterday 4,000 Cubans arrived in Angola recently to help the Government cope with its worst military and economic crisis since the civil war that followed independence in November, 1975.

A SAPA report from Windhoek, capital of South-West Africa (Namibia) adjoining Angola, said the news agency had obtained information that President Agostinho Neto’s Government was facing grave problems with increased guerrilla activity by three liberation movements.

These were the FLEC movement in Cabinda enclave, the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) in the north and UNITA (Union for the Total Liberation of Angola) in central and southern Angola.

SAPA said UNITA was in almost complete control in southern Angola after recent successes against Government forces.

The report followed an extensive tour of South African military positions in South-West Africa by reporters from SAPA and other South African news organizations.

According to Cuban sources, about 12,000 Cuban troops were sent to Angola during the civil war. In April this year Cuban

Premier Fidel Castro said he planned to withdraw his troops from Angola and limit involvement in Africa to civilian assistance and military advice.

SAPA said Angolan Government forces had made a deal with guerrillas of SWAPO (South-West Africa People’s Organization) to help the Government fight UNITA in exchange for SWAPO base facilities in the south.

It quoted Maj.- Gen. Jan Geldenhuys, South Africa’s military commander in South-West Africa, as telling a news briefing that his forces would be able to handle any possible escalation of insurgency there. Present low-intensity guerrilla activities could last a long time, he said.

Another military commander, Gen. Ian Gleeson, told the reporters South African troops had recently blocked an important guerrilla infiltration route from Angola, trapping many guerrillas inside the Owambo region in the north of South-West Africa.

Guerrilla activities were now limited to a small area in Owambo, he said, and the insurgents had been unable to establish any sizeable bases. In one part of Owambo, all but two of 40 villages had been deserted because of SWAPO intimidation, a local military commander was quoted as saying.



Cubans in Angola:

In the whole of Africa, U.S. intelligence estimates now put the Cuban involvement at about 26,000, including 20,615 military troops or advisers.

One top Administration official said that proportionate to the Cuban population, the Cuban presence in Angola was now comparable to the U.S. involvement in Vietnam “at the high watermark.”

600 or 700 Soviet

troops, 2,500 East Germans and men of various other nationalities were fighting on the MPLA side, as well as 6,000 “ex-Katanga gendarmes” who formerly served in the Zaire province of Katanga. Soviet MIG-21s flown by Algerian pilots

Western intelligence sources report that Nigerian troops were present at battalion strength when the victorious MPLA and the Cubans pushed south last year. According to UNITA, one of the defeated Angolan guerrilla groups, the Nigerian strength has since been reinforced. UNITA say they have tapes of intercepted radio messages showing that at least 5,000 Nigerian troops have been deployed in Angola. They are operating as far south as Mocamedes, and are also based in Lobito, Luanda and the eastern diamond mining town of Henrique de Carvalho. UNITA claims to have inter-

cepted radio communications in English (the common language between the Nigerians, the Cubans and the MPLA), in the Nigerian Ibo, Hausa and Yoruba dialects, and in a form of pidgin Creole that could indicate the presence of forces from Sierra Leone as well.

NAIROBI (UPI) — Somalia yesterday renounced its friendship treaty with Moscow, ordered all Soviet advisers out of the country, including those running a base for Soviet nuclear submarines in the Indian Ocean, and announced a full diplomatic break with Cuba.

# East Germans giving military aid to Ethiopia

BEIRUT (Reuter) The Ethiopian Government, hard pressed on widely-separated battle fronts, has begun receiving military aid from East Germany, reliable African sources said here yesterday.

The sources said the East Germans, acting at the behest of the Soviet Union, had sent

experts, small arms and light anti-tank equipment to Ethiopia over the past four weeks.

Ethiopia's 60,000-strong army, backed by a hastily-raised People's Militia, is fighting separatist guerrillas in the strategic Red Sea province of Eritrea in the north and Somali-backed insurgents in the Ogaden desert in the south.

The sources said some East Germans were teaching members of the People's Militia house-to-house combat techniques, apparently in anticipation of urban fighting for the last three Eritrean cities under Ethiopian control.

There were also East German experts in battlefield

communications, vehicle maintenance, and internal surveillance. "There is a small squad of them busy bugging telephones all over Addis Ababa," one source said.

The sources said there were still estimated to be less than 100 East German advisers in Ethiopia but the number was rising steadily. The sources believed the Russians - embarrassed by publicity given to their own airlift of arms to Ethiopia - had decided to let the East Germans act on their behalf.

The presence of East Germans in Ethiopia was also reported in Beirut by an Eritrean guerrilla leader who

refused to be named. "The Germans are probably being groomed to play the role in Eritrea the Cubans played in Angola," he said.

Guerrilla leaders have privately voiced suspicions that Moscow is secretly backing one of the three liberation movements, the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front and would like to see the other two suppressed.

Last week, a spokesman for the Damascus-based Eritrean Liberation Front - Revolutionary Council said guerrillas had captured the strategically important town of Mandafara on the main road linking Eritrea's capital, Asmara, and Addis Ababa.

## MOZAMBIQUE

East Germans,

helped draft Mozambique's constitution and have been training the secret police.

The reading matter in ministerial waiting rooms in Maputo is invariably provided by courtesy of the German Democratic Republic.

