

## II. Problems Of In

# The Demarcation The Marxist-Leninist Modern Revisionism Be Liquidated

Not many days ago the Italian revisionist Party addressed to the Party of Labour of Albania an invitation to take part in its 13th Congress due to be held soon. Our Party rejected the invitation and refused even to take cognizance of it.

The Albanian communists have not had, do not have nor do they want to have any kind of ties and contacts with the Italian revisionists under any form and at any level whatever. The Party of Labour of Albania has carried out a fierce struggle and an open and principled polemic with the revisionist party of Italy, it has unwaveringly exposed its anti-Marxist-line and has strongly criticized its practical activity. The refusal to accept the Italian invitation is in full compliance with the revolutionary line of our party which has set a clear and unchangeable demarcation line between itself and all the modern revisionists.

The articles of «Zëri i Popullit», «On the theses for the 10th Congress of the Italian CP», «P. Togliatti's Will», «The crisis of revisionism and the struggle of the Marxist-Leninists», «With what do the Italian revisionists go to their 11th Congress», «Integration with the bourgeoisie – a new course of the 12th Congress of the Italian revisionists» and many others have shown what the real political and ideological physiognomy of the Italian revisionists is, have presented with accuracy the essence of the Italian revisionist opportunism indicating at the same time the heavy dama-

ges which the betrayal of the chieftains of the Italian Communist Party has caused to the working class and the revolutionary movement in Italy.

The Party of Labour of Albania, the CP of China and the other Marxist-Leninist parties have criticised and exposed the party of the Italian revisionists because it has ceased to be a revolutionary party, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and to the working class interests in as much as it has long since turned into a bourgeois parliamentary party the mission of which is to hoodwink the working people, to lead them to a blind alley and facilitate the rule of the bourgeoisie. Having deeply submerged in the swamp of opportunism, the Italian revisionist party has now fully integrated itself into the bourgeois system becoming a component part and an instrument of it. In parliament, in regional councils, in the municipal councils of cities and townships and in other forms of power, it takes an active part in governing the country, in maintaining order and in ensuring the bourgeois order. In Italy, in a more visible manner than in any other capitalist country, the revisionist party has fully taken the place of social-democracy. Shifting on the right, it has passed over to the open bourgeois camp.

The Marxist-Leninist parties have exposed the Italian revisionists because they not only became supporters of Khrushchev and Khrushchevism in the Soviet Union, but jointly with

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# ation Line Between Leninists And The Revisionists Cannot ed

**- Editorial of the «ZERI I POPULLIT»**

him they threw themselves into the fight against Marxism-Leninism and became zealous ideologists of contemporary political opportunism, unrestrained preachers of the withering away of the class struggle and of the collaboration with the bourgeoisie on a national and world scale, ardent propagators of pacifist dreams and illusions about imperialism. The theses and ideas of the so-called «Italian road to socialism», persistently defended in these last twenty years by the Italian revisionists, constitute the most reformist code of the whole of modern revisionism and represent a general offensive against the fundamental bases of Marxism-Leninism and the long revolutionary practice of the international communist and workers movement.

The Italian Togliattists and their followers in other countries were among the first ones that raised the banner of the war against Stalin and Marxism-Leninism, that negated socialism and the struggle of whole generations of communists for the triumph of the ideology of the working class and communism. They were among the first ones that joined the Khrushchevian offensive of calumnies and insults against the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao, against the Party of Labour of Albania and the other parties which were defending Marxism-Leninism. The role they have played in dividing the international communist movement and in the revisionist degeneration of many communist parties

can be fully compared with that of the Soviet Khrushchevites.

Have now the Italian revisionists changed, have they become better than they were ten or fifteen years ago, at the time of the 20th Congress of the CPSU or of the Moscow meeting of the communist parties in 1960? Not in the least. On the contrary, they have today carried through to the end the process of revisionist degeneration of the party creating a qualitatively new organisation which is the opposite of the communist one.

The only preoccupation of the Italian revisionist party today is to embark the working class on the road of reformism, to arouse in it the spirit of christian passiveness, disillusion and submission. As to its daily struggle, it has turned into an ordinary struggle for participation and sharing of the existing capitalist power with the other parties of the bourgeois wing.

