BULLETIN
TRICONTINENTAL
PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE TRICONTINENTAL

special supplement.

Constitution of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America
- General Declaration,
- Political Report

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Implementing the resolutions of the First Tricontinental Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization was constituted in the City of Havana, on May 31st., 1966.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, designated by the First Tricontinental Conference, was integrated in the following manner:

GENERAL SECRETARIAT: Cuba.

AFRICA:

United Arab Republic (UAR)

Movement of Liberation of the Portuguese Colonies in Africa.

Congo (Leopoldville)

Republic of Guinea.

ASIA:

National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, Popular Democratic Republic of Korea, Syria, Pakistan.

LATIN AMERICA

Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Porto Rico, Chile.

During the act of constitution of the Secretariat, Maria Amelia Lopes Fonseca, representative of the Movement of Portuguese Colonies, read the General Declaration of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Secretary General of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, Osmany Cienfuegos was in charge of the summing up, reading the Political Report of the Tricontinental Organization.

General Declaration of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL

In the City of Havana, Cuba, Free Territory of America, and complimenting the resolutions of the First Tricontinental Conference of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, held in this city from the 3rd. to the 15th. of January of the present year, in which 82 countries were represented, today, May 31st. 1966, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America is constituted, composed of the representatives of the peoples of Cuba (Secretary General), Venezuela, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Chile, United Arab Republic, Guinea, Portuguese Colonies in Africa, Congo (Leopoldville), Popular Democratic Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Syria and South Vietnam.

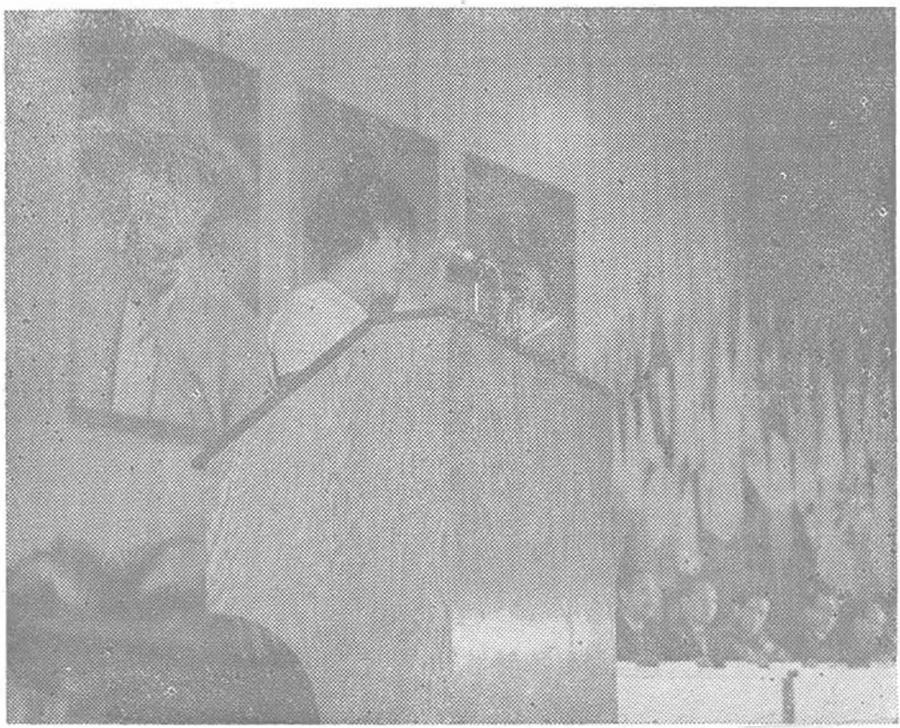
In the five months that have elapsed between that historic occurrence and the constitution of this Executive Secretariat, the World Events have evidenced that the Conference was totally correct in its appraisal of the increasingly aggressive character of imperialism, its just pronouncements relative to the anxiety for progress and decision to struggle for freedom of the peoples of the three continents; the need for active solidarity between the countries who have not yet attained liberation and those who, having already

taken this historic step, are still subjected to the interventionist imperialist policy of pressure, aggression, blockade and blackmail, just as imperialism realizes that it is fated to disappear from the scene of history, vanquished by the victorious struggle of the masses.

The fruitful conclusion of the First Tricontinental Conference, at the same time that it has aroused the unanimous enthusiasm of the people, has also provoked the most furious reactions of imperialism, especially of Yankee imperialism and its satelites, caused by the defeat imposed on them by the success of the great Havana meeting; the unprecedented event of an enormous assembly of Anti-Imperialist Movements of the Three Continents, which have suffered most the exploitation of their riches and been most deeply wounded in their dignity.

