

X-RUSS ---

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE HERE TO STAY

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Munich, 18 October 1962 (Non-Target Communist Area Analysis Department, Soviet Union - r.r.g.)

V. Zorza's article in the Guardian (17 October 1962) usefully draws attention to the fact that the item on peaceful coexistence has been dropped from the October Revolution slogans issued by the CPSU on October 14th. However his interpretation:

"it may be that a redefinition of foreign policy is under consideration, and that it was thought best to omit the affirmation of peaceful coexistence at a time when its meaning is the subject of debate"

seems to go beyond the available evidence.

For example slogan no. 9 reads:

"May the unity of action of the working class and the working people of all countries in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism grow stronger!" (our emphasis - r.r.g.)

Slogan No. 12 reads:

"Peoples of all countries, be vigilant, unmask the imperialist warmongers, struggle more actively to ensure stable and unbreakable peace!"

Emphasis is also placed on peace in connection with the German treaty (slogan 14), the unification by peaceful means of Korea and Vietnam (slogans 20 and 22), and with Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation (slogan 28).

None of these items, however, are as important as slogan 47, which the Guardian appears to have overlooked, and which reads:

"Long live the Leninist peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union!"

These various formulae reflect accurately the present theories of the Presidium as a whole. However in the USSR, foreign policy tends to be largely concentrated in the hands of one man - N.S. Khrushchev. Here is what the 1st Secretary

CPSU - Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR had to say on 16th October - two days after the publication of the slogans - at the lunch in the Finnish Embassy for President Kekkonen (Pravda, 17 October 1962):

"It seems to me that we have every reason to consider the conclusion of the Saimaa Canal Agreement a great success in the cooperation between our two countries, a new assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

In view of all the available evidence, it may be concluded that if peaceful coexistence is being debated anywhere, it is more probably in Peking than in the Presidium, in the mind of Hoxha rather than Khrushchev.

Heavy Industry

The dropping of the October Revolution slogan on heavy industry is more important, since it is not contradicted elsewhere in the list, and since it harks back to the Malenkov years of 1953 and 1954. Moreover it is noticeable that the separate slogan for light industry:

"Workers in the light and food industries, increase production, extend the range, and improve the quality of goods and foodstuffs!"

is still present.

However the disappearance of the heavy industry slogan, important as it may be in the long term, is not yet supported in its implications by actual trends within the economy. While it remains true that heavy industrial output is scheduled to grow six times by 1980 compared with 13 times for light industry, the latest statistical report (Izvestia, 7 October 1962) shows that for the first nine months of the year heavy industry's production grew by figures ranging between 5 and 17% compared with last year, while light industry's growth was 4% and the food industry's output rose by 9%.

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