## PRISONERS IN SOUTH YEMEN ?

Amnesty International has accused the Marxist government of the People's Republic of Yemen of holding up to 10,000 prisoners and of torture. Amnesty has recently made the same charges against the fascists in Chile and Castroites in Cuba.

The NLF regime in Yemen is said to be using East German and Cuban agents for sophisticated torture techniques in interrogations.

The legal code & legal institution for training magistrates was developed by advisors from East Germany. Political cases go before a 3-person People's Court, using special law edicts and appointed by the chairman of the Presidential Council. No jury; no lawyer. Crimes of "economic sabotage" most common... General Federation of Trade Unions used solely to mobilize support for National Liberation Front programs.

The Cuban-East German link-up is interesting.

Little known is that 3,000 East German & Czechoslovaks

joined the 15,000 Cubans in Angola (under the overall command of 1,000 Russians). No surprise, really. A new Stalinist gang emerged from the recent World Communist meeting in Moscow: Brezhnev of USSR, Castro of Cuba, Le Duan of Vietnam, Husak of Czechoslovakia, Stoph and Honecher of East Germany, and Cunhal of Portugal.

IDB June 1976: "Some of the young anarchist 2nd June guerrillas took refuge in Yemen after their comrades effected their release from jail by a kidnapping in Berlin. We hope that the same thing hasn't happened to them that occurred with the young Trotskyites from Japan who skyjacked a plane to North Korea and were there "converted" to Kim Il-Sung's Juchi-Thought..

MIT-TEILUNG August 1976: Among the 6 German guerrillas released to South Yemen in 1975, one - Gabriele Kroeher Tiedemann - joined the Popular Front Liberation Palestine (Marxist-Leninist) & took part in the Vienna kidnap of the OPEC ministers (led by "Carlos the Jackal"). Israel says she participated in the hijack of the Air France flight from Athens to Uganda and the hostaging of 100 Jews, leading to her death at the hands of Israeli commandos.

FALL 1976: Murder of RAF co-leader Ulrike Meinhof in West German cell; her lawyer reveals she had recently joined East German Communist Party (SED). 2nd June commandos, "Heinz Neumann Brigade", bombs U.S. military. Neumann was notorious 30's Stalinist. SSD infiltration ? Retaliation by Nationalist Fame murder squads in West German prisons ?

DEC 77: Swiss announce arrest of Gabriele Kroeher-Tiedemann in shoot-out at border. Said in possession money paid in ransom of Vienna businessman Wm Walters November 1977.

## Sao Tome & Principe

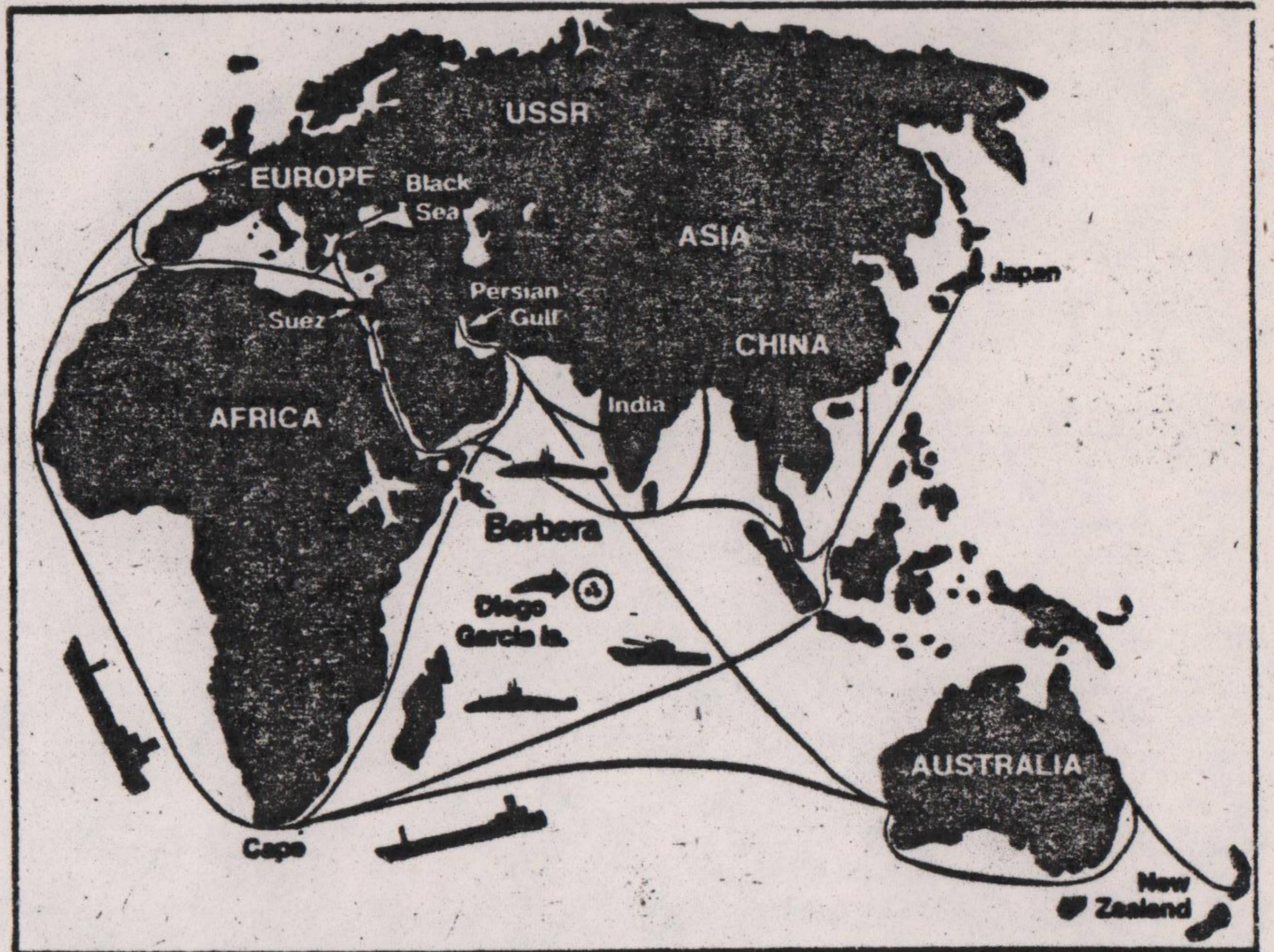
Portugal agreed in 1974 to turn over the colony to the Gabon-based Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome-Principe. Democratic Republic declared 1975 on the two small islands in the Gulf of Guinea, with first president East German trained Manuel Pinto da Costa. Cubans training security police.

