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«SOCIALIST ORIENTATION» OR ORIENTATION TOWARDS MOSCOW

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«Two Orientations in the Socio-Economic Development in Africa» is the title of a book published by the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. The more eminent Soviet Africanologists try to lend support to the revisionist thesis of «the socialist road». They even go to such lengths as to work out the code by which the Africans are allowed to go if they want to maintain the title of «countries of socialist orientation».

According to the revisionist specialists of African affairs, a country may be considered socialist even without the dictatorship of the proletariat, or without ensuring the active participation of the broad masses in political and social life. It is not required to establish the social ownership over the means of production or to carry out revolutionary transformations in the economy, policy, ideology, ethnics and other fields. No. They pose only three conditions, the more important of which is «the extension and strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist **(read: revisionist)** community». In order to leave no doubt that this is the principal condition, they have been labouring for many years now to stick the «socialist» label to different countries. However, circumstances change, and on the list of «socialist» countries of the 80's do not figure many countries which had won this title in the 60's or 70's. They have lost it simply because they did not see it fit to look towards Moscow.

The classification under «countries of socialist orientation» is another expression of the ambition of the Soviet social-imperialists to round up these countries into their neo-colonialist corral. As to the road a country follows, that is up to the people of that country to decide in a sovereign way. Yet Moscow and Washington, in their struggle for world domination, have charted the course for other countries to steer.

In order to achieve its hegemony-seeking objectives, apart from violence and their gun-boat policy, the Soviet Union capitalizes on its socialist past and makes the most of the illusions, mistaken ideas or the naive trust that still linger about its policy. At a time when the American peoples have a violent hatred against the Western colonialists, the Soviet Union seeks to profit from it by pedling its policy of rivalry with the United States as an anti-imperialist policy. Moscow tries to penetrate into the anti-imperialist and liberation movements and manipulate them to its advantage. It is not by chance that in their book «Two Directions in the Socio-Economic Development in Africa» the ideologists of the Kremlin put the stress on the need for «exchanges on the party road» of the African countries with the Soviet Union. To what class belong or serve the go-

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vernments of these countries is unimportant. It is sufficient that their representatives lean towards Moscow for the latter to decree instantly that «the revolutionary democrats have gone over to the positions of Marxism-Leninism» and, as a consequence, their countries are classified as «countries of socialist orientation».