

Resolution of First National Conference Of Indonesian C.P.

Develop and Strengthen Unity in the International Communist Movement on the Basis of Marxism-Leninism

On July 15, "Harian Rakjat," organ of the Indonesian Communist Party, published the text of the resolution adopted at the First National Conference of the Indonesian Communist Party under the title "Develop and Strengthen Unity in the International Communist Movement on the Basis of Marxism-Leninism." Following is a translation of the full text. — Ed.

HAVING discussed the speech of Comrade Aidit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, and particularly the international questions and the development of the present international communist movement, the First National Conference of the Indonesian Communist Party held in Djakarta from July 3 to 5 pointed out: The struggle of the world's peoples, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in particular, against imperialism headed by the United States is increasingly on the upsurge, and the process of selection, crystallization and consolidation in the international communist movement is developing daily. This is precisely as what the Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party in December 1963 summed up. In the most vulnerable areas and in the centres of revolutionary storm, for example, Southeast Asia, the blows dealt by the people at imperialism have not only brought them new victories but also defended and strengthened the socialist countries and the struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries.

Facts have proved that the policy of ogling and flirting with the imperialists, the policy of nuclear blackmail or the hullabaloo about "revolution through the peaceful road" cannot make the people of different countries relax their struggle for independence, democracy, socialism and peace. The lessons of the recent Brazilian reactionary coup, which hits at the revolutionary movement and abolishes democratic rights, show how dangerous it is to emphasize one-sidedly and give prominence to the "peaceful road," as the experience of the struggle of the Indonesian people themselves has also proved that only when they do not give up the weapons in their hands, can they carry the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism through and win success.

The differentiation and selection taking place within Communist Parties in many countries have shown that the ranks of the world Marxist-Leninists are becoming stronger and stronger daily. On the contrary, the activities of the modern revisionists to erode, split and betray the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and old and new colonialism have been daily exposed. The Shiga-Suzuki revisionist group and its followers have been expelled from the Japanese Communist Party and this is one more victory among many other victories. This has not only strengthened Japanese Marxist-Leninist ranks but also international Marxist-Leninist forces. The National Conference welcomes this victory with great pleasure.

With regard to the attitude of the Indonesian Communist Party towards the split in the international communist movement and the way to settle it, the conference reaffirms and reiterates the attitude of adhering to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement, and the attitude of independence and equality which the Indonesian Communist Party has taken all along, and it considers this attitude to be correct and important.

The increased sharpness of the differences in the international communist movement is reflected in the fact that at present there are four kinds of Communist and Workers' Parties in the world. Every Communist Party and Workers' Party should take this into account in a responsible manner. Therefore, on the question of the possibility of holding an international meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties, the National Conference reiterates the attitude of the Indonesian Communist Party from the very outset, that is, before the holding of such a meeting, it is necessary and important to make full preparations and it is necessary and important that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China hold bilateral talks at a time suitable to them so as to reach agreement on the differences of views between the two Parties. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to hold bilateral talks between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Albanian Party of Labour and between the other Parties in accordance with the principle of independence and equality.

In this respect, the conference welcomes with pleasure the talks in early June between the Indonesian Communist Party and the New Zealand Communist Party and their joint statement, and stresses the importance of developing such bilateral talks.

The conference emphasizes that an international meeting of all Communist and Workers' Parties held forcibly or in a hurry without full preparation will surely fail to achieve the purpose of strengthening unity in the international communist movement and will only bring about a formal and open split on a world-wide scale. The Indonesian Communist Party should of course refrain from doing so.

The National Conference holds that only by taking an objective attitude and exercising the greatest possible patience in settling the differences of views and preparing for the holding of bilateral talks among the fraternal Parties in accordance with the revolutionary

principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement and the principles of proletarian internationalism can a broad avenue be opened to the creation of favourable conditions for the holding of an international meeting of all Parties.

The National Conference declares that the Indonesian Communist Party is determined to do all it can to develop and strengthen unity in the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Let us develop and strengthen unity in the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism!

The First National Conference of the
Indonesian Communist Party

Djakarta, July 5, 1964

What's Behind Khrushchov Group's Opposition to "Personality Cult"?

"Zeri i Popullit," organ of the Albanian Party of Labour, has devoted an article to upholding Stalin's revolutionary cause and exposing Khrushchov's opposition to the "personality cult" as a means of glossing over his anti-Marxist line of betrayal. Entitled "Completely Unmask the Dangerous Schemes of the Khrushchov Group in Its So-Called Opposition to the 'Personality Cult,'" the article was published on June 12, 13 and 14. Extracts of the article follow. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

STALIN was a great revolutionary leader who rendered outstanding, historic service to the Soviet people and the international working class, the article says. If what the revisionists call the personality cult manifested itself in his actions as a leader, then grave responsibility also rests on Khrushchov, Mikoyan and their like who were aware of this, but, instead of making any criticism, they lauded Stalin as "father, wise teacher, and talented leader of the Soviet Party and people and of the workers of the world" and so on and so forth. This shows that they were hypocrites and traitors in disguise.

At one time Khrushchov called Stalin a revolutionary and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, and at another, defamed him in dirty language. While loudly criticizing Stalin's "personality cult," he is irresistibly fostering a personality cult of himself.

This shows that Khrushchov and his group's hue and cry about the "personality cult" is nothing but a farce, a demagogic trickery.

This hue and cry has been raised by the Khrushchov revisionist group with ulterior motives.

First, it is designed as a smokescreen to justify, cover up and put across its anti-Marxist, opportunist line of betrayal in the entire international communist movement—the line of "peaceful coexistence," "peaceful competition," "peaceful transition" and "humanitarian, democratic and liberal socialism."

Secondly, it is designed to gag the Marxist-Leninist parties which uphold Stalin's thoughts and revolutionary work and oppose the betrayal by Khrushchov and his followers so as to discredit these parties, thus removing the obstacles to his revisionist road. It is also intended to be used as a means to exert pressure on other Parties, interfere in their internal affairs and get rid of leaders not to his liking.

The Aim Is to Abolish Proletarian Dictatorship

The article says that one of the principal objectives of the modern revisionists in their attempt to cause the socialist system to degenerate and to undermine it is to discredit and liquidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. They hurled the most shocking calumnies against Stalin. By so doing, they in fact directed their attack against the dictatorship of the proletariat. They tried their best to describe it as terror, a police regime, the negation of democracy, a system that must be liquidated as quickly as possible.

The "crimes" which Khrushchov accused Stalin of were fictitious and the "facts" he cited were fabrications and distortions.

The real purpose of the Khrushchov group's opposition to Stalin is to abolish the dictatorship of the prole-