

# WHY DID WORLD COMMUNISM NOT MATERIALIZE?

布 蘭 德 Breindl Walter

中央警察大學通識教育中心助理教授

“Where brute force rules mindlessly, no design can emerge.”<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

At the moment, i.e. in 2009/10, world-capitalism seems to slide into bankruptcy, perhaps even worse than the great depression of 1929. This may result in the consequence that many persons, once again, will consider Communism, or at least left-wing Socialism, as an alternative method to capitalism; not only ideologically, but also economically. That is, of course, irrational wishful thinking.

Doubtlessly, capitalism was, and is, a “dirty club.” Until now, however, all alternatives to it have proven to be worse, indeed, many of them having been, and still being, hells on earth. Therefore, many reasons exist for analyzing the development of Communism more closely. Because this is very difficult, and there are lots of differences and contradictions among historians, only a general overall view can be given.

In that connection many thanks to Eleanor B. Morris Wu, author of the book “FROM CHINA TO TAIWAN/Historical, Anthropological, and Religious Perspectives” (Collectanea Serica, Monumenta Serica Institute, Sankt Augustin, Germany 2004) and others, for giving me important advice and reviewing my English.

---

<sup>1</sup> Wo rohe Kräfte sinnlos walten, da kann sich kein Gebilde gestalten.” Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805; German dramatist, poet, historian), Song of the Bell (Das Lied von der Glocke), 1799. English translation: Fathers For Live.

## 1. Karl Marx, Communism in 2009 and Lenin

“This abstraction of political man was correctly portrayed by Rousseau: Whoever dares to undertake the founding of a nation must feel himself capable of *changing*, so to speak, human nature and of *transforming* each individual who is in himself a complete but isolated whole into a *part* of something greater than himself from which he somehow derives his life and existence, substituting a *limited* and *moral existence* for physical and independent existence. *Man* must be deprived of his *own powers* and given alien powers which he cannot use without the aid of others.”<sup>2345</sup>

“Finally, *communism* is the positive expression of the abolition of private property, and in the first place of universal private property. In taking this relation in its *universal aspect*, communism is, in its first form, only the generalization and fulfilment of the relation. As such it appears in a double form; the domination of material property looms so large that it aims to destroy everything which is incapable of being possessed by everyone as private property. It wishes to eliminate talent, etc. by *force*.<sup>67</sup> Immediate physical possession seems to it the unique goal of life and existence. The role of *worker* is not abolished, but is extended to all men. The relation of private property remains the relation of the community to

---

<sup>2</sup> Karl Marx, On the Jewish Question, 1843. English translation: Kamenka, Eugene, The Portable Karl Marx, New York NY, 1983, p. 114.

<sup>3</sup> “The blind adulation of the cult leader [Stalin; later also Mao Zedong, Kim Il-Sung, Nicolai Ceausescu, Enver Hoxha etc.] erased the notion of the self as a free-thinking individual, and in its place created an acolyte.” Tzouliadis, Tim, The Forsaken. New York NY, 2009, p. 304.

<sup>4</sup> “Maoism practiced thought control: people had to ‘think correctly’ in all earnestness...like parrots, the Chinese had to repeat the slogan of the day. One of Mao’s quotations always prefaced any ‘personal conversation.’ A few second-rate books were the only reading material allowed, and eight revolutionary operas provided the sole entertainment. Placed all over – in city squares, railway stations, trains, offices, and factories – loudspeakers blared out martial music from dawn to dusk, making it physically impossible for people to speak, listen, or think. The basic distinction between Maoism and Stalinism was this: the Soviet leaders knew that they were lying, the people knew that communism was a sham, and though the lie was passed off as truth, few were taken in [in my opinion: outside the USSR and her vassals, many were taken in!]. Maoist leaders went further. It was not enough mechanically to regurgitate the official line. The brainwashing had to be so thorough that the Chinese [and, voluntarily (!!!), innumerable people, let alone so-called “intellectuals,” all over the world!] internalized the lie, believing it to be the truth.” Sorman, Guy, The Empire of Lies. New York NY, 2008, pp. 17-18.

<sup>5</sup> “Chinese universities do not encourage independent thinking: students are required to remain passive.” Ibid., p. 110.

<sup>6</sup> “Artistic works were subjected to Jiang Qing’s [江青; Li Yunhe 李雲鶴, Lan Ping 藍蘋; Mao Zedong’s wife. Doubtlessly the biggest female criminal of the 20th century!] edicts [during the Chinese Cultural Revolution (CCR)], which reduced output to political correctness devoid of originality. Everything had to celebrate the revolution. Conformity killed creativity.” Fenby, Jonathan, Modern China, New York NY 2008, p. 451.

