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# The Communist Parties

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## Introduction

This directory presents a survey of the strength and ideological orientation of the Communist Parties as of 1st October, 1970. The figures are based on information supplied by the parties themselves (in such cases this fact is specifically mentioned) and/or on reliable estimates.

With regard to the present ideological orientation of the various parties a fundamental distinction has been made between pro-Soviet, pro-Chinese<sup>1)</sup> and impartial. The term "impartial" is used to refer to the neutral or undefined stand of the particular party in the ideological conflict between Moscow and Peking. In some cases, however, it was thought necessary to make even finer distinctions.

This introduction is followed by a Global Survey, a survey of the Communist Parties in power and various area surveys. The totals of the figures for the pro-Soviet, pro-Chinese and the impartial parties can, of course, only be regarded as approximations, since in many cases it is impossible — e.g. within the pro-Soviet Communist Parties with pro-Chinese groupings (or vice versa) — to establish the actual proportions. It is also not easy to estimate the membership figures for the illegal Communist Parties or to evaluate the figures given by the Communist Parties themselves.

Thus, for example, the membership of the Communist Party of France is estimated to be 300,000, was given as 400,000 by Marchais, the Deputy Secretary-General of the French Communist Party at the time of this year's Party Congress in February 1970, whilst "Pravda" mentions 450,000 as the number of members in the French Communist Party during the same period (on 9. 2. 1970).

In India, the membership of the RCPI is reliably estimated to be around 60,000. According to Soviet information, however, ("Pravda" of 15. 5. 1970) the membership is reported to have risen to 243,000.

Whereas the Italian Communist Party gives as its membership in the first half of 1969 the figure 1,757,000, issue No. 12, 1969, of "Mezhdunarodnaya Zhisn" reports 1.5 million members in the Communist Party of Italy and "TASS" only 1.3 million members on 15. 3. 1970.

In the main body of the directory those countries are listed alphabetically in which Communist or pro-Communist Parties exist (for the People's Republic of China see China, for the Federal Republic of Germany, West Berlin and the German Democratic Republic see Germany, for North and South Korea or North and South Vietnam see Korea or Vietnam).

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<sup>1)</sup> Here, too, there are differences, i. e. there are pro-Chinese parties (e. g. In Belgium, Great Britain, USA) which are pro-Liu Shao-chi and anti-Mao.

In all cases in which the Communist Party is represented in the Parliament of its country this fact is mentioned.

Pro-Communist Parties have not been included in the surveys and membership figures (although they have been listed under the countries wherever possible). The pro-Chinese groups mentioned are only parties or party-like groupings; pro-Chinese friendship associations, youth and student groups, etc. are not listed.

The main purpose of this directory is to provide a world-wide survey of the Communist movement. It has been left to other publications to furnish detailed knowledge of individual countries. In a survey of over 200 parties in more than 100 countries it is unfortunately not possible to completely eliminate all errors and mistakes.

## Global Survey

At present there are Communist Parties in 102 countries<sup>1)</sup> of the world, in 14 of which they are the ruling parties. In 88 countries of the Free World, the Communist Party is illegal<sup>2)</sup> in 49 countries and legal<sup>3)</sup> in 39 countries (with Parliamentary representation in 19 of these).

In this total of 102 countries there are at present 212 Communist Parties and splinter parties<sup>4)</sup> with a total membership of 50,023,000.

47,160,000 members belong to the 14 ruling Communist Parties<sup>5)</sup>,

2,863,000 members belong to the Communist Parties in 88 countries of the Free World<sup>5)</sup>.

Of the total of 50,023,000 Communist Party members throughout the world

22,551,000 are pro-Soviet (including the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with some 14 million members),

23,071,000 are pro-Chinese (the Communist Party of China, however, accounting for about 21 million) and

4,401,000 are "impartial" (see above).

Of the total of 47,160,000 members of the 14 ruling Communist Parties about 22,767,000 are considered pro-Chinese (People's Republic of China, Albania and North Korea)

<sup>1)</sup> The figure of 102 countries also includes San Marino; the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany are carried separately, because in one part of Germany the Socialist Unity Party is in power and has therefore been included in the 14 ruling Communist Parties. The number of countries has increased by three (South Korea, Malta, Niger) compared with the previous year. Guayana and the Congo (B) are, however, not included in this figure.

<sup>2)</sup> In the list of the countries some of these Communist Parties (e. g. in Iraq or Syria and the Sudan) are referred to as "semi-legal" to indicate that, though banned, they are unhampered in their activities.

<sup>3)</sup> Although in some of these countries pro-Chinese or other radical groups are illegal (see, for example, France or the Federal Republic of Germany).

<sup>4)</sup> These are parties which call themselves Communist or are recognised as such by Moscow or Peking.

<sup>5)</sup> The monthly Soviet periodical "Mezhdunarodnaya Zhisn" reported in its issue No. 12, 1969, that the Communist and Workers' Parties throughout the world had a total membership of about 50 million members, of whom 7 million were members of Communist Parties in capitalist countries. This is undoubtedly a considerable exaggeration. The Soviet figure would mean, however, that the ruling Communist Parties had only about 43 million members, i. e. about 4 million fewer than given in this directory. On the other hand, it indicates that in their reckoning the Soviets adhere stubbornly to the figure of 17 million members of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China, which is the last official figure given by Communist China years ago.

about 3,960,000 are considered "impartial" (Yugoslavia, Cuba, Rumania and North Vietnam)

Of the 2,863,000 Communist Party members of the Free World (nearly half of them are members of the Communist Party of Italy) are about 304,000 pro-Chinese and about 441,000 "impartial" Communists.

**Note:**

Issue No. 5, 1969, of the Soviet monthly "Asia i Afrika sevodnya" carried an article on the pro-Chinese Communist Parties in Africa. It said, for example:

"The Malagasy Communist Party is not the only party of this kind on the African continent. In recent times similar 'Communist Parties' have been formed in Somalia, Kenya, Congo (Kinshasa), on the island of Mauritius and in some other countries. The organisers and intitiators of these sham Communist Parties live outside Africa.

Quite obviously these 'Communist Parties' which use Marxism-Leninism as a screen to cover up their divisive activities will not be long-lived. In our day there cannot be any Communist Parties which do not belong to the fraternal Communist Parties and do not work consistently for Marxism-Leninism."

**The Communist Parties in Power**

Country	Pro-Soviet	Pro-Chinese	Impartial
Albania		67,000	
Bulgaria	620,000		
China, People's Republic of		21,000,000 <sup>1)</sup>	
Cuba			60,000
Czechoslovakia	1,000,000 <sup>2)</sup>		
German Democratic Republic	1,800,000		
Hungary	663,000		
North Korea		1,700,000	
Mongolian People's Republic	50,000		
Poland	2,300,000		
Rumania			1,800,000
USSR	14,000,000		
North Vietnam			800,000
Yugoslavia			1,300,000
	about 20,433,000	22,767,000	3,960,000

**Grand total about 47,160,000**

<sup>1)</sup> The number of Communist Chinese Party members is disputed. The last official figure, which dates from before the "Cultural Revolution", is 17,000,000. A "projection" has produced the estimate of 21,000,000. Some quarters still give the figure as 17 million (apparently the Soviets too; see footnote 5 on the previous page) giving as a reason the fact that the "Cultural Revolution" resulted in a stagnation. Developments after the "Cultural Revolution", however, persuaded the authors to adhere to the estimate of 21 million.

<sup>2)</sup> estimated.

## **EUROPE<sup>1)</sup>**

(Non-Communist)

In 20 non-Communist European countries the Communist Parties have a total membership of about 1,914,000.

The Communist Party is

illegal in 3 countries,

legal in 17 countries (with parliamentary representation in 11 of these).

In these 20 non-Communist European countries there are some 67,000 pro-Chinese and some 80,000 "impartial" Communist Party members.

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## **EUROPE**

(Communist)

The Communist Party is the ruling party in 9 countries with a total membership of 23,550,000 members, of whom 67,000 can be classified as pro-Chinese (Albania) and 3,100,000 as "impartial" (Yugoslavia and Rumania).

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## **ALL EUROPE**

Communist Parties in 29 countries with a total membership of 25,464,000.

<sup>1)</sup> Including Malta, excluding Turkey (in the 1969 edition Cyprus was inadvertently included under Europe)

## **ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA (including the Middle East)<sup>1)</sup>**

(Non-Communist)

In 26 non-Communist countries in Asia and Australasia the Communist Parties have a membership of about 682,000.

The Communist Party is

illegal in 16 countries,  
legal in 10 countries (with parliamentary representation in 5 of these).

In these 26 non-Communist countries in Asia and Australasia there are about 219,000 pro-Chinese and about 355,000 "impartial" Communist Party members.

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## **ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA**

(Communist)

The Communist Party is the ruling party in 4 Asian countries with a total membership of 23,550,000, of whom 22,700,000 may be classified as pro-Chinese (Communist China itself and North Korea) and 800,000 as "impartial" (North Vietnam).

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## **ALL ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA**

Communist Parties in 30 countries with a total membership of 24,232,000.

<sup>1)</sup> Including Turkey, excluding the UAR (in the 1969 edition Cyprus was inadvertently included under Europe)

**AFRICA**

Communist Parties in 18 African countries with about 42,000 members.  
The Communist Party is

illegal in 15 countries,  
legal in 3 countries.

In these 18 African countries there are some 2,700 pro-Chinese and about 8,500 "impartial" Communist Party members.

**AFRICA (Continued)**

The Communist Party is in power in one African country (Cuba) with about 60,000 members. The Communist Party is also in power in one Latin American country (Cuba) with about 60,000 members.

**AFRICA (Continued)**

Communist Parties in 25 countries with a total membership of 285,000<sup>1)</sup>.

