

Togliatti Asks Soviet to Bar Repetition of Stalin Errors

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, June 25—Palmiro Togliatti, Secretary General of the Italian Communist party, has urged Soviet leaders to furnish "guarantees" against a repetition of Stalin's "errors."

The 63-year-old Communist leader, who played a prominent role in the old Comintern, the pre-war Communist international organization, said he quarreled with Stalin in 1951 over the now defunct Cominform, a body formed in 1947 to direct the activities of European Communists.

Signor Togliatti advocated "bilateral" relations between

Communist parties in different countries and predicted a "new way" of democracy in the Soviet Union.

He pleaded with Pietro Nenni, Left-Wing Socialist leader, not to cut his ties with communism.

Signor Togliatti promised rank-and-file Communists they would find ample opportunity to discuss the new party line and voice their criticisms at a general party congress to be held some time late this year.

All this was contained in a three-hour report Signor Togliatti gave to his party's Central Committee last night. The official text was made available late tonight and will be published tomorrow in *L'Unita*, Communist party newspaper.

The Central Committee is a body of about 100 Communist leaders. It was convened last Friday to prepare for the general party congress.

Debate Prolongs Meeting

The meetings were held behind closed doors and were to have been concluded last night. The debate was so lively, however, that another meeting was held today. Late tonight the Communist Central Committee still was in seclusion at party headquarters.

[A dispatch from Paris said three Communist officials had left for Moscow to discuss with Communist leaders there questions concerning the two parties and the "whole international workers' movement."]

Signor Togliatti's remarks led analysts here to expect that Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist party, might issue soon a message to Communist parties outside the Soviet orbit clarifying and explaining his secret report to the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist party in Moscow in February.

Signor Togliatti's speech yesterday sounded much more critical of Mr. Khrushchev's report than his first public statement on this matter in an interview nine days ago. Meanwhile Signor Nenni, in an article published yesterday, attacked Mr. Khrushchev personally and said the Soviet system must be transformed in a democratic way.

A good deal of worry about possible repercussions on Signor Nenni's criticisms was read into Signor Togliatti's speech. There were signs that, as a result of Signor Nenni's vehemence against Mr. Khrushchev, the Communist leader had completely rewritten a report he was preparing.

Signor Togliatti had been

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scheduled to address the Central Committee Saturday night. He spoke almost twenty-four hours later, instead. Today he excused himself from attending a session of the Central Committee and spent many hours at home to "revise" his declarations.

In the text released tonight Signor Togliatti recognized that it was "bad" that his comrades should have learned of Mr. Khrushchev's report through Western sources. He acknowledged "critical discontent over certain aspects and the form" of Mr. Khrushchev's report. However, he asked party members to appreciate the substance rather than the form of the report. The denunciation and correction of Stalin's errors were "eminently positive acts," he said.

Following Signor Nenni's lead, Signor Togliatti cautiously broached the question whether Stalin's present accusers had any responsibility by "consent and acceptance" in his reign of terror.

"From this arises the question not only of the necessary corrections, but of guarantees against repetition of similar errors," Signor Togliatti declared.

On his dispute with Stalin, Signor Togliatti told the Central Committee that it occurred in January, 1951, when he sojourned in the Soviet Union to recover from an operation.

According to Signor Togliatti, Stalin suggested he resign from his post as Secretary General of the Italian Communist party and become head of the Cominform. Signor Togliatti said that he declared he was unwilling to take over the Cominform because this might create the impression that the Comintern was to be resuscitated. He added that there had been "lively discussions" but that eventually Stalin had accepted his views.

Signor Togliatti then outlined what he thought was the right course for world communism to take. "What has been done in the Soviet Union is not the model of what may and can be done in other countries." He suggested Communist parties in different countries might agree on a two-sided cooperation, pointing to his recent visit to Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, and the latter's trip to the Soviet Union.

Regarding the Italian way to socialism, he denied that parlia-



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Palmiro Togliatti

mentary procedure was the only course.

Meanwhile Giuseppe Saragat, head of the Italian Social Democratic party, entered the controversy over the internal crisis of Communists and Socialists. Once again he called on Signor Nenni to abandon his pact of unity with the Reds.

Signor Saragat added, however, he saw no sign that Signor Nenni intended to abandon his alliance with the Communists.

3 French Reds Off to Moscow

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 25 — Three French Communist leaders left for Moscow today to discuss with Soviet party leaders "questions concerning the two parties and the whole international workers movement."

It appeared likely that the agenda for the Moscow discussions would be the Soviet downgrading of Stalin and the critical response it had provoked from the French and other foreign Communist parties.

The three-man delegation included no member of the top-most circle of the high command associated with Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the party and a devout follower of Stalin.

Instead, one of its members, Waldeck Rochet, has been identified recently as a leader of opposition to M. Thorez.