<sup>7</sup> “One of the many unfortunate consequences of tyranny is that it denies thousands of artists and potential artists the possibility of self-expression.” Sorman, The Empire of Lies p. 218.

the world of things. Finally, this tendency to oppose general private property to private property is expressed in an animal form; *marriage* (which is incontestably a form of *exclusive private property*) is contrasted with the community of women, in which women become communal and common property. One may say that this idea of the *community of women* is the *open secret* of this entirely crude and unreflective communism. Just as women are to pass from marriage to universal prostitution, so the whole world of wealth (i.e. the objective being of man) is to pass from the relation of exclusive marriage with the private owner to the relation of universal prostitution with the community. This communism, which negates the *personality* of man in every sphere, is only the logical expression of private property, which is this negation.<sup>8</sup>

“In the ‘German-French Yearbooks’ it was elaborated to Mr. Bauer<sup>9</sup> that this ‘free humanity’ and its ‘recognition’ is nothing but the recognition of the **egoistic, bourgeois individual** and the **limitless** movement of the intellectual and material elements, which form the contents of his situation in life, the contents of **today’s** middle-class life, that the **human rights** hence do not liberate man from religion but give him **religious freedom**, which do not liberate from property but provide him with **freedom of property**, do not liberate him from the mud of acquisition but provide him rather with **freedom of trade**.<sup>10</sup>

“I am their [Karl Marx’s, Friedrich Engels’ and others’] worst enemy and get chopped the head off first, then the others, at the end their friends, and completely at the end they cut their throats by themselves. The critique is eating away all what exists, and if there is nothing more

---

<sup>8</sup> Karl Marx, Economico-Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844, from the third manuscript: ‘Private Property and Communism.’ English translation: Kamenka, Karl Marx pp. 147-148.

<sup>9</sup> Bruno Bauer (1809-1882), German Young Hegelian and critical philosopher. Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 576.

<sup>10</sup> “In den ‘Deutsch-Französischen Jahrbüchern’ wurde nun dem Herrn Bauer entwickelt, daß diese ‘freie Menschlichkeit’ und ihre ‘Anerkennung’ nichts anderes ist als die Anerkennung des **egoistischen, bürgerlichen Individuums** und der **zügellosen** Bewegung der geistigen und materiellen Elemente, welche den Inhalt seiner Lebenssituation, den Inhalt des **heutigen** bürgerlichen Lebens bilden, daß die **Menschenrechte** den Menschen daher nicht von der Religion befreien, sondern ihm die **Religionsfreiheit** geben, die nicht von dem Eigentum befreien, sondern ihm die **Freiheit des Eigentums** verschaffen, ihn nicht von dem Schmutz des Erwerbs befreien, sondern ihm vielmehr die **Gewerbefreiheit** verleihen.” Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels, Die heilige Familie oder Kritik der kritischen Kritik. Gegen Bruno Bauer und Konsorten (The holy family or the critique of the critical critique. Against Bruno Bauer and his lot), 1845. Löw, Konrad, Marx & Engels – Die Väter des Terrors, (Marx & Engels – The Fathers of the Terror), Munich, 1999, pp. 45-46.

to eat away, it eats up itself...Everyone wants to be the only Communist, making all the others out to be Non-Communists as soon as he fears their rivalry.”<sup>11</sup>

“Abolition of the family! Even the most radical flare up of this infamous proposal of the Communists.

On what foundation is the present family, the bourgeois family, based? On capital, on private gain. In its completely developed form this family exists only among the bourgeoisie. But this state of things finds its complement in the practical absence of the family among proletarians, and in public prostitution.<sup>12</sup>

The bourgeois family will vanish as a matter of course when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishing of capital...”<sup>13</sup>

“8. Equal obligation of all to work. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of all the distinction between town and country by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.”<sup>14</sup>

“In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.”<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> “Ich bin ihr ärgster Feind und kriege zuerst den Kopf heruntergeschlagen, dann die andern, zuletzt ihre Freunde, und ganz zuletzt schneiden sie sich selbst den Hals ab. Die Kritik zerfrißt alles Bestehende, und wenn nichts mehr zu zerfressen ist, frißt sie sich selbst auf...Jeder will allein Kommunist sein und stellt alle anderen als Nichtkommunisten hin, sobald er ihre Konkurrenz fürchtet.” Letter of Wilhelm Weitling [1808-1871; tailor and religious-based workman-communist; savagely attacked by Karl Marx. Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 605.] to Hermann Kriege [1820-1851; early member of Communist Correspondence Committee, whose utopianism antagonized Karl Marx; emigrated to the USA, edited radical paper Volkstribun (Tribune of the People). Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 590.] on May 16<sup>th</sup> 1846. Löw, Marx & Engels pp.303-304.

<sup>12</sup> “Every aspect of private life was regulated by the [Chinese Communist] Party: the bedroom, marriage, and sexual practices. In the Seventies, any form of feeling was anesthetized;...” Sorman, The Empire of Lies p. 17.

<sup>13</sup> Manifesto of the Communist Party, 1848. English translation: Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 223.

<sup>14</sup> Manifesto of the Communist Party, 1848. English translation: Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 227.