The reaction of imperialism to this event of tremendous revolutionary importance is evidence of its fear that as a consequence of this meeting, the struggle of the peoples for their liberation may be hastened and become more effective, so that revolutionary militance will be increasingly extended throughout the three continents, the ideological level of the masses will be raised, the falsehoods and slanders of imperialist propaganda will be destroyed. The Imperialists are aware that the Tricontinental Conference is a step of considerable significance, and that it constitutes an irreversible event in the history of the liberation of humanity.

At this time, Yankee imperialism and its lackeys, the British, French, the West Germans, Belgian, Dutch and Japanese Imperialists, the Portuguese colonialists and Israel, who is a tool of imperialism, have



increased their aggression to the peoples who are fighting for their liberation and the maintenance of their independence and sovereignty. An uninterrupted chain of interventions and aggressions, with a total disregard of world public opinion; the repression and mass murders in Indonesia; the overthrow of the popular government in Ghana; the maintenance of North American military occupation in the Dominican Republic, against the wishes of the people; the intensification of the bombings in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; the increased aggression and the policy of extermination applied to the people of South Vietnam; the armed aggression against the people of Cambodia and Laos; provocations against the People's Republic of China, Syria and the Republic of Guinea, as well as occupied South Yemen and the most recent of its aggressions and provocations against the Cuban people, perpetrated from the Guantanamo Naval Base, located in territory usurped from Cuba, are some of the desperate measures taken by imperialism, in its frantic career of criminal deeds.

This Secretariat expresses its most energetic condemnation of these crimes, aggressions and provocations, which are the faithful evidence of the fascist character taken by imperialism. At the same time we point out with joy that, regardless of imperialist violence, the people continue to increase their fight, bringing nearer the time of final victory. In the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, imperialism has received very hard blows, and has failed in its policy of intimidating the people, who recently surpassed the mark of 1,000 Yankee planes destroyed, which constitutes a tremendous victory for all the people of the world. In South Vietnam, regardless of the continuous increase of the Army of Occupation, the imperialists failed in their "dry season" campaign and the patriotic forces have obtained new victories, vanquishing an increasing number of Yankee soldiers and satellite troops; it is necessary to point out and salute the increase of the political struggle in the cities of South Vietnam, which has strengthened the popular movements, and places the enemy in an even more precarious position.

In Laos the patriotic forces secure each day greater victories, repealing the continued offensive of the Yankees and their satellites. The brave Cambodian people oppose the most firm resistance to the continuous aggressions of the imperialists. In Yemen, Aden, and North Kalimantán, the revolutionary movements remain firm. In Africa, the imperialist manoeuvers to quench the armed struggles of the movements of liberation of the Portuguese Colonies and the Congo (Leopodville) have failed miserably. Likewise, the African people have unmasked and defeated several attempted coups d'etat, planned by imperialist subversion, bent on reconquering the African Continent.

In Latin America, the people of Santo Domingo have progressed in the struggle for self-determination and against Yankee occupation. We greet the advances of the patriotic forces of Guatemala, who have unmasked the recent electoral farce and have turned their armed struggle into a clear perspective of victory for the people. In Venezuela, Peru and Colombia, the attempts of the

puppets of imperialism to annihilate the revolutionary armed struggle, have met with defeat. In Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Argentine, Uruguay, Ecuador, Chile, South Rhodesia, Uganda and South Africa, as well as in other countries, the struggle of the popular masses has obtained a vigorous impulse, which permits the revolutionary movements to be in a better position to attain its objectives. Concurring with the Tricontinental Movement, the Popular Movements in the three continents have taken on renewed activity; among these, the fight of the people of North America against racial discrimination and the war in Vietnam are outstanding.

The Executive Secretariat, in the name of the peoples of the three continents, expresses its firmest support and inconditional assistance to these just struggles; pays heartfelt homage to the martyrs who have given their lives for the liberation of their countries; expresses its warmest solidarity with all revolutionaries who are prisoners, and sends its militant greetings of stimulation to the heroic fighters of Africa, Asia and Latin America, especially to the heroic people of Vietnam, whose epic and victorious battle is today the core of anti-imperialist struggle, constituting a spring of inspiration, a lesson and a fountain of renewed faith for all the people of the world.

This panorama, from which imperialist violence can be observed in all latitudes, and the revolutionary conscience, which is present in all the exploited countries, gives greater historic stature to the First Tricontinental Conference, and binds and stimulates the Organization that is being constituted today in the Socialist and Revolutionary Cuba.

In order to carry out the objectives assigned to this Organization, we energetically appeal to all the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and of the world, exhorting them to cooperate actively with the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAL to unite, coordinate and further the struggle of the people against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism; to supply effective support to the movements of the countries who fight, not only to maintain and consolidate their liberation, but also to attain it, conquering their independence and national sovereignty, and thus achieve world peace and social progress.

