

---

# A MEETING THAT SEALED REVISIONIST BETRAYAL

*Editorial of the «Zëri i Popullit»,  
organ of the Central Committee of the  
Party of Labour of Albania*

*July 9, 1976*

**A MEETING THAT SEALED  
REVISIONIST BETRAYAL**

*Editorial of the «Zëri i Popullit»,  
organ of the Central Committee of the  
Party of Labour of Albania  
July 9, 1976*

The «8 Nëntori» Publishing House  
Tirana, 1976

The meeting of the revisionist parties of Europe, so zealously advertised and so long dragged out, was held in the last days of June in Berlin. Now all the revisionist chieftains, both of the East and West, talk and trumpet about the quarrels and misunderstandings among them being cleared up in the capital of the German Democratic Republic and about the bases of a «new and genuine solidarity» being laid.

But however crafty in the art of demagoguery and hypocrisy, the revisionists cannot sell their Berlin comedy as a parade of achievements. The «communiqué» issued at the end of the meeting, which the specialists of compromises and balanced formulations worked out after two years of toilsome effort, is a document demonstrating in the clearest manner the irreconcilable positions of its signers, the splits and quarrels characterizing modern revisionism.

The Berlin meeting was a Soviet initiative. Ever since the autumn of 1974 the

Soviet revisionists organized a consultative meeting in Warsaw, which was followed two months later by another in Budapest. Later on, from the Hungarian capital they moved to East Berlin and created a «work group» for drafting a joint document. The Brezhnev clique did its utmost to organize the Berlin meeting immediately following the Helsinki Conference and before the 25th Congress of the Soviet revisionist party. But this meeting was held 12 months later than planned and only after six versions of the final document had been drafted.

Why was the Soviet revisionist leadership so insistent on organizing the European revisionist meeting by all means? The Soviet leaders were eager to secure the unconditional support of the revisionist forces and get a public and formal approval of their entire internal and external social-imperialist line from them. In a period when a grave economic, financial and power crisis was rampant also in the revisionist world, when squabbling with US imperialism about zones of influence, markets and military bases was being

sharpened, the Soviet revisionists were obliged to establish order and discipline in the other revisionist parties, strengthen their shaken hegemony and force them to recognize Moscow's leadership and toe its line.

On the other hand, the Soviet revisionist chieftains were in urgent need to present, to Soviet and international public opinion, their expansionist policy, which was coming up against the ever greater and open opposition of the peoples and the struggle of the revolutionary forces, as a policy allegedly in the service of socialism and communism, as a line coordinated and backed up by all the «fraternal countries» and all the «sister parties». After the meeting on the so-called European security in Helsinki, a broad forum of international revisionism would have been a clamorous advertisement for the political career of the secretary general of the revisionist party of the Soviet Union. In short, from the European revisionist meeting, which the Kremlin tzars insisted so much on, they wanted to come out with a «certificate of praise» for the super-

power policy followed by the Soviet Union. In the international field, they wanted to present the Soviet actions aimed at securing zones of influence and expanding towards new areas as «internationalist» and «peaceful».

But the intentions, wishes and hopes of the Soviet revisionists did not fit in with those of the other revisionists.

The betrayal of Marxism-Leninism by the revisionist parties of the West had led them to close rapprochement to and collaboration with the national bourgeoisie in all fields. The so-called communist parties had become the most zealous defenders of the national interests of their bourgeoisie in the international scene, their faithful supporters in the inter-imperialist rivalries and, in the first place, in the squabble with the Soviet imperialism. Because of the diplomatic tricks of the Kremlin chieftains, which were putting the revisionist parties of the West, that wanted to be independant of the Soviet policy, in an increasingly difficult position, the divergencies and contradictions with Moscow had sharpened.

On their part, the revisionist parties of the East, although very zealous in appearance, showed no particular enthusiasm for a Moscow sponsored meeting. At a time when they were trying to avail themselves of any opportunity to flirt with the West, a Soviet sponsored international «communist forum» would have meant to them a further tightening of screws, and would have given the Soviets another justification to make their clients more submissive and punish the breachers of discipline.