<sup>15</sup> Manifesto of the Communist Party, 1848. English translation: Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 228.

“The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions.”<sup>16</sup>

“He [Stalin] writes ‘nota bene’ beside this passage in Marx: ‘There is only one way to shorten and ease the convulsions of the old society and the bloody birth pangs of the new – revolutionary terror.’”<sup>17</sup>

**“We are ruthless, we claim no consideration from you. As soon as it is our turn, we shall not gloss over the terrorism...”**<sup>18</sup>

“We know that the institutions, the customs and traditions of the different countries have to be taken into consideration, and we don’t deny that there are countries, as America, England, and, in case of having better knowledge of your institutions, I would perhaps also add Holland, where the workers can reach their goal peacefully. If this is correct, we also have to recognize that in most other countries of the continent force must be the trigger of our revolution; it’s force to which one has to appeal one day for establishing the hegemony of labour. ...”<sup>19</sup>

“Intimate relations between young men and women were seen as a distraction from the collective passion for Revolution. Marriage was dismissed as a ‘bourgeois’ convention. ‘It is inadmissible to have thoughts of personal relationships,’ declared a Komsomol activist in the Red Putilov Factory in Leningrad in 1926. ‘Such ideas belong to an era – before the October Revolution – that has long passed.’”<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup> Manifesto of the Communist Party, 1848. English translation: Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 241.

<sup>17</sup> Radzinsky, Edvard, Stalin. New York NY 1996, p. 155

<sup>18</sup> “...daß es nur ein Mittel gibt, die mörderischen Todeswehn der alten Gesellschaft, die blutigen Geburtswehn der neuen Gesellschaft **abzukürzen**, zu vereinfachen, zu konzentrieren, **nur ein Mittel, den revolutionären Terrorismus... Wir sind rücksichtslos, wir verlangen keine Rücksicht von euch. Wenn die Reihe an uns kömmt, wir werden den Terrorismus nicht beschönigen.** ...Karl Marx, Neue Rheinische Zeitung (NRZ), May 19 1849. Löw, Konrad, Marx & Engels pp. 82-83.

<sup>19</sup> “Wir wissen, daß man die Institutionen, die Sitten und die Traditionen der verschiedenen Länder berücksichtigen muß, und wir leugnen nicht, daß es Länder gibt, wie Amerika, England, und wenn mir eure Institutionen besser bekannt wären, würde ich vielleicht auch noch Holland hinzufügen, wo die Arbeiter auf friedlichem Wege zu ihrem Ziel gelangen können. Wenn das wahr ist, müssen wir auch anerkennen, daß in den meisten Ländern des Kontinents der Hebel unserer Revolution die Gewalt sein muß; die Gewalt ist es, an die man eines Tages appellieren muß, um die Herrschaft der Arbeit zu errichten. ...” Karl Marx, Speech about the Congress of Hague, 1872. Ibid., p. 190.

<sup>20</sup> Figes, Orlando, The Whisperers. New York NY, 2007, p. 30.

“Comrades! The revolt by the five kulak volosts<sup>21</sup> must be suppressed without mercy... You need to hang (hang without fail, so that the public sees) at least 100 notorious kulaks, the rich and the bloodsuckers... Execute the hostages – in accordance with yesterday’s telegram. This needs to be accomplished in such a way that people for hundreds of miles around will see, tremble, know and scream out: let’s choke and strangle those bloodsucking kulaks. Telegraph us acknowledging receipt and execution of this. Yours Lenin.<sup>22</sup> PS Use your toughest people for this.”<sup>23</sup>

“We shall annihilate every one of these enemies, even if he is an Old Bolshevik. We shall annihilate him and his relatives, his family. Anyone who in deed or in thought, yes, in thought, attacks the unity of the socialist state will be mercilessly crushed by us. We shall exterminate all enemies of the very last man, and also their families and relatives.”<sup>24</sup>

“Within the home the Stalinist regime promoted a return to traditional family relations. Marriage became glamorous. Registration offices were smartened up. Marriage certificates were issued on high-quality paper (from Vishlag<sup>25</sup>) instead of on the wrapping paper used before. Wedding rings, which had been banned as Christian relics in 1928, reappeared in Soviet shops after 1936. A series of degrees aimed to strengthen the Soviet family; the divorce laws were tightened; fees for divorce were raised substantially, leading to a sudden fall in the divorce rate; child support was raised; homosexuality<sup>26272829</sup> and abortion were

---

<sup>21</sup> “After the abolition of Russian serfdom in 1861, volost became a unit of peasant’s local self rule... Volost was governed by volost administration.” Wikipedia.

<sup>22</sup> In 1919, Harold Nicolson (1886-1968; British diplomat and author) wrote to his father: “He [Eleftherios/Eleutherios Venizelos (1864-1936; most important Greek politician in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century)] and Lenin are the only two really great men in Europe.” Milton, Giles, *Paradise Lost*. London, 2008, p. 127.