**AMERICA**

(Non-Communist)

Communist Parties in 24 non-Communist American countries with about 225,000 members.

The Communist Party is

illegal in 15 countries,  
legal in 9 countries (with parliamentary representation in 3 of these).

In these 24 non-Communist American countries there are about 15,500 pro-Chinese and about 2,200 "impartial" Communist Party members.

**AMERICA**

(Communist)

The Communist Party — in this case "impartial" — is in power in one American country (Cuba) with about 60,000 members.

**ALL AMERICA**

Communist Parties in 25 countries with a total membership of 285,000<sup>1)</sup>.

The Communist Party is in power in one American country (Cuba) with about 60,000 members. The Communist Party is also in power in one Latin American country (Cuba) with about 60,000 members.

<sup>1)</sup> According to Soviet information (Mezhdunarodnaya Zhisn, No. 12, 1969), however, there are 330,000 Communist Party members active in 23 countries of Latin America alone. But the above-mentioned number of 285,000 does not include the some 40,000 members of the Mexican PPS, which was probably the case with the Soviet figure.

## ALBANIA

**Albanian Party of Labour**  
pro-Chinese

Founded in 1941  
Claimed membership 67,000  
Party in power  
Secretary-General: Enver Hoxha  
Organ: Zeri i Popullit

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## ALGERIA

**Party of the Socialist Avant-Garde of Algeria (PAGSA)**

pro-Soviet with  
pro-Chinese  
undercurrents

Founded in 1920 as the Algerian  
section of the French Communist  
Party; independent since 1936 as  
the Communist Party of Algeria.  
Name changed in 1969.  
About 1000 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General: Larbi Bouhali  
Organ: Al-Hurriya

The Algerian unity party, the **National Liberation Front (FLN)**, took over the former Communist Party paper "Alger Républicain" at its 1st Congress in April 1964. Though non-Communist, the FLN maintains contacts with Communist Parties (exchanges of delegations, etc.).

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## ARGENTINA

**Communist Party of Argentina**

pro-Soviet

Founded on 6. 1. 1918  
About 60,000 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Gerónimo Arnedo Alvarez  
Organ: Nuestra Palabra

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## Partido Comunista Revolucionario (PCR)

Fidelist  
tendencies

Founded: see below  
Membership figures unknown  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Cesar Otto Vargas  
Emerged from the "Comité Nacional  
de Recuperación Revolucionaria"  
(CNRR) in 1969. The Party takes in  
Communist Party members who  
have been expelled or who have re-  
signed because of disagreement  
with the rigid pro-Soviet course of  
the Party leadership, especially with  
the invasion of Czechoslovakia by  
the USSR. The ideological attitude  
hardly differs, however, from that of  
the CPA.

**Vanguardia del Partido Comunista de Argentina**

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1965  
Insignificant number of members  
Illegal  
Leader: Elias Seman  
Organ: No Transar

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## AUSTRALIA

**Communist Party of Australia**

pro-Soviet

Founded on 30. 10. 1920  
About 5000 members  
Legal  
Secretary-General:  
Lawrence Louis Sharkey  
Organ: Tribune

**Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist)**

pro-Chinese

Founded at the beginning of 1964  
About 300 members  
Legal  
Chairman: Edward Fowler Hill  
Organ: Vanguard

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## AUSTRIA

### Communist Party of Austria

pro-Soviet

Founded on 3. 11. 1918  
Claimed membership of 26,000; in the previous year there were about 32,000 members  
Legal  
Chairman: Franz Muhri  
Organ: Volksstimme  
Differences of opinion within the Party on the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia (1968) are one of the causes of the rapid drop in membership.

### Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria (M.-L.P.Ö.)

pro-Chinese

Founded on 1. 5. 1966  
Insignificant number of members  
Legal  
First Secretary: Franz Strobl  
Organ: Rote Fahne

### Association of Revolutionary Workers of Austria (Marxist-Leninist) (VRA-ML)

pro-Chinese

Founded: see below  
Legal  
Chairman: Alfred Jocha  
Organs: Der Kommunist (fighting organ)  
Rote Garde (Tribune of Revolutionary Youth)  
The VRA-ML was founded on 2. 6. 1968 by merging two groups which split off from the M.-L. P. Ö. in 1966 and 1967 but which continue their feud here too. The former organ "Funke", which fused with "Der Kommunist", has been appearing again since July 1969, vehemently attacking "Der Kommunist". The VRA-ML is strongly opposed to the M.-L. P. Ö. (especially Strobl).

## BELGIUM

### Communist Party of Belgium

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1921  
About 12,000 members  
Legal  
5 seats (out of a total of 212) in the Chamber of Deputies (1968)  
Chairman: Marc Drumeaux  
Organ: Le Drapeau Rouge (De rode Vaan)

### Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist-Leninist)

pro-Chinese  
(see note below)

Founded on 22. 12. 1963  
Insignificant number of members  
Legal  
Secretary-General: Jacques Grippa  
The pro-Chinese CP of Belgium (M.-L.) is divided into  
— CP of Brussels  
— CP of Flanders  
Organs: La Voix du Peuple  
De Strijd for the CP of Flanders

### Communist Party of Walloon (Marxist-Leninist) (PCW)

pro-Chinese

Founded: see below  
Membership figures unknown  
Legal  
Leader: Désiré Trifaux  
Organ: L'Exploité  
The PCW seceded from the CP of Belgium (M.-L.) in summer 1967

### Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium

pro-Chinese

Founded: see below  
About 200 members  
Legal  
Leaders: Henri Glineur  
Xavier Relecom  
Jules Vanderlinden  
Organ: Clarté

This group broke away from Grippa in November 1967

**Note:** In recent years the Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist-Leninist) under Grippa has lost more and more influence due to groups breaking away. Grippa and his now insignificant Party no longer has any connections with the Chinese and Albanians; he last defended Liu Shao-chi and referred to the forces at present in power in the People's Republic of China as revisionist.

The PCW and the Marxist-Leninist Party of Belgium, on the other hand, are continuing to consolidate their relations to Communist China, which is acting in its own interest as a "mediator" between the two parties. In spring 1970 this resulted in cooperation in all the party work with the aim of uniting the two parties.

According to the Communist Chinese news agency Hsinhua in May 1970, Désiré Trifaux sent a message of congratulations to the People's Republic of China on behalf of the Central Committee of the "PCB (Marxist-Leninist)" on the occasion of the launching of the first Chinese earth satellite, which could be taken to indicate that the projected merger has taken place.

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## BOLIVIA

### **Bolivian Communist Party**

pro-Soviet                      Founded in 1950  
About 4000 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Mario Monje Molina  
Organ: Unidad

### **Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist)**

pro-Chinese                      Founded in June 1965  
About 1000 members  
Illegal  
First Secretary:  
Oscar Zamora Medinacelli  
Organ: Liberación

## **Partido Obrero Revolucionario (POR)**

pro-Chinese                      About 2000 members  
Trotskyite                      Illegal  
Leader: Guillermo Lora Escobar

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## BRAZIL

### **Brazilian Communist Party (PCB)**

pro-Soviet                      Founded on 25. 3. 1922  
About 17,000 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Luis Carlos Prestes  
Organ: Novos Rumos

### **Communist Party of Brazil (CPB)**

pro-Chinese                      Founded in February 1962  
About 1000 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Joao Amazonas de Souza Pedroso  
Organ: A Classe Operária

### **Revolutionary Communist Party of Brazil**

Fidelist                      Founded at the end of April 1968  
Membership figures unknown  
Illegal

### **Communist Workers' Party of Brazil**

impartial                      Founded on 6. 5. 1968  
Membership figures unknown  
Illegal  
The Party strongly rejects the doctrine and methods of the three other Communist Parties.

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## BULGARIA

### Bulgarian Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded on 27. 5. 1919  
Claimed membership of 620,000  
Party in power  
First Secretary: Todor Zhivkov  
Organ: Rabotnichesko Delo

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## BURMA

### Burma Communist Party (White Flag)

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1939  
About 3000 members  
Illegal  
Leader: Thakin Zin

### Communist Party of Burma (Red Flag)

no longer entirely  
pro-Chinese,  
Trotskyite

Founded in 1946  
About 700 members  
Illegal  
Leader: Thakin Soe

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## CAMBODIA

### People's Revolutionary Party of Cambodia (PRP)

not entirely  
pro-Chinese

Founded in 1951  
About 100 members  
Illegal  
The "Pracheachon Party", founded in 1954, (People's Party; about 1000 members; organ: Pracheachon), which although officially legal is severely limited in its freedom of action, is regarded as the extended arm of the PRP.

**Note:** There is reported to be in addition a "Parti Communiste Clandestin Khmer", whose President, Tou Samouth — with support from North Vietnam — allegedly commands a rebel group of some 500 men ("Khmer rouge").

