

KOMUNISTICKÁ STRANA SLOVENSKA 1945 – 1948 ČLENSTVO, ORGANIZÁCIA, VEDENIE, STRANÍCKY APARÁT, VZŤAH KU KSČ

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The Communist Party of Slovakia (CPS) formed in May 1939, became a government party in spring 1945. Its membership base grew rapidly, reaching almost 200,000 by the end of 1945. After re-registration of members and party screening at the end of 1945 and beginning of 1946, the party had about 150,000 members in the middle of 1946, but their number was again approaching 200,000 at the time of the February coup of 1948. The organizational structure of the CPS comprised four parts. The first was the local or village organizations, the second was the district organizations in all 80 districts, and the third was the 11 regional organizations. The fourth and highest part was the leadership of the CPS, that is the Central Committee and associated bodies. The CPS had a professional party apparatus. It was not very numerous, with perhaps 200 functionaries from the districts to the centre. This number increased only slightly up to February 1948. After the liberation, the central figures in the leadership of the CPS were Karol Šmidke and Gustáv Husák. This leadership was removed at the national conference of the CPS at Žilina in August 1945. Viliam Široký became chairman of the party, and Štefan Bašťovanský became general secretary. The CPS was formally an independent political party, but it worked in unity with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, active in the Czech Lands, and was subordinate to its political line.

Communist Party of Slovakia, membership, organization, party apparatus, leadership of the CPS, 1945 – 1948.

Komunistická strana Slovenska vznikla v máji 1939. Do zastavenia činnosti Komunistickej strany Československa na Slovensku (celoslovenský kraj KSČ) v októbri 1938 riadilo jej prácu ilegálne Krajské vedenie KSČ so sídlom v Bratislave. Najznámejší funkcionári KSČ na Slovensku (Viliam Široký, Karol Bacílek, Vladimír Clementis, Karol Šmidke a ďalší) odišli postupne do emigrácie, strana prešla do ilegality. Na základe uznesenia Sekretariátu Exekutívy Komunistickej internacionály z 22. februára 1939¹ prijala v máji 1939 organizácia KSČ na Slovensku názov Komunistická strana Sloven-

1 Sekretariát Exekutívy Komunistickej internacionály prijal uznesenie, v ktorom sa uvádzalo: „*Vzhľadom na vyhlásenie autonómie Slovenska a Zakarpatska považuje sekretariát výkonného výboru KI za účelné, aby slovenský a zakarpatský kraj KSČ boli premenované na Komunistickú stranu Slovenska a Komunistickú stranu Zakarpatska, pričom strana ako celok naďalej ponese názov Komunistická strana Československa a vedenie strany naďalej ostáva jednotné pre celé Československo.*“ Národní archiv Praha (ďalej NA), fond (ďalej f.) ÚV KSČ, 03/10 (Komisia ÚV KSČ na preskúmanie oprávnenosti kritiky buržoázneho nacionalizmu, vznesenej na IX. zjazde KSS v roku 1950, tzv. barnabitská komisia), zv. 20, a. j. 234. Publikované ŠKURLO, Ivan. Celoslovenská konferencia KSS v Žiline roku 1950 a čo jej predchádzalo. In *Historický časopis*, 1971, roč. 19, č. 2, s. 166.