<sup>23</sup> Written by Lenin, on August 11, 1918, to the party leaders in Penza giving instruction on how to deal with the peasants. Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* p. 355.

<sup>24</sup> Promised by Stalin at the height of the Terror [November 1937; Priestland, David, *The Red Flag*, New York NY 2009, p. 176.]. *Ibid.*, p. 94.

<sup>25</sup> “The first industrial complex of the Gulag system was the integrated pulp-and-paper mill at Vishlag, an OGPU [the Soviet political police] complex of labour camps on the Vishera River in the Urals.” Figes, *The Whisperers* p. 116.

<sup>26</sup> From March 7 1933 till the end of 1993 homosexuality was punishable in the Soviet Union/Russia by a prison sentence up to five years. Müller, Reinhard, *Menschenfalle Moskau (Trapped in Moscow)*, Hamburg 2001, p. 217.

<sup>27</sup> “At the time [in Mao-China], a sexual escapade led straight to a concentration camp [“It goes without saying that the Party leadership is released from such legalities. The sexual pursuits of Mao

outlawed.”<sup>30</sup>

“Voznesensky’s<sup>31</sup> lectures introduced Liudmila<sup>32</sup> to Marx, whose early works, in particular, became her gospel and the basis of her moral opposition to the Stalinist regime. ‘Marx was a great humanist,’ reflects Liudmila. ‘After I had listened to Voznesensky’s lectures and read Marx’s works, I began to understand that true socialism, the Communist idea, was not at all what we had under Stalin. Our task was to return to the true socialist society, in which people like my father would never have been arrested.’ Instead of a picture of Stalin, Liudmila kept a portrait of Marx among her things. Every day she would cross herself before it and say, as if in a prayer: ‘Karl Marx, teach me how to live!’”<sup>33</sup>

“In the land of Confucius, the family was denounced reactionary; it was suspended, forbidden. Parents saw their children taken away from them, and meals were somber in the evenings, among adults,

---

Zedong are well-known.” Sorman, *The Empire of Lies* p. 2./ “The memoirs of his {Mao’s} private doctor {Dr. Li Zhisui, *The Private Life of Chairman Mao*. New York NY, 1994} tell us that Mao was the despoiler of many young virgins.” *Ibid.*, p. 42.]. Homosexuality was liable to capital punishment.” Pan Xiuming (China’s first sexologist) to Guy Sorman. Sorman, *The Empire of Lies* p. 41.

<sup>28</sup> Like Ezhov [Nikolai Ezhov (?1895-1940), head of NKVD, shot. Rayfield, Donald, *Stalin and his Hangmen*. New York NY 2004, p. 511], Beria [Lavrenti Beria (1899-1953), head of MVD, shot. *Ibid.*, p. 505] seduced or raped women by first arresting their husbands, lovers, or fathers. Unlike Ezhov, he made his sexual predilections public. Sandwiched on the backseat of an open-top Buick between two guards – appropriately named Sikharulidze (son of joy) and Talakhadze (son of mud) – Beria curbed-crawled Tbilisi, abducting schoolgirls. On moving to Moscow, Beria first refrained from these expeditions, but soon after the war his black car and two guards, now Sarkisian and Nadaraia, the latter the executioner of Metekhi prison, resumed cruising for young girls. Beria inspired loathing among his party colleagues, many as murderous as he, largely because of his predilection for their wives, mistresses, and daughters.” Rayfield, *Stalin* p. 355.

<sup>29</sup> After Stalin’s death, Lavrenti Beria was arrested, put on trial, sentenced to death and executed; all those still in the same year of 1953. “Apparently spontaneously, a Politburo bodyguard then stepped forward [at a Central Committee meeting in July 1953] to inform them that Beria had raped his twelve-year-old stepdaughter. It was a common accusation made against the secret police chief, who was known to cruise the streets of Moscow in his armored limousine looking for young girls to abduct. Four decades later, the workmen at the site of Beria’s former mansion at No. 28 Kacholovna Street – now [2008] the Tunisian embassy – discovered a dozen skeletons buried in the grounds.” Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* p. 311.

<sup>30</sup> Figes, *The Whisperers* p. 161.

<sup>31</sup> “...the rector of the university [Leningrad University], the brilliant political economist Aleksandr Voznesensky, who rescued many children of the ‘enemies of the people’ by getting them admitted to the university.” *Ibid.*, pp. 462-463.

<sup>32</sup> Liudmila Eliashova; enrolled as a student at Leningrad University in 1940 (two years after the arrest and execution of her father, a veteran Bolshevik and well-known Leningrad neurologist) and graduated in 1946. *Ibid.*, p. 462.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 463.

in the obligatory collective cafeterias.”<sup>34</sup>

“In the countryside, the weakening of old family patterns under land reform, collectivization and communal existence, along with the decline in the power of the clan chief and respect for elders, opened the way for new behaviour. Some teenage militants made a point of subjecting their own families to harsh treatment to show their allegiance to the movement as they beat the ‘ox-monsters’ and ‘snake spirits’ of reaction.”<sup>35</sup>

Almost all historians and political scientists agree that, more or less, World Communism has collapsed. And indeed, very few Communist countries are left: North Korea, Laos, Viet Nam, Cuba.<sup>36</sup> Most of the former Soviet republics, now independent countries, have turned into states with, more or less, authoritarian governments, the former European Communist states outside the USSR into democracies.

