

RFE NEWS & INFORMATION
EVALUATION & RESEARCH
GENERAL DESK -- No.568

1958

News BackgroundX FVRO - MAROSAN INSULTS YUGOSLAVIA IN PRAGUE

F-157

Yugoslav Ambassador Leaves Reception -- Czechoslovak Professor
Calls Yugoslav Economic Theories "Openly Counter-Revolutionary"

Munich, December 16 /Stankovic/ -- Diplomatic life in the Soviet bloc countries continues to feel the effect of Tito's touchiness. After the recent ostentatious walk-out of Belgrade's representatives from gatherings in Peking, Tirana, Sofia and East Berlin, it has been the turn of Prague to witness a similar gesture of protest over what the prickly Yugoslav leaders consider to be insults to the dignity and integrity of their policy.

Radio Belgrade reported last night that the Yugoslav Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Jaksha Petric, demonstratively left a reception given by the Czechoslovak President and Party First Secretary, Antonin Novotny, when his guest, Gyorgy Marosan, member of the Hungarian Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, began to attack Yugoslavia in his speech. See also today's CNR item M-30 - Yugoslav Monitoring/. According to the Ceteka report /CNR item M-4 of Dec. 16/ Marosan stressed the importance of the unity of the socialist camp countries and their cooperation "on the basis of proletarian internationalism". In this connection Marosan said:

"It is the obligation of our parties and governments to cooperate in this direction in every possible way. We must therefore oppose every attempt to weaken this firm unity. One expression of such harmful and dangerous endeavors is revisionism contained in the program of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Our loyalty to proletarian internationalism and the necessity of preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism lead us to stand up most resolutely against the disruptive revisionist ideas aimed at impairing the unity of the socialist camp and the international working-class movement".

Czechoslovak Professor Attacks Yugoslav Economic System

Marosan's attack against Yugoslavia was not the only one made on December 15 in Prague. The Czechoslovak Professor Vladimir Kaigl, director of the Institute of Economics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, said in his opening speech at a,

F-158

as Ceteka put it, "two-day international conference of scientists and economists of the socialist camp" in Prague, that Yugoslav economic theories "are openly counter-revolutionary in their objective effects". /See CNR items M-139 and M-140 of December 15/. According to Ceteka, Kaigl's "extensive analysis" dealt with "the attitude of contemporary revisionists, especially the Yugoslav experts who are supporting a revival of one single world market". In Kaigl's opinion, "with the birth of the first socialist state the single world market was broken up" so that "putting the theory of the revisionists into practice would lead to a revival of the single capitalist world system" -- which theories are "openly counter-revolutionary in their objective effects".

Kaigl's polemics over the "single world market" is in fact a polemic with Milovan Djilas rather than with the official Titoist economists in Yugoslavia. The latter have advocated extensive economic cooperation between the capitalist and socialist world, but have rejected any domination either by the West or by the East. On the other hand, however, Milovan Djilas in his famous book "The New Class" /the last chapter entitled "The Present-Day World", from p.191 to p.214/ claimed that "the tendency toward the unification of the world is the basic characteristic of our time" and that "the tendency toward binding the world together by means of the world market was already dominant in the mid-nineteenth century".

In Djilas's opinion the "further advancement of unity is no longer possible on exclusively national foundations or through the division of the world into individual, monopolistic spheres of influence". This is also the official Titoist attitude which, because of specific Titoist interests at the given moment, also agrees with Djilas's thesis that "the unification of the world by peaceful means, although a slower way, is the only steady, wholesome and just way". The difference between Djilas's and Tito's conceptions lies in the fact that while the former has condemned Communism to death, the latter believes and propagates that Communism -- especially that kind propagated and practised by the Yugoslav Communists -- must after all win. Consequently the Titoist way to world unification should result in a Communist world; Djilas's road to unification sees the world as a social-democratic entity. This appears to Djilas as a logical consequence of the present-day struggle since in his opinion "Communism's so-called socialist ownership is the main obstacle to world unification"; he adds that "the collective and total dominance of the new class creates an isolated political and economic system which impedes the unification of the world". Such a system "inevitably moves toward exclusiveness".

End