Finally, we DECLARE:

That we will dedicate our greatest endeavors to fulfill successfully, the historic responsibility entrusted to us by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, in the First Tricontinental Conference of Solidarity.

Political Report of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL

PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

Today, filled with the optimism aroused by all revolutionary tasks and an indestructible faith in the liberation of the people, we begin the work of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, born by the unanimous agreement of the representatives of 82 nations who participated in the Tricontinental Conference, held in Havana from the 3rd. to the 15th. of January, of this year.

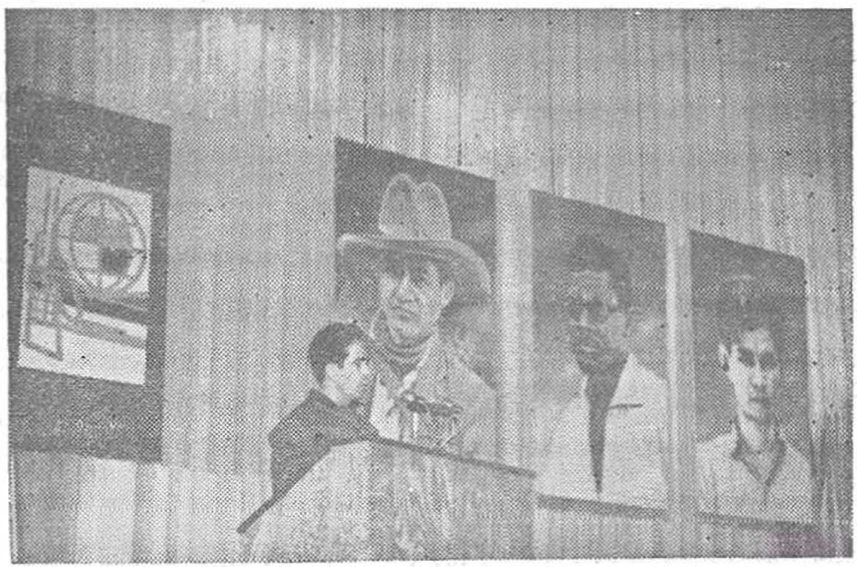
Although a little more than four months have elapsed since the convening of the Tricontinental Conference, we can joyfully appraise the fruits yielded by this historic reunion, which gathered the most genuine representatives of the peoples of AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA.

The delegations returned to their countries filled with the spirit of solidarity and revolutionary fervor which prevailed during the event, and immediately assumed the task of informing the masses of the countries they represent, of what it means to them, to their struggles, as well as to the fights of all the oppressed people of the world, the celebration of this great event; divulging the decisions taken and the resolutions adopted in this Conference.

This step marked the beginning of the intense work that would be undertaken by the organizations participating in the event, in order to implement the resolutions adopted in this First Tricontinental Conference, strengthening the front of the Afro-Asian-Latin American struggle against imperialism.

Our first steps in this historic task entrusted to us, prove that it is possible for the people to instrument and coordinate efficiently their actions against a common enemy. The events of solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam and Santo Domingo are ample proof of this. We have developed, by agreements of the Tricontinental Conference, these two historic celebrations, which have movilized millions of people in the whole world, as a manifest token of militant solidarity with the battle of these two heroic countries, and the firm repulse of the criminal aggressions and hateful interventions of North American imperialism.

Confronted by the effective mobilization of our peoples, imperialism has increasingly developed its policy of intimidation, blackmail, intrigues and aggressions, in their useless efforts to vanquish the movements of solidarity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The hostile measures of imperialism started even before the Conference convened. The Yankee imperialists were fully aware of our deliberations, and of the fact that they would meet with complete success; that we would be able to fashion a common fighting front that could oppose its criminal offensive. As a first measure, and in order to try to impede the holding of the Conference, or obstruct the development of its work, agents of imperialism kidnapped and brutally murdered Mehdi Ben Barka, President of the International Preparatory Committee of the First Tricontinental Conference, and one of its most active leaders. Regardless of these attacks, the Conference was held and while the representatives of the peoples of the Three Continents gathered to discuss their problems, the imperialists ordered their puppets to take repressive measures against the participants in the Conference, initiating their actions against the country, site of the Conference, and the resolutions ap-