The most powerful Communist country still existing is, of course, the People’s Republic of China. Many “experts,” let alone merchants, happily (not to say: enthusiastically!) take note that the Chinese government has turned economically from Communist to “Capitalist” trends, so that Mainland China cannot be described as “Communist” anymore. However, if so, what then is she? There can only be one answer: “Fascist!” Regarding totalitarianism, real Communist states are double totalitarian, controlling both policy and economy. Fascist states are also totalitarian politically, but give at least some freedom economically. And in view of the fact that there are many kinds of “Fascism,” how must China be called? The only answer: “National Communist.”<sup>373839</sup>

---

<sup>34</sup> Lescot, Patrick, *The Red Empires*. Chichester, West Sussex, 2004, p. 294.

<sup>35</sup> Fenby, *Modern China* p. 456.

<sup>36</sup> There are states, namely in Asia, Africa and Latin America, having governments similar to Communism, all of them getting, both politically and economically, from bad to worse.

<sup>37</sup> And that already from the beginning: “Mao had long denounced capitalist ways and made nationalism a foundation stone of his rise to power.” Fenby, *Modern China* p. 497. “Mao was showing [on 1 October 1949] that the new regime was Communist, unashamedly nationalist, and [pseudo!] pro-peasant.” Priestland, *The Red Flag* p. 267.

<sup>38</sup> During the last years of the reign of Stalin, the Soviet Union also turned “partly” from “International Communism” to (Russian!) “National Communism”: “The Zhdanovshchina [the official clampdown against “anti-Soviet” tendencies in the arts and sciences, which was led by Andrei Zhdanov (1896-1948), Stalin’s chief of ideology] had its origins in the military victory of 1945, which gave rise to a xenophobic nationalism in the Soviet leadership. Pride in the Soviet victory went hand in hand with the promotion of the USSR’s cultural and political superiority (by which the regime really meant the superiority of the Russians, who were described by Stalin as the most important group in the Soviet Union). Soviet-Russian nationalism replaced the internationalism of the pre-war years as the ruling ideology of the regime. Absurd claims were made for the achievements of Soviet science under the

Till 1917, Communism existed mainly in theory, based chiefly on the writings of Karl Marx (1818-1883), Friedrich (Frederick) Engels (1820-1895) and Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924). But the so-called “October-Revolution,” in reality a coup d’état or at least much more a coup d’état than a revolution [the real Russian Revolution having taken place in March (February, Russian Orthodox calendar) of the same year 1917 without any Bolshevist involvement!], changed the world situation dramatically. The former Russian republican system was overthrown and turned into a Communist one. In connection with a civil-war and a famine,<sup>4041</sup> the Communists, making temporarily some “capitalist concessions [“New Economic Policy (NEP)”],” kept the upper-hand, consolidating their power.

On December 6 1920<sup>42</sup> Lenin said in a speech:

“To ‘incite’ the capitalist states ‘against each other,’ on the grounds that ‘when two thieves fall out and fight, the honest man laughs last. As soon as we are strong enough to overthrow capitalism completely, we will immediately grab them by the throat.’”<sup>43</sup>

The same directive explained:

“If a particular country is the first to attack, its war is considered an unjust one, whereas if a country is the victim of attack and merely defends itself, its war must be considered a just one. The conclusion drawn is that the Red army is supposed to wage only defensive war: this is to forget that any war waged by the Soviet Union will be a just one.”<sup>44</sup>

---

direction of Marxist-Leninist ideology.” Figes, *The Whisperers* p. 487. But the Soviet Union, more than ever before, claimed the leadership of World Communism and, consequently, the sovereignty over the whole world, COMINTERN (1919-1943) and COMINFORM (1947-1956), among others, having been Stalin’s adequate tools.

<sup>39</sup> “The Chairman [Mao Zedong, 1952] again made plain that Communist China would be a committed ally of the Soviet Union, including in war, and an enthusiastic supporter of Communist revolution around the globe.” Taylor, Jay, *The Generalissimo*. Cambridge MA and London, 2009, pp. 414, 671.

<sup>40</sup> “The single biggest killer of these years – it accounted in all for some five million lives – was the famine crisis of 1921-2.” Figes, Orlando, *A People’s Tragedy*. New York NY, 1997, p. 775.