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## CAMEROON

### Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC)

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1948  
About 1000 members  
Illegal  
Chairman: Ernest Ouandie  
Organ: La Voix du Cameroun

### Provisional Steering Committee of the UPC

pro-Chinese  
UPC group

Founded in March 1966  
Organ: Le Communiste

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## CANADA

### Communist Party of Canada

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1921  
About 3,500 members (including the Communist Party of Quebec)  
Legal  
Secretary-General: William Kashtan  
Organ: The Canadian Tribune

### Communist Party of Quebec

Founded in 1965  
Legal  
President: Samuel M. Walsh  
Organ: Combat

### Progressive Worker's Movement (PWM)

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1964  
Insignificant membership  
Legal  
Organ: Progressive Worker

### Communist Party of Canada, Marxist-Leninist

pro-Chinese

Insignificant membership  
Legal  
Leader: Bains  
Organ: Mass Line

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## CEYLON

### Communist Party of Ceylon

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1943  
About 2000 members  
Legal  
6 seats (out of a total of 157) in Parliament (1970)  
Secretary-General:  
Pieter Keuneman  
Organ: Forward

### Communist Party of Ceylon

pro-Chinese

About 900 members  
Legal  
Secretary-General:  
Nagalingan Sanmugathasan  
Organ: Kamkaruwa

### Lanka Sama Samaja Party

Trotskyite

Founded in 1935  
Legal  
19 seats (out of a total of 157) in Parliament (1970)  
Leader: N. M. Perera

### Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Revolutionary)

Trotskyite,  
pro-Chinese

Founded in summer 1964  
Leader: E. Samarakoddy

## CHILE

### Communist Party of Chile

pro-Soviet

Founded on 2. 1. 1922  
About 50,000 members  
Legal  
6 seats (out of a total of 50) in the Senate (1969)  
22 seats (out of a total of 150) in the Chamber of Deputies (1969)  
Secretary-General:  
Luis Corvalan Leppe  
Organ: El Siglo

### Partido Comunista Revolucionario (PCR)

pro-Chinese

Founded in May 1966  
About 1000 members  
Legal  
Organ: Espartaco

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

### Communist Party of the People's Republic of China

Founded in 1921  
About 21,000,000 members (estimated)  
Party in power  
Chairman: Mao Tse-tung  
Organ: Jen Min Jih Pao  
Some years ago the membership was last officially stated to be 17 million.  
Since then the number of Party members has never been officially stated either at the IXth Party Congress (April 1969) or in any conference documents.

## COLOMBIA

### Communist Party of Colombia

pro-Soviet

Founded on 17. 7. 1930  
About 9000 members  
Legal  
3 seats (out of a total of 204) in Parliament (1968) through the electoral lists of the People's Liberal Revolutionary Movement (MRL del Pueblo)  
Secretary-General:  
Gilberto Vieira White  
Organ: Voz Proletaria

**Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist)**

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1964  
 About 2000 members  
 Legal  
 Organs: Tribuna  
 Revolución

**CONGO (Kinshasa)****Parti Communiste Congolais (PCC)**

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1968  
 Illegal  
 President: Gilbert Luku

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (Congo Brazzaville)**

The proclamation of the "People's Republic of the Congo" on 31. 12. 1969 was at the same time the day on which the "Congolese Party of Labour", the ruling party, was founded (First Secretary: Claude Ernest Ndalla; Organ: Etumba). At the founding congress Marien Ngouabi, President of the Republic and Chairman of this Party, said: "The founding of the Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism is dictated by the historical necessity of our century." He particularly stressed that the creation of a really progressive party was only possible on the "basis of the principles of Marxist-Leninist doctrine".

**COSTA RICA****Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1930  
 About 600 members  
 Illegal  
 Secretary-General:  
 Manuel Mora Valverde  
 Organ: La Libertad

**CUBA****Communist Party of Cuba**

impartial

Founded on 16. 8. 1925  
 Claimed membership of 60,000  
 Party in power  
 Secretary-General: Fidel Castro  
 Organ: Granma

**CYPRUS****Progressive Workers' Party of Cyprus (AKEL)**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1924  
 Claimed membership of 14,000  
 Legal  
 7 seats (out of a total of 50) in Parliament (1970)  
 Secretary-General:  
 Ezekias Papaioannou  
 Organ: Haravghi

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA****Communist Party of Czechoslovakia**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1921  
 According to figures issued by the Party, the membership in October 1969 was 1.6 million, in January 1970 1.45 million and in the course of this year should be reduced to 750,000 absolutely loyal Party members.  
 Party in power  
 First Secretary: Dr. Gustav Husak  
 Organ: Rudé Právo

**DAHOMEY****Party of the Socialist Revolution of Benin**

Founded in 1959  
 Insignificant Communist group

## DENMARK

### Communist Party of Denmark

pro-Soviet

Founded on 9. 11. 1920  
About 8000 members

Legal

Chairman: Knud Jespersen

In the 1968 elections the CP of Denmark again won no seats in the Folketing (in 1957 it still had 6 seats). In the meantime, however, it is again represented in Parliament by a popular socialist dissenter.

Organ: Land og Folk

Since 1967 there has been a pro-Chinese group in the Communist Party of Denmark, which publishes its own organ, Extrakt.

The Socialist People's Party (SFP), founded by former Communist Party members under Aksel Larsen in 1959, won 11 seats out of 179 in the Folketing in 1968, as against 20 in 1966.

On 17. 12. 1967 the left-wing of the SFP broke away at an extraordinary Party Congress and formed its own party of "Left-wing Socialists" (6 members out of 20 in the SFP Parliamentary Party joined the new party).

In the Parliamentary elections on 23. 1. 1968 the Left-wing Socialists won four seats. Two of these Members of Parliament have in the meantime, however, left the Party.

### Communist Operating Circle

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1963  
Membership figures unknown

Legal

Leader: Gotfred Appel

Organ: Kommunistisk Orientering

### Communist Association of Marxist-Leninists (KFML)

pro-Chinese

Founded on 15. 9. 1968  
Membership figures unknown

Legal

Chairman: Benito Scocozza

Organs: Abstrakt, Kommunist

The KFML was formed by breaking away from the Communist Operating Circle.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### Dominican Communist Party (PCD)

impartial

Founded in 1942

About 250 members

Illegal

Secretary-General:

Narciso Isa Conde

Organ: El Popular

### Movimiento Popular Dominicano (MPD)

pro-Chinese

About 250 members

Fidelist

Illegal

Secretary-General:

Maximo Lopez Molina

Organs: Libertad

Bandera Roja

### Movimiento Revolucionario 14 Juno (MR 14 J)

Fidelist

About 400 members

pro-Chinese

Illegal

Leader: Manuel Tavarez Kusto

### Partido Comunista de Republica Dominicana (PCRD)

radically

Founded in 1966 by breaking away from MPD

pro-Chinese

About 100 members

Illegal

**Partido Comunista Ortodoxo (PCO)**

pro-Chinese      Founded in 1966 by breaking away  
from MPD  
About 50 members  
Illegal

**Partido Socialista Popular (PSP)**

pro-Soviet      Founded in 1966 by breaking away  
from PCD  
About 50 members  
Illegal

**ECUADOR****Communist Party of Ecuador**

pro-Soviet      Founded in 1928  
About 1000 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Pedro Antonio Saad Niyain  
Organ: El Pueblo

**Communist Party of Ecuador (Marxist-Leninist)**

pro-Chinese      Illegal  
Leader: Rafael Echeverria Flores  
Organ: En Marcha

**Party of Revolutionary Communism of Ecuador (CRE)**

pro-Chinese      Illegal  
Leader: Jorge Arellano Gallegos  
Organ: Voz Rebelde  
The CRE broke away from the Com-  
munist Party of Ecuador (M.-L.).  
Both parties have about 400 mem-  
bers together.

**Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador (PSRE)**

Fidelist      About 500 members

**EL SALVADOR****Communist Party of El Salvador**

pro-Soviet      Founded in 1930  
About 300 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General: Josef Ruiz

**Partido Revolucionario Abril y Mayo (PRAM)**

Fidelist      Illegal  
Leader: Dr. Mario Castro Zeledon

**FINLAND****Communist Party of Finland**

pro-Soviet      Founded in 1918  
About 49,000 members  
Legal  
36 seats (out of a total of 200) in  
Parliament (1970) through the Com-  
munist-controlled Finnish People's  
Democratic Union (SKDL)  
Secretary-General: Arvo Aalto  
Organ: Kansan Uutiset  
There are considerable tensions bet-  
ween the more liberal and an ortho-  
dox wing of the Party leadership,  
which almost resulted in a split at  
the XVth Party Congress in April  
1969.

At an Extraordinary Party Congress  
on 14. 2. 1970, however, the differ-  
ences of opinion were settled, at  
least for the time being.

**Helsinki Association of Marxist-Leninists (HMLS)**

pro-Chinese      Founded in April 1969  
Membership figures not known  
Legal  
Leading member:  
Tauno Olavi Huotari  
Organ: Punakaarti

## FRANCE

### **French Communist Party** pro-Soviet

Founded in 1920  
About 300,000 members  
(The Deputy Secretary-General, Marchais, claims about 400,000 members; on 9. 2. 1970 "Pravda" claimed as many as 450,000.)  
Legal  
34 seats (out of a total of 487) in the National Assembly (1968)  
17 seats (out of a total of 283) in the Senate (1968)  
Secretary-General: Waldeck Rochet  
Organ: l'Humanité

### **Parti Communiste Marxiste-Leniniste Français (PCMLF)** pro-Chinese

Founded on 30./31. 12. 1967  
About 1000 members (pro-Soviet sources claim under 500 members)  
Illegal  
Leader: François Marty  
Organ: l'Humanité nouvelle

### **Centre Marxiste-Léniniste de France** pro-Chinese

Founded in March 1965  
About 100 members  
Illegal  
Leader: Claude Beaulieu  
Organ: Tribune Rouge

### **La Gauche Proletarienne** radically pro-Chinese

After the disturbances in May 1968, emerged from the Association of Young Marxist-Leninists and the Movement of 22nd March (of Cohn-Bendit).  
Allegedly about 2000 members.  
Illegal  
Leader: Dr. Alain Geismar  
Organ: La Cause du Peuple  
Because the two responsible edit-

ors, Michel le Bris and Jean-Pierre le Dantec had been arrested and sentenced for "glorifying murder, plunder, theft and arson", the French philosopher Jean-Paul Satre demonstratively took over the editorship of "La Cause du Peuple".

