



IWW



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**INDUSTRIAL
DEFENSE
BULLETIN**

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WORKER REVOLTS CRUSHED OR BETRAYED BY THE COMMUNISTS:

UKRAINE 1917-21 - Makhnovite Anarchist Workers and Peasants
KRONSTADT 1921 - Revolutionary Sailors and Workers
BULGARIAN INSURRECTION 1923 - Anarchist and Populist Peasants
SHANGHAI COMMUNE 1927 - Anarchist Workers
Korean Resistance 1919-31 - Anarchist Workers & Peasants
BARCELONA UPRISING 1937 - Anarcho-Syndicalist and POUMist Workers
SAIGON INSURRECTION 1945 - Syndicalist Workers
BULGARIA 1944-48 - Anarchist Workers and Peasants
EAST GERMAN REVOLT 1953 - Socialist Workers
HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION 1956 - Rebel Communist and Socialist Workers
SHANGHAI "JANUARY STORM" 1967 - Rebel Communist and Anarchist Workers
CZECHOSLOVAK "SPRING" 1968 - Rebel Communist and Socialist Workers
PARIS 'MAY-JUNE' 1968 - Rebel Students and Workers
POLISH UPRISING 1970 - Rebel Communist and Socialist Workers
CEYLON JVP UPRISING 1971 - Rebel Communist Students and Peasants
CHILE 1970-73 - Rebel Communist and Socialist Workers and Peasants

**CAPITALISM IS NOT THE ONLY ENEMY. THE FREE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION
LIES OVER THE CORPSE OF THE BOLSHEVIK PARTY.**



3. Pattern of Communist Subversion

Pattern

POLAND

BULGARIA

- a. Entry Soviet troops
- b. Opposition parties
- c. puppet
- d. leaders to be liquidated

- a. Sept 1939 & Jan. 1945
- b. Socialist Party, Peasant Party, Jewish Bund
- c. Boleslaw Beirut (exAKUD)
- d. Mikolajczyk (Peasant) fled 1947; Erlich & Alter (Bund) shot December 1942

- a. December 1944
- b. Peasant Party, Social Democrats, (& Anarchists)
- c. Georgi Dimitrov
- d. Petkov (Peasant) executed Sept 1947, Mushanov (Dem) d. in jail 1951; anarchist organizers killed

STEP I

- a. "Democratic" Front
- b. Coalition govts.
- c. Communist control interior & justice
- d. Control press, propaganda, unions

- I. Coalition
- a. Puppet Lublin Com. 1941, recognised 1944
- b. 1945 under Beirut; Mar '48 16 oppos. lead. jail. Moscow
- c. Communist control security police, unions

- I. Coalition
- a. "Fatherland Front"
- b. Nov. 1945- Front installed as govt. by USSR.
- c. Communists control govt.
- d. Dimitrov controls Agrarian Union; anarchist unions smashed.

Step II Before Elections

- a. arrest, jailing, deportation, framed
- b. silence opposition press

- II. Terror before elections
- a. Mar '46, 1200 Peasant Party delegates arrested. Nov '46 300 Socialists arrested, stricken from ballot. Election Workers Committees: Jan. '47: Socialists: 63% Communists: 21%. May-June '47 200 Socialists arrested; Mikolajczyk (Peasant) flees.

- II. Terror before elections
- a. Summer 1946: 1/2 Agrarian Council jail or concentration camps; treason trials; party members expelled.
- b. 1946-47- silenced press

STEP III

- a. forced liquidation opposition parties
- b. rigged elections

III Elections

- a. 1948, Mar - purge all Socialists from Exec Committee
- b. Dec 1947 - forced absorption Socialist Party into United Workers Party (Communist)

III Elections

- a. Oct. 1946- Communist regime headed by Dimitrov, jr. part. Peas.
- b. 1949- seizure govt, army, military police

Step IV

- a. Communist govt.
- b. terror

IV Consolidation

- a. Dec 1948- People's Democracy established
- b. Purges within Communist Party and leadership, including temp. Gomulka

IV Consolidation

- Dec 1949 V. Premier Kostov executed. Dimitrov dies. Dictator Chervenkov

RUMANIA

HUNGARY

EAST GERMANY

- a. August 1944 King Michael abdicates; Soviet occupa.
- b. Peasant Party
- c. Vishinsky
- d. Maniu (Peasant) d. 1947

- a. Oct 1944 Soviet occupation
- b. Small Farmers Party
- c. Matyas Rakosi
- d. F. Nagy (S.F.), Peyer (union leader); Tiray, Bela Kovacs

- a. 1945 Soviet Occupation
- b. Social Dems, Christ. Dems, Liberal Dems
- c. Ulbrich, Pieck
- d. Grotewohl (SPD) yields 1946

Step I Coalition

- a. "Fatherland Front"
- b. 1945 Vishinsky govt, Comm. dominate cabinet
- c. Control interior & justice
- d. Communist unions

I Coalition

- a. "Independence Front"
- b. Nov. '45: Small Farmers 57%, Premier Nagy; Soviet Gen. Voroshilov appoints Rakosi vice-premier
- c. Rakosi Minister Interior
- d. Communists loose factory elections; force half-control.

I Coalition

- a. "National Democratic Front"
- b. Coalition under Soviet Gen Zhukov
- c. Communist control interior, prop, youth
- d. Control radio, censor Peyer flees

Step II Terror before elect.
Soviet military authority &
"people's security police"

Step II
a. May 1947: Nagy removed
as premier; arrested,
deported; Kovacs abduct.
b. June 1947 opposition
meetings broken up

Step II
a. 1945-46: dismis. oppos-
ition leaders, mass ar-
rests
b. oppos. print shops wre-
cked; censor, forced
edit; control radio

Step III Abdication

1947 King Michael re-
abdicates.
Apr. 1948: "People's Democ"

Step III Elections

a. Aug 1947 election,
purges
b. 1948 Tilay forced out
as President
July 1948 absorb Social Dem.
into Hungarian Workers Party

Step III Elections

a. Feb 1946 Cent Comm.
Social Dems forced
from govt.
b. Apr 1946 Forced ab-
sorb Soc Dem into
Socialist Unity Part.
(Communist)

Step IV Consolidation

Feb 1948 forced merger left-
Social Democrats into Commun-
ist Party

Step IV

a. Aug 1949 Communist Const.
b. Jews deported under Arrow
Cross Nazi law
c. Oct 1949 Rajk, "national
communist", hanged
d. June 1950 200 Socialists,
4000 unionists arrested
e. 1951 Rakosi dictatorship

Step IV

a. SSD terror (former
Gestapo, now Comm.)
b. Oct 1949: German
Democratic Republi

Pattern

a. Entry Soviet troops
b. Opposition parties
c. puppet
d. leaders to be liq.

Step I Coalition

a. "Democratic Front"
b. Coalition govts
c. Communist control
interior & justice
d. control press, prop,
unions

Step II Terror before Elect.

a. arrest, jailing, deport.
b. silence oppos. press

a. Apr-May 1945 Soviet
occupation
b. Nat. Socialists (Benes)
Social Dems, Slovak Dems,
People's Party (Catholic)

a. "National Front" of Benes
b. May 1946 Gottwald premier
Nosek police
c. Communist control propaganda
Zapotochy of unions

c. Gottwald, Zapotocky
d. Benes resigned June '48
Masaryk murdered Mar 48

a. Fall 1947 mass terror
b. Feb. 1948 - Communist coup:
Comm police chiefs, 1500 po-
lice, communist unions
c. Comm. police seize Soc Dem HQ

Workers Congress and
Agrarian Congress in
session; Soviet troop
mass on border. Arriv
Soviet envoy.

Step III

a. forced liquid. oppos.
b. rigged elections

Feb 1948 Communist coup d'etat. Gottwald installs
communist cabinet under figurehead Benes; Mar 1948
arrest 78 opposition deputies. May 1948 rigged elec-
June '48 forced merger Soc Dems into Workers Party

Step IV Consolidation

Communist govt & terror

Feb 1948 "People's Democracy" 1949: jury trial abolish.
1950-52 Communist Party purged

1953 East German Workers Revolt crushed. 1956 Hungarian Workers Revolution crushed
by Soviet Army. Polish Riots quelled. 1968 Prague Spring democratization crushed.

Note similarities to CUBA under Castro July 26 Movement army and PORTUGAL under
Premier (Gen.) Goncalves and his temporary pro-Communist majority in the Armed Forces Mvt.
Similar, though accelerated, methods used by Communist Pathet Lao and its Patriotic Front.

Troops sent to Chinese city to stop 'sabotage activities'

HONG KONG — More than 10,000 troops have been sent into factories in the historic city of Hangchow to help with production. Moreover, three key officials there have been replaced because of continued factional strife and labor unrest, broadcasts from the central coastal city indicate.

According to the broadcasts, the troops were ordered into 13 factories in Hangchow following recent "important instructions on the work of Chekiang province by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee." Hangchow is the capital of Chekiang.

The dispatch of the troops was necessary, the broadcasts said, because the workers in Hangchow had been "unable to increase production under the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and bourgeois factionalism and due to the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies."

MEXICO CITY — Communist parties from 23 hemisphere countries have accused Communist China of treason, flirting with "Yankee imperialism," and secretly supporting the right-wing military junta in Chile.

No details of these troubles were given, but travellers coming out of China in the past few weeks have reported that many workers in Hangchow have been sent off to re-education camps after major strikes and factional battles. There have been other reports that both Wang Hung-wen, the youthful radical who ranks third in the official party hierarchy, and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who administers China's daily affairs, went to Hangchow this spring to try to quell the conflict.

BERLIN REVOLT—'53



HUNGARY REVOLT—'56



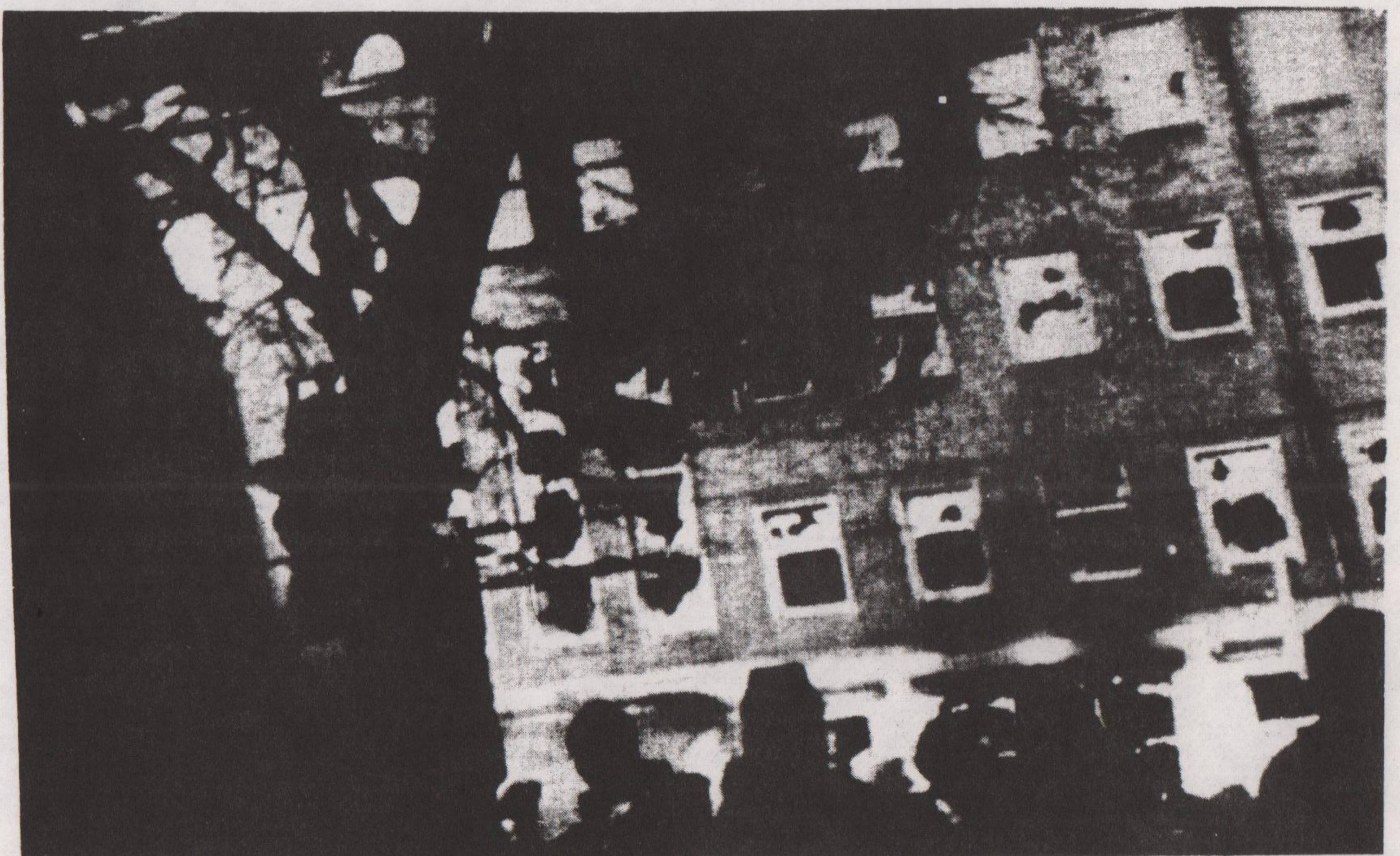
YES, KIDS, HERE'S OL' UNCLE HO BACK FROM THE GRAVE! AND YOU CAN BE SURE I'D SUPPORT THE POLISH REGIME'S ACTIONS JUST LIKE I DID THE RUSSIAN INTERVENTIONS IN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. I'M NOT EXACTLY A STRANGER TO CRUSHING AUTONOMOUS POPULAR REVOLTS MYSELF, YOU KNOW. (Cf. THE 1945 SAIGON INSURRECTION AND THE PEASANT UPRISING IN 1956.) BUT YOU'VE GOT TO SUPPORT ME ANYWAY, SUCKER! I'M THIRD WORLD, REMEMBER?

IWW

Workers News Service

This 7-page special supplement has been paid for by donations. If you value it, why not send a \$1 contribution & make photocopies of it to distribute.

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Singing the 'Internationale', workers sacked Communist Party HQ
December 18, 1970 Szczecin POLAND