SSD

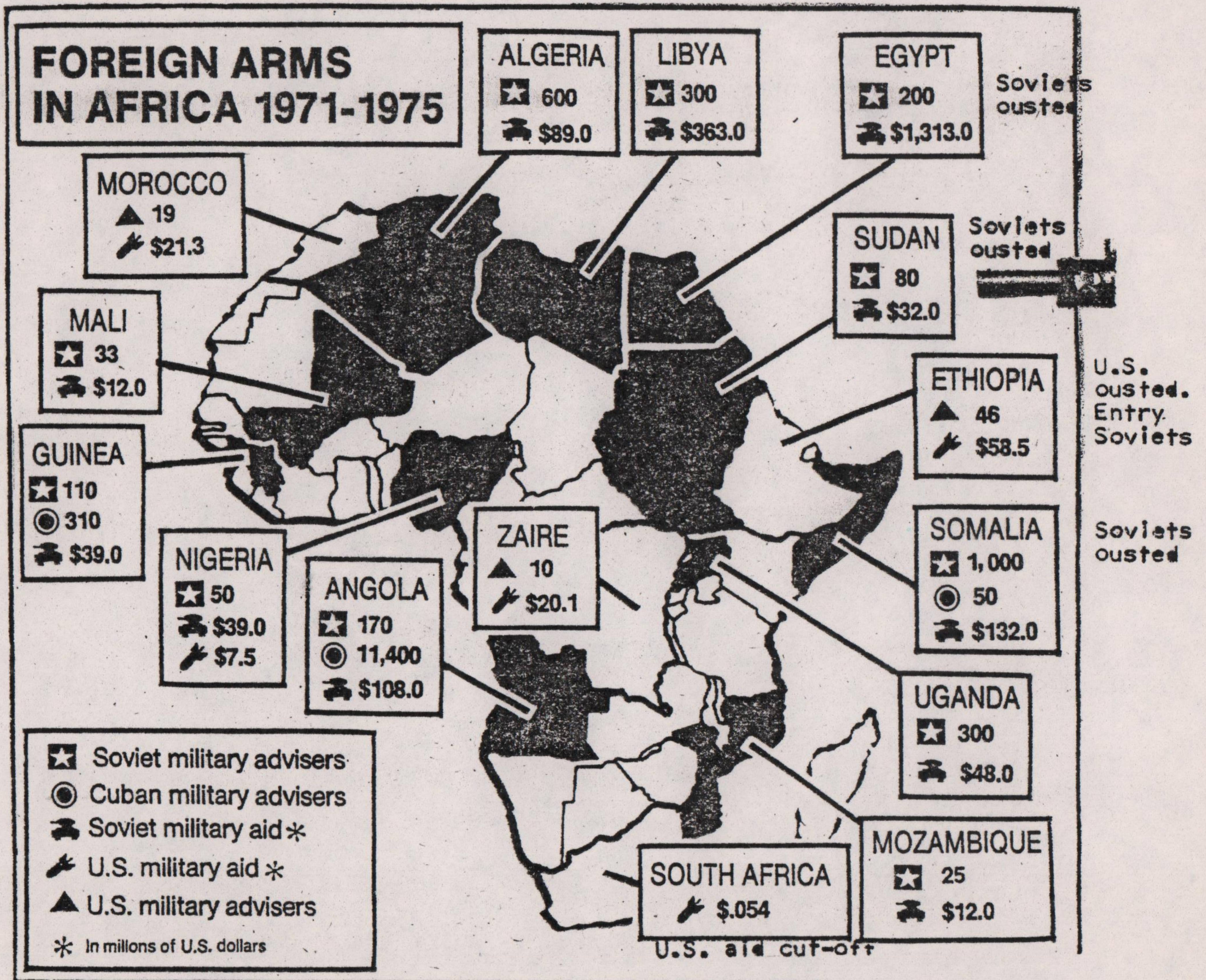
The East Germans learn their devious ways at the "Main Department of Reconnaissance" of the ministry of state security, which is headed by Lt. Gen. Markus Wolf, 54. It is considered by some experts as the world's most effective intelligence organization.