<sup>41</sup> “Bolshevism cannot escape responsibility for unleashing the fratricidal civil war that devastated the country; in the course of its senseless and bloody battles and destruction more than thirteen million people were killed, died of hunger, or emigrated.” Yakovlev, Alexander N., *A Century of Violence in Soviet Russia*. New Haven CT & London, 2002, p. 237.

<sup>42</sup> Hoffmann, Joachim, *Stalin’s War of Extermination*. Capshaw AL, 2001, p. 26.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* “Just as soon as we are strong enough to defeat capitalism as a whole, we shall take it by the scruff of its neck.” Radzinsky, Stalin p. 456.

<sup>44</sup> Radzinsky, Stalin p. 456.

And Edvard Radzinsky adds: “It could not be put more clearly.”<sup>45</sup>

## **2. Stalin: From Soviet Communism to World Communism**

After Lenin had died in 1924, Stalin gradually strengthened his position as Lenin’s successor, becoming the Soviet dictator around 1929.

In 1928/29 the first “Five-Year Plan,” fundamentally a military armament plan, was launched.<sup>4647</sup>

In 1929 Stalin started further “reforms,” above all the “collectivization,” i.e. sweeping away the peasant smallholding system, replacing it with large-scale mechanized collective farms and transforming the peasants into a “rural proletariat.”<sup>48</sup> The “richer” peasants (“kulaks”) were “liquidated as a class” (partly killed, partly transferred into concentration camps or to inhospitable areas were an enormous

---

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> “In the 1930s the Soviets made enormous gains in the production of the weapons of war – aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces, rifles and so on. The quality of these weapons, particularly tanks, was sometimes far superior to that of the German ones. At the end of the 1930s, Stalin showered still more money on the military. Between January 1939 and the German invasion, he created 111 infantry divisions and added three million men and scores of specialist divisions. But if the Red Army could barely handle Finland, how was it ever going to deal with a massive attack of the kind Germany could mount? Stalin was obviously responsible for many of the military problems, as the purge of the officer corps had eliminated thousands of capable and experienced men.” Gellately, Robert, *Lenin, Stalin and Hitler*. New York NY, 2007, pp. 392-393.

<sup>47</sup> “As of 1936, Italy and Germany had produced no more than light tanks and tankettes. The Soviet T-26 (of which at least 106 arrived in the first two months of shipments [to Spain during the Spanish Civil War]), was more advanced. Weighing 9.5 tons, it mounted a 45 mm cannon as well as three machine guns. It had become the standard Red Army tank of its time. Altogether, some 12.000 T-26s were manufactured between 1931 and 1941, of which fewer than 2 percent were ever sent to Spain. The BT-5 (which began to arrive in 1937) was the earliest prototype for the subsequently world-famous T-34 of World War II. Larger and equally well armed, it was also very fast, traveling at up to 40 miles per hour. The light artillery and antitank guns sent by the Soviets were also generally quite good, and were similar to the models used by much of the Red Army during World War II. The Degitarev light machine guns also compared favorably in quality with opposing weapons.” Payne, Stanley G., *The Spanish Civil War, The Soviet Union and Communism*. New Haven CT & London, 2004, p. 156.

<sup>48</sup> “I, however, say: The future will decide that the land can only be national property. Transmitting the land to associated agricultural workers would mean handing over the whole society to a special class of producers. Nationalizing of the land will cause a complete change in the relations between work and capital and finally eliminate the entire capitalist production... (Ich hingegen sage: Die Zukunft wird entscheiden, daß der Boden nur nationales Eigentum sein kann. Das Land an assoziierte Landarbeiter zu übergeben, würde heißen, die ganze Gesellschaft einer besonderen Klasse von Produzenten auszuliefern. Die Nationalisierung des Grund und Bodens wird eine vollkommene Änderung in den Beziehungen zwischen Arbeit und Kapital mit sich bringen und schließlich die ganze kapitalistische Produktion beseitigen...).” Karl Marx, 1872. Löw, Marx & Engels p. 189.

number of them died under lethal circumstances.).<sup>49</sup>

In this connection, a terrible famine broke out. Anne Applebaum states:

“For Belarus and for Ukraine most of all, the purges, famine, and collectivization of the 1930s were the equivalent of the Holocaust, although they have never been recognized as such in the outside world. Stalin had the census-takers shot, but Walter Duranty, a *New York Times* reporter who never reported the famine<sup>50</sup><sup>51</sup><sup>52</sup> (he wanted to curry favor with Stalin and keep his visa; in the end he won a Pulitzer Prize [“Correspondence,” 1932]),<sup>54</sup><sup>55</sup><sup>56</sup> estimated privately that 10 million had died.<sup>57</sup> The

---

<sup>49</sup> “From all over the country convoys including children and old people were moved on ‘by stages’ toward their places of exile. The trains were packed with people dying of cold and thirst. Children died on the journey, some of them killed by their mothers to spare them suffering... The gigantic revolutionary experiment was a success. The class which Lenin so hated, the prosperous Russian peasantry, no longer existed.” Radzinsky, Stalin p. 249.

