

Revisionist Rule Will Not Last Long

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THE storm of the revolutionary mass struggle that has risen in France, the United States and other capitalist countries has now spread to a country ruled by a clique of modern revisionists. The flames of wrath of the people are now burning under the very nose of the small privileged bourgeois stratum which has usurped socialist state power.

A large-scale student movement has been raging for several days in Yugoslavia against the reactionary rule of the Tito renegade clique. Indignant students in Belgrade and other places have held demonstrations, occupied campus buildings and fought heroically with the reactionary police. The wave of the people's struggle is powerfully pounding away at the revisionist rule of the Tito clique and strikes panic into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. The Associated Press said with alarm that there have been no "previous instances" of this kind since World War II. This reflects the fears of U.S. imperialism.

The Tito clique is the bell-wether used by U.S. imperialism in implementing its policy of "peaceful evolution." U.S. imperialism has for years taken great pains to turn Yugoslavia into a showcase under the signboard of "socialism." Now, this showcase has been smashed to pieces by the eruption of the Yugoslav student movement. "Social self-management," "direct democracy," "power for the 'entire people'" and other frauds much vaunted by the Tito clique have all been thoroughly discredited. More and more Yugoslav people have seen through these revisionist "theories" of the Tito clique as something designed entirely to cover up the restoration of capitalism and to maintain the bourgeois, indeed fascist, dictatorship. The fact that the revolutionary masses have raised such militant slogans as "Oppose sham socialism!" "We do not want capitalist restoration!" and "Down with 'socialist' princes!" fully shows that the broad sections of the people under the reactionary rule of the Tito renegade clique are awakening; their strong resentment to this reactionary rule has reached a point beyond control.

The rise of the revolutionary mass movement in Yugoslavia is by no means accidental.

The Tito clique has long sold itself to U.S. imperialism and has, catering to the needs of imperialism, restored the capitalist system, auctioned off state sovereignty and rapidly reduced Yugoslavia to a colony of imperialism. The Tito clique and the handful of bureaucrat-comprador capitalists it represents have ruthlessly plundered the people of the fruits of their labour, thus bringing about a daily deterioration in the economic situation and making life impossible for the people. The so-called "economic reforms" introduced in 1965 in particular have plunged the Yugoslav economy deeper into bankruptcy and greatly intensified class polarization. In this country with a population of less than 20 million, the number of the unemployed and those who have been forced to go abroad to earn a living approaches the million mark. In order to maintain its rule, the Tito clique has continuously intensified its fascist dictatorship. Such perverted actions have naturally further aggravated the class contradictions in the country. In recent years, waves of wrathful struggles by the broad masses of the workers and peasants against exploitation and oppression have raged one after another. The Tito clique has all the time been sitting on a volcano, its rule becoming shakier with each passing day.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us that **"in capitalist society contradictions find expression in acute antagonisms and conflicts, in sharp class struggle; they cannot be resolved by the capitalist system itself and can only be resolved by socialist revolution."** Countries like Yugoslavia under the rule of revisionist cliques are in essence capitalist countries. In these countries, the modern revisionist cliques have usurped political power, restored capitalism, transformed the dictatorship of the proletariat into that of the bourgeoisie, restored and developed the system of exploitation under which the small privileged stratum rides roughshod over the people and reduces once again the labouring masses to hired slaves. No matter what cloaks they don and what flags they fly, the Tito clique and its like cannot cover up the nature of their regimes which are opposed to the people and to revolution. Where there is oppression there is resistance. Darkness reigns in the Soviet Union and other countries where modern revi-

sionist cliques are in power. The people of these countries who comprise more than 90 per cent of the population will surely rise in revolution.

No reactionary force will step down from the stage of history of its own accord. The Tito clique is resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics to cope with the revolutionary mass movement in Yugoslavia, vainly

hoping to put out by a combination of force and deception the flames of the Yugoslav people's resistance struggle. But none of its efforts will be of any avail. Revisionist rule will not last long. The Tito renegade clique and its like will inevitably be thrown into the garbage heap of history by the people.