proved by same, alleging that plans for intervention in the countries of the Three Continents were made in the Conference, which, in accordance with their views, violated the principles of self-determination and non-intervention, preaching subversion to the people of these countries. It should be pointed out that the greatest repercussion against the Tricontinental Conference has been felt in Latin America, as this Continent is near the most important arsenal of imperialism. The imperialist government of the United States has felt in its own flesh, the effects of the Tricontinental, consequently, it has worked all the resources at its disposal in this Continent, in order to provoke a reaction against the Conference, on the part of the lackey Latin American governments. An example of this can be seen in the letter of the so-called "Latin American Group" presented to the Security Council of the United Nations, in which the Tricontinental Conference of Havana is accused, among other things, with "violating the principles of the United Nations". This letter, signed by the representatives of 18 Latin American governments, was answered with considerable energy by the Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, in a letter addressed to the Secretary General of the United Nations, pointing out that the people "have the right to destroy, and sooner or later will destroy by means of the most violent revolutionary action, these traitor governments". Further elucidating that "it is not right to confuse the fight for independence with interventionism" and that "the revolutionary representatives of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, who gathered in Havana, most certainly agreed to increase the struggle against interventionism and to give assistance to the people fighting for their liberation and independence. And not only this, but that they have emphasized that it is the duty of the progressive states and governments to help the people who struggle against the actions, aggressive and interventionist, of imperialism".

The intentions of these puppet Latin American governments were precisely to secure a juridical mantle under the protection of such organizations as the United Nations and OAS, this last a mere Ministry of Colonies of the U.S. Government, which would tend to justify their reactionary actions and repressions against the people, in their struggle for the total liberation and independence of their countries. With these measures they do nothing but evidence their hatred against the people they oppress, and their fear of the revolution that will emancipate all Latin America.

One of the first measures adopted in fear of the repercussions of the Tricontinental Conference was the declaration of the government of the Dominican Republic, forbidding entrance to the country of the Dominican delegates who attended the Conference ,as well as the detention in Peru of Japanese delegates who were returning to their country.

We must emphasize that one of the arguments used by the Latin American governments was that of the violations of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, on the part of some of the countries members of this international organization, who were repre-

sented in the Tricontinental Conference. Therefore, some reactionary governments, such as that of Brazil and Uruguay, have in their servility, tried to bring political pressure to bear on some of these countries, in an effort to have them reconsider the positions assumed by their delegations in the Conference. This diplomatic manoeuver was destined to failure, because the spirit of the agreements of the Conference is irreproachable, even considered from the viewpoint of International Law, which is the weapon that these governments, puppets of Washington, have tried to wield.

Enlarging upon the attacks to the Tricontinental Conference, we may mention the fact that some reactionary governments in this Continent have tried to throw on it the responsibility for the actions undertaken by the peolpes of these countries, such as Chile, after the strike of the miners of "El Salvador" and "El Teniente"; in Guatemala, for the actions of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. In all these cases the Tricontinental Conference has ben accused of "promoting subversion and the interventionist actions" in their countries, linking this to the presence of the Cuban Socialist Revolution.

The Tricontinental Conference has suffered the attacks of some of the press in all the latitudes of the world. From Japan, Saigon, Thailand, South Africa, Leopoldville, Sierra Leona, could be heard the attacks on the Tricontinental.

The magazine "International", published in Spain, echoed the declarations of the Yankee State Department; "El Mercurio", of Chile, attributed the miners' strikes to orders received form the Conference; "The Graphic Universal" of Mexico, stated that the Conference made the plans to unleash disturbance, terrorism and acts of subversion; the 'Universal' of Caracas invented two full pages of supposedly secret agreements; "La Prensa" of Argentine, termed the Conference as an audacious threat to freedom in America. The imperialist agencies, AP and UPI travelled the whole world with their attacks; the Miami Herald, referred to the delegates as "a group of anti-imperialist beggars"; The "Feulle d'Awis" of Switzerland said that the Reunion in Havana was nothing but a huge operation of communist propaganda. "La Aurora", of France, attempted to ridicule the Conference, maintaining that it would not be able to achieve any practical results. "Borba" and "Politica" of Jugoslavia, have also published articles attacking the resolutions of the Tricontinental.

We must very emphatically point out that those who attack the Tricontinental Conference, oppose, in one way or another, the advance of the struggle of national liberation of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. That those who misinterpret the resolutions of the Conference are playing into the hands of reaction and joining in the thwarting of the revolutionary struggle, adopting conciliatory attitudes toward imperialism, while those who defend the Tricontinental Conference and fight for the success of its agreements, are furthering the development of the struggle in the three continents, searching for unity to combat imperialism and make the revolution.

There is no doubt that the resolutions of the Tricontinental Confe-

rence are permeated by a revolutionary spirit of antiimperialist struggle which has resounded in the whole world, and is cause of intense preoccupation for the international reaction.

Proof of this is the international reformism, represented by the World Conference of Christian Democrats, and the International Socialist Conference, who, in their final declaration, have made reference to the Tricontinental Conference, condemning it, thus, in fact, placing themselves in the ranks of the enemies of the people and alongside with imperialism.

As a part of this plan of imperialism against the Conference, more than one agent of its reactionary policies, such as the Minister of Foreign Relations of Argentine, have been making trips all over the world, visiting countries in Africa and Asia with the fundamental intention of influencing politically the different governments, so that they may abstein from giving help, or showing their sympathy towards the Tricontinental Conference, even, in some cases, obtaining from them their opposition to it.