The Italian revisionists have been and continue to be close allies of the Soviet social-imperialists. On the main questions, such as the fight against Marxism-Leninism and suppression of the revolution, the line of Soviet-U.S. rapprochement and collaboration, the Soviet plans in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, the stand towards the war in Vietnam, etc., the Moscow chieftains have had and always have the full support of their Italian friends.

True between the Italian revisionists and the Soviet ones there are also contradictions and disagreements about this or that special question rising in the field of international relations. But these divergencies have not been and are not of an ideological and principled character. They have developed and continue to develop within the framework of anti-communism, the basis of betrayal towards Marxism-Leninism, the revolution and the freedom of the peoples, against the revolutionary forces. It is not only the Italian revisionists, not only leading groups of some parties not in power that have divergences with the Soviet revisionist leaders, but even some revisionist party in power has disagreements and contradictions with the Soviets. This is natural. Contradictions and division in the fold of the revisionists are inevitable, for they stem from its class and ideological nature itself. There is no doubt that in the future the quarrels and clashes in the revisionist camp will become fiercer and deeper. Between the Soviet revisionists and the Italian ones, just as between the others, there exist opposite interests which cannot be reconciled.

The revisionist cliques in the western countries, being already connected with the interests of their own national bourgeoisies and European-US imperialist groupings, cannot fail to come across clashes and conflicts with the Moscovite rulers whom they rival and vie with for economic, political and military expansion. The adoption of an independent position and critical stand towards some actions of the Soviet Union is for the revisionist parties of Western Europe an obliged act. Should they act otherwise they would fully tie up their own hands and would allow their opponents to exploit to their detriment all the blunders and internal and external defeats of the Soviet leaders. Czechoslovakia was a heavy blow to the whole so-called liberal wing of modern revisionism and the western revisionists were compelled by the situation to openly manifest their despair towards the military adventures of the Kremlin.

Bourgeois nationalism is more and more powerfully manifesting itself also in the leadership of the ruling revisionist parties of Eastern Europe where ever new conflicts are being added to the old ones with the Soviets.

The existence of two main belligerent lines in the revisionist camp, both of them anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary, is now seen by everybody. They were born and are developing on the basis of the contradictions between the chauvinistic and expansionist great-Russian policy of social-imperialism and the narrow bourgeois nationalism of various revisionist forces, of the contradictions and rivalries between the new Soviet imperialism and the old and new bourgeoisie of the countries where the revisionists hold power.

This situation arisen in the revisionist camp is seen also by the rulers of the Soviet Union who feel that they are losing the hegemony they had till some time ago over the various revisionist detachments. Now the Soviet leaders, with all the means at their disposal, are striving to use for their own interests all the revisionist forces, and the dissidents, in the fight against the cause of the revolution and socialism, against the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties. The aim of the Moscow revisionists is to assign a role to everybody: those loyal and the fearful lackeys are asked to play the role of a loudspeaker for the propaganda of the Soviet line, those who have some

objections and contradictions should use this position to carry out some counterrevolutionary missions which the Soviets, being exposed and discredited, are unable to carry through to the end.

And to unite them in this direction, the Soviet revisionists use both the fist and flatteries, thearms and rubles. In the countries where the revisionists are in power, there the Soviet leaders couple their dictate also with the fear of the tanks or with the tightening of the screws through such organisations as the Warsaw Treaty, the Mutual Aid Economic Council, etc. To «convince» the revisionist parties which are not in power, the job presents some difficulties. With their regard they have recourse to all sorts of pressure, intrigues and machinations, beginning with the cutting off of subsidies and ending with the creation of internal factions, beginning with ideological pressure and ending with public political compromise, etc.

In as much as all the revisionists, ranging from the Khrushchevian and up to the Togliattist ones, despite the quarrels and contradictions they have between them, are united into a single counter-revolutionary front by their common hostility and struggle against Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary forces defending it, actually the dissident revisionists present themselves as equilibrists, playing in two directions. On the one side, they seek to utilize the dissidence with Moscow in order to get from the latter as much as possible and, on the other side, feigning to oppose the Moscow revisionists, they play the role of a diversionist and strive to cause to degenerate, however little, the parties standing on correct Marxist-Leninist positions under the notorious revisionist pretension of «talking and collaborating on what unites us and leaving aside and forgetting what divides us».

