
Communist Party of Poland

Victory Through Struggle – Passivity and Silence Lead to Defeat!

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Transcription, Editing and Markup: Paul Saba and Sam Richards

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Western culture, prosperity and the American way of life, as a sign of Moses, were to fall on the Polish people - like manna from heaven, just because we became Western friends. Gluttonous imperialism was presented to the working class in the form of an innocent "lamb" as a great benefactor of humanity, who loves especially ambitious Poles with great love and charity. This is understandable, because - they said - we have a piece of common history behind us, and Kościuszko and Pułaski mean something, too. The purpose of this American love was clear: to tear People's Poland away from the Soviet Union. It was suggested that only after Poland's detachment from the USSR could it be possible to fully satisfy our national aspirations, Polish communism and, with the disinterested American help, make the country flowing with milk and honey. Of course, these suggestions were nothing more than a biblical temptation of Satan, like looping the working class's neck. Revisionists and bourgeois nationalists were best suited to appear in this staging. So their national, secular and church bourgeoisie, together with the international reaction, supported and helped them to rise to power the most. To understand the October upheaval in Poland, you need to know what was the development of forces that clashed in the party before 1956. It is only by becoming aware of the development paths of these forces, their tendencies, conflicts and clashes that allows us to see more clearly and understand what happened in Poland in 1956: in June in Poznań, in October in Warsaw and throughout the country. An analysis of the formation and growth of bourgeois and revisionist ideology in the period immediately preceding the June and October events makes it possible to understand the meaning and essence of the October revolution itself, as well as everything that happened and what is happening in Poland after 1956.

The 2nd Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party in 1954 was an attempt to correct errors in planning and managing the economy, as well as in personnel policy. However, the content of the Congress was given in a veiled form to the party and working class. It seemed that the mistakes were corrected and everything was all right, and the political and organizational unity of the party as strong as never before. However, this was not the case. The attempt to repair

was not consistent and did not go easily. Due to shortages in the work of the party and the government, as a result of criticism only minor personnel shifts were made. At that time, J. Berman was moved from a section of exclusively party work to the position of deputy prime minister R. Zambrowski from the secretary of the Central Committee, to the position of the minister of control, H. Minca was moved from the post of chairman of the Polish Workers' Party to the position of deputy prime minister, leaving all three in the composition of the Political Bureau. It is worth reminding here that previously J. Berman was responsible for ideological matters and compliance with the rule of law in security organs, R. Zambrowski for agricultural policy and organizational and staff matters in the party, and H. Minc for the economy of the country. At the same time, workers of workers origin were introduced to the Politburo. These personnel changes, which were well received by the party and the working class, provoked resistance from members of the Jewish party. They did not show satisfaction at all due to punishment (not very heavy) of people guilty of errors and distortions. On the contrary, they soon began to lament that anti-Semitism was reviving in Poland. They were suspicious of further developments in the party. This group's distrust was all the greater because they suspected that they would make changes under Khrushchev's pressure.

These suspicions arose against the background of a petty-bourgeois, and even bourgeois and nationalist mentality, which is always characterized by more national solidarity than proletarian internationalism. The Second Congress, appearing on the right path to repair and better spacing the executives, therefore caused anxiety in certain circles and gave birth to potential possibilities for the emergence of a right-wing, revisionist faction directed against the working class and against the Soviet Union.

The adjustment of agricultural policy towards larger farms and assistance for weak and declining farms, as well as the harsh criticism of violation of the principle of voluntariness in the organization of production cooperatives, caused a good response and full understanding in the party and society. But at the same time, they emboldened and activated capitalist elements in the city and in the countryside. It would not be a dangerous phenomenon if systematic social and political activity were continued, if vigilance against the class enemy's plot was maintained. The straightening of errors and the further reduction and repression of capitalist elements guaranteed the development of socialist construction and the strengthening of popular power. However, differences of views in party leadership weakened party unity, introduced an element of uncertainty and fluctuations in action. As a result of the fight against the "cult of the individual" in the USSR, he began to form and in Poland the trend of the so-called repair, that is, the fight for rule of law and democracy within the party, the struggle against errors and distortions.

Establishing the problem of repair was absolutely right. It was just what anyone understood as "repair". Straightening mistakes and distortions and fixing wrongs and drawing consequences in relation to the guilty - to strengthen the party and popular power, to accelerate the construction of socialism, and so repair, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism - is a good and right thing. It's a revolutionary way. But the "repair" carried out on the wave of liberalism and anti-Marxism, as well as in the anti-Soviet spirit - is a variation of bourgeois revisionism against the party and popular power, against the unity of the socialism camp. Such a path of "renewal" was wrong and led astray - to the restoration of the power of the bourgeoisie. The current of liberalism and revisionism is a current of "repair" going to the right, to the petty bourgeoisie, to the bourgeoisie, to the West. This trend is hostile to the working class and working people in general, and close to the class enemies of the proletariat. This

trend, although it went along the channel of the "fight against the cult of the individual", and thus coincided with the current of Khrushchev - it was, however, an anti-Soviet current, it resulted from bourgeois nationalism and was mainly fueled by capitalist elements in the city and in the countryside, by a reaction trying to dormant and neutralize working class. Hence the deceitful and demagogic concern for the existence and rights of workers. In essence, the revisionists were concerned about the neutrality of the workers, and even if it was possible, and about the support of the workers when the time of the decisive battle with the party and the people's authorities came, when the time of revisionist leadership was striking. This current of "repair" counted and had the right to count on the sympathy and support of Polish backwardness, as well as on sympathy, support and assistance of international capital.

