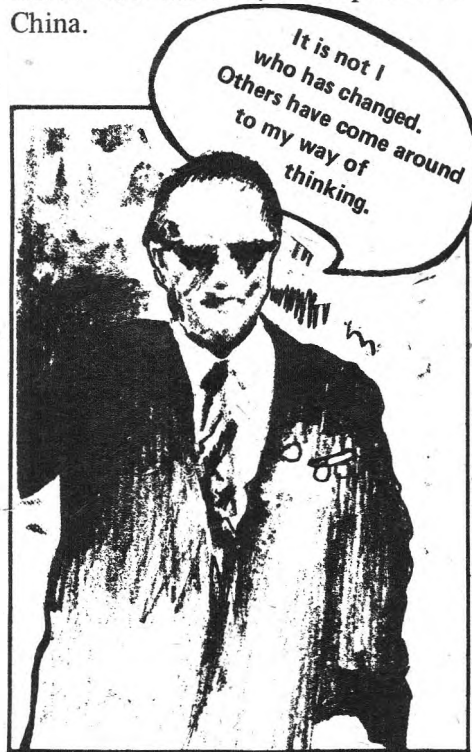


# Tito Remains a Traitor to the Working Class

Josif Broz Tito, the aging ruler of Yugoslavia and long-standing symbol of modern revisionism, recently completed a triumphant tour of the revisionist U.S.S.R., as well as the Peoples Democratic Republic of Korea and the Peoples Republic of China.



"The Tito group have not changed their 'unique road' of building 'socialism' through selling themselves to imperialism. On the contrary, they are working harder and harder in the service of the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Recently U.S. imperialism has tipped the Tito group with extra 'aid' amounting to more than 100 million dollars. Under the same old camouflage of "being outside blocs" and of 'positive coexistence', the Tito group are doing everything they can to sabotage the national and democratic movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and to undermine the unity of the socialist camp and of all the peace-loving countries." (WHENCE OUR DIFFERENCES, page 65.)

**U**p through today, the criticisms of the earlier period have not lost one iota of their relevance. In fact, they have proven more relevant with every passing year. Using the catchwords of "detente", "non-alignment", and "no blocs", Tito has continued to betray Marxist-Leninist unity in order to obtain loans from imperialism and social-imperialism to bolster his reactionary regime and open Yugoslavia to the capitalist market.

When Mondale visited Yugoslavia in July of this year he expressed his admiration for the "independent non-aligned policy" of Yugoslavia.

Given the obvious contradictions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. how is it that Tito pleases both? Playing on the differences of the two superpowers, Tito has carved out a niche for his own exploitation of the Yugoslav working class. While a small thorn in the flesh of both superpowers, he is in fact no threat to either.

What Tito is "non-aligned" with is socialism, the working class and the national liberation movements. His task is to line these forces up to deliver them over to imperialism and turn a tidy profit for himself. By Tito's own acknowledgement, the victories of the so-called "non-aligned countries" have been "moral" and not economic. Without a genuine new democratic revolution, there is no reason to see any change in this state of affairs. In fact, given the greatly increasing debt of the small countries to imperialist powers over the past several years, economically things have worsened for them. That is, with the exceptions of the main lackeys like Yugoslavia, South Korea, Taiwan and Brazil, that have favorably positioned themselves with the main imperialist powers.

**I**n Brazil, South Korea, and Taiwan, exploitation has taken place under the most fascist conditions. In Yugoslavia it has been under what Tito calls the self-management of associated labor. The theory is that the workers make the decisions plant by plant or even in one part of a factory about produc-

tion, wages, etc. This sounds good, but this is all done in conditions where Yugoslavia is completely tied into the imperialist and social-imperialist markets.

The result is business cycles in Yugoslavia. Unemployment relief has to be provided. Thousands of Yugoslav workers have worked for years in Germany. Class demarcations have become increasingly pronounced. National antagonisms continually threaten civil war.

In spite of Tito's long standing betrayal of the working class, today we are hearing voices that call for unity with him as the leader of the "non-aligned", as a great anti-fascist. The working class cannot forget that the modern-revisionist betrayal of Marxism-Leninism began with Tito. As Tito has arrogantly said for many years, it is not he who has changed but others who have come around to his way of thinking. To justify broad unity with him on the basis that party-to-party relations have not been renewed misses the point. As

the Chinese comrades noted in 1963, "...one's attitude towards Yugoslav revisionism is not a minor but a major question; it is a question that concerns not just one detail or another but the whole. It is a question of whether to adhere to Marxism-Leninism or to wallow in the mire with the Yugoslav revisionists." (WHENCE OUR DIFFERENCES, page 107).

**T**hose who proclaim that revisionism is the main danger cannot fail to warn the working class of unity with Tito. To talk about his great contributions to socialism, to proclaim him the long tested outstanding leader of the Yugoslavian people, is an attempt to confuse and do great harm to the working class.

The recent efforts to rehabilitate Tito should indicate that now, as in the past, is a time to remain vigilant, to intensify the struggle to combat modern revisionism, and staunchly defend the banner of Marxism-Leninism★

## Latest U.S. - British Attempt to "Solve the Problem" of Zimbabwe

The latest episode in the continuing U.S.-British attempt to find a "solution" to the fierce struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) was unfolded in early September. Claiming the Rhodesian settler regime "faces economic and military disaster" unless a peace settlement is reached soon, Andrew Young of the U.S. and British Foreign Minister David Owen unfolded the latest joint peace proposal. Both the U.S. and British bourgeoisie desperately need a "solution" in order to, in their own words, "bring stability to southern Africa". Their view of stability, however, differs radically from the kind of stability the Zimbabwean people seek. The Zimbabweans have been waging armed struggle to liberate their homeland from centuries of colonial domination.

Both British and U.S. imperialists need a compromising agreement which will guarantee their continued economic plunder of the rich natural resources and markets of this African nation. Also, they need an ally willing to resist the Soviet social-imperialist's attempts at neo-colonialist control. In order to achieve this, it is becoming quite clear they are willing to sacrifice their bourgeois class partner, Ian Smith.

Briefly, the new proposal calls for:

— Rhodesia to give up its sovereignty to Britain for an unspecified period of time.

— the appointment of a British Resident Commissioner and a UN Representative to maintain order during a transition period. This would include UN "peacekeeping" forces.

— disbanding some units of both the guerrilla forces and the Rhodesian Security Forces, and creation of a new Zimbabwe National Army from the remaining Rhodesian and Zimbabwean Liberation Forces.

— Free elections (one man one vote) by 1978 to elect a 100 member Assembly which will then elect a President.

— The creation of a Zimbabwe Development Fund to "create economic stability".

The proposal also includes what is called a "self-starting" clause. The British Commissioners and the UN Representative can begin to negotiate without Rhodesian acceptance of the proposal.

Clearly, the Rhodesian regime is unlikely to accept this new proposal, despite the fact that the British Foreign Minister feels confident "intelligent people can sit down and work out their differences." The differences in Zimbabwe are major. They are a contradiction between the Zimbabwean people's just struggle for national self-determination, and the futile attempts of a fascist, colonial regime which represents 268,000 white settlers, to maintain its stranglehold over the 6.3 million Zimbabwean blacks.

The liberation of Zimbabwe is close at hand, not because of the deals the U.S. and British have cooked up, but because the people of Zimbabwe have waged a protracted armed struggle against the settler regime. The forces of liberation will not settle for a new colonizer, whether it is the U.S., Britain or the Soviet Union. Their just demands is for genuine national liberation★