All of these measures give an idea of the fear aroused in imperialism and explains its plans to carry out a criminal offensive against the subjugated countries.

It is a well known fact that the main purpose which brought us together in Havana, early this year, was to develop a global strategy of the revolutionary forces, opposed to the global counterrevolutionary strategy of imperialism under the leadership of Yankee imperialism who, in their plans for aggression of our people, have created such military blocks as the NATO, the CENTO, OTASO and OAS; erecting numerous military bases in foreign territories, in an effort to impede the development and growth of the movements of national liberation, of the peoples of the three continents.

Yankee imperialism is frantically carrying out manoeuvers and organizing in South Korea a meeting of the Ministers of Asia, of the Pacific Ocean zone, with the presence of South Korea, Thailand, South Vietnam, Japan, Australia, Taiwan, Malasia, New Zeland, the Phillipines and the United States, with the purpose of creating a new aggresive military alliance against the peoples.

The imperialist forces of the United States, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Belgium and Portugal have, during the past few years, increased their policy of aggression against the peoples, they have increased the aggression and colonial and neo-colonial exploitation and are trying, by all means in their power, to destroy the movements of National Liberation which are now emerging with considerable force in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Nevertheless, at the present time, there are happenings in the midst of the imperialist forces that denote the inequivocal division and weakness of the exploiters, underneath their apparent monolithic strenght.

Each day, the dissent between the government of the United States and the French government grows wider, and France has announced its withdrawal from the belicist block known as the NATO, conceived to maintain

the aggressive policy of North American imperialism, and aimed, fundamentally, against the countries in the socialist field, the growing repulse of great sectors of the population, even in the United States itself, for the aggressive venture in Vietnam and the wave of popular protest against the invaders and their puppets in cities and towns of South Vietnam; the symptoms of displeasure of some countries, allies of the United States, for the policy they are following, which tends to involve them in a war, and the resistance, growing firmer every day, offered to imperialism by the people and governments of Africa, Asia and Latin America, are undoubted evidence of the profund crisis suffered by the imperialists, and their colonial and neo-colonial system, which brings it to its total annihilation.

Faced with this situation, in which North American imperialism is aware of the danger to the unity of its Holy Alliance in Europe, and the consequences that may bring to its aggressive policy in the whole world, and confronted with the ever increasing obstacles of world resistance to its strategy of criminal aggressions, the Yankee government is increasing aggression in Africa, Asia and Latin America, in a final effort to consolidate its positions.

The world is witness of the criminal war that North American imperialism has unleashed against the heroic people of Vietnam, against which it has used chemical substances and toxic gases, and the most criminal and inhuman means of destruction conceived by man.

Thousands of North American soldiers have been sent to the territory of South Vietnam, their number being at present 255,000, besides the shipment of mercenary troops from countries such as South Korea, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and the Phillipines. However, they have not been able to tame the firm courage of the Vietnamese people and, faced with the impossibility of defeating them, they have decided to extend their dirty war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which they have been bombing constantly in recent months, even using their B-52 planes.

We must point out the extraordinary succes of the Vietnamese fighters who have already surpassed the mark of 1,000 Yankee planes destroyed, while the liberation forces of South Vietnam made all imperialist's "dry season" operations fail, causing them unprecedented loses. A wave of indignation has spread over the world, caused by the massacres perpetrated by the Yankees and their lackeys in order to repress the just struggle of the Budhist students and the popular masses in the cities, who are giving a high example of patriotism, especially in Da-Nang, Hue and Saigon. The government of the United States, after having flagrantly violated, one and a thousand times, the Geneva Agreement of 1954, has tried desperately to impose on the Vietnamese people a false and shameful solution for Peace. Confronted with the refusal of the Vietnamese people, who as a condition for the respect of their independence and sovereignty, have demanded the acceptance of the Four Points of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Five Points of the Front of National Liberation, who have

the approval of all the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world.

North American imperialism is developing the progressive "escalating" of the war, bombing the towns of Laos and Cambodia and using for its belligerent aims, the military bases and the reactionary forces of the army of Thailand. We must remark on the firm and brave attitude of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, who oppose a victorious resistance to the agressions of the imperialists and their puppets

In order to carry out these aggressions, the Yankee goverment using as an excuse the alleged aid of Laos and Cambodia to the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people are also carrying out systematic aggressions and provocations against the peoples of China, including air raids over its territory, border violations and going as far as shooting down one of the Popular Chinese Army planes over the territory of that country, with the aim of exterding the war to another socialist country of Asia.