On this road the Togliattists and the other revisionists of this ilk want, by introducing the worm into the healthy Marxist-Leninist forces, to render their good services as well to the Soviet revisionists, their national bourgeoisie, as to imperialism. But with the Party of Labour of Albania these manoeuvres and acrobatic feats do not work. We reject with contempt and mercilessly expose the attempts of the dissident revisionists to speculate through their not in the least principled divergences with the Soviets and to profit to the detriment of Marxism-Leninism. Enlightened by Marxism-Leninism and by the experience of its protracted struggle against the revisionists of all hues, the Party of Labour of Albania will never blunder and will never fall on opportunist positions where the revisionist enemies would like to see her.

The Albanian communists do not allow themselves to be deceived by the false anti-social imperialism of the togliattists and their friends, in the same way as they have not been deceived by the demagogical anti-imperialism of the other revisionists. The «Unity of action» against imperialism or even against social-imperialism of which some kinds of revisionists speak from time to time, in reality does not aim either U.S. imperialism or the Soviet one. Joining them means joining revisionism against Marxism-Leninism, the counter-revolutionaries against the revolutionary forces. The efforts being made by the togliattists and other revisionists allegedly to re-establish a «new unity» in the world revolutionary and labour movement, under the notorious slogan of «unity in diversity», are aimed at suppressing the principled revolutionary struggle which the Marxist-Leninists are waging for the exposu-

re of the revisionists, at establishing a general class peace and eliminating the deep demarcation line which separates at present the Marxist-Leninist camp from the revisionist one. They aim at having the Marxist-Leninists associate themselves with their capitulation before imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction.

Today the situation in the world is developing favorably for the revolution and socialism and to the detriment of imperialism and social-imperialism which are in an all-round crisis. Particularly, the revisionist front is rotting and degenerating more and more, the quarrels between its detachments are increasing and sharpening. This situation is certainly a result of the betrayal of the modern revisionists, of their bourgeois and anti-Marxist-line, of their counter-revolutionary actions.

But this crisis has been caused also as a result of the correct Marxist-Leninist positions and of the determined struggle of the Communist Party of China, the Party of Labour of Albania and the other Marxist-Leninist forces. It is the same struggle that must be carried out persistently also in the future to do away with any illusion that, in special situations and conjunctures, may be created about any individual revisionist detachment, to open the eyes to the healthy forces inside and outside the revisionist parties so as to finally settle accounts with them not only from the ideological and political aspect, but also from the organisational aspect.

The road to the complete destruction of modern revisionism can never pass through contacts and talks with the revisionist dissidents for an alleged joint struggle against imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. The revisionists have always wanted the ceasing of polemics and the establishment of contacts, be it formally with the Marxist-Leninists. This would prettify them before the eyes of the masses, would increase their authority and would present them as if standing on the side of the revolution.

But the Marxist-Leninists and all the revolutionaries do not allow themselves to fall into these traps. The position of the Party of Labour of Albania on this question has been and remain clear: a principled struggle without compromise and through to the end against imperialism, revisionism of all hues, against the bourgeoisie and reaction. It has strictly upheld the Marxist-Leninist principle confirmed by life that one cannot maintain contacts and talk with a part of the revisionists because these have disagreements and contradictions with some other revisionists. In the same way as you cannot rely on one imperialism in order to oppose the other, so you cannot rely on one part of revisionists to oppose another part. The revisionists have now definitely placed themselves outside the anti-imperialist front and the world proletarian revolutionary movement. As well in politics as in ideology and on all other fronts the revisionists and the Marxist-Leninists stand on the opposite sides of the barricade.

The Marxist-Leninists are aware that final victory over the new revisionist opportunism will require still more efforts, ever greater courage and determination, it will require ever more powerful and courageous actions. But they are also fully aware that the clever tactics of the struggle against revisionism must be chosen in such a way as to certainly help in attaining the targets of our revolutionary strategy, the destruction of imperialism and revisionism, the triumph of communism.



Electro-mechanical factory at Durrës. The TV-sets assembly section

Silversmiths at the «Migjeni» artistic cooperative of Tirana