With headquarters at 22 Nonnenstrasse in East Berlin, Wolf's agency has a permanent staff of 3,200 plus at least 15,000 part-time agents.

BERLIN - The East German news agency ADN reported yesterday that more than 282 alleged counter-revolutionaries have been "rendered harmless"—apparently by execution—in the southern Ethiopian province of Sidamo. The agency, which has increased its coverage of Ethiopian affairs since the expulsion from Addis Ababa of three Western correspondents last month.



SOVIET NAVAL POWER in Indian Ocean, across which half world's sea-borne oil moves every day, has been smashed by loss of Somali base Berbera.



# Rights group says South Yemen holds 10,000 political prisoners

LONDON (Reuter) — Amnesty International said yesterday that there may be up to 10,000 political prisoners in South Yemen and that there was evidence some have been tortured.

In a report on the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which includes the former British colony of Aden, Amnesty said hundreds of people had been executed or had disappeared since independence in 1967, when the pro-Communist National Front Government came to power.

The study said there were reports that East Germans and Cubans had been present at some interrogations and they had been held responsible for introducing sophisticated torture techniques.

The civil rights organization

said it was impossible to give an accurate figure for the number of political prisoners, "but the total probably fluctuates between about 2,000 to 10,000 (out of a population of about 1.5 million)."

Amnesty said the prisoners were mainly opponents of the Government but included some former officials and ministers associated with the colonial administration.

"There now appears to be no organized political opposition in the country, but within the National Front, the sole political party, those suspected of disloyalty to the Government are liable to arrest," the report said.

Describing prison conditions, Amnesty said most of the detainees were held incommunicado in solitary con-

finement for many months and their families did not know their whereabouts.

Prisoners were allowed to wash only once a week without soap and food rations were meagre, it said.

The report said torture of prisoners for confessions and information included beatings, electric shocks, injection of harmful drugs and gross neglect.

In some cases torture has resulted in death or in nervous and mental disorders, the report said.

Released prisoners found it difficult to get a job and anyone who attempted to leave South Yemen illegally risked confiscation of his property or the arrest of a member of his family as a hostage.

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. New legal code and legal institution for training magistrates developed by advisors from East Germany. Political cases go before a 3-person People's Court, using special law edicts and appointed by the chairman of the Presidential Council. No jury; defendant is not allowed a lawyer. Crimes of "economic sabotage" most common before the court in early 1970's.. General Federation of Trade Unions plays extremely small role in developing policy or in the lives of workers. It is used solely to mobilize workers in support of National Liberation Front programs.. 1976, Amnesty International charges 10,000 political prisoners in PDR Yemen. Interrogation being carried out by East German and Cuban advisors. When British withdrew from Aden in 1967, NLF seized power. June 1969 the Marxist-Leninist wing of NLF took control. At first Maoist, they gradually moved toward Moscow-Berlin-Havana - with Peking supporting reactionary Republic of Yemen (North). PDR Yemen supported Dhofar guerrillas (Maoist) in neighboring Oman - but after Iranian-British defeated them Fall 1975, PDR Yemen has reached modus vivendi with Oman and Saudi Arabia.

Castro has given up pretending that the Cuban "model" offers more than the Soviet interest translated into bad Spanish. In a remarkable speech delivered at the Soviet party congress on Feb. 25, Castro actually confessed that he had been wrong to seek an independent style of Communism for Cuba in the early 1960s, since the Soviet Union provides the uniquely valid model. At his elbow stood Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the Russians' most trusted man in Havana.

Castro has offered further proof of his Muscovite orthodoxy in savage attacks on the Chinese, who are politely described in the Cuban press as tools of "Yanqui imperialism." (The Chinese, in return, call Castro a lackey of the "new czars" and cultivate Gen. Pinochet.)

But Cuba's role as a Soviet proxy is even more striking if you take account of the Cuban presence in the Caribbean (where Castro's men are training Jamaican police) and in the Middle East (where 150 Cuban instructors are training in-

Iraqi camps), not to mention the Cubans' efforts to take control of the nonaligned countries' news pool and the role of the Cuban intelligence service, the DGI, in the activities of Latin American exile groups and transnational guerrilla in Western Europe.

All in all, it is not a bad effort for a Caribbean sugar-cane republic of 8 million people.

## Amnesty says Kurds tortured

LONDON (Reuter) — Amnesty International yesterday sent a protest to President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq alleging that Kurds in his country had been arrested, tortured and executed since the war against Kurdish rebels ended in March, 1975.

A spokesman for Amnesty International said later that Iraq had refused visits by international or humanitarian organizations to detention camps or trials of Kurds.

## Soviet-backed Iraq Baath Socialist Party

A brigade of Cuban soldiers was stationed in Damascus during the 1973 war with Israel. A smaller unit still helps maintain Syrian tanks and provides some training on missiles.

Cuban pilots reportedly train and fly defensive missions for South Yemen's small air force, and artillery advisers work with guerrillas fighting against the sultan of Oman's forces in Dhofar.

