

peared in the 1960 statement of the 81 Communist Parties of the world, is to establish in these countries what they call a national democratic state. Well, now, what this means is a popular front state, really. It means a regime including communists, front organizations, and such other non-Communist Parties as are willing to go along. It doesn't necessarily mean it has to be a state which is wholly communist in the makeup of the regime. But it does mean that they have to play a role in it and they have to have freedom of action to subvert the other parties within the coalition. That is, what they wanted to have is free reign as they had in Eastern Europe to enable the communist elements gradually to push out those who would be their potential or actual rivals.

They have not really established such a state to their own liking yet, but they came very close to it in Iran in 1958 and '59. You recall after the revolution which destroyed the monarchy and the Nuri Said Regime in 1958, in Iran, under the Kassem government which succeeded the old one, the communists had a very strong position, and Kassem tolerated them and allowed them to build up power to the point where it was not quite evident whether he was going to be able to control them or whether he even wanted to do so.

But at a critical moment in the middle of 1959 the communists made some false moves, Kassem turned against them, and the Russians, with this choice before them, decided not to push for^a showdown and instructed the Iraqi communists to be loyal to the Kassem government. But it seems to me that there was a chance for them at that time to push for the kind of regime I've been talking about here - a popular front regime which