<sup>50</sup> “On the same day [?], the *New York Times* confirmed Herriot’s view [no famine in the USSR]. Its Moscow correspondent, Walter Duranty, was furious: ‘Talking about famine in Russia today is either an exaggeration or malicious propaganda.’” Lescot, *The Red Empires* p. 143.

<sup>51</sup> “As for Édouard Herriot [(1872-1957); former (1924-25, 1926, 1932) prime minister of France, who visited the Soviet Union (Ukraine) in August/September 1933], he observed that ‘the harvests are decidedly admirable: they don’t know where to put all the wheat.’ Wherever he went, he had seen ‘only prosperity.’ Lyrically, he commented: ‘Here one sees the kolkhoz’s vegetable gardens, marvelously well-irrigated and cultivated; there, loaded with grapes, vines grown from French rootstocks...’” Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> Around that time, a great number of Western “intellectuals” visited the Soviet Union, many of them thereafter writing, or at least telling, hagiographies, and finding innumerable believers. Similarly, with similar success, did similar “intellectuals” after having visited the Chinese Communists in Yan’an 延安 (“Chinese journalists visiting Yan’an reported that the CCP had eliminated corruption and exploitation, and hundreds, eventually thousands, of young Chinese felt the call to ‘Go to Yan’an [many members of American missions provided similar compliments, Edgar Snow having been, so to speak, “Communist China’s Walter Duranty” (but, maybe, Snow not seeing through the real facts.).]” Taylor, *The Generalissimo* p. 143.) and, later, the People’s Republic of China.

<sup>53</sup> “Three hundred years after the Jesuit priests, Roland Barthes, Philippe Sollers, Jacques Lacan, and many others of the same ilk made their pilgrimage to China; like their predecessors [the Jesuits], they saw only what they wanted to – that is, nothing at all. When the so-called Cultural Revolution, a euphemism for a civil war [in my opinion: a euphemism for a holocaust; not, of course, to equate with the “Holocaust” / “Ha-Shoah”!], was at its peak, Maria-Antonietta Macciocchi, a self-styled intellectual authority on the subject in Italy and France, wrote: ‘After three years of trouble, the Cultural Revolution will usher in a thousand years of happiness.’ The ‘New Philosophers’ Guy Lardreau and Christian Jambet saw in Mao a resurrection of Christ and compared *The Little Red Book* to the Gospels. This metaphorical approach to Maoism, very much in line with the Jesuit interpretation of Confucianism, was yet another journey in the realm of the imaginary. And Jean-Paul Sartre, receptive at all times to the aesthetics of violence, embraced Maoism without even having gone to China.” Sorman, Guy, *The Empire of Lies* p. XVII. {“Mao’s responsibility for the extinction of anywhere from 40 to 70 million lives brands him as a mass killer greater than Hitler or Stalin, his indifference to the suffering and the loss of humans breathtaking.” Fenby, *Modern China* p. 351. }

<sup>54</sup> “The American Government apparently made no attempt to discover the truth about the famine. Instead, Roosevelt and the New Dealers embraced the conclusions of reporter Walter Duranty of the *New York Times*, who grandly assured his readers that the famine was ‘mostly bunk.’ To the astonishment and outrage of his numerous critics on the *Times*, Duranty had won a Pulitzer Prize in 1932 ‘for dispassionate interpretive reporting of the news of Russia.’ Others sought Duranty’s reporting made the *Times* the ‘uptown *Daily Worker*’ (the [American] Communist Party’s newspaper). But the Pulitzer made Duranty virtually untouchable.” Fleming, Thomas, *The New Dealer’s War*. New York NY, 2001, p. 289.

historian Robert Conquest guesses that 11 million died in the Ukrainian famine, and 3.5 million died in the purges and terror that followed,<sup>58</sup> bringing the total to about