In these conditions the Berlin revisionist areopagus assembled. The original purpose of the Soviet leaders, who wanted to achieve their centralist aims and submit the European revisionist parties to them — all this backed up by a single political and ideological platform and vertical organizational forms leading to the Kremlin — was not realized. They went for wool but came back shorn. To avert a scandalous failure of their initiative, the Kremlin chieftains agreed to hold a formal propaganda meeting for saving at least the appearances of a unity that now exists neither in reality nor on paper.

The Berlin declaration is a document that proves an unbridgeable gap, a confirmation that in the future, too, each revisionist party is determined to follow in the wake of its particular bourgeoisie, and fight against communism. None committed to itself any common policy or joint action. Even when someone declared demagogically that he would uphold what was expressed in the «communiqué», everyone knew that nothing would be done in practice. It was not for nothing that Berlinguer, the representative of the Italian revisionist party, spoke about the futility of such international documents, and Marchais, the representative of the French revisionist party, added that there was no need of such international meetings either.

The joint communiqué signed in Berlin is indeed original in its kind. The viewpoints and lines of each participating party are listed and reflected there. Besides the social-imperialist line of the Soviet revisionists, and their demands for the other parties to obey Moscow and submit to it, the statements of the revisionists of the

West who abandon the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and demand integration into and collaborating with the bourgeoisie, figure also there. All sorts of anti-Marxist programs of the so-called «national socialisms» are thrown together there. This document confirms and approves of the international policy carried out today by imperialism, social-imperialism and the world capitalism; it is an attempt at justifying the revisionist betrayal, the capitulating policy of the revisionist opportunists in the face of bourgeois reaction, and their anti-socialist and anti-proletarian activity.

At their so-called European meeting, the revisionist chieftains spoke much about European security, disarmament, democracy and fascism on our continent. But what decided the Berlin meeting on all these questions? Nothing. It had no word of blame for the US imperialism that is strangling the peoples of Western Europe, that is brutally intervening in their internal affairs and that, with the atomic umbrella, the NATO and the dollar, keeps

them tied to the policy and interests of the transatlantic monopolies. In opposition to the interests of the European peoples, Berlinguer and company tried to justify the integration of their countries into the NATO and to convince the peoples that the aggressive North Atlantic bloc had almost been transformed into a «defender of communism».

On the other hand, even those posing as the champions of freedom from Moscow, did not fail to sing praise to the Soviet Helsinki policy as though it were not the same policy that is oppressing and exploiting the countries of Eastern Europe, threatening the Balkans, menacing the whole world, intervening in the Middle East and filling the Mediterranean with gun-boats.

At the Berlin meeting, the revisionist parties acted as their conscience of traitors prompted them, in opposition to the revolution and in conformity with the interests of the bourgeoisie, in opposition to the freedom and independence of the peoples and in the interests of the superpowers. They peddled counter-revolution

for revolution, the expansion and hegemonism of the superpowers for security, their preparations for war as efforts to strengthen peace. With all their idle talk about security and peaceful co-existence, disarmament and collaboration, they intended to demobilize and disarm the masses, to divert them from their revolutionary struggle against the bourgeoisie and the superpowers.

At the Berlin meeting, the revisionists spoke also about the crisis. This is now a fashionable issue, and each of them sought to advertise his recipe for its «democratic» solution. But these «great defenders of the working people», as they pretend to be, considered the present crisis as a natural calamity only, and not as a social phenomenon caused by bourgeois exploitation, as an unavoidable offspring of the capitalist system. With the stand they took towards the crisis they once more revealed their counter-revolutionary aims. Their aims are to lull the working people to sleep, to prevent them from revolting against the capital, to keep them oppressed in capitalist slavery. At the Berlin meeting,

the representatives of these countries kept silent about the crisis in the revisionist countries which is borne out by the recent events in Poland, the constantly rising prices in Yugoslavia and Hungary, the inflation in the Soviet Union as well as widespread unemployment everywhere. This is understandable, for otherwise they would have had to recognize the reality of their failure publicly.