Iran has about 1,500 troops in Oman helping Government forces fight Marxist rebels. The Tehran Government believes a radical regime in Oman could threaten oil exports and the conservative gulf governments.

Last year Oman announced the 10-year rebellion in southern Dhofar province had been crushed. But Sultan Qaboos said he would not ask the Iranians to leave until he was sure of South Yemen's good faith toward his anti-Communist regime.

Castro has been lavish in his recent promises of support to other Communist-backed movements in the Middle East and Africa. The Iranians are threatening to cut off diplomatic relations with Cuba unless Castro issues a categorical denial of reports that he has been in contact with the banned Tudeh party.

He pledged Cuban support for the Polisario guerrillas, who are fighting the Moroccans in the western Sahara, during his recent stopover in Algiers

Vietnam, has promised three battalions.

## Iran kills Cuban-born Communist chief

TEHRAN — Security forces killed eight people they said were Marxist guerrillas, among them Cuban born Communist leader Parviz Vaez-Zadeh, and captured 11 others in two gunbattles here, the Government announced

## INDEPENDENT COMMUNISTS &amp; NEO-SOCIALISTS

## POWER:

1. MARXIST - SOMALIA (SSRP), GUINEA-BISSAU (PAIG), EQUATORIAL GUINEA, MALAGASY (Peking), MAURITIUS (MMM), WEST BENGAL, INDIA (CP-M)
2. NEO-SOCIALIST - TANZANIA (RP), ALGERIA (FLN), IRAQ (BAATH), SYRIA (BAATH), CAPE VERDE (PAICV), SEYCHELLES (PUP), GUYANA (PNC), JAMAICA (PNP), PERU, PANAMA, MALI, ZAMBIA (UNIP), LIBYA (RC), UGANDA, SIERRA LEONE (APC)

## OTHER:

- INDIA - COMMUNIST PARTY - MARXIST. 1977 Govt. West Bengal (major party of 5-party left alliance; alone holds 173 of 294 seats in state parliament. Periodic federal MP's).
- GUYANA - PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY. Official opposition. Leader Chedi Jagan. Pro-Moscow. Chief strength among East Indian population. Headed govt. 1951-64, ousted by CIA coup. Now giving critical support to ruling PNC, which has moved to left.
- MEXICO - 1. POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY - pro-Moscow. 40,000 members. 10 seats in Assembly. Controls General Union Workers & Peasants (UGOM), 20,000 members, esp. Sonora. WFTU affiliate  
Left-wing of PPS: DNR, disfavoured by government.
2. NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT (MLN). Est. by left MRI president Cardenas. Left-populis  
Both PPS and PCM (Communist Party) belonged. Now in decline.
- ITALY - PROLETARIAN DEMOCRACY. 6 seats in Chamber. Marxist-Leninist.
- PORTUGAL - POPULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION (UDP). 1 seat in Parliament. Maoist.
- GREECE - EUROCOMMUNISTS. 2 seats (2.16%)
- ISRAEL - 1. MAKI - Leninist-Zionist, the former Communist (pro-Moscow) party in Palestine/Israel now replaced by Rakah. Joined with Tchelet Adom to form MOKED. 1973 election MOKED ran as PA'IL, gained 1 seat in Knesset. 1977 MOKED combined with other left-Zionists into SHELLI: 2 seats in Knesset.
2. MAPAM - reformist, formerly Leninist-Zionist. 1968 joined Ma'arakh Alignment, under tutelage of MAPAI LABOUR PARTY. 1977 ALIGNMENT lost govt. salvaging 32 seats (-19).
3. BLACK PANTHERS - Sephardic ("Black") Jews. 1977 joined RAKAH Communists in Democratic Front for Peace & Equality: 5 seats
4. MATZPEN (IS. SOC. ORG.) - Neo-Trotsky
- PALESTINE - 1. PLO - FATEH, DEMOCRATIC POPULAR FRONT LIBERATION PALESTINE (DPFLP)
2. REJECTION FRONT - POPULAR FRONT LIBERATION PALESTINE (PFLP), PFLP-GENERAL COMMAND ARAB LIBERATION FRONT (IRAQI-backed), POPULAR STRUGGLE FRONT
3. SYRIAN-CONTROLLED - SAIQA, YARMOUK
4. PALESTINE NATIONAL FRONT (WEST BANK & GAZA) - FATEH, PFLP, COMMUNIST PARTY, BAATH SOCIALISTS, NASSERISTS
5. RAKAH - ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY, mostly Arab. 5 seats in Knesset.
- LEBANON - LEBANESE NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1. PROGRESSIVE SOCIALIST PARTY (Druze) 2. INDEPENDENT NASSERIST MOVEMENT 3. COMMUNIST PARTY LEBANON 4. ORGANIZATION COMMUNIST ACTION (M-L, pro-DPFLP) 5. SYRIAN SOCIAL NATIONAL PARTY
- EGYPT - PROGRESSIVE UNIONIST PARTY. Only left-opposition tolerated by ruling Arab Socialist Union
- NIGERIA - SOCIALIST WORKERS & FARMERS PARTY
- URUGUAY - SOCIALIST PARTY URUGUAY (PSU) Underground. Once 2nd International, became Leninist. Senderic section of PSU est. Tupamaros guerrillas.
- SRI LANKA - TAMIL UNITED LIBERATION FRONT. Tamil minority, n. Sri Lanka. Official opposition in Parliament
- YUGOSLAVIA - YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY (pro-Moscow)
- SPAIN - 1. PSUC - Unified Socialist Party Catalonia (Communist-controlled SP-CP merger)
2. PSOU (POUM, independent Leninist) 3. PCE (Lister Faction) anti-Eurocommunist
4. ETA-V - Basque guerrillas, Marxist
- HORN OF AFRICA - ERITREA: 1. ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT - moderate Arab-backed (ELF)
2. ERITREAN POPULAR LIBERATION FRONT - Marxist-Leninist (EPLF)
- OGADEN: WESTERN SOMALI LIBERATION FRONT (WSLF) Somalia-backed
- BALE: 1. SOMALI ABO LIBERATION FRONT (border Somalia-Ethiopia-Kenya)
2. OROMO LIBERATION FRONT (Oromo or Galla People)
- WOLLO: AFAR LIBERATION FRONT (between Eritrea & Djibouti)
- TIGRE: TIGRE LIBERATION FRONT (between Eritrea & Ethiopia). Linked to reactionary landlord-dignitary Ethiopian Democratic Union.
- ETHIOPIA: ETHIOPIAN PEOPLES REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. Marxist-Leninist. Formerly Soviet-backed against US-backed Maoist Derg regime. Derg now pro-Soviet, EPRP Independent
- DJIBOUTI: Afars & Isas. French-protected "independent" state. ISSAS are Somali, formerly fighting French in Somalia-backed FLCS guerrillas. AFARS are Moslems linked to AFARS in Ethiopian Wollo province.
- N.E. REGION - Kenya, Somali-inhabited northeast region.
- ZIMBABWE (RHODESIA): PATRIOTIC FRONT: Guerrillas on border Mozambique-Zambia-Botswana (ZIPA)
1. ZIMBABWE AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION - (ZANU), 10,000 troops Mozambique & Tanzania. Led by Robert Mugabe & Marxist
2. ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLE'S UNION (ZAPU). 3,000 guerrillas Botswana border & Zambia. Led by Joshua Nkomo.
- Other: ANC-Muzorewa. ANC-Sithole. ZUPO-Chirau

