

# 'No Guide State or Guide Party'—Togliatti

ROME.—Important proposals for the development of relations between the Communist parties of the world were made by Palmiro Togliatti, general secretary of the Communist Party, in his report to the Party's congress here.

To an audience of nearly 3,000 in the large hall of the Exhibition Palace, he suggested:

1.) Bilateral relations and "friendly criticism" between parties—"there must be no guide State or guide party."

2.) A form of Communist economic international for the Socialist countries, which without infringing upon the sovereignty of individual countries, would arrange "a sort of international division of work, reduction of costs, increase of productivity, and, thus, an increase in the well-being of each country."



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3.) No return to any form whatsoever of centralized organization."

On the question of "freedom, democracy, parliamentarianism and Socialism," he said the Italian Communists were democratic because they acted within the framework of the Italian constitution, but they wanted it to be applied by everybody.

Then he quoted from the draft resolution of the congress, which said: "The Italian working class, and the Italian people have the historical task of proceeding toward the construction of Socialism along a new road in relation to the way in which it was realized in other countries, the proletarian dictatorship."

It must proceed "through new alliances and new

ways of cooperation, respect for the democratic method."

Togliatti said the present political circumstances in Italy permitted the Party "to see in the rules of democratic and constitutional life not an obstacle but a help toward a Socialist construction, achieved with the minimum of rupture and sacrifices for the working classes themselves and for the country."

This was a moment of "creative development," said Togliatti.

"The system of bilateral relations is satisfactory but must be seriously applied and with a particular frame of mind according to our particular situation.

"Bilateral relations must then include first of all reciprocal knowledge and reciprocal respect, they must admit and insist on friendly criticism."

Relations between Socialist countries must be organized in a new way. He stressed "the place that the Soviet Union and its Communist Party occupy in the Socialist world."

This, he said, is "a reality historically determined which cannot be destroyed." But, he added, "there is no guide State nor guide party.

"The only guides are our principles, the working class and the Italian people's interests, the permanent defense of peace and national independence, the duties of international solidarity."

Togliatti dealt with the Italian way to Socialism, and analyzed the Italian economic and political situation, underlining the main problem of the struggle against the big monopolies and the defense of the Republican constitution.

"We really want," he said, "an agrarian reform according to the general principle laid down in our constitution because our peasants need it now and it can be obtained now.

"We want nationalization of the biggest monopolies of private industry, and also this can be done at once."

He admitted that "structural reforms like these are not Socialism but they are a transformation of the

economic structure which leads the way toward Socialism."

Dealing with Hungary and Poland, Togliatti repeated his party's support for the final Soviet intervention in Hungary.

He said the Communist rulers in Hungary had made "grave mistakes," and added: "If it had not been for these mistakes the imperialists and counter-revolutionaries could not have intervened in Hungary as they did."

Many of the troubles of the Eastern European countries were due to "servile imitation of the Soviet model."

"Certain principles which led to the victorious solution of the grave historical problem of the passage to Socialism in one country alone, the Soviet Union, could not and cannot have universal value nor be copied mechanically," he said.

He particularly criticized attempts in Eastern Europe to create heavy industry immediately and to collectivize agriculture.

A member of the Socialist Party executive also spoke to the congress, emphasizing that even if discussion was going on between the two parties they had common problems and common aims, and there could be no question of the Socialist Party joining in any circumstance the anti-Communist camp.

The editor of the Socialist daily Avanti said that there was need of a written pact for unity of action in the interest of the working class, and that the Socialist congress will deal with that soon.

Mrs. Ekaterina Furtseva, leader of the Soviet Communist Party delegation to the Congress, dealt with Hungary in her speech at the end of today's session.

"The Soviet Union, profoundly devoted to peace and national independence, responded to the appeal of the Hungarian Government in order to help bar the way to fascism, to the restoration of Horthyism.

"Amid a hysterical campaign of lying and distortion, the friends of the Soviet Union rightly judge our intervention and see it as an essential step toward preventing the outbreak of another war."