

Belgian Marxist-Leninists Decide to Rebuild Communist Party

BELGIAN Communists who uphold Marxism-Leninism have decided to rebuild the Communist Party of Belgium on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The decision was made at a national conference held in Brussels on December 22, 1963. The conference elected a nine-member Political Bureau, with Jacques Grippa as Secretary of the Central Committee. It also adopted three resolutions and published a communique.

The communique states that the National Conference of the Communist Party of Belgium was held in Brussels on December 22, with Henri Glineur, founder of the Party, as chairman, and with the participation of representatives from all regions of the country. A report on the political situation and the Party's tasks was made by Jacques Grippa, and a report on rebuilding the Communist Party of Belgium on the basis of Marxism-Leninism was made by Maurice Delogne.

After discussion, the communique continues, the National Conference adopted a resolution saying that the various decisions of the congress of so-called communists held at Easter 1963 were of no value at all, and declaring the Communist Party of Belgium reconstituted on a national scale on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The National Conference decided to convene a National Party Congress in the spring of 1964.

It approved the establishment of Wallon and Flemish Communist Parties, which, together with the Brussels Federation, would henceforth form the Communist Party of Belgium, the communique says.

The participants from Wallon held a meeting to found the Communist Party of Wallon. They adopted an appeal to the people of Wallon and elected a 24-member Central Committee with Henri Glineur as the Chairman of the Communist Party of Wallon.

The participants from Flanders held a meeting and announced the founding of the Flemish Communist Party. They decided to hold their Party Congress in the spring of 1964 and elected a congress organisational committee to be led by Achille Van Tournhout, the communique says.

The resolution adopted by the National Conference on rebuilding the Communist Party of Belgium says that the revisionist group which called itself the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Belgium and which used Party funds to publish *le Drapeau Rouge*, had completely repudiated Marxism-Leninism. "It has betrayed and is betraying the working class and the labouring masses. It prac-

tises the collaboration of classes in all domains," the resolution points out.

The resolution says: "We denounce this revisionist group and the so-called central committee which comes out of it as anti-Marxist-Leninist organisations which pursue an anti-communist policy and make fraudulent use of the name of the Communist Party."

The resolution also denounces the revisionist group for its series of impermissible manoeuvres made in flagrant violation of the regulations of the Party, its despicable acts against the comrades and organisations upholding Marxist-Leninist positions, its splitting activities and the many deceptions it has practised against the Party.

The resolution points out that the so-called Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium held in Antwerp at Easter, 1963 was a "fraudulent congress in that it confirms the transformation of a revisionist-controlled organisation into a reformist party." "Therefore," the resolution says, "we declare that the various resolutions adopted at that congress are of no value. We declare the party constitution, reports and 'expulsion' measures adopted at the Antwerp 'congress' null and void. We announce the reconstitution of the Communist Party of Belgium on a nationwide scale on the basis of Marxism-Leninism."

The resolution announces the election of a Central Committee which will lead the Party until the convocation of a National Congress in the spring of 1964 and will be charged with drafting the Party reports and Constitution to be submitted to the National Congress for consideration.

The resolution declares: "In the international field, the Communist Party of Belgium and its Central Committee elected at the present conference intend to uphold and take every measure to restore and strengthen the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement.

"The Communist Party of Belgium and its Central Committee will act according to the precept: 'Marxist-Leninists, unite!'"

THE conference's "Resolution on the Programme of Action" prescribes a programme of action for different aspects of the struggle of the Belgian labouring masses including the immediate pressing demands of the Belgian working class for material rights, the struggle for federalism and the defence of democratic freedoms.

Under the heading: "Struggle for the Safeguarding of World Peace, Against the Imperialist Nuclear Threat and Nuclear Blackmail" the Programme calls for:

"The prohibition and destruction of all atomic and nuclear arms—popularisation and active support for the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China on this question;

"The denunciation of the forces of aggression and war in the world headed by U.S. imperialism;

"The removal of all bases and armed forces on foreign soil;

"The creation of de-nuclearised zones as suggested in the statement of the Chinese Government on July 31, 1963;

"Solidarity with the people of various countries, the victims of aggression; and

"The recognition of the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Albania, the German Democratic Republic, the Viet Nam Democratic Republic and the Korean Democratic People's Republic."

"Within the framework of the struggle to leave the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation," the Programme demands that "subjection to the aggressive policy of NATO be shaken off," and that "the consequences of this subjection be got rid of."

Under the heading: "Active Proletarian Internationalism" the Programme demands:

"Solidarity with the entire socialist camp, and with each socialist country in detail;

"Solidarity with and support for the revolutionary classes and peoples in the struggle against oppression; sup-

port, in particular, for the national liberation movement in the Congo, the anti-imperialist struggle in south Viet Nam, in Venezuela, South Africa and Angola, support for the Algerian revolution; and support, in general, for all anti-imperialist revolutionary movements of the national revolutions in Asia, Africa and South America; the denunciation of all colonialist and neo-colonialist forces;

"Support for the struggle of the American Negroes and, in general, the struggle against racism, particularly in Belgium;

"Solidarity with the actions of the working class and labouring masses of other countries, particularly with those in Spain, Portugal and Greece in the struggle for social liberation and anti-fascism."

THE Programme stresses that "the necessary condition for carrying on effectively the immediate and actual struggles of the workers is to denounce and expose the lies and deceptions of bourgeois ideology and the demoralising theories of reformism and revisionist neo-reformism."

The "Resolution on the Establishment of the Communist Party of Wallon and the Communist Party of Flanders" adopted at the conference points out that the decision to establish the Communist Party of Wallon and Communist Party of Flanders is based on "the concrete and specific conditions of the struggle of the Belgian working class and labouring masses, especially the existence of the two nations and of the Brussels entity."

The resolution says that the Communist Party of Wallon and the Communist Party of Flanders together with the Brussels Federation henceforth make up the Communist Party of Belgium.

A Giant's Progress

Leading Steel Centre Forges Ahead

by PAI LIN-TSAI

CHINA'S biggest steel base, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in the northeast, is a giant modern integrated iron and steel works. From its many blast furnaces and open hearths huge quantities of pig iron and steel pour forth daily, while rolling mills turn out a wide variety of steel shapes and sections. Snaking through more than 500 kilometres of rails on company premises, electric locomotives haul in thousands of wagonloads of ore and coal every day. Turning around, these trains convey large shipments of forgings and rolled stock throughout China by way of supporting the nation's farm modernization and socialist industrialization.

Using one of the unequal treaties, the Japanese imperialists seized a concession for exploitation of China's natural resources, and in 1917 built Anshan's first blast

furnace. In the next 30 years, up to liberation, efforts to mould Anshan into an integrated enterprise did not fully materialize. On the eve of liberation, the retreating Kuomintang severely damaged the installations. When the People's Government took over, Old China Hands sneered that the premises were fit only for planting sorghum, claiming that Chinese were incapable of successfully operating a modern industry. They were quickly proved wrong.

In three years' time output at Anshan was restored to a point approximating the pre-liberation peak level reached in 1943. The First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) found large-scale construction under way and in the years 1958-60 Anshan was the scene of a spectacular leap forward. Compared to 1957, steel output in 1960 doubled, pig iron