ZAIRE - SHABA (KATANGA) PROVINCE: FNLC from Angola bases. KIVU (E. ZAIRE): PEOPLE'S REV. PARTY  
 ANGOLA - South: UNITA guerrillas, neo-Socialist. Free south from MPLA-Cuban troops.  
 NAMIBIA (SW AFRICA) - SWAPO guerrillas  
 SOUTH AFRICA (ANZANIA) - AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL (ANC) - oriented to Moscow-bloc.  
 PAN-AFRICAN COUNCIL (PAC) - independent, oriented to Peking. Racist  
 Student Co-ordinating Committees. Black Consciousness Movement.  
 CONGRESS ALLIANCE: 1. ANC - Black 3 wings: 1. Bourgeois old guard 2. Communist Party  
 3. Youth racialists  
 2. SAIC - Indian or Asians. 2 wings: 1. Gandhian 2. Communist Party  
 3. Congress of Democrats - Whites. Communist Party front.  
 4. Coloured People's Organization - C.P. paper-front  
 5. S.A. CONGRESS TRADE UNIONS - illegal, multi-racial. C.P. control.  
 Guerrillas: POQO (PAC); National Liberation Cmte-Spear of Nation (ANC)

SAHARA - POLISARIO guerrillas Arab Sahraouia Democratic Republic. Algerian-supported.  
 CHAD - FROLINAT guerrillas in N. CHAD (ARAB, Libyan-supported) vs. French-backed Chad (Black) gov't  
 OMAN - Dhofar province: DLF-OLF-PFLOAG guerrillas, backed by S. Yemen. Gov't. Brit-Iran backed.  
 IRAQ - Kurdish Democratic Party guerrillas. PAKISTAN - Baluchi Liberation Front IRAN - TUDEH  
 INDIA - NAXALITES (CP M.-L.) SRI LANKA - JVP TURKEY - TURKISH PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY  
 BURMA - BCP - White Flag; CPB - Red Flag. Peking oriented. NUF Soviet-oriented.  
 THAILAND - TPF-TCP, 12,000 guerrillas, 100 villages.  
 MALAYSIA - MNLF-MCP, mostly overseas Chinese. PHILIPPINES - NPA (New Peoples Liberation Army)  
 SARAWAK - CCO TIMOR - FRETILIN  
 MEXICO - SEPT 23 Communist League; United Proletarian Party of the Americas  
 GUATEMALA - EGP (incl. FAR) NICARAUGUA - SANDINIST NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT  
 COLUMBIA - PUF, ELN, PAL, RAC VENEZUELA - FALN, MIR CHILE - MIR URUGUAY - TUPAMAROS  
 ARGENTINA - PEOPLES REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP), MONTENEGROS (PERONIST)  
 PUERTO RICO - Socialist Party (PSP), FALN  
 SPAIN - FRAP EUZKADIA (BASQUE) - ETA IRELAND - IRA OFFICIALS (SINN FEIN. MOSCOW). PROVISIONALS.  
 IRISH REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY PORTUGAL - PRP-RB  
 ITALY - RED BRIGADE W. GERMANY - RED ARMY FRACTION JAPAN - RED ARMY  
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA - PCO (Party of Worker Councilists)  
 ITALY - Lotte Continua Avanguardia Operaia Lotta Comunista  
 PARTI COMMUNISTE INTERNATIONAL - ITALY & FRANCE PIC - FRANCE  
 INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CURRENT - left-Bolshevik councilists. Britain, France, USA  
 INTERNATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEES - USA (US LABOR PARTY) & Europe. "Marxian-Capitalist"

