

transitional stage and determined its fundamental class forces. The internal regulations, adopted and developed at these two congresses, provided broader possibilities for the consolidation of the best national party traditions and their development, through benefitting from the experience of the working class parties. For the first time in our country, party and political work were linked to the society's economic life. This takes place through the founding of party and primary mass organisations in the various places of work, production and study and in the armed forces. The relations of the national democratic alliance between the National Front Political Organisation, the People's Democratic Union and the People's Vanguard Party, on the basis of adherence to scientific socialist thought and the programme of the stage of the national democratic revolution, was rapidly consolidated. This alliance was crowned with the convening of the Unification Congress and the founding of the Unified National Front Political Organisation on October, 1975,

which paved the way for the founding of the Yemeni Socialist Party in October, 1978, as the party of the Yemeni working class and its allies.

In the context of the experience of the October 14th revolution, there appears before us the fact that the issue of power in our country was determined by virtue of the success of our party in its construction, leadership and practice as an instrument for the realisation, protection and deepening of economic, social, cultural and legal transformations. (The party's role was instrumental in) the provision of the necessary conditions for social progress through the nationalisation of the foreign monopolist companies and banks following the June 22, 1969 Corrective Move, the implementation of the agrarian reform law; nationalisation of housing, and the building of the state sector and consolidation of its leading role in the various branches of the national economy. All of this led to a change in the class composition of society in favour of the working masses...

Greek Communist Party

The delegate of the Communist Party of Greece opened his speech by saluting the Yemeni Socialist Party and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. His presentation then focused on certain aspects of the national democratic revolution, including the following:

We know the reasons why we communists do not speak about the national bourgeois revolution, but about the national democratic revolution, by which we mean a limited phase in the march of the socialist revolution, which has been defined on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the contradictions in the concerned countries. This phase is not separated from the following phase of socialist revolution by any Chinese Wall. Rather, it relates and interlinks the tasks of complete national independence with the objectives of social progress and economic development for the great majority of the people.

The very definition of the phase of national democratic revolution and its tasks, and the transformation of what emerges from it of slogans into a propelling force for the broad people's masses in the concerned countries, affirms not just the vanguard role, but also the leading role of the communist and workers parties in those countries, inspite of any subjective or objective weakness, or any mistakes that may occur. In this sphere I wish to indicate to the controversial relationship between the growth of the working class and the communist and workers party. If it is correct that the existence of a developing proletariat contributes to the growth of the role of the party, then, similarly, it is correct that the sound application of Marxism-Leninism permits the party of any country which has no such proletariat not only to avoid the negative effects resulting from that, but also to play its vanguard and leading role, as the vanguard of the proletariat which is on its way to growth in its country, and one of the groups of the world revolutionary movement of constantly wide and increasing influence.

We should not also forget that the revolutionary leadership in its two inseparable phases is nothing static, but constitutes a continuous process requiring continuous efforts not just for its confirmation in practical reality, but for its maintenance and development and the broadening of its scope

further with activity and continuous initiatives under the changing circumstances of the struggle. Here too, it enjoys the creative use of the revolutionary weapon of Marxism-Leninism, especially in the sphere of alliances with decisive significance...

The second point I would like to touch on is not the role of the petit bourgeoisie in the phase of the national democratic revolution. (This class), and especially the peasants, remains the natural ally of the working class. (Rather, I speak of) a certain section of the petit bourgeoisie that was able, in certain circumstances, to reach authority. As this section is made up of, in general, possessors of free trades and senior employees and military men, we find that the tendency of the petit bourgeois aspiration to escape from the petit bourgeois situation and move to the bourgeois situation is expressed in this section as extreme elitism, individualism, and tyranny. I call it a section, for in the final analysis it does not even represent the petit bourgeoisie in totality, as a class.

In my opinion, this section has no relation with revolutionary democrats... nor was it revolutionary democratic and then transformed, inspite of the fact that in some countries this section is made up under revolutionary democratic authority and plays a role in overthrowing them, or assumes authority after their losing the various causes. Due to its petit bourgeois origin, this section does not possess any capital of its own, thus giving full freedom to "the individual initiative"; and this in my view is the constancy of its stand on nationalisation of foreign capital, although this forms the sole way of achieving its aspiration of climbing the social ladder.

I will not list here the changes that took place in the stands of this section in the course of the consolidation of its position in authority, as the documents of various other fraternal parties concerned touch on this in detail, but I wish to indicate especially to its transition from the alleged adoption of scientific socialism to the emergence of the "(special) features," and talk about "national socialism" concerned, and also transition in some countries to speak about the "third way" between capitalism and socialism, as they exist, and also the stand on the strategic alliance with the Soviet Union, on the theory of the "two great powers"...

At the end, permit me to repeat something that never loses its great and decisive significance, which is the need for supporting and strengthening the unity of the world revolutionary movement, considering it the main condition for setting up the broadest front against imperialism and its aggressive plots.