(June 10)

Yugoslav Students in Revolt

THE great storm of revolutionary mass struggles sweeping Europe and North America has hit Yugoslavia. In this country ruled by the modern revisionist clique, the student masses have risen in revolt.

University students in Belgrade, Zagreb and other cities throughout Yugoslavia had by June 8 kept up a week of large-scale rallies and demonstrations. Their slogans — such as "Oppose sham socialism!" "Down with the 'Red' bourgeoisie!" "Oppose the restoration of capitalism!" and "Workers, peasants, soldiers and students, unite!" — are highly militant and political. Besides opposing the revisionist educational system, they are directed against the reactionary rule of the Tito renegade clique.

The large-scale demonstrations were initiated by the university students in Belgrade, who account for one-third of all those in Yugoslavia. By brutally suppressing them on June 2, the Tito clique simply poured oil on the fire. The police not only used truncheons and hoses against the demonstrating students, but opened fire on them. More than 100 students were wounded and injured and 20 others arrested.

Early next morning, 5,000-6,000 students, defying interference and obstruction by the Tito clique, held a meeting. They indignantly protested against the bloody suppression and vehemently denounced the revisionist system of education. They emphatically demanded severe punishment for the culprits, immediate release of the arrested students, removal from office of Belgrade police chief N. Bugarecic and compensation to the injured. A committee to direct the students' actions was set up. After the meeting, the participants took to the streets in a demonstration, holding high placards inscribed with the slogans, "We want jobs," "We want rights," "Punishment for the culprits" and "Freedom of press and freedom of demonstration."

The Yugoslav revisionist authorities hurriedly called out over 1,000 policemen to prevent the demon-

strating students from marching to downtown Belgrade. They also sent a military helicopter to patrol over the area in which the demonstration was held. The policemen again assaulted the students with truncheons and tear-gas grenades. V. Vlahovic, member of the presidium of the central committee of the Yugoslav revisionist party, and other Yugoslav chieftains rushed to the scene trying to carry out political deception among the students; but they were denounced by the demonstrators. The angry students continued their demonstration till afternoon.

On the evening of June 3, about 7,000 to 8,000 students met in their dormitory area to call for a strike and boycott of examinations. The students of the philosophy, philology and natural science faculties occupied the building which houses the rector's office. They hoisted red banners and put up slogans which read: "Down with the bourgeoisie!" "We have had enough of corruption!" "Don't trust the press!" and "The press is lying!"

The next day, the Belgrade students' action committee put forward a number of demands including those for an end to social injustice, elimination of unemployment and for university reforms.

On June 5, the students occupied the buildings of all faculties in the university. They hoisted the red flag on them and put up along the paths in the campus such slogans as: "Workers of all countries, unite!" "Oppose the restoration of capitalism!" "Down with the 'Red' bourgeoisie!" "Down with 'socialist' princes!" "The university should be accessible to more children of the workers and peasants!" "Workers and students oppose sham socialism!" and "We don't want capitalist restoration!" There were also slogans calling on the workers to rise up against the reactionary rule of the Tito clique. The students put forth their demands in big-letter posters pasted on street walls. Large numbers of Belgrade residents gathered to read them.

On June 6 and 7, the students continued to hold meetings demanding that the Yugoslav revisionist au-

thorities release at once those students who were unjustifiably arrested and illegally interrogated in the previous few days. They also demanded the punishment of the culprits who barbarously suppressed the students and the withdrawal of the police sealing off the university. Speaking at these meetings, many students and teachers indignantly condemned the Tito renegade clique for its crime of restoring capitalism. They expressed strong dissatisfaction over such phenomena as the special rights enjoyed by the privileged stratum and discrimination against the children of the workers and peasants who are kept out of the schools. They pointed out that many workers are now living on minimum wages and are in dire poverty, while some other people are wallowing in wealth.

The revolutionary action of the Belgrade students won the immediate backing of those in other parts of the country.