### TROTSKYISTS

Mass Party: SRI LANKA - Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP). Jr. Gov't (19 seats, 3 Min., incl. Finance)  
 1970-75 bourgeois SLFP & Communist Party. Expelled by SLFP 1975. Election 1977 joined  
 United Socialist Front with C.P. & MPP (left-SLFP). All three wiped-out electorally  
 Gov't. Roles: SRI LANKA - 1964-65 jr. coalition with SLFP regime. 3 ministries, incl. Finance  
 ALGERIA - 1962-65. Jr. ministries Ben Bella gov't.  
 BOLIVIA - 1971, jr. partner brief regime Gen. Torres. After fascist coup, POR join-  
 ed popular-front FRA in exile.  
 Unions: SRI LANKA - Ceylon Mercantile Union, headed by Tampoe of LSSP-Revolutionary Faction.  
 LSSP dominates Ceylon Federation of Labour  
 Other - Britain: SWP & WRP stewards various unions. USA: IS militants UAW, Detroit  
 Spain - Infiltration UGT (PSOE) & CCOO. France: LCR in CFDT. Canada: RMG in CUP  
 Guerrillas: Some sections - ARGENTINA: PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (ERP)  
 N. IRELAND: IRISH REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY  
 Infiltration ETA VI (BASQUE), Spain. Some DPFLP (Palestine) link with neo-Trot MATZP  
 Other: PERU: Peasant union 60's under Trotskyist  
 FRANCE: 1968 Paris Student Revolt, some LCR role.  
 USA: Vietnam Mobilization Committee, 1960's: SWP-YSA.  
 GUATEMALA: Temporary link 60's between MR13 guerrillas and Posadas faction 4th Int'l.

### OFFICIALS:

UNITED SECRETARIAT of 4th INTERNATIONAL (USEC)

1. International Majority Tendency (IMT) Publication: IMPRECOR. Theoreticians: Mandel, Frank  
 Major: Ligue Communiste Revolutionnaire (LCR) - FRANCE. LSSP-Revolutionary: Tampoe & CMU.
2. Leninist-Trotskyist Faction (LTF) Publication: INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS. Hansen, Novack  
 Dominated by Socialist Workers Party - Young Socialist Alliance: USA. After SWP denounce  
 Soviet-Cuban backed MPLA in Angola, the following LTF sections realigned with IMT:  
 PST Argentina, PST Uruguay, LS Mexico, PRT Portugal, LCE Spain  
 PST (Socialist Workers Party) Argentina heads ERP guerrillas along with Castroites.
3. Lambertists - France, Quebec, Israel (4. Posadas faction expelled)

### INDEPENDENTS

1. LSSP in SRI LANKA (Suspended from 4th Int'l 1964, expelled 1970).
  2. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE 4th INTERNATIONAL - RWP in Britain (Healey), WL USA
  3. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - Britain. INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS - USA
  4. IMG - Britain 5. SPARTACISTS - USA, CANADA 6. YOUTH AGAINST WAR & FASCISM - USA
  7. NEWS & LETTERS COMMITTEES - Neo-Trotskyite (Dunayevskaya)
- No.'s 3-7 all stem from 1940 split 4th Int'l, view Soviet Union as "State Capitalist"

SOCIALISTS 2nd INTERNATIONAL

RIGHT-WING SOCIAL DEMOCRATS & LABOURITES:

- |                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| In Power -                       | Union Control: |
| 1. BRITAIN - LABOUR PARTY        | TUC            |
| 2. W. GERMANY - SPD (w/FDP)      | IDB            |
| 3. DENMARK - SDP                 | LO             |
| 4. NORWAY - LABOUR               | LO             |
| 5. AUSTRIA - SP                  |                |
| 6. FINLAND - SD (all-party govt) |                |
| 7. VENEZUELA - DEMOCRATIC ACTION |                |
| 8. BARBADOS - DEMOCRATIC LABOUR  |                |

- JR. COALITION:
1. SAN MARINO - DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST

SOCIALISTS:

