

① Ex 2.4.2.1 67
RESOLUTION ON THE POLITICAL LINE
OF THE P.C.S.U.

1. In the world to-day we see side by side two irreconcilable systems. On the one hand decaying capitalist economy involved in ever deepening crisis, accompanied by decline of production and rapidly worsening conditions of industrial workers and the agrarian population; on the other hand the rising socialist economy of the U.S.S.R. which in spite of imperialist hostility, the intervention and the financial blockade, goes from strength to strength.

Under the Five-Year-Plan of Socialist construction industry makes colossal progress "catching up and surpassing" the achievements of the most advanced capitalist countries. The economic, social and cultural conditions of the workers improve daily. The once backward peasantry now demonstrate on their collective farms the superiority of socialist co-operation in agriculture.

These two systems cannot exist side by side. The growth of the one inevitably means the collapse of the other. The constant improvement in the standard of living of the workers and toiling masses in the Soviet Union on one hand and on the other the unheard of suffering, starvation, unemployment and pauperisation of the industrial workers and toiling peasantry and poor farmers and the growing fascist terror in capitalist countries strikingly illustrate the difference between the systems of decaying Capitalism and advancing Socialism. The toiling masses in capitalist countries are realising rapidly the hopelessness of their ^{own} position. They see in the Soviet system the stirring example to be followed. Hence the increased radicalisation of the workers, peasantry, lower middle classes and intellectuals.

The Bourgeoisie in its efforts to solve the crisis at the expense of the working class and toiling masses in the colonial countries is leading a general attack on the toilers. This offensive is inseparably connected with the preparation for war against the U.S.S.R.

The wave of slanderous campaigns, that of "religious persecution", of "dumping", of "forced labour" conducted by the exploiters of wage labour and the further preparation for an economic and financial blockade, is part and parcel of the preparation for a direct attack and is a preliminary to armed intervention against the U.S.S.R.

The occupation of Manchuria by Japanese imperialism; the setting up of a military base on the one hand and the securing of spheres of influence and the suppression of the Chinese revolution on the other, are clear indications of the pending war against Soviet Russia.

The League of Nations and its staunch supporters, the Second International are actively participating under the cloak of pacifist phrases, in the war preparations against the U.S.S.R. The trials in the U.S.S.R. of the Industrial Party in 1930 and of the Mensheviks in 1931 clearly shew the interventionist role of these bodies. The rapid growth of armaments and the renewal and extension of military alliances give the lie to all pacifist talk of "disarmament", "peace pacts", ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ "co-operation", etc., and on the contrary clearly indicate the impending catastrophe of another imperialistic blood bath.

By these signs it is evident that the imperialists recognise that the challenge of the U.S.S.R. constitutes a menace to their own played-out system. Their only hope lies in attack on the First Workers' Republic.

2. In S.A. the rapidly worsening conditions of the masses reflected in the rise of unemployment and the attacks on the standards of life of the workers has resulted in a growing determination of the workers and peasants both black and white to fight back against the increased2

2. increased yoke of exploitation and oppression. In what manner can we best utilise the capitalist world crisis for the accomplishment of our task of mobilising the working masses of South Africa for the defence of the Soviet Union?

3. TASKS OF F.O.S.U.

In its activities the F.O.S.U. must interest itself in the developing economic and political situation in South Africa, using wage movements, strikes, fights against national oppression (e.g. Pass Laws), elections, etc., for the purpose of bringing out clearly to the workers the conditions against which they are struggling under capitalism as compared with those of the Soviet Union, where the workers are the ruling class.

The intensified struggle of the workers against the ruling and exploiting class signifies at the same time the increased protection of the Soviet Union against imperialist attacks.

What does this mean in actual practice?

Our organisation must become a medium for the re-inforcement of the growing resistance of the working masses against the employers and against the ruling class. The F.O.S.U. must participate in all the local struggles of the workers and toiling masses against imperialistic exploitation and oppression, rallying ever broader masses in the offensive against imperialism which is the most effective means for the defence of the Soviet Union. The most effective manner of defending the U.S.S.R. is by weakening the imperialists at home.

We must ensure that no wage struggle, no lock-out, no conflicts with reference to demand for lower rents or prices, no struggles against higher prices, no fight for National Liberation, no fight against pass laws and all other forms of race oppression takes place without action on the part of the organisation. F.O.S.U. must render full support to such organisations as South African Labour Defence, the League against Imperialism, the revolutionary trade unions, etc. The principal lines of the work of F.O.S.U. are the popularisation of the Five-Year-Plan and the progress of Socialist Soviet Union; the exposure through the workers and sympathetic press, leaflets and pamphlets, meetings, lectures, etc., of all the anti-Soviet capitalist slander campaigns; and the organisation of workers' delegations elected by workers in the factories etc., to visit the Soviet Union from time to time.

F.O.S.U. must be built up on the widest possible united front basis from below and should seek to draw into its ranks all workers and oppressed people, both black and white, who sympathise with the Soviet Union and are prepared to assist in its defence against imperialist attack, irrespective of the political party or industrial organisation to which the individual worker may belong. At the same time its ranks are open to sympathetic radical intellectuals, writers, artists, technicians, etc., who are prepared to work wholeheartedly in the carrying out of its tasks. The F.O.S.U. must strive to base its units on the factories and workshops, by the formation of groups in these places and persistent propaganda amongst the workers employed in them.

4. PRESENT SHORTCOMINGS OF F.O.S.U.

In the course of the struggle for the line of F.O.S.U. passive tendencies are being revealed in various phases of work. In under-estimation of the growing discontent of the masses and of the willingness of the workers to fight back against the attacks being made on their standards of living; in hesitancy and vacillation by the organisation in mobilising black and white workers into common struggle for the defence of the U.S.S.R.; while using abstract arguments of race prejudice without relation to the developing class struggle which increasingly draws black and white workers into

common action; in the increasing bureaucratic methods of work; failing to educate the members and non-members in ^{proper} understanding of the revolutionary tasks of the working-class movement in S.A.; in the failure to build F.O.S.U. on a broad mass working class basis predominantly native in character; in the failure to conduct mass work instead, confining the activities to matters of academic interest. All of these are manifestations of the existence of strong tendencies calculated to lead the organisation away from the path of revolutionary struggle into channels of legalism, reformism, gradualism, etc.

Against these deviations, as also against all attempts by individuals or groups to make use of F.O.S.U. for fractional purposes, F.O.S.U. must wage a consistent struggle within its own ranks in order to transform the organisation into a real mass fighting force, consolidating the sectional struggle of the workers into a united front action of the whole working-class in the defence of the U.S.S.R.

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TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

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