Just as the people of Vietnam, the Korean People still suffer the division of their territory as a result of the warmongering plans of Yankee imperialist, who maintain at all costs a constant climate of tension on that part of Asia. For more than 20 years the people of Korea have suffered the intervention and military occupation of the southern part of their territory and bravely struggled to expel the Yankee invaders and carry out the definitive unification of the country.

Another fact that calls the attention of all of us is the recent developments in Indonesia, where the progressive forces are being savagely massacred by the forces of the national oligarchy and the military reaction at the service of imperialism. Thousands of fighters for the welfare of their people and for the consolidation of the independence of Indonesia have been murdered, and thousands of them are undergoing the bloodiest of persecutions by the military regime now in power. Likewise, in North Kalimantan and in Malaya, the struggle for the independence and sovereignty of the people of the Asian continent keeps on.

New prospects of revolutionary struggles appear in the Middle East with the advent of a new government in Syria, which has given proof of a firm anti imperialist position, of its desire to struggle for the unity of the Arab world and of its repudiation of imperialism's machinations, which is trying to promote the reactionary Islamic pact, in an effort to extend the warmongering CENTO block to revive the extinct Baghdad Pact.

At the same time, the supplying of arms to Israel by the government of West Germany and lately by that of the U.S.; the constante Israeli provocations, the Zionist movements against the Arab people and governments, against the strugle movement of the Palestine people in their aspirations to reconquer their territory; the bombings of British imperialism against the people of Occupied South Yemen, are but another phase of the imperialist aggression against the interests of the peoples of the three continents.

Yankee imperialism's offensive, just as its offensive in Asia is also being felt by the peoples of the Afri-

can Continent. Way before the holding of the Tricontinental conference, it was observed that American imperialism, in its efforts to displace its French, British and Belgian imperialist partners, was already taking steps to become the sole master of the riches of the African Continent. The growing wave of coups d'etat by reactionary military minorities that culminated with the overthrowing of the government of Kwame Nkrumah, proves that American imperialists, by means of their CIA agents and their famous Peace Corps, are imposing on the African Continent their policy of coups d'etat to place in power military goverments such as that of Ghana, which is an African version of the "gorilla" dictatorships in Latin America.

It must be pointed out, on the other hand, that the imperialists' plans are not being carried out without the firm repulse of the revolutionary forces of Africa. The government of Guinea has strongly condemned the overthrowing of Kwame Nkrumah and has denounced the policy of imperialism, mobilizing all their peoples to firmly resist the enemies' manoeuvers and to fight side by side if necessary with the people of Ghana in their struggle to recover their independence.

In the face of this firm attitude of the Guinea people, the French imperialist forces are provoking all sorts of incidents through the reactionaries of the Ivory Coast, which have already brought about the death of a soldier of the Popular Army of that country. In the face of the struggle of the people of Congo (Leopoldville) against neocolonialism, as well as the anti-colonialist struggles of Mozambique, Angola and the growing development of the armed struggle in the so-called Portuguese Guinea, where vast liberated areas have been submitted to continous bombing, the imperialist forces have launched an offensive to halt the struggles for national liberation in these countries, an example of which is the recent arrival of new troops of the Portugal colonialist regime to repress the upsurge of the armed movement in their colonies and which, in their brutal repressions, carry out mass arrests, as in the case of Luanda in Angola, where more than 400 patriots were jailed; in Southern Rhodesia the white minority, with the approval of the British government, have proclaimed a unilateral independence, thereby suppressing the rights of the Zimbabwe people of Africa.

The complicity of Great Britain by not recognizing the rights of the Zimbabwe people clearly shows that it allies itself with the governments of the United States, South Africa, Portugal and West Germany, which are aiding the Ian Smith government in its plans to consolidate their colonial and racist system of domination. Next to the racist Ian Smith government is the Verwoerd regime in South Africa, where millions of Africans are under the oppression of the cruelest and most inhuman system of racial discrimination ever known to the world since Hitler: Apartheid.

The Smith and Verwoerd governments, together with the colonialist regime of Portugal, form a Holy Alliance at the service of the NATO powers that try to perpetuate their colonial domination in Africa.

The situation in Latin America has been characterized by constant

and intense popular struggles against the actions promoted by imperialism.

Severe miners strikes have violently shaken Chile to the point where Frei's reactionary government has massacred its workers and women. The people of Ecuador, taking advantage of the favorable situation brought on by the differences that have arisen between the bourgeoisie and the Ecuatorian military junta, did away with the latter and installed a civil government.

In view of the continued pressure and manoeuverings of imperialism and its puppet government in Guatemala to prevent the election of a more liberal candidate, the FAR has responded with new and ever-more audacious actions intended to strike at the decaying military dictatorship apparatus, thereby stimulating the armed struggle of the Guatemalan people.

