

FASCISM — A REAL DANGER TO MANKIND

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The bourgeoisie is trying to shift the grave consequences of the profound economic-financial crisis, which has the capitalist world in its grip, more and more on to the backs of the proletariat and the other working people in town and country. In face of this situation, it is natural that the revolt of the working masses is becoming more and more powerful, while the capitalist and revisionist bourgeoisie, seeing its power in peril, is turning, without delay, to its last card — the fascist dictatorship.

Just as in the period of the '20s and the '30s, the same po-

litical-social forces, the big armaments monopolies, the revenge-seeking military circles, the counter-revolutionary and reactionary forces of the extreme right, and others are supporting the fascist movements and fascism. Just as in the past, close ties and collaboration exist between them. Almost the same methods are being used to bring to power and establish, the fascist dictatorship in this or that country. In Germany for instance, the events have shown that, in order to seize power, the Hitlerite nazis not only were prepared for coups d'état of the fascist type, but

also made use of the parliamentary road, the «electoral» system of that time. It is a known fact that in September 1930 the National-Socialist Party (Hitler's party) «won» the parliamentary elections thanks to the treacherous activity of the social democrats and the disruption they caused in the ranks of the forces of the left and these elections opened the way to Hitlerite national-socialism.

On coming to power, the German type fascism became the most reactionary of the time. It was the representative of the savagest chauvinism. Within the country, it pursued

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a policy of gangsterism, provocations and tortures against the working class and the progressive revolutionary elements, and took upon itself the task of destroying the Communist Party of Ernst Thaelmann and Rosa Luxemburg, at all costs, of destroying the workers' movement completely and intimidating the petty bourgeoisie, weakened by the economic crisis, with the spectre of the «communist danger», etc. In foreign policy, it represented the policy of unrestrained aggression against other countries and peoples, it became the main inciter of imperialist war. Aren't the same signs showing up today in the aggressive hegemonic practical activity not only of the two superpowers, but also of some other imperialist countries?

The continuous growth and further modernization of the repressive police apparatuses are clear expressions of the trend to fascism. In 1976 in several capitalist countries budget expenditure for police salaries was increased, while over the past 7 years, expenditure for the police apparatus as a whole has more than trebled. The main task of the colossal repressive police apparatus remains, as before, the suppression of demonstrations and strikes of the working people, ousting them from the plants and factories they occupy, the forceful eviction of the homeless poor who break into and oc-

cupy apartments left standing empty and which the owners let only at rents which the working people can never afford, the eviction of the peasants from the land they occupy (in Latin America), etc.

In several capitalist countries, and especially in the main ones, special police organs have been set up under the slogan of the protection of «sensitive objects», of vigilance, action and intervention in cases of «natural calamities», etc. In fact, these organs do nothing but train special troops to fight against the strikes and demonstrations of the working masses. Such units are operating in Iran, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the U.S.A., etc.

In many capitalist countries, the fascists have their own seats in parliament, are members of municipal councils, prefectures and other state organs, up to the highest instances, they have their own people in the army and, particularly, in the police and security organs, they have at their disposal radio and television stations, meeting halls, squares for rallies, newspapers, etc. In other words, they are organized, defended and supported on a broad scale.

In these conditions, the fascists are openly proclaiming their own programs for coming to power.

Precisely in these moments of the large scale re-activation of the fascist forces, the revisionist parties, through their participation in the bour-

geois parliaments and other state organs, have become part of the prevailing capitalist social and state systems and serve these systems. Just as the betrayal of the reformist leaders of social democracy in the past opened the way for fascism to come to power, today, too, through the betrayal of the revisionist leaders, who are striving to divert the working class and the working masses away from revolutionary action, the way is being opened again to the advent to power of fascism.

The process of the revival of fascism and its activity has been made easier and encouraged by the advent to power of revisionism in the Soviet Union and a series of other revisionist countries, by the destruction of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its replacement with the dictatorship of the new bourgeoisie and social fascism, by the transition to the positions of social-imperialism, the implementation of an aggressive, hegemonic chauvinist foreign policy and by the collaboration both with U.S. imperialism and with the different dictatorial and anti-people regimes. Clear evidence of this is the brutal aggression carried out against Czechoslovakia in 1968, during which all disguise was torn to shreds and the use of openly fascist methods in relations with the other countries began.

History and the development of events during the recent

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decades of the 20th century show that fascism whether the classical Italian or German variety, or the «modern» fascism of the present day, is the sworn enemy of mankind. It poses a great, direct and permanent danger to the proletariat. But it is not inevitable. Its coming to power can be averted, the establishment of the fascist dictatorship can

be successfully opposed, and it can be defeated. This demands the enhancement of the revolutionary vigilance of the working masses, unity in the great anti-fascist and anti-capitalist struggle, of all the revolutionary forces, the working class, the proletariat, the peasantry, the students and other progressive forces under the leadership of ge-

nuine Marxist-Leninist parties.

There are many examples of this because the peoples hate fascism and are opposing it actively. Hence, the unity of action of the international proletariat is the most powerful weapon against the common enemy, fascism. —