### **Ligue Communiste** revolutionary Trotskyite

Founded in April 1969  
About 350 members  
This organisation recruits its members partly from members of the "revolutionary movements" dissolved as a result of the May revolt of 1968. Its aim is to build up a revolutionary party with 10,000 to 15,000 members. Since last year, however, it has not been possible to observe any upward trend in its membership figures.

## GERMANY

### **a) Federal Republic of Germany including West Berlin** **Communist Party of Germany (KPD)**

pro-Soviet  
Founded on 30. 12. 1918  
Until the founding of the DKP about 7000 members, since then a heavy drop in membership  
Illegal  
Secretary-General: Max Reimann  
Organ: Freies Volk

### **Sozialistische Einheitspartei Westberlins (SEW)**

pro-Soviet  
Founded on 24. 11. 1962  
Claimed membership of 6000  
Legal  
Chairman: Gerhard Danelius  
Organ: Die Wahrheit



**German Communist Party (DKP)**

pro-Soviet                      Founded on 25. 9. 1968  
   Claimed membership of 30,000  
   Legal  
   Chairman: Kurt Bachmann  
   Organ: Sozialistische Volkszeitung  
   – Unsere Zeit (UZ)

**Communist Party of Germany – Marxist-Leninist (KPD-ML)**

pro-Chinese                      Founded on 31. 12. 1968  
   Claimed membership of 1000,  
   actually not over 100  
   Legal  
   Leader: Ernst Aust  
   Organs: Roter Morgen  
   Revolutionärer Weg

**Note:** No details are known about the “KPD-Aufbauorganisation” in West Berlin, which has been mentioned recently in various connections. The same applies to the “Kommunistischer Arbeiter-Bund” (KAB) – Marxisten-Leninisten, the local section of which in Mannheim brought a charge against the DKP for libel in January 1970. The local committee of the DKP had accused the Maoist youth organisation “Revolutionäre Jugend” of breaking into its office.

**b) German Democratic Republic**

**Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED)**

pro-Soviet                      Founded on 21. 4. 1946  
   Claimed membership of 1,800,000  
   Party in power  
   First Secretary: Walter Ulbricht  
   Organ: Neues Deutschland

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**GREAT BRITAIN**

**Communist Party of Great Britain**

pro-Soviet                      Founded in September 1920  
   About 33,000 members  
   Legal  
   Secretary-General: John Gollan  
   Organ: Morning Star

Northern Ireland see under Ireland

**Marxist Leninist Organisation of Britain (MLOB)**  
(formerly: Action Centre for Marxist-Leninist Unity)

pro-Chinese,                      Founded on 9./10. 9. 1967  
(but anti-Mao,                      About 500 members  
pro-Liu Shao-chi)                      Legal  
   Leaders: M. Baker and W. Bland  
   Organs: Hammer or Anvil  
   Red Front

**Communist Party of Britain, Marxist-Leninist**

pro-Chinese                      Founded mid-April 1968  
   Claimed membership of 400  
   Legal  
   Leader: Reginald Birch  
   Organs: October  
   The Worker

**Committee to Defeat Revisionism for Communist Unity (CDRCU)**

pro-Chinese                      Founded at the end of 1963  
   About 200 members  
   Legal  
   Secretary-General: Allan Dover  
   Organ: Vanguard

**Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding (SACU)**

pro-Chinese                      Founded in April 1965  
   About 800 members  
   Legal  
   Organ: China Now

**Revolutionary Marxist-Leninist League (RMLL)**

pro-Chinese                      Insignificant number of members  
   Legal  
   Leader: A. Manchanda

**China Policy Study Group**

pro-Chinese                      Legal  
   Organ: China Broadsheet

**Workers' Party of Scotland (Marxist-Leninist)**

pro-Chinese Legal  
Organ: Scottish Vanguard

**Communist Workers Organisation (Antirevisionist)**

pro-Chinese Legal  
Leader: David Laurie  
Organ: The Communist

**Note:** The long-planned merger of the pro-Chinese organisations in Great Britain has so far been unsuccessful because of the large number of, in some cases rival, pro-Chinese groups.

At present the Communist Party of Britain, Marxist-Leninist, the SACU and the China Policy Study Group are the most favourably disposed to unity.

The oldest British pro-Chinese splinter group, the Committee to Defeat Revisionism for Communist Unity (CDRCU), founded in 1963, is the strongest opponent of attempts to unite.

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**GREECE**

**Communist Party of Greece**

(Kommunistikon Komma Ellados/KKE)

pro-Soviet Founded on 18. 11. 1918  
About 26,000 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Kostas Kolijannis  
Organs: Rizopastis  
Adouloti Athina  
Odigitis

Since 1968 the leadership of the KKE has been split into two feuding groups. The orthodox one — known as the "Communist Party of Greece in Exile" — is led by the Moscow-supported Secretary-General Kolijannis; the other, tending more towards the Yugoslav reform course,

is grouped around Mitsos Partsalidis, who was first expelled from the Politburo by the orthodox members in 1968 and later from the Party itself. The Partsalidis group is supported by a large number of members in the "Home Buro" of the KKE, one of whom is the composer Mikis Theodorakis, who was released in 1970.

**United Democratic Left (Eniaia Demokratike Aristera/EDA)**

pro-Soviet Founded in 1951  
Illegal  
Represented in Parliament as the collection point of the illegal KKE with then 96,000 members until the April 1967 putsch.  
President: Joannis Passalidis  
Organ: Avghi

**Union of the Friends of the New Countries**

pro-Chinese Collection point of the pro-Chinese Communists with an insignificant number of members.  
Formerly called: "Union of the Friends of China"  
Illegal  
Organ: Chronicles of Greco-Chinese Friendship  
(Ellinokinesika Chronika)

**Marxist-Leninist Organisation of the Political Emigrants of Greece**  
(headquarters in Paris) and

**Marxist-Leninist Group of the Communist Party of Greece Abroad** are pro-Chinese groupings which are repeatedly mentioned in the Communist Chinese press but about which no further details are known. The alleged aim of the second one is to found a "United Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Greece".

## GUADELOUPE

### Communist Party of Guadeloupe

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1944 as a Federation of the French Communist Party, from which it broke away to form an autonomous Communist Party in 1958. About 1500 members

Legal

Organ: l'Etincelle

Secretary-General E. Jeune was killed in a plane crash when returning from the 14th Party Congress of the Communist Party of Chile on 3. 12. 1969. Nothing is yet known about his successor.

### Groupe d'Organisation Nationale de la Guadeloupe (GONG)

pro-Chinese

Probably founded in 1964

Insignificant number of members

Organ: GONG-Information

## GUATEMALA

### Guatemalan Labour Party (PGT)

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1949

About 1000 members

Illegal

Secretary-General:

Bernardo Alvarado Monzon

Organ: Verdad

### Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes (FAR)

Fidelist

About 350 members

Illegal

Leader: César Montes

Organ: Revolucion Socialista

In 1968 the FAR dissolved its organisational connections with the PGT and joined up with the Movimiento Revolucionario 13 Noviembre (MRN - 13), retaining its old name of FAR.

In April 1970 the FAR attracted attention by the murder of the German Ambassador to Guatemala, Count Spreti.

## GUAYANA

The pro-Soviet **Progressive People's Party of Guayana (PPP)** (founded in 1950) should, theoretically, be described as a socialist party; in practice, however, it pursues an extremely radical left-wing course, and its leader, Cheddi Jagan, refers to it himself as Marxist-Leninist.

The country's largest party, in the 1968 Parliamentary elections it won 19 seats (out of a total of 53) (24 seats in 1964).

The PPP - although not a Communist Party - was the only "non-Communist" party (among 69 Communist Parties) to attend a meeting to prepare for the international deliberation of Communist and workers' parties in Moscow from 23. - 30. 5. 1969 and also participated in the World Conference of Communist Parties from 5. - 17. 6. 1969 in Moscow.

A message of greetings from the "**Marxist-Leninist Group of Guayana**" to the IXth Congress of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China was published in issue No. 17, 1969, of the Peking Review. No further details of this group are known.

## GUINEA

The Guinean unity party "**Parti Démocratique de Guinée**" (PDG) which was founded in 1946 as a section of the "Rassemblement Démocratique Africain" (RDA), maintains close contact with the Communist Parties of the Eastern bloc.

## HAITI

### United Party of the Communists of Haiti

pro-Soviet

Founded: see below

About 400 members

Illegal

Secretary-General: Joseph Roney

Organ: Bucan  
In November 1968 the Haitian Party of Popular Accord (PEP), founded in 1959, and the United Democratic Party of Haiti (PUDA), founded in 1966, decided to merge and form the United Party of the Communists of Haiti.

**Marxist-Leninist Party of Haiti**

pro-Chinese

Illegal  
Chairman: Jacques Magni  
Organ: Manchette

**Workers' Party of Haiti (PTH)**

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1966  
Illegal  
Organ: Le Courier Rouge d'Haiti

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**HONDURAS**

**Communist Party of Honduras**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1954  
About 500 members  
Illegal  
First Secretary: Mario Morales  
Organ: Manana

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**Honduran Revolutionary Party (PRH)**

pro-Soviet

Insignificant number of members  
Illegal

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**HUNGARY**

**Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party**

pro-Soviet

Founded on 24. 11. 1918  
Claimed membership of 663,000  
Party in power  
Secretary-General: János Kadar  
Organ: Népszabadság

A message of greetings from the "Marxist-Leninists of Hungary" to the IXth Congress of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China was published in issue No. 17, 1969, of the Peking Review. No further details are known about this group.

