

(Moscow and Belgrade) parties have been solved . . . and our nations are joining to fight Capitalism." The New York *Herald Tribune*, September 1, 1963, reporting the incident, wrote, "Later Tito made a nationally televised speech as Khrushchev sat smilingly in the background. Tito announced: 'I can say with pleasure that our attitudes on major world problems are unified.'"

2. "Tito Called His Aim Same As Soviet's," is the headline in the New York *Times*, October 26, 1961. Paul Underwood, Special to the New York *Times*, writes, "Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Oct. 25 — President Tito declared today that there were no differences between the Soviet and Yugoslav varieties of communism as to their ultimate aims. The dispute between the two, he said, concerned only the means by which those ends should be achieved. . . . Marshal Tito made these statements in an interview with a correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper Asahi. An account of the interview was distributed by the official Yugoslav press agency Tanyug."

3. "Clergymen Report on Yugoslav Visit," was the headline of the New York *Times*, November 7, 1947 — Seven American Protestants Found "Genuine Equality of Religion" in Nation. Another headline, August 13, 1947, "Yugoslav Worship Free, Clerics Say" was carried in the New York *Times*, August 13, 1947.

4. After Tito received Khrushchev for two weeks holiday he went to Latin America for four weeks to explain that Khrushchev was a very agreeable and peace-loving leader. The New York *Times*, Saturday, September 21, 1963, reported Tito's speech from Brasilia, Brazil, "The quest for peaceful coexistence 'has each day increasingly a universal character. The number of countries in favor of peaceful coexistence between states and peoples with different social systems is much greater now, and the role they play is also more important.' One inducement to optimism, President Tito added, is the great powers' recognition of the effective role of all peace-loving countries." He does not deviate from the fundamental Communist tactic or program.

5. "Red Carpet for Red Dictator in Washington" is the heading of the September 23, 1963, report to the people by Senator Strom Thurmond, Democrat, of South Carolina. The report reads:

One of Communism's craftiest and most successful old revolutionaries has achieved a long time objective — an invitation to be winned, dined, toasted, and embraced in the best red-carpet treatment which the Kennedy Administration can provide.

Josip Bros, alias "Tito," Red Marshal and Dictator of Yugoslavia, has finally received his

long sought invitation to Washington. Paradoxically, his October visit with the U. S. President and stay at the redecorated "Blair House" will take place only weeks after Tito gave the red-carpet treatment, complete with bear hugs and kisses, to the butcher of Bucharest, Nikita Khrushchev, in Tito's serfdom of Yugoslavia.

Tito, in the best tradition of gangsterism, has, in recent years, attempted to purchase a cloak of "respectability" with the power and wealth he captured in years of blood-letting, gutter fighting for Communist causes. He makes no attempt to hide his devotion to atheistic Communism, but merely to hide his bloodstained hands and conspiratorial heart by posing as the ultimate contradiction and impossible quantity, a "good" Communist.

Tito is a contemporary of Stalin. He fought with the Communists in Russia from 1917 to 1921. After that, he returned to Yugoslavia, and rose in the ranks of the Party. He fought in the International Brigade with the Communists in Spain. In 1937, he became Secretary of the Yugoslavian Communist Party. During World War II, Tito organized and led the "partisans," or Communist guerillas, in Yugoslavia. In October, 1944, Soviet troops, under Marshal Tolbukhin, installed Tito in power in Yugoslavia, with the acquiescence of the Allied Powers.

In 1948, Tito began his disguise as a "good" Communist, "independent" of Moscow. Tito ostensibly made a decision in defiance of Moscow to close Yugoslavia's borders to Communist guerillas fighting in northern Greece, depriving them of a "sanctuary," so that Greece, with U. S. help, could win the guerilla war. Milovan Djilas, then a high Yugoslavian Communist diplomat, now imprisoned in one of Tito's dungeons, says that he personally heard Stalin himself give the orders to end the war in Greece.

Generally, Western nations accepted Tito's "independence" as legitimate. He became the symbol of the mythical "good Communist."

In 1946, Tito laid down his future policy for Communist Yugoslavia. He stated: "The capitalist forces constitute our natural enemy despite the fact that they helped us to defeat their most dangerous representative. It may happen that we shall again decide to make use of their aid,