

Tito, USSR Differences Aired in Newspaper Debate

THE DEBATE on Stalinism and the Polish and Hungarian events continues among Communists everywhere. In his speech at Pula Tito blamed the evils of the Stalin era on the rise of a "bureaucratic apparatus" and "disregard for the role and tendencies of the working masses. . . ."

Polish Communists in their official weekly Trybuna Wolnosci expressed agreement with many aspects of Tito's speech. They emphasized:

"... the principle of internationalism does not free us from the duty of looking for our own way, appropriate to conditions existing in Poland."

Pravda, the central Soviet C.P. newspaper, published a lengthy reply to Tito. Regarding the Hungarian events Pravda said:

"There is no doubt that in the Hungarian events the former state and party leadership of Hungary, headed by Rakosi and Gero are to blame, for in solving problems of socialist construction they committed gross mistakes both in general political questions and in the field of economic policy and cultural developments."

Pravda said the Rakosi-Gero leadership lost its following among the working people. It also blamed them for gross injustices committed against Rajk and other "honest party and state workers" who were framed and killed.

Regarding Tito's argument that the first Soviet military intervention in Hungary, Oct. 24, was unjustified, while the second, on Nov. 4, in Tito's opinion, was necessary as a lesser evil, Pravda made no distinction between the two. The Soviet newspaper points out that Tito justified Soviet military intervention (without specifying which one) and then adds:

"But in the same speech Tito calls the aid of Soviet troops to the Hungarian government 'an error' and says: 'We never advised them to resort to help by the army.' It is impossible to term such a position logical and corresponding to reality. Now it is completely clear to all that, without this aid, the counter-revolution could have won in Hungary and that there would have been established a fascist Horthyite regime."

PRAVDA took sharp exception to Tito's explanation about the origins of the Stalin cult, accusing Tito of blaming the Soviet social system. Pravda wrote:

"Let us take the basic proposition put forward by Tito with regard to the Soviet system. He insistently emphasizes that, 'the cult of personality is really the product of a definite system.' He states



TITO

that one must speak about 'the system that guarantees the creation of a cult of personality.'

"In actuality the cult of personality was in direct contradiction with all of our Soviet social system. Being the products of our political and economic systems we could carry on the struggle against the cult of personality and obtain in the shortest time great successes in liquidating its consequences."

The system to which Tito had referred in his speech was "bureaucracy" and "disregard for the role of the working people."

Pravda was critical of Yugoslav economic relations with the capitalist countries, especially aid from the United States.

"But if a vital part of its economy," Pravda wrote, "is the aid from capitalist countries, then it is impossible to recognize that such a road has any special advantages. All countries in the socialist camp can hardly reckon on such aid. They cannot build their policy on the assumption of aid from the imperialists."

Pravda said Yugoslavia also has achievements to its credit and mentioned the role of the workers councils in Yugoslavia as a positive contribution.

Pravda said the Soviet Communists would continue their policy of cooperation with the Yugoslav Communists "on a principled Marxist-Leninist basis in the interests of the brotherly peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia. . . ."

DURING the course of this debate another issue arose between Yugoslav and Soviet and Hungarian Communists, concerning former Hungarian premier Imre Nagy. Nagy had taken refuge in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest. Following negotiations between Hungarian and Yugoslav representatives an agreement was reached granting Nagy safe-conduct. However, Nagy disappeared. At first the Hungarian officials and Tass announced that Nagy has asked for and received voluntary departure to Romania. Then the Yugoslav government sent a sharp protest to the Hungarian and Soviet governments. Janos Kadar, the Hungarian premier, then an-

nounced that Nagy had been exiled because he might have been assassinated and his government would have been blamed.

The Yugoslav Communist newspaper Borba replied to Pravda and said it found a positive factor in the declared readiness of the Soviet Communists to talk over their differences with the Yugoslav Communists. Borba wrote:

"Basically, there are only two roads: a return to Stalinism or the establishment of democratic relations of equality among socialist countries."

The Yugoslav Communists complained that Pravda had torn Tito's words out of context. They also pointed out that Pravda had not printed Tito's remarks or even a summary of the speech. Borba published the full text of the Pravda article.

Borba denied that a socialist country can not maintain its independence while receiving aid from capitalist countries. The Yugoslav paper recalled that the Soviet Union had received aid from U. S. on a much larger scale than Yugoslavia had ever gotten. It also pointed out that Pravda had written after the Soviet-Yugoslav communique of June 1955, and had stressed that Yugoslavia preserved its independence in the face of the imperialists.

French Communists, who had been criticized by Tito, replied that the Yugoslav Communists were trying to interfere in the affairs of other Communist parties and seeking to impose their particular theories on others.

J. C.

TIMETABLE OF

(Continued from Page 3)

heart attack from which he later recovered.

MAY 17, 1956: Montgomery leaders appeared as speakers in meetings observing the second anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling on May 17, 1954, against segregated public schools.

The Rev. King was the principal speaker at an outstanding meeting held in New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

MAY 23, 1956: The Montgomery boycott strategy spread to Tallahassee, where Negroes began a similar struggle.

JUNE 5, 1956: A three-judge federal court ruled that segregation on local buses in Alabama

BOOKS MAKE Fine Gifts



You'll find the best selection of writings on

MARXISM - LENINISM
HISTORY - SCIENCE
BIOGRAPHY - LABOR
MOVEMENT - FICTION

INDEPENDENCE PUBLICATIONS

The King
The Crisis

- ★ A book on quest
- ★ Whither the Am
- ★ Do the Events in
- ★ What is omitted
- ★ What is behind
- ★ What was the