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**ICELAND**

**Socialist Unity Party of Iceland**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1938  
About 1000 members  
Legal

7 seats in Parliament (1967) together with the left-wing socialists in the "Alliance of Labour" (out of a total of 60 seats), after three deputies had left the Alliance because of Communist domination and founded their own Parliamentary group.  
Chairman: Einar Ólgeirsson  
Organ: Thjodviljinn

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**INDIA**

**Communist Party of India (CPI)**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1933  
About 60,000 members (according to "Pravda" of 17. 5. 1970 the membership of the CPI has risen to 243,000)  
Legal

22 seats (out of a total of 520) in Parliament (Lok Sabha) (1967).  
Chairman: S. A. Dange  
Organ: New Age

**Communist Party of India (Marxist) (LCPI)**

pro-Chinese

Founded in November 1964  
until 1967, now  
About 50,000 members  
"national Communist"  
Legal

19 seats (out of a total of 520) in Parliament (Lok Sabha) (1967)  
Party Leader:  
E. M. S. Namboodiripad  
Organ: People's Democracy

#### **Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)/CPI (M-L)**

radically  
pro-Chinese

Founded on 22. 4. 1969  
About 10,000 members  
Practically illegal  
Leader: Charru Mazumdar  
Organ: Liberation  
Some of the dissatisfied LCPI functionaries founded this radically pro-Chinese Communist Party.  
The CPI (M.-L.) is identical with the "Naxalite Movement", which is frequently mentioned in the press.

In addition to the CPI (M-L) there are a number of other pro-Chinese groups which did not join the CPI (M-L) when the latter was founded. The two most important are the **Group of Revolutionary Communists** led by Nagi Reddy with some 6000 members and the **Communist Maoist Centre** led by Asit Sen with about 2000 members. Reddy's group is centred on Andhra Pradesh, Sen's group on West Bengal.

Since about 1968 there have been increasing indications of a rapprochement between the RCPI and the LCPI. Even combined talks between the leaders of both parties on joint action in the future were held in Calcutta from 24 - 26 May 1969. In the meantime, however, the relationship has cooled off considerably. A split has even taken place in the Indian trade union organisation AITUC, which is based on the RCPI and the LCPI.

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## **INDONESIA**

#### **Communist Party of Indonesia**

pro-Chinese

Founded on 23. 5. 1920  
About 150,000 members (at the end of 1965 over 2 million); many of them are inactive or still under arrest. A number of groups live abroad (espe-

cially in the People's Republic of China). The number of actual activists is likely to lie between 5000 and 10,000.  
Illegal  
Chairman: Jusuf Adjitorop

#### **Marxist-Leninist Group of the Communist Party of Indonesia**

pro-Soviet

Illegal  
Founded in 1966, according to Soviet reports; no membership figures are available.

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## **IRAQ**

#### **Iraqi Communist Party**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1934  
About 2500 activists and about 10,000 sympathisers  
Semi-legal  
First Secretary:  
Aziz Mohammed (alias "Nadhim Ali")  
Organ: Ittihad al-Shab  
Although the Iraqi Communist Party is officially banned, the Baath Party, which has been in power since 17. 7. 1968, sees "the necessity of a dialogue and an appeal for an alliance primarily with the Iraqi Communist Party".  
For the first time since 1963, a prominent Communist has again held Cabinet office since the Government re-shuffle on 31. 12. 1969: Aziz Scharif (as Minister of Justice).

#### **Central Leadership of the Iraqi Communist Party**

anti-Soviet,  
radically revolutionary

Founded in 1967  
About 700 members  
Illegal  
Leader: Aziz al-Hajj

This group split off from the pro-Soviet Iraqi Communist Party in mid-1967 (after the June war with Israel) and maintains contacts with the Communist Party of Iraq (Marxist-Leninist).

#### **Communist Party of Iraq (Marxist-Leninist)**

pro-Chinese

About 100 members

Illegal

Secretary-General:

Salim al-Fakhri

### **IRAN**

#### **People's Party of Iran (Tudeh)**

pro-Soviet

Founded on 22. 6. 1920

About 1200 members

Illegal

Secretary-General:

Dr. Reza Radmanesch

Organ: Mardom

#### **Revolutionary People's Party of Iran**

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1965

Illegal

Leaders: A. Ghasemi, Dr. Furutan,

A. Sagai

### **IRELAND**

#### **Communist Party of Ireland**

pro-Soviet

Founded: see below

About 250 members

Legal

Secretary-General:

Michael O'Riordan

Organ: Irish Socialist Review

As a result of World War II, in which the Republic of Ireland — unlike

Northern Ireland — remained neutral, two parties emerged in 1940 from the then Communist Party of Ireland, which was founded in 1921: the Communist Party of Northern Ireland and the Irish Worker's Party/IWP (Republic of Ireland).

At an extraordinary Party Conference in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on 15. 3. 1970, the two parties joined together again under the old name of the "Communist Party of Ireland", which has its headquarters in Dublin, the Republic of Ireland.

#### **The Irish Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist)**

pro-Chinese

Insignificant number of members

Organs: The Irish Communist

Red Patriot

### **ISRAEL**

#### **Communist Party of Israel (MAKI)**

Jewish national

Founded in 1923

About 1600 members<sup>1)</sup>

Legal

1 seat (out of a total of 120) in Parliament (Knesset) (1969)

Secretary-General:

Samuel Mikunis

Organ: Kol Ha'am

#### **Communist Party of Israel (RAKAH)**

pro-Arab (very many Arab members)

Founded in 1965

About 1200 members<sup>1)</sup>

Legal

3 seats (out of a total of 120) in Parliament (1969)

<sup>1)</sup> In the general election on 28. 10. 1969 the RAKAH received 38,827 votes, the MAKI, however, only 15,712.

Secretary-General: Meir Vilner  
Organ: Zu Haderech

**Note:** The split (1965) in Israel's Communist Parties is in no way connected with the Sino-Soviet conflict. Ideologically both Communist Parties may be regarded as "pro-Soviet". At present only the RAKAH, however, is recognised by Moscow and its supporters, while the MAKI is sharply attacked. The MAKI, on the other hand, was invited by Nicolae Ceausescu, the Secretary-General of the Rumanian Communist Party, to attend the Xth Party Congress in Bucharest in August 1969.

Whereas the RAKAH backs the Soviet Middle East policy, the MAKI approves of Israel's attitude towards the Arabs.

## ITALY

### Italian Communist Party pro-Soviet

Founded on 21. 1. 1921  
About 1,300,000 members (claimed membership at end of 1968: 1,757,000; at end of 1969: 1,503,000, and according to TASS on 15. 3. 1970: 1,299,388 members)

Legal  
177 seats (out of a total of 630) in the Chamber of Deputies (1968)  
101 seats (out of a total of 315) in the Senate (together with the Left-wing Socialists/PSIUP)  
Secretary-General: Luigi Longo  
Organ: l'Unità

A group within the Communist Party called the "New Left" had, since it was founded in 1969, not only opposed the Communist Party leadership, but also sharply attacked the Soviet Union itself and the kind of Communism practised by it (e. g. invasion of Czechoslovakia).

In 1969 the leaders of the "New Left" were expelled from the Communist

Party; at the end of 1970 more former Communist Party members joined this group (collectively). The "New Left", which is also referred to as the "Manifesto Movement" — because of its organ "Il Manifesto", published since 1. 6. 1969 — must be classified as left-wing radical with Maoist tendencies.

### Partito Comunista d'Italia (marxista-leninista) Linea Rossa

radically  
pro-Chinese

Legal  
Secretary: Dino Dini  
Organ: Partito

### Partito Comunista d'Italia (marxista-leninista) Linea Nera

moderately  
pro-Chinese

Legal  
Secretary-General:  
Fosco Dinucci  
Organ: Nuova Unità Linea Nera

The PCd'I (m.-l.), founded on 15. 10. 1966, split up into moderate and radical wings in December 1968.

### Unione dei Comunisti Italiani Marxisti-Leninisti (UCI)

radically  
pro-Chinese

Founded in October 1968  
About 1800 members  
Leader: Aldo Brandirali  
Organ: Servire il Popolo

### Partito Comunista Rivoluzionario d'Italia (marxista-leninista)

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1968  
Legal  
Leader: Angelo Mai  
This Party emerged from the "Unione dei Comunisti Italiani Marxisti-Leninisti" (UCI).

### Partito Comunista (marxista-leninista) Maoista Italiano

radically  
pro-Chinese

Founded on 1. 10. 1969  
Legal  
Leader: Michele Semeraro  
Organ: Il Compagno

This Party, founded in Venice, also emerged from the "Unione dei Comunisti Italiani Marxist-Leninisti" (UCI).

#### **Avanguardia Proletaria Maoista**

pro-Chinese

Legal

Organ: Avanguardia Proletaria

**Note:** In addition there is a large number of other pro-Chinese groups, some of which are only of local significance. The total number of pro-Chinese Italian Communists is estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000.

## **JAPAN**

### **Communist Party of Japan**

impartial

Founded on 15. 7. 1922

About 250,000 (according to Communist sources 300,000)

Legal

14 seats (out of a total of 486) in the Chamber of Deputies (1970)

7 seats (out of a total of 250) in the Upper House (1968)

Organ: Akahata

Since its XIth Congress (Tokyo, 1.-7. 7. 1970) the Party has been led by a "troica", comprising Kenji Miyamoto (previous Secretary-General), Tetsuzo Fuwa and Sanzo Nosaka.

### **Japanese Communist Party — The Voice of Japan**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1964

Only a few hundred members remaining (membership declined steeply after the Communist Party of Japan took an anti-Chinese stand)

Legal

Leader: Yoshio Shiga

Organ: Nihon No Koe

### **Japanese Communist Workers' Party**

pro-Soviet

Founded in February 1967

About 900 members

Legal

Leaders: Momo Ida and Chishu Naito

Organ: Unity

(original title not known)

### **Japanese Communist Party (Liberation Front)**

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1965

About 400 members

Legal

Leader: Shigeo Shida

### **Japanese Communist Party (left)**

pro-Chinese

Founded: see below

About 1500 members

Legal

Organ: Choshu Shimbun

The Party originated in Yamaguchi Province in 1966. According to the Communist Chinese news agency NCNA/Hsinhua, a "Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (left)" was founded at that time. The founding of the new overall Party was proclaimed on 30. 11. 1969 by the former "National Council".