To this situation we add the imperialist military occupation of the Dominican Republic and the climate of terror maintained throughout the election period, by Yankee troops that have invaded the country and who conceal themselves behind the mask of the Inter-American Peace Forces, that is nothing more than an invention of imperialism in connivance with its Latin American puppets, to intervene wherever thir interests are affected and under the pretense that it is their right to prevent the spread of communism throughout the countries of the hemisphere. This situation reminds us of the struggles of the people of Panama to recover the part of their territory occupied by the United States imperialist troops, who under the pretext of maintaining the security of the Canal, have converted this territory into a training base for the preparation of aggressions against the Latin American Peoples.

There still exist in Latin America, countries under colonial oppression and when they are given formal independence, as in the case of British Guiana, the peoples of these countries must make ready for the struggle to conquer their true political, economic and social independence.

In Puerto Rico, which is a North American colony disguised as a Free Associate State, imperialism prepares a plebiscite to deceive again the Porto Rican people's aspiration to freedom and independence.

Behind each action of the peoples of this Continent to obtain their national emancipation and independence, voices have been raised condemning the lackey Latin American governments, who, siding with imperialism, consider these actions to be communist manoeuvers, subversion concocted by the Tricontinental Conference, and financed with money coming from Havana.

If we are to measure the repercussion of the Tricontinental Conference in this Continent, the best measurement would be the campaign launched against the Conference by the Latin American puppet governments and by the news agencies of imperialism.

The offensive of imperialism has not been lesser in this Continent than in Asia and in Africa, and behind each offensive action of imperialism is their ministry of colonies in a use-

less and ridiculous effort to give a legal appearance to all their interventionist actions.

A proof of this was the report by the consulting security commission of the Organization of American States, recommending a series of "measures" to counteract the effects of the Havana Tricontinental Conference, and in which it is affirmed that "the First Tricontinental Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America is an outright threat to the free peoples of the world and in the continental field, represents the most dangerous and serious threat posed by international Communism up to the system," which shows its fear for the actions carried out by the peoples in pursuit of their national liberation. It is also evident that in order to carry out the OAS agreements to which we have made reference, Imperialism maintains, in spite of all, the Inter-American Peace Force, which it conceives as an army integrated by the forces of the country members of the OAS, that, inspired by the so-called "Johnson Doctrine," preaching intervention— is used to suppress any revolutionary attempts of the Latin American peoples, whether in the urban areas or in the mountains.

The basic threat that they see in the Tricontinental Conference to the so-called "inter American system" is the fact that Cuba has been elected as the site of the Conference and of the organizations created, making its Revolution an example for all the struggling peoples, and determinedly supporting the revolutionary movement.

It is evident that the offensive launched, of late, by the imperialists is a result of the increase of the national liberation movement of the three continents. Imperialism fears the liberation actions of the peoples who have decided to take up arms to determinedly fight the oppressors and free themselves of imperialist exploitation. This endangers the interests of the exploiting monopolies that see their own end in the national independence of the subjected peoples and in a final attemp to avoid what is historically irreversible, imperialism develops its political and military offensive to perpetrate its domination.

The scope of the imperialist offensive shows the scope of the national liberation movement in the three continents which, with the presence of the socialist camp, the struggles of the workers' movements in the capitalist countries, and the growing struggle of the North American people demanding the end of the imperialist aggression in Vietnam, the abolition of racial discrimination and respect for their civil rights, strikes hard blows at imperialism and contributes to its collapse.

This, at this moment, while taking stock of the revolutionary anti-imperialist actions of the peoples of the three continents, we send to the fighters of Africa, Asia and Latin America who are imprisoned and harassed by imperialism and its lackeys, our message of encouragement and militant solidarity.

The triumph of the Cuban Revolution opens new fighting perspectives in the Latin American continent as it destroys the myth of geographical fatalism and of the impossibility for a small country of this continent to start the construction of socialism

just at the doors of the mightiest enemy of the peoples.

Seven years of development of the Cuban Revolution have marked seven years of continuous struggle of the Latin American peoples as in Guatemala, where the armed movement has taken firm roots and develops rapidly and every day its actions are more effective against the pro-imperialist dictatorship that holds power in that fraternal country.

In Venezuela the guerrilla movement keeps up its armed activity. In Colombia and Perú the military reaction, notwithstanding its great efforts, has been unable to smash the aspirations of their armed peoples to conquer their rights.

Recently, as the most notable manifestation of the struggle of the peoples of this continent against imperialist domination, we have the heroic deeds of the Dominican people, who, paying the high price of four thousand lives, have given one of the most praiseworthy examples of resistance against the Yankee marines who have intervened and occupied their fatherland.

The development of the national liberation struggle in Latin America has been so great and successful that even members of the North American imperialist government have been compelled to recognize the inevitability of the revolution in this continent and say that it is necessary to take steps to avoid revolution in its most radical form.