On June 5, the students of Zagreb held a meeting to voice their warm support for the Belgrade students' struggle. They demanded democracy, university reforms, abolition of all special privileges in society, an end to the phenomenon of a few people getting rich and abolition of exploitation. They sang *The Internationale* and shouted the slogans "We support our colleagues in Belgrade" and "Their demands are also our demands." Two representatives of the Belgrade University students gave an account at the meeting of their struggle against the Yugoslav revisionists' reactionary rule.

On June 6, some Zagreb University students proposed that they go among the workers and acquaint them with their demands. This was warmly supported by the broad masses of the students. When one of the initiators spoke at a discussion in the faculty of political science, his speech was interrupted on several occasions by cheers of "workers-students." Students of this university have adopted their programme for action in which they demand "realization of the genuine emancipation of the working class" and "freedom of publication, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly."

At Sarajevo on June 4, over 3,000 students held meetings and a demonstration to back up their fellow students in Belgrade. Defying police interference and assault, they broke through three police cordons and demonstrated before the executive organ of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Their action won the support of the residents of the city.

On June 5, Sarajevo University students again demonstrated on the campus in defiance of a police ban. The Sarajevo authorities slandered the actions of the students as "riots" and "hooliganism" and declared the students' action committee "illegal," but this only angered the students more.

The students of Nish, Split, Osijek, Novi Sad, Titograd, Ljubljana, Skopje, Mostar, Rijeka and Prilep have also held demonstrations and rallies.

The Tito clique is terrified by the revolutionary actions of the Yugoslav students and has held several "emergency meetings" to discuss repressive measures. While paying lip-service to "improving" the students' material conditions and promising to "accept" some of their demands, it is at the same time trying in every possible way to sow discord among the students in order to split their ranks. On the other hand, it has smeared the students' struggle as activities organized by "individuals and extremist groups" through "demagogical slogans." It has issued an order "prohibiting all demonstrations, meetings and marches in streets, on squares and other public places in Belgrade." The Tito clique has also blockaded Belgrade University campus, closed down the university journal *University Students* and banned the publication and distribution of leaflets by the students. On June 6, it maliciously declared that it would "take steps" to deal with those "engaged in hostile activities in accordance with the law."

To put down student resistance, the Tito clique is intensifying its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. However, neither its armed suppression nor its political deception can prevent the Yugoslav students and people from rising in resistance.

The Aggravation of the Politico-Economic Crisis And Sharpening of Class Contradictions in Yugoslavia

UNDER the impact of the great storm of the revolutionary mass movements in France and other parts of Europe as well as North America, a large-scale student movement has broken out in Yugoslavia where the Tito renegade clique rules. This is the inevitable outcome of serious aggravation of the politico-economic crisis and the sharpening of class contradictions in the country.

Kowtowing to imperialism abroad and restoring capitalism at home, the Tito clique has brought about a continuous aggravation of the politico-economic crisis in the country. Since 1965, the Tito clique has been forcibly carrying out "all-round economic reforms" which have brought about a further bourgeoisification of Yugoslavia, turning it into a colony. This has led to a further deterioration of the economy and more

acute class contradictions. According to Yugoslav official statistics, the rate of increase in industrial production in Yugoslavia was 8 per cent in 1965. It dropped to 4 per cent in 1966. In 1967, it was 0.4 per cent lower than 1966. In the countryside, the rampant growth of capitalism and the large-scale dumping of U.S. "surplus" farm produce have brought about prolonged stagnation in agricultural production. To feed itself, Yugoslavia has to import large amounts of wheat every year. Per capita output of maize, eggs, milk and other farm and dairy products is lower than the pre-war level.

For a long time, the Tito clique has hitched the country's economy on to the broken-down wagon of imperialism. As a result it has become one of its petty dependencies. As the grave economic and financial crises of the capitalist world are having a serious effect on Yugoslavia's economy, the Tito clique finds the going tougher and tougher. Since the end of World War II, it has received as much as \$6,000 million of "aid" from the imperialists, more than 60 per cent of it "U.S. aid." Imperialist "aid" amounts to about one-third of the country's annual economic investments. The situation with Yugoslavia's exports has been deteriorating during the past few years. Last year's trade deficit amounting to \$450 million is an all-time high for the country. The trade deficit for the first quarter of this year is some \$30 million higher than for the same period last year. Foreign debts incurred by the Tito clique have now reached \$1,800 million and Yugoslavia is one of the most heavily indebted countries. The Yugoslav revisionist clique has cried out in alarm that the world capitalist economic crisis has created "still more difficult conditions" for Yugoslavia's economy.

In order to rid itself of its difficulties and head off the crisis, the Tito clique has been making an unscrupulous onslaught on the working people. The series of reactionary measures taken by the Tito clique, such as wage cuts, dismissal of workers, raising of prices and the closing down of enterprises, gravely threaten the existence of the Yugoslav working people. The Yugoslav press disclosed that 788 enterprises had closed down in the country in the past few years, including more than 130 in 1967. In more than 360 other important enterprises, the workers often receive the bare minimum wages. Large numbers of workers have been laid off as a result of the merger and closing down of enterprises. Unemployment now exceeds the 600,000 mark. Another 300,000 have been compelled to go abroad to seek a living. For the youth, unemployment poses a still more serious problem. *Borba*, mouthpiece of the Yugoslav revisionists, has disclosed that, by the end of this year, there will be 420,000 unemployed young people. Such a mammoth army of unemployed in a country with a total population of less than 20 million shows that the Yugoslav working people are living in dire poverty under the Tito clique's ruthless oppression, extortion and exploitation.

Prices have been soaring for years in succession. And life has become more miserable for the broad

masses of the working people. According to the Yugoslav press, from September 1965 to the end of 1967, retail prices of commodities have gone up 16.1 per cent. In the first quarter of 1968, retail prices were 3.2 per cent and the cost of living 6.2 per cent higher than at the end of last year. The paper *Rad* disclosed in an article on April 26 this year that the broad masses of the urban working people in the lower income brackets "have to spend 60 per cent of their wages on food alone." University students are also in difficult straits. Their cost of living has been approximately doubled in a little more than two years. Class differentiation in the countryside has become more acute. The Tito clique has admitted that "the economic reforms have accelerated the differentiation in the countryside," that "a number of peasant households have become commodity producers while others have lost their means of existence" and that "40 per cent of the peasant households just manage to make a bare subsistence . . . and have become victims of the usurers in the countryside."

Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance; wherever there is exploitation, there is struggle. The struggle of the broad masses of workers and peasants to safeguard their basic rights and to resist exploitation and oppression has been developing in the past few years. According to obviously doctored figures in the Yugoslav press, more than 1,100 workers' strikes have taken place in the country in the last five years. In 1967, the strikes were more frequent and spread to all parts of the country. The workers of some factories have even taken to the streets and demonstrated, holding placards saying "We want work" and "Down with the factory managerial committee!" In other factories, the workers have taken drastic actions such as beating up the stool-pigeons planted among them by the Tito clique. In the same year, the labouring peasants in various parts of the country have risen to resist taxes and levies and to oppose the expropriation of peasant land by the Tito clique's "state farms." All this shows clearly the daily awakening of the broad masses of the Yugoslav working people.

Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, has pointed out: "The people of all countries, the masses of the people who comprise more than 90 per cent of the entire population, invariably want revolution and will invariably support Marxism-Leninism. They will not support revisionism. Though some people may support revisionism for a while, they will eventually cast it aside. They are bound to awaken step by step; they are bound to oppose imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries; they are bound to oppose revisionism." The current large-scale student movement in Yugoslavia, which is spearheaded against the reactionary rule of the Tito clique, is a sign of the rapid political awakening of the Yugoslav people. With their glorious revolutionary traditions, the Yugoslav people will eventually put the renegade Tito and his ilk in the dock of history.