Further development of the situation led to the actual formation in the party of the organized revisionist faction, which was later called the "Puławy group." The "Puławy group" usually consists of activists of intellectual, petty-bourgeois and even bourgeois origin. Although this group also includes activists of Polish nationality, the core of this group were and still are activists of Jewish nationality: masked Zionists and old Trotskyists united by strong bonds of national solidarity. Members of this group held managerial positions in the party and in the state. During this period, criticism of errors continued, and demanded responsibility for the guilty party. After all, specific people made mistakes. So you could fix the mistakes, draw consequences for the guilty and keep the unity of the party. Members of the Central Committee who demanded the correction of errors in party policy in the economic sector, in security and justice organs, who demanded that those responsible were held accountable, stood in the right position, defended the party and the principles of Marxism-Leninism. However, they underestimated the cleverness of the Puławy group.

Activists included in the so-called "Puławy group" operated in an organized manner and actually acted as an organized anti-party faction. Here are the rules they followed:

1. Since collective liability applies, no one from the management can be held to individual responsibility, because drawing the consequences even for one person will cause a crack, then a crack and then a split and annihilation of the unity of the entire management. (Of course, it was about losing responsibility. Collective responsibility does not exclude, but vice versa, requires strict individual responsibility of each college member for the work segment entrusted to him.)

2. Because the "Puławy group" in fact exercised leadership in the party and in the government in responsible positions where distortions, violations of the rule of law and abuse of power were carried out, there were mostly members of the Central Committee of the Jewish nationality. In this situation, to avoid responsibility, the principled and party criticism of errors was treated as a manifestation of anti-Semitism. Communists pointing to mistakes were called anti-Semites and bloodthirsty people. (This was nothing more than ordinary blackmail, than the brutal suppression of criticism, than the expression of ordinary Jewish nationalism. The Communists must fight every nationalism, so they can never tolerate Jewish nationalism.)

3. As the criticism of errors intensified, it was difficult to shirk responsibility for errors in the economy and for distortions in security organs. Therefore, it was decided to transfer responsibility to those members of the Central Committee who demanded repairs. The "Puławy Group" made a sharp turn to shirk its responsibility. She appeared suddenly as "Righteous" husbands and "law-abiding" communists, as "defenders of democracy and freedom, as enemies

of" Stalin's cult ", under the banner of" creative Marxism ". They changed the skin like chameleons. Zionists and Trotskyists immediately became the greatest patriots and defenders of Poland's sovereignty. The "Puławy group" created the fictitious concept of the "Natolin group" and made it responsible. For errors in planning, for violating the rule of law, for all errors he owed the so-called «Natolin», «murderists», «Stalinists», «chama» etc.

The only thing was for the working class to believe in this deception, to support the political actors. Because the "Puławy" faction fought the party in an organized way, because it had in the hands of the press, radio, the entire organizational and propaganda machinery of the party and the state, it was easy to achieve this goal. According to the old principle of "catch the thief", the "Puławy group" hit the so-called "Natolin", that is, in communists, making them responsible for all errors and distortions, "Natolin" - said revisionists - wanting to avoid responsibility for errors and abuse, he tries to blame everything on Jews, he tries to blame Jews. In fact, the "Puławy group", under the smoky veil of anti-Semitism, decided to avoid responsibility and transfer that responsibility to someone else. It must be clearly stated here that no "group" or "faction" of the so-called "Natolin" was not and is not there. If the "Natolin" faction really existed, then certainly Gomułka and Zambrowski would have no mercy for her and would defeat her quite officially. And they didn't do it because they couldn't do it. It is difficult to break something that does not exist at all. The "Puławy group" in order to mask and hide their own anti-party activity of the faction - invented the "Natolin group" and included in it all communists, old and young, who demanded repair and drawing consequences in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Every party activist should explain and understand that Jewish nationalists beating in the so-called "Natolin" actually beat the revolutionary activists, beat the communists, beat the people faithful to the working class and party. Cheating must be unmasked at every turn, and cheaters always and everywhere branding and rushing against the party as the worst enemies of the working class and socialism.

During this slanderous defamation campaign against communists, parties and people's authorities, an anti-Soviet wake-up call was also played and in this way the "Puławy group" quite openly fought into reactionary positions; took up the banner of nationalism, stood in the front ranks of the fighting bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie. In this way, the "Puławy group" became in fact an ideological and political agent of imperialism in the Polish workers movement. Under the slogan of fighting "dogmatism" and "Stalinism", an attack on communists was launched. It was decided to change the composition of the party leadership. Poznań became the general test of the October revolution. The case of Poznań did not fall from the sky. The June days in Poznań were meticulously prepared and conducted not at all spontaneously, but in an organized manner. It was not the ZISPO workers or Poznań railwaymen who organized the Poznań events. The counterrevolution in Poznań was the work of a Polish and international reaction that skilfully used the mistakes made by the party before 1956. The honor of Poznań workers does not demand "covering the curtain" as Gomułka wants, but displaying the case, displaying all the springs of bloody June days. There in Poznań, the counterrevolution killed communists and defenders of people's authorities. Poznań was the work of Polish reaction with the participation of international capital. It is impossible to hide or cover up the counterrevolutionary events in Poznań. The time will come and the organizers of this coup will be exposed. After the bloody days of June in Poznań, the days of the "October" coup were approaching.

[...] “*Victory Through Struggle – Passivity and Silence Lead to Defeat*”! (1964)