On 11. 5. 1969 and 26. 5. 1970 the NCNA reported about messages of greetings from the District Committees of the "Japanese Communist Party (Revolutionary)"; it is quite likely that this refers to the same party.

## **JORDAN**

### **Jordanian Communist Party**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1951

Membership under 1000



Legal  
First Secretary: Fuad Nassar  
Organ: Al-Muqua wama Al-Shabiya  
There is no organisation of pro-Chinese Communists, but simply pro-Chinese tendencies within the Jordanian Communist Party.

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## KENYA

### Communist Party of Kenya

pro-Chinese

See note at end of Global Survey

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## NORTH KOREA

### Korean Workers Party

hitherto impartial,  
but probably  
pro-Chinese of late

Founded in 1946  
Claimed membership of 1,700,000  
Party in power  
Secretary-General:  
Kim Ir-sen (Kim Il-sung)  
Organ: Rodong Shinmun

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## SOUTH KOREA

In June 1970 the "Revolutionary Unity Party", founded in South Korea, accepted a programme one of whose aims is a people's democratic revolution in South Korea. According to the North Korean news agency KCNA, this action programme is proof of the fact that "the Party of South Korean revolutionaries is consolidating itself and developing". This Party, acting under illegal conditions, has, according to the news agency, already created local organisations in various parts of South Korea.

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## KUWAIT

### Communist Party of Kuwait

pro-Soviet

About 50 members  
Illegal

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## LAOS

### People's Party of Laos (Phab Phasason Lao)

impartial

About 100 members

Legal

### Patriotic Front of Laos (Neo Lao Haksat)

not completely  
pro-Chinese

Founded on 8. 1. 1956

About 2000 members

Legal

Secretary-General:

Phoumi Vongvichit

Organ: Lao Haksat

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## LEBANON

### Lebanese Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1924

About 4000 members

Legal

Secretary-General: Nocolas Chaoui

Organs: Al Akhbar

Al Nida

Internal "struggles for power" continue to threaten the Lebanese Communist Party with a split. A group of younger Communists disagrees with the course pursued by the Party under Secretary-General Chaoui and accuses it in particular of not representing the "Arab standpoint" towards Israel with sufficient toughness. In 1969 the young opposition turned the daily Party organ "Al Nida" into its own mouthpiece, while the weekly "Al Akhbar" is controlled by the Party leadership.

### Lebanese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1964

About 400 members

Secretary-General:

**Fuad Awki (alias Mustafa Shaker)**  
Organ: *Ila al Aman*

**Note:** Although the Lebanese Communist Party has so far been officially banned, it has not been hampered in its activities. It is not known whether the pro-Chinese Lebanese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) is also covered by the decree issued at the beginning of 1970 by the Minister of the Interior, Kamal Djoublatt, admitting six political parties.

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## LESOTHO

**Communist Party of Lesotho**  
pro-Soviet

Founded in November 1961  
About 300 members  
Illegal  
Chairman: Morafisi Kena  
Organs: Tokoloho  
Majammoho  
Differences of opinion on domestic policies resulted, in 1969, in a group within the Party led by Joe Matthew publishing its own organ, "Majammoho".

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## LUXEMBOURG

**Luxembourg Communist Party**  
pro-Soviet

Founded on 2. 1. 1921  
About 500 members  
Legal  
6 seats (out of a total of 56) in Parliament (1968)  
Chairman: Dominique Urbany  
Organ: Zeitung vum Letzeburger Vollek

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## MADAGASCAR

**Malagasy Communist Party**  
pro-Chinese

Founded in 1963  
About 100 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
René Anselme Randrianja

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**Parti Marxiste-Léniniste Malgache (PMLM)**

pro-Chinese

Founded on 22. 2. 1966 by splitting off from the Malagasy Communist Party  
Insignificant number of members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Charles Randroso

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**Parti du Congrès de l'Indépendance de Madagascar (AKFM)**

pro-Soviet

Founded on 10. 11. 1958  
About 20,000 members  
Legal  
3 seats (out of a total of 107) in the Lower House (1970)  
Secretary-General:  
Gisé Rabesahala

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## MALAYSIA

**Communist Party of Malaya**

pro-Chinese

Founded on 30. 4. 1930  
About 2800 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General: Chen Ping

The "Clandestine Communist Organisation" (CCO) in Sarawak is of considerable influence, especially among the Chinese section of the population.

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## MALTA

### Maltese Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in February 1970

Legal

Organ: Maltese Proletariat

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## MARTINIQUE

### Communist Party of Martinique

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1923 (disbanded in 1939); reorganised in 1944 as the Martinique Federation of the French Communist Party, since 1957 autonomous Communist Party.

About 1000 members

Legal

Secretary-General: Armand Nicolas

Organs: Action

Justice

### Parti Progressiste Martiniquais (PPM)

Legal

Leader: Aimé Césaire

Founded in 1956 by the former prominent Communist Party leader Césaire after leaving the Communist Party of Martinique.

---

## MAURITIUS

### Communist Party of Mauritius

pro-Chinese

See note under the Global Survey.  
Chairman: Leetoaray Chandramun  
visited Rumania twice in the course of 1969.

---

## MEXICO

### Mexican Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded on 24. 11. 1919

About 5000 members

Legal

First Secretary:

Arnoldo Martinez Verduco

Organ: La Voz de Mexico

### Bolshevik Communist Party of Mexico (PCBM)

sympathetic to China,  
Trotskyite

Founded in November 1963

About 300 members

Legal

Secretary-General:

Andreas Garcia Saldado

Organ: El Machete

---

### Marxist-Leninist Movement of Mexico

pro-Chinese

Legal

Run by a "Provisional National Leadership"

---

### Socialist People's Party (PPS)

pro-Soviet

Founded in October 1960

About 30,000 to 40,000 members

Legal

10 seats (out of a total of 211) in the Chamber of Deputies (1967)

---

## MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

### Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1921

Claimed membership of 50,000

Party in power

First Secretary:

Jumshagin Tsendbal

Organ: Namyn Unen

---

## MOROCCO

### Party of Liberation and Socialism (PLS)

pro-Soviet

Founded: see below

Membership under 1000

Illegal

Secretary-General: Ali Yata

In July 1968 the PLS was formed out of the Communist Party of Morocco (founded in 1943), which had been illegal for 8 years. The PLS wanted to base its activities "on the scientific conception of socialism" and remodel the extreme left of the country in a legal way. Since 1969, however, the PLS has also been banned.

## NAMIBIA

See South West Africa

## NEPAL

### Communist Party of Nepal

Founded in September 1949

About 8000 members

Illegal

There is a **more pro-Soviet wing** led by Raimajhi and a **more pro-Chinese wing** led by Pusha Lal Shrestha, of about equal strength.

Organ: Sameeksha

The Communist Party of Nepal was reportedly one of the two Communist Parties represented at the Moscow Communist Party Conference (5.—17. 6. 1969) which "for security reasons" were not officially named.

## NETHERLANDS

### Communist Party of the Netherlands

impartial

Founded in November 1918

About 9500

About 9500 members

Legal

5 seats (out of a total of 150) in Parliament (1967)

Chairman: Henk J. Hoekstra

Organ: De Waarheid

### Kommunistische Eenheidsbeweging Nederland (KEN)

(formerly: Marxist-Leninist Centre of the Netherlands/MLCN)

pro-Chinese

Founded in March 1965

About 100 members

Legal

Chairman: Nico C. J. Schrevel

Organ: Rode Tribune

### Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands (MLPN)

(formerly: League of Marxist-Leninists of the Netherlands)

pro-Chinese

Founded on 1. 10. 1968

Legal

Leader: Chris Petersen

Organ: De Kommunist

This Party was formed from a splinter group of the Marxist-Leninist Centre of the Netherlands (MLCN), and its leader used to belong to the leadership of the MLCN.

### Federation of Dutch Marxist-Leninists

pro-Chinese

Founded: see below

Legal

Leader: Chris Bischof

Organ: De Rode Vlag

The Federation of Dutch Marxist-Leninists was formed on 2. 3. 1969 from the "De Rode Vlag" group, which had existed since 1963.

## NEW ZEALAND

### Communist Party of New Zealand

pro-Chinese

Founded in December 1920

About 400 members

Legal

Secretary-General: Victor Wilcox

Organs: People's Voice

New Zealand Communist

Review

### Socialist Unity Party (SUP)

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1966

About 100 members

Legal

Chairman: Alexander Drennan

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## NGWANA

See Swaziland

---

## NICARAGUA

### Nicaraguan Socialist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1944

About 200 members

Illegal

Unofficial organ:

Orientacion Popular

---

## NIGER

### SAWABA Party

pro-Chinese

This Party, founded in 1957, was banned in 1959 (1959 is referred to as the year of the "official dissolution" of the Party).

Illegal

On 30. 11. 1962 it declared its support for Marxism-Leninism at a joint

conference of the **Parti Africain de l'Indépendance (PAI)**/Senegal and of the **Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC)**.

While the PAI and the UPC today take a clear pro-Soviet stand, the soviet periodical "Mezhdunarodnaya Zhisn" wrote in its September 1969 issue: "The SAWABA opposition party, which is under complete Maoist domination and employs Chinese methods for its struggle, also has an extremely negative influence."