1. PORTUGAL - PSP. 1974-76 coalition Govt. (37%). 1976-77 Minority Govt. (35%)
2. INDIA - SPI. Jr. In Janata coalition govt. Railway unions, HMS
3. FRANCE - PSF. ASSEMBLY: SP & Radical Pty. Bloc: 103 seats (409). 82 city administrations  
SENATE: SP-CP-Radical Bloc: 106 seats (295). CFTD union fed. (1 mill)
4. JAPAN - JSP. 174 seats (491). Major opposition. Numerous city admin. SOHYO union federat.
5. GREECE - PANHELLENIC SOCIALIST MVT. 91 seats (25.19%). Major opposition
6. ITALY - PSI. 61 seats (531). 3rd party. Numerous SP & CP-SP city adm. Minority CGIL union
7. BELGIUM - PSB. 59/50 seats Rep./Senate (7/66 Soc.Christ). FGTB union federation.
8. SPAIN - PSOE. 116 seats. Major opposition. UGT union federation.
9. LUXEMBURG - SOCIALIST-LABOUR. 17 seats (59)
10. SAN MARINO - SOCIALIST. 7 (60)
11. CHILE - PSC. Underground. Large Leninist wing. PSC & PCC: CUT union federation.
12. CYPRUS - EDEK SOCIALIST PARTY - Jr. partner coalition (Makarios-SP-CP).

RIGHT-WING In MAJOR OPPOSITION:

- |                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
|                                    | Union:     |
| 1. SWEDEN - SAP                    | LO         |
| 2. AUSTRALIA - LABOUR              | ACTU       |
| 3. ISRAEL - LABOUR                 | HISTRADRUT |
| 4. NETHERLANDS - LABOUR            |            |
| 5. NEW ZEALAND - LABOUR            | FOL        |
| 6. EIRE - LABOUR                   | ICTU       |
| 7. MAURITIUS - LABOUR- SOCIAL DEM. |            |
| 8. Barbados - LABOUR               |            |

OTHER:

1. ITALY - SOCIAL DEMOCRATS 29 seats (511) UIL
2. JAPAN - DEMOCRATIC SOC. 20 seats (491) DOMEI
3. ICELAND - SOCIAL DEM. 5 seats (60)
4. SWITZERLAND - SOCIAL DEM. 46 seats (200)
5. LUXEMBURG - SOCIAL DEM. 5 seats (59)
6. N. IRELAND - LABOUR & SD
7. CANADA - NEW DEMOCRATS 15 seats CLC

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST:

- \*ruling
1. SINGAPORE - PEOPLE'S ACTION (quit 2nd Int'l) \*
  2. TURKEY - REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY. Maj. oppos.
  3. ISRAEL - MAPAM. Jr. in major oppos. Alignment.
  4. SYRIA - SOCIALIST PARTY (non-Baath)
  5. LEBANON - PROGRESSIVE SOCIALIST PARTY (Druze)
  6. EGYPT - PROGRESSIVE UNIONIST PARTY
  7. MORROCO - NATIONAL UNION SOCIALIST FORCES
  8. SOUTH AFRICA - COLOURED LABOUR PARTY (major party Coloured People's Assembly)
  9. PUERTO RICO - SOCIALIST PARTY (PSP) dominated by Castroite Leninists
  10. NORWAY - SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S PARTY (1 seat)
  11. FINLAND - SOCIALIST UNION
  12. ICELAND - SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S PARTY
  13. DENMARK - PEOPLE'S SOCIALISTS
  14. HOLLAND - PACIFIST SOCIALIST PARTY

(See also Independent Communists & Neo Soc.)

- TUNISIA - DESTOURIAN SOCIALIST \*
- EGYPT - ARAB SOCIALIST UNION \*
- BURMA - SOCIALIST PROGRESS PARTY \*
- THAILAND - SOCIALIST PARTY
- MALAYSIA - PEOPLE'S SOCIALISTS
- REPUBLIC CHINA - DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST
- GUATEMALA - FUR
- ECUADOR - PSD
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - DOMINICAN LIB. MV
- SPAIN - PSUC dominated Catalonian CP
- URUGUAY - PSU (form. 2 Int'l) dom. CP

LIBERTARIAN

\* underground

- CNT - SPAIN. 100,000 member anarcho-syndicalist union
- SAC - SWEDEN. 22,000 member libertarian syndicalist

A.I.T. (INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION) anarcho-synd.

- CNT - SPAIN FORA\* - ARGENTINA FORU\* - URUGUAY
- NSF - NORWAY CNTF - FRANCE CGT - PORTUGAL FORVe - Venez.
- SWF - BRITAIN FAU - GERMANY

OTHER:

- I.W.W. - revolutionary industrial unionist. USA, etc.
- BULGARIAN ANARCHO-COMMUNIST FEDERATION & CNT union \*
- CHINESE ANARCHO-SYNDICALIST UNDERGROUND - Canton, Changsa, Merchant Marine \*
- GREEK ANARCHIST MOVEMENT

INDEPENDENT:

1. CSN (CNTU) - QUEBEC union fed. (WCL) 150,000
2. DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY - S. KOREA \* originally anarcho-syndical
3. MEXICAN WORKERS PARTY (PMT) - MEXICO
4. INDEPENDENT WORKERS PEASANT'S CENTRAL

INTERNATIONAL ANARCHIST FEDERATION

- FAI - SPAIN FAI - ITALY
- FAI - PORTUGAL FAF - FRANCE

- ABC - BLACK FLAG - BRITAIN
- WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE - URUGUAY
- 2ND JUNE GUERRILLAS - W. GERMANY
- 70'S FRONT - HONG KONG
- OCL - FRANCE SRAF - N. AMERICA
- MONTREAL ANARCHISTS - La Nuit