But the present crisis is tearing the mask off the revisionists ever more with each passing day. The more it deepens and sharpens, the more evident becomes the fact that the modern revisionists work to salvage the new and old capitalism from all its upheavals, that they are the extinguishers of the revolution. Modern revisionism is ever more placing itself in the service of the big bourgeoisie, as the other bourgeois parties, whether socialist or social-democratic, have already done.

In the history of the betrayal of Marxism-Leninism by modern revisionism, the Berlin meeting will go down as an infamous gathering at which proletarian internationalism was officially abandoned,

with some calling it «voluntary social solidarity» and others presenting it as «mutual solidarity» etc.

But everyone understands and interprets this «solidarity», which the revisionists trumpeted as the latest invention of «creative Marxism», as the sole, the purest and the highest form of ensuring «correct» relations among the various revisionist parties, according to his own interests. Brezhnev wants it to support his hegemonist policy, Berlinguer, Marchais, Carrillo and others need it in order to be at one with the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois state, the others seek to be in good terms with imperialism at the same time, but none of them bother about solidarity with the revolution and the people's liberation struggle.

But whatever these meanings and interpretations, they have nothing in common with proletarian internationalism, they are varieties of bourgeois nationalism. Genuine proletarian internationalism can reconcile itself neither to bourgeois nationalism nor social-chauvinism. It is an ideology of the proletariat only, and represents its inter-



national class unity in struggle for the overthrow of capitalism, the building of socialism, the independence and liberation of the peoples.

The issues raised and discussed at the Berlin meeting had nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism, the revolution. It was a meeting which sealed the revisionist betrayal officially. Now the revisionist renegades have only the name «communist» left, which they use demagogically to mask their anti-communist activity, to mislead the members of their parties and the masses of the working people. They are not Marxist-Leninists, but counter-revolutionaries, traitors to communism.

The Soviet revisionists went to this meeting to defend the positions of great-Russian chauvinism, Soviet imperialist hegemonism and expansionism. The revisionist parties of the West went there to show that they had broken away from the Soviet tutelage and to secure a free hand in the bargainings with their bourgeoisie, so as not to lose their political capital as parties of compromise and class collaboration and win some seats in the

bourgeois governments. But all of them without exception went there to undermine Marxism-Leninism and revolution, sabotage the people's liberation struggle and combat the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties, the defenders of the lofty revolutionary ideals of the proletariat and genuine socialism. In this field, as the proceedings of the Berlin meeting proved, they found also a common language.

The Party of Labour of Albania, exposing the counter-revolutionary aims of this meeting, had strongly condemned it, predicting that it would be another grave act of revisionist betrayal. «The parties which will attend this meeting», comrade Enver Hoxha declared as early as October 1974, «are bound to prove that they are on the road of betrayal, they will become accomplices of the criminal and counter-revolutionary activity of the Soviet revisionist leaders». But, he stressed, «on the other hand, such a plotters' meeting is a success, as the peoples and communists of the world will once more see the true countenance of these parties.»

Now the revisionists may receive the

praise of the bourgeoisie and reaction, for at the Berlin meeting nobody spoke about proletarian revolution and communism, nobody mentioned the revolutionary mission of the working class for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, nobody spent a word about Leninism. The revisionists will be praised for their readiness to sincerely collaborate with the bourgeoisie and reaction in safeguarding the bourgeois order. But at the same time the proletariat and the masses of the working people of the world are also provided with an opportunity to see and understand better that modern revisionism always represents the gravest danger to the cause of communism. This will also be an encouragement for all the revolutionaries, for all those who fight for socialism and the freedom of the peoples, to expose with still greater determination the ideology and plots of the Soviet-led revisionists, to work and fight tirelessly for their complete and final destruction.