---

## NIGERIA

### Socialist Workers' and Farmers' Party of Nigeria (SWAFP)

pro-Soviet

Founded in August 1963

Originally about 10,000 members, but steep decline since 1966

Illegal

Secretary-General:

Dr. Tunji Otegbeye

Organ: Advance

The mention of "Nigerian Marxist-Leninists" as participants at the Communist Party Conference in Moscow (5.-17. 6. 1969) probably refers to the Communists within the SWAFP, whose number is estimated at about 900.

### Nigerian Labour Party (NLP)

left-wing radical with  
pro-Chinese tendencies

Founded in 1964 by former members of the SWAFP

Insignificant number of members

Illegal

Leader: Michael Imoudu

Organ: Labour Vanguard

Michael Imoudu is also the President of the illegal pro-Chinese

**"Marxist-Leninist Party of All Nigerian Tollers"**, which was founded in Ibadan in August 1964.

---

## NORWAY

### Communist Party of Norway

impartial (showing signs of taking the Moscow line again)

Founded on 4. 11. 1923  
About 4000 members  
Legal  
Failed to win any seats in Parliament (Storting) in the 1961 and 1965 elections  
Chairman: Reidar Larsen  
Organ: Friheten

Pro-Chinese tendencies are becoming apparent in the Socialist People's Party (Sosialistisk Folkeparti) and its youth organisation (Sosialistisk Ungdomsforbund). A pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist group has allegedly also existed since 1968 and, since February 1969, has published an organ called "Klassenkampen".

---

## PAKISTAN

### Communist Party of Pakistan

Founded in March 1948  
About 800 members in East Pakistan  
About 800 members in West Pakistan  
Illegal  
Organ of the Communist Party East Pakistan: Shikha  
In both groups there are pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese tendencies.

---

## PANAMA

### People's Party of Panama

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1942

---

About 350 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Ruben Dario Souza  
Organ: El Mazo

---

## PARAGUAY

### Paraguay Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1933  
About 5000 members (most in exile)  
Illegal  
Leadership: National Committee for the Defence and Reorganisation of the Communist Party headed by Obdulio Barthe and Augusto Canete  
Organ: Adelante

### Partido Comunista Leninista Paraguayo (PCLP)

originally pro-Chinese (adopting the Soviet line again)  
Founded probably in 1964  
Insignificant number of members (mostly in exile)  
Illegal

---

## PERU

### Peruvian Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in October 1928  
About 2500 members  
Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Victor Raul Acosta Salas (under arrest)  
Acting Secretary-General:  
Jorge del Prado Chavez  
Organ: Unidad

### Communist Party of Peru

pro-Chinese

Founded in 1964  
About 3500 members

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Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Saturnino Paredes Macedo  
Organ: Bandera Roja

---

## PHILIPPINES

### Communist Party of the Philippines

probably pro-Soviet

Founded in 1930

About 2000 members

Illegal

To these may be added the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines under the leadership of Pedro Taruc, **Hukbong Mapagpalay-áng Bayan/HMB**, also called "HUKs", ("People's Liberation Army").

The membership has dropped from some 500 to 200-300. Unlike the (probably) pro-Soviet Communist Party, the "HUKs" tend to be more pro-Chinese.

### New People's Army (NPA)

pro-Chinese

Founded in March 1969

About 150 members, but estimated to be about 35,000 sympathisers.

Illegal

Leader: Bernabé Bescayano (alias Commander "Dante")

(According to unconfirmed reports Bescayano has been replaced by Arthur Garcia.)

Organ: Ang Bayan

The NPA, in conjunction with the "HUKs", desires a "Maoisation" of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

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## POLAND

### Polish United Workers' Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in December 1918

Claimed membership of 2,300,000

Party in power

Secretary-General:

Władysław Gomułka

Organ: Trybuna Ludu

### Communist Party of Poland (Marxist-Leninist)

pro-Chinese

Founded on 4. 12. 1965

Illegal

Secretary-General:

Kazimierz Mijal

Organ: Czerwony Standard

The Party is run from Tirana, where the Secretary-General resides.

The influence of the Party in Poland itself is negligible.

---

## PORTUGAL

### Portuguese Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in February 1921

About 2000 members

Illegal

Secretary-General: Alvaro Cunhal

Organ: Avante

### Frente de Acção Popular

pro-Chinese

Insignificant number of members

Illegal

Leadership: Comité M. L. Português, whose Chairman, Francisco Martins Rodriguez, has been under arrest since February 1966.

Organ: Revolução Popular

---

## PORTUGUESE AFRICA

The various liberation movements are Communist-infiltrated and receive the backing of Communist countries.

### Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola (MPLA)

Leader: Antonio Agostinho Neto

### Uniao dos Populacoes de Angola (UPA)

Leader: Roberto Alvaro Holden

### Uniao pela Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA)

The leader of this pro-Chinese group is Jonas Savimbi

### Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinée e do Cabo Verde (PAIGC)

Secretary-General: Amilcar Cabral  
The Party sent cordial greetings to Mao Tse-tung on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China (October 1970). On the other hand, Cabral took part in the Lenin centenary celebrations in Moscow in April 1970.

### Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique (FRELIMO)

Its President, Dr. Eduardo C. Mondlane, was assassinated on 3.2.1969. Provisional successor was Marcel Dos Santos, who was replaced by Samora M. Machel as the Acting President in May 1970.

### Comitato Revolucionario de Mocambique (COREMO)

Secretary-General:  
Paulo José Gumane

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## PUERTO RICO

### Puerto Rican Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1934

About 2000 members

Illegal

Chairman: Juan Santos Rivera

---

## RÉUNION

### Réunion Communist Party

impartial

Founded in May 1959 as an autonomous Communist Party; until then a federation of the French Communist Party.

Claimed membership of 3500

Legal

Secretary-General: Paul Verges

Organ: Témoignage

---

## RHODESIA

### Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)

Headquarters: Lusaka, Zambia

Secretary-General: Robert Mugabe

### Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)

Headquarters: Lusaka, Zambia

Chairman: Joshua Nkomo

Organ: Zimbabwe News

Both the ZANU and the ZAPU are radical nationalist freedom parties, which, although Communist infiltrated, cannot be classified as Communist.

---

## RUMANIA

### Rumanian Communist Party

impartial

Founded in 1921

Claimed membership of 1,800,000

Party in power

Secretary-General:

Nicolae Ceausescu

Organ: Scintela

---



## SAN MARINO

### Communist Party of San Marino

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1922  
Claimed membership of 1100  
Legal  
14 seats (out of a total of 60) in Congress (1969)  
Secretary-General:  
Ermenegildo Gasperoni

### Marxist-Leninist Communist Movement of San Marino

pro-Chinese

Founded in March 1968

## SENEGAL

### Parti Africain de l'Indépendance (PAI)

pro-Soviet

Founded on 30. 9. 1957  
Illegal  
Secretary-General: Mahjmout Diop  
When banned the Party had about 20,000; there had been a sharp decline, however, since the end of 1962.

### Communist Party of Senegal

pro-Chinese

Insignificant number of members  
Illegal

### New Organisation of the PAI

pro-Chinese

Insignificant number of members  
Illegal

The majority of members of the two last-mentioned parties, founded in May 1965 and October 1966 respectively, have been recruited from members expelled from the PAI.

## SINGAPORE

### Communist Party of Singapore

pro-Chinese

About 400 members  
Illegal  
President: Chang Chi-fa

## SOMALI REPUBLIC

### Somali Democratic Union (SDU)

Legal  
Secretary-General:  
Jussuf Osman Samantar  
Crypto-Communist Party, collection point for left-wing radical groups with pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese members.

### Communist Union of Somalia (Marxist-Leninist)

pro-Chinese

See note at end of Global Survey

## SOUTH AFRICA

### South African Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded on 29. 7. 1921  
Fewer than 1000 members in the country (many members live abroad, mainly in Great Britain)  
Illegal  
Chairman: John B. Marks  
Organ: The African Communist

### African National Congress (ANC)

Illegal  
Chairman: Oliver Tambo

### Pan African Congress (PAC)

Founded in 1959 by splitting off from the ANC  
Illegal  
Leader: Robert Sobukwe

In both the ANC and the PAC there are strong non-Communist groupings. The overwhelming majority of the leaders of the ANC are, however, controlled by the Communist Party, while pro-Chinese Communists are influential in the PAC.

---

## SOUTH WEST AFRICA (Namibia)

### South West African National Union (SWANU)

Communist infiltrated, left-wing radical  
Illegal  
President: J. Kozonguizi

### South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO)

not so radical as SWANU, but also  
Illegal  
President: Sam Nujoma  
Comunist infiltrated

**Note:** At the VIIIth Council meeting of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) in Nicosia, Cyprus, in February 1967 the pro-Soviet AAPSO leadership expelled the pro-Chinese SWANU and, in its place, admitted the SWAPO. The President of the SWAPO, however, sent a greetings message to Mao Tse-tung on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

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## SOVIET UNION

### Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Founded in 1917  
Claimed membership of 14,000,000  
Party in power  
Organ: Pravda

On 5. 1. 1969 Radio Peking reported on the existence of a "Russian Fighters' Committee", which was working for the revival of the Marxist party. This was the second underground movement, according to the broadcast, after the "Stalin Group", to be formed in the Soviet Union with the aim of overthrowing the present "revisionist regime". No details are known about these groups and it has not been possible to observe any of their activities.

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## SPAIN

### Communist Party of Spain

see note

Founded on 15. 4. 1920

About 5000 members

Illegal

Secretary-General:

Santiago Carillo Morales

Organ: Mundo Obrero

**Note:** Through the functionaries of the Communist Party of Spain living in exile the Soviets are trying to gain influence on their "own way to socialism". Since the by now almost legendary leadership of the Communist Party of Spain continues to pursue this way unwaveringly and consequently still sharply condemns the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact states (1968), in recent times the Communist Party of Spain has had to undergo some fierce ideological fights with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The dominant independent wing under Secretary-General Carillo is confronted, within the Party, by a group led by Civil War General Enrique Lister, which is loyal to Moscow. At the last Party Congress (in Paris in September 1970) there were strong disagreements between the two wings. Lister and his closest supporters were expelled from the Party by a decision of the Congress, while the Lister group, for its part, expelled the then Secretary-General, Carillo, from the Party. Since then the Lister group has been publishing its own version of the underground Party organ "Mundo Obrero", which circulates in Spain.

### Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist)

pro-Chinese

Founded in autumn 1964

Insignificant number of members

Illegal

Organs: Vanguardia Obrera

Revolucion Espanola

---

## SUDAN

### Sudanese Communist Party

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1946

Up to now semi-legal (see note)  
Secretary-General:  
Abdel Khalek Mahjoub  
Organ: El Maidan

**Communist Party of the Sudan (Revolutionary Direction)**

pro-Chinese                      Founded in 1965

**Note:** The total number of Communist Party members is about 8000. Since the coup d'état on 25th May, 1969, all parties have been officially banned and their leaders detained. General Nimeiri's military regime was more lenient towards the Sudanese Communist Party, which could pursue its political aims freely in spite of the official ban. However, in April 1970 its Secretary-General, Mahjoub, was then sent into exile and after his illegal return from Cairo (around July 1970) was also arrested.

**SWAZILAND (Ngwana)**

**Communist Party of Swaziland**

pro-Soviet                      Founded in May 1962  
Insignificant number of members  
Legal

**SWEDEN**

**Party of the Left — the Communists (VPK)**

impartial                      Founded in 1921  
About 20,000 members  
Legal  
17 seats (out of a total of 350) in the Diet (Riksdag) (1970)  
Chairman: Carl-Henrik Hermansson  
Organ: Ny Dag  
Membership estimates differ. The some 8000 sympathisers, who give the Communist Party material support, are often included in the membership figure.

**Communist League (Marxist-Leninists)**

(Kommunistiska Förbundet marxist-leninisterna/KFML)

pro-Chinese                      Founded in May 1967  
About 2000 members (other estimates even go as high as about 10,000)  
Legal  
Chairman: Gunnar Bylin  
Organs: Marxistiskt Forum  
Gnistan  
Spark

**The United FNL Group**

(De Förenade FNL-Grupperna)

pro-Chinese                      About 3000 members  
Legal  
Chairman: Skold Peter Matthis  
Organ: Vietnambulletinen

**Communist Party of Sweden**

pro-Chinese                      This Party, founded in Gothenburg in 1969 by merging left-wing radical societies and movements, claims to be left of the VPK, uphold Marxist-Leninist ideas and follow the teachings of Mao Tse-tung.

**SWITZERLAND**

**Labour Party**

pro-Soviet                      Founded in 1920  
About 5000 members  
Legal  
5 seats (out of a total of 244) in the National Council (1967)  
Chairman: Jean Vincent  
Organs: Vorwärts  
Voix Ouvrière

**Swiss Popular Party**

(formerly: Communist Party of Switzerland)

impartial                      Founded on 1. 9. 1963  
Insignificant number of members

**Legal**  
**Chairman: Gérard Bulliard**  
**Organ: L'Etincelle**

**Organisation of Swiss Communists (Lenin Centre)**

**pro-Chinese**  
**Founded in 1964**  
**Claimed membership of 1200**  
**Legal**  
**Secretary-General: Gilbert Etienne**  
**Organ: Oktober**

**SYRIA**

**Syrian Communist Party**

**pro-Soviet**  
**Founded in 1930**  
**About 4000 members**  
**Up to now semi-legal (see below)**  
**Secretary-General: Khaled Bagdache**  
**Organ: Nida al Sha'ab**  
Since 1966 the activities of the Party, although officially banned, had not been hampered any more. According to Soviet ("Trud" of 18. 7. 1970) and Western sources, however, Communists have again been arrested in Syria in recent times. The reason for the arrests was a struggle for power, which, carried out behind the scenes, resulted in President Atassi's resignation and the control of the country by the military. One of the events which reportedly triggered off these internal political differences was the Syrian intervention in the Jordanian civil war (September 1970).

**Arab Communist Party of Syria**

**pro-Chinese**  
**Founded in February 1968**  
**Insignificant number of members**

**Illegal**  
**Leader: Najat Kasseb Hassan**  
The Party is sometimes mentioned under the name of "Arab Communist Marxist-Leninist Party in the Syrian Region".

**TANZANIA**

Both of the unity parties TANU and ASP maintain close relations with ruling Communist Parties (including that of the People's Republic of China).

**Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)**

**party for the mainland**  
**Leader: President Julius Nyerere**  
**Organ: The Nationalist**

**Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP)**

**party for Zanzibar and Pemba; left-wing radical**  
**Secretary-General: Thabet Kombo**  
**Organ: Africa Kwetu**

**THAILAND**

**USA Communist Party of Thailand**

**pro-Chinese**  
**Founded in 1942**  
**About 3000 members**  
**Illegal**  
**Chairman: Pridi Panomjong**  
**Organ: Rakchart**

**TUNISIA**

**Tunisian Communist Party**

**pro-Soviet**  
**Founded in 1920 as a federation of the French Communist Party; independent since 1934**  
**About 300 members**  
**Secretary-General: Mohammed Ennafaa**  
**Organ: Al Talia**

## TURKEY

### Communist Party of Turkey

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1920

About 2000 members

Illegal

Secretary-General:

Yacub Demir

(real name: Zeki Bastimar)

Organ: Haberler

## UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The pro-Soviet Communist Party of Egypt, founded in 1923, officially dissolved itself in April 1965 (membership at that time about 2000) and gave its members a free choice of how and where to continue their political activities. The majority of its members joined the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), the unity of the UAR under the leadership of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who died on 28. 9. 1970. Nasser was succeeded as Chairman of the Party by Anwar El-Sadat, who — like his predecessor — was also the head of state of the UAR.

Ever since Khrushchev there have been indications that the aim of the Party is a consistent Soviet policy: step by step the ASU is to be bolshevised and gradually take over the tasks of a Communist Party on the Nile with Moscow habits.

On 8. 9. 1966 the Supreme Court of the UAR sentenced the Secretary-General of the pro-Chinese "Arab Communist Party", Mustapha Agha, to forced labour for life and ordered the Party to be dissolved and its assets to be confiscated.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERIKA

### Communist Party of the United States of Amerika

pro-Soviet

Founded on 1. 9. 1919

About 13,000 members, of whom, the Party claims, 2500 are Negroes

Legal

Secretary-General: Gus Hall

Organ: Daily World

### Progressive Labour Party (PLP)

pro-Chinese

Founded on 18. 4. 1965

About 1000 members

Legal

President: Milton Rosen

Organs: Progressive Labour

Marxist-Leninist Quarterly

### "Hammer and Steel" Group

pro-Chinese

Number of members not known

Legal

Leader: Homer B. Jase

### "Communist Party of the USA — Marxist-Leninist"

pro-Chinese

Claimed membership of 1500

Legal

Secretary-General: Michael Laski

Organ: Challenge

This Party, founded late 1965 or early 1966 by Laski, is thought to be centred on the New York area. Laski maintains very close relations to the MLOB (anti-Mao, pro-Liu) in Great Britain.

### Ad Hoc Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Party of the USA

pro-Chinese

Number of members not known

Legal

Organ: Ad Hoc Bulletin

(Marxist-Leninist)

## URUGUAY

### Communist Party of Uruguay

pro-Soviet

Founded on 21. 9. 1920

About 19,000 members

Legal

1 seat (out of a total of 31) in the Senate (represented by the Frente Izquierda de Liberación/FIDEL) (1966)

5 seats (out of a total of 99) in the

Chamber of Deputies represented  
by FIDEL (1966)  
Secretary-General:  
Rodney Arismendi  
Organ: El Popular

#### **Movimiento Revolucionario Oriental (MRO)**

radically  
Fidelist

About 1000 members  
Illegal  
Leader: Ariel Collazo

#### **Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionario (MIR)**

pro-Chinese

Illegal  
Secretary-General:  
Luis Rodriguez Bellefleur  
Organ: Vos Rebelde

---

### **VENEZUELA**

#### **Communist Party of Venezuela**

pro-Soviet

Founded in 1931  
About 10,000 members  
Legal  
Secretary-General: Jesús Faria  
Organ: Tribuna Popular

#### **Fuerzas Armadas de la Liberación Nacional (FALN)**

Fidelist,  
sympathetic to China

Illegal  
Leader: Douglas Bravo

The Communist "**Partido Revolucionario de la Izquierda Nacionalista**" (PRIN) was founded in April 1966 as the result of a merger of:

Movimiento de la Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR),  
Partido Revolucionario Nacionalista (PRN),  
Vanguardia Popular Nacionalista (VPN)  
Secretary-General:  
Dr. José Vicente Rangel

---

### **NORTH VIETNAM**

#### **"Lao Dong" Vietnamese Workers' Party**

impartial

Founded on 3. 2. 1930  
Claimed membership of 800,000  
Party in power  
First Secretary: Le Duan  
Organ: Nhan Dan

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### **SOUTH VIETNAM**

#### **Popular Revolutionary Party**

not entirely  
pro-Chinese

Membership estimated at 40,000 –  
60,000 (members are carefully selected)  
Illegal

---

### **YUGOSLAVIA**

#### **League of Communists of Yugoslavia**

impartial

Founded in June 1920  
About 1,300,000 members  
Party in power  
President: Josip Broz-Tito  
Organ: Borba

In October 1969 the "Djuro Djakovic Marxist-Leninist Organisation of Yugoslavia" sent a message of greetings to the People's Republic of China on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of that Republic. No further details, however, are known about this organisation.

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