The latest African events show that the imperialist forces are trying to create a tense situation favorable to its neo-colonialist interests. Imperialism has suffered many defeats in the African Continent. The Algerian people, after more than seven years of hard fight, arms in hand, in which they lost more than a million of their best sons, succeeded in obtaining their freedom from French colonialism.

Another example was given by the Egyptian people in 1956, when they nationalized the Suez Canal and bravely opposed the combined attack of the imperialists of France, England and Israel, who wanted to deprive them of what was rightfully theirs.

More recently, the growth of the national liberation movement of the Congo (L) in the heart of the continent together with the struggle of the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique, the so-called Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde, Sao Tomé and Principe Islands, were creating a strong focus of national liberation struggle against the forces of colonialism and neo-colonialism The massacre of Stanleyville perpetrated by the Belgian-North American-British imperialist alliance, demonstrated once and for all, that the liberation movement was growing and that the colonists were making every effort to destroy it immediately and so avoid its extension.

Now, in order to completely wipe out these struggles, imperialism has unleashed its wave of coups d'etat with the purpose of safeguarding its neo-colonialists positions and overthrowing the governments that render possible, the aid to movements that struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

The revolutionaries gain strength and organize to launch the final battle, with the help of all the revolutionaries of the world to definitely expel the imperialist exploiters.

The best example of the growth of the national liberation struggles in Africa, Asia y Latin America is the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the criminal aggressions of the North American expeditionary corps.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people is the highest expression of the national liberation struggle of the three continents, and their example increasingly takes root in the conscience of the oppressed peoples and in the revolutionary movements of the world. To the extent that imperialism steps up its plans of opression and exploitation of our peoples, the example of Vietnam will always be present and as the national liberation struggles make progress in Africa, Asia and Latin America, it will not be long before imperialism will be unable to prevent the victory of the revolution in the world.

The aggressive essence of imperialism is again demonstrated by Yankee imperialism's last aggression against Cuba.

The discredit of its international policy, as a result of its aggressions and provocations against small countries, demonstrates its criminal, rapacious and interventionist essence, and characterizes the cynicism of the leaders of Yankee imperialism and its policy of exploitation which is, undoubtedly the most ferocious and sanguinary enemy of the peoples of the world. Today, it cynically attacks Cuba, once more under a false excuse, to fool world public opinion and justify its possible direct aggression against the First Free Territory of America.

In view of these facts, it is worth mentioning the attitude adopted by the government and the people of Cuba, who are ready to repel any direct aggression of the Yankee imperialists against this country, by firmly and courageously fighting to the last man and to the last bullet, if necessary.

In its eagerness to prop up this system led by Yankee imperialism, in order to face the powerful drive of the peoples, it fosters and maintains international tensions, encircles the globe with aggressive military bases; proclaims with incredible cynicism, the alleged right to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, arrogating the shameful role of international gendarme; finances and supplies arms to decadent colonial nations so that they may keep their preys and share profits with them; insolently and arrogantly insists on imposing its ideology, using for this end a world-wide net-work; distorts history, twists facts and using slander as a fighting weapon; schemes the promotion and support, on a world scale, of anti-popular and anti-national regimes which sustain the system of exploitation.

By the very nature of its system of exploitation, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism strongly resist independence, sovereignty and national liberation. Opposing them, the oppresed peoples of the world fight, and the movements of liberation of the peoples of the three continents have developed into the

most important force of the world struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

To confront the aggressive character of the imperialism, headed by Yankee imperialism, in its predatory, dirty, cynical, shameless policy of counterrevolutionary violence, the peoples oppose revolutionary violence.

Whatever the steps taken by imperialism, it will never be able to stop the movement of the peoples towards their national liberation. The course of the history cannot be stopped, as neither can be stopped the course of the peoples who have said, enough! to the imperialist domination and oppression and who, up on their feet, have started to move forward on the road already trodden by millions of their brothers who are engaged today in constructing a bright future for their peoples.

We take advantages of this historic meeting in which we have officially constituted the Executive Secretariat o the Tricontinental, to call up all c the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and particularly their revolutionary and anti-imperialist vanguards, to vigorously redouble their struggle for independence and national liberation, against the colonialist and imperialist oppressors and exploiters. Let us strengthen all of our struggles and actions; let us, by way of our mighty battles, put an end tc the system of colonial and imperialist domination.

Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, revolution is victory and victory is the luminous future of all our peoples. Let us carry forth, with all the forces available, the principles agreed upon at the First Tricontinental Conference.

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD, AND ITS GIGANTIC MARCH WILL NEVER STOP UNTIL IT CONQUERS FINAL LIBERATION.

L O N G LIVE SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA!

LONG LIVE THE TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE!