

POL. CHANGE IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES: Nationalism & Communism, edited by John Kautsky
Recent Shift in C-ist Strategy: India & SE Asia by Bernard S. Morris

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98. 10/25
C-ism

2 camps doctrine 1st enunciated at founding meeting of Cominform, Sept. '47.
47-50 cold war in W.E. + (48-49 did seem brighter in Asia but revolts in
Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma & Malay crushed
& in India & Jap. guerrilla warfare led to disasters.
'50-'52 transitional point in C-ist strategy, indicated by 19th Congress, 10/52 when
Stalin urges adoptions of "national" positions & recalls ques. of inter-capitalist wars.
Geneva summit conf. in 1955 shifts scene to East. Bandung conf. April '55.

From
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955

"It is not 'parliamentary transition' that the C-ists are interested in;
it is the possibility of manipulating groups with the intention of taking
power **'FROM WITHIN'**. Put differently, local C-ists, if they have any chance at all
of seizing power, can do so (not) on the basis of a mass movement primed for rev., but
rather as a small group using traditional means to seize the reins of authority,
in a coup d'etat which would be bloodless enough to be called 'peaceful' takeover.
The seizure of power in Czechoslovakia, which at the 20th congress was cited as
an **OUTSTANDING EX. OF 'PEACEFUL TRANSITION'** is more relevant to the underdeveloped
countries than to the West."

RE **INDONESIAN CP**, p. 302: "Disciplinary measures were
taken in 1953 against the veteran party leader, Alimin, and Tan Ling Djie, a party
functionary & Gen. Sec. of the largest SOBSI (Gen. Central Trade Union Org. of Indo)
affiliated t.u., the Plantation Workers' Union was expelled for his opp. to the
no-strike pledge given by SOBSI in Oct. '53 as a gesture to the govt."

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"The Politics of T.U. Leadership in Southern Asia" by Geo. E. Lichtblau

p. 273: "Nevertheless, it is the appeal of **DIRECT ACTION AS SUCH**, with its apparent
solution to the largely insoluble problem of misery & poverty among
the wks. & its promise of ultimate stability, that drives people to rebel
& acts for the elusive attraction of C-ist unions."

p. 276: They (nat.-ist leaders) regarded **nationalism** as a vital constructive force
which could be used **not only to MAINTAIN LAW & ORDER**, but also to overcome
the difficult problems of **LABOR DISCIPLINE**."

M.H.
col. 10/25

"discreetly
about leader hold"

UNION
was new
democratic

Any rule
No order
was more
against KPO

Sarkar "M. want
no revenge
no repression
C-ist"

One of the
calls
rather than
internal affairs
of the Party