---

<sup>55</sup> “It is important to examine the coverage in Russia to understand why popular frontiers like Stone {I[sador] F[einstein] Stone, 1907-89; American journalist} could justify their support for Stalin. Readers of the *New York Times*, for example, were exceedingly ill served by their man in Moscow, Walter Duranty. In 1939, Stone referred to Duranty as the ‘unofficial spokesman for the Kremlin’ – a rather benign description of this bon vivant who had lost one leg in a train accident and came to Russia fresh from opium dens and sex orgies among the fashionably decadent in European capitals. Proud of his cynical indifference, Duranty cared not that he greatly underestimated the deaths in the Ukrainian famine, so brilliantly reported by the *Chicago Tribune*’s Frank Gibbons, who horrified the world with descriptions of massed corpses and living skeletons. Duranty did not even visit the area. This was a prelude to reportage that earned Duranty such condemnations as ‘fashionable liar’ and ‘journalistic shill.’ He ensconced himself in Moscow with a mistress, maids, caviar, and vodka, and was the official greeter for touring celebrities, taken in by his *Times* position and a Pulitzer Prize he had astonishingly won. His famous retort to complaints of Stalin’s brutal collectivism (at times attributed to the dictator) eased those, who hoped this was but a temporary stage: ‘You can’t make an omelet without breaking a few eggs.’ Duranty’s slanted history-in-the-making was deplorable given his influential role of international authority bestowed on the *Times* correspondents. Duranty’s glowing reports of Russia’s metamorphosis from backward peasantry to industrial force were instrumental in President Roosevelt’s recognition of the revolutionary regime in 1933 {“A glimpse of his [Duranty’s] popularity – and the passion of the intelligentsia to believe in Stalin’s Russia – was the moment in late 1933 when Duranty was introduced during a 1,500-seat banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria celebrating Roosevelt’s recognition of the Soviet Union. Duranty’s name, the *New Yorker* magazine reported, evoked ‘the only really prolonged pandemonium’ of the evening. The entire audience leaped to their feet and cheered.” Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* p. 289.}. All the while Duranty hid the huge cost of Russia’s rise. Colleagues felt he had made a deal in exchange for privileged treatment. *New York Times* readers were thus left in the dark regarding the famines. Duranty sang a different song at dinner parties. Companions feasting on his caviar heard a much higher number of famine deaths than what he reported. Duranty concluded with a shrug and the tagline of an old joke: ‘But they’re only Russians.’” MacPherson, Myra, *All Governments Lie!* New York NY, 2006, pp. 167-168.

<sup>56</sup> “In 1930 there were only a half dozen correspondents in Moscow. While the kulaks were being terrorized, driven from land, exiled to Siberia, and liquidated by the millions, the Soviets enforced strict censorship and banned visits to famine areas. In 1933, William Stoneman of the *Chicago Daily News* and Ralph Barnes, Duranty’s rival in the *New York Herald Tribune*, snuck into famine-stricken regions, were arrested and sent back to Moscow. By smuggling out dispatches, they alerted American readers to the slaughter; swollen bellies and matchstick-thin legs, flesh so shrunk that faces looked like death masks, mirror images of what would be found in Hitler’s concentration camps. Duranty persisted that ‘the famine is mostly bunk’ while the *Tribune* bannered Barnes’s report with ‘Millions Feared Dead in South Russia.’ Three weeks later, Duranty swept through the heart of the famine district for the first time and wrote that ‘any talk of famine’ was a ‘sheer absurdity,’ although he acknowledged seeing starving children. In a devastating response, ‘The Famine the *Times* Couldn’t Find,’ scholar Marco Carynyk wrote that while people died at a rate of six thousand per day in World War I, Russian peasants during the famine were dying at the rate of twenty-five thousands a day. By all accounts, Duranty should have been fired, but the *Times* refrained. Editors and publishers have always been suckers for exclusive interviews, even if it means toadying to the prominent who reveal nothing more than a self-aggrandizing ‘scoop.’ Duranty got his exclusives with Stalin, but, unfortunately, his fraudulent dispatches affected world opinion. As biographer S.J. Taylor noted, ‘Had Duranty, a Pulitzer Prize winner...spoken out loud and clear in...the *New York Times*, the world could not have ignored him...and events might, just conceivably, have taken a different turn.’” *Ibid.*, pp. 168-169.

<sup>57</sup> “At the same time [1933], praised for the exceptional quality of his views, the American [Walter Duranty] confided in private to the British ambassador that in his opinion, 7 million people had probably died of hunger.” Lescot, *The Red Empires* p. 143.

<sup>58</sup> “Stone chastised journalists who, for ideological reasons, had dismissed two stories in conservative newspapers that had speculated on a possible rapprochement between the USSR and Nazi Germany and a third by Duranty, who had finally become more observant. Months before the pact [Hitler-Stalin Pact] he warned that the only obstacle to an agreement was ‘Hitler’s fanatic fury against what he calls ‘Judeo-Bolshevism.’” But in no way could Stone accept Duranty’s ‘cynical and shocking’ claim that

14.5 million.”<sup>59</sup>

John Lukacs points out:

“The record of Stalin’s rule, from 1928 to 1939, is horrible. It beggars belief. It is that of the collectivization and of the purges, two pale words that mean nothing unless we know what they involved: the evidently uncalled for deaths of millions, a near-famine, and mass executions on a scale unmatched through centuries.”<sup>60</sup>

Orlando Figes claims:

“The number of deaths is impossible to calculate, not least because so many of them were unregistered, but the best demographic estimates suggest that between 4.6 million and 8.5 million people died of starvation or disease between 1930 and 1933.”<sup>61</sup>

Edvard Radzinsky notes:

“No one knows how many people famine carried off. Estimates vary between five and eight million.”<sup>62</sup>

“In spite of the famine, grain exports to Western Europe continued without interruption. He [Stalin] needed funds for the new factories under construction. In 1930 he sold 48 million poods (864.000 tons) of grain, in 1931, 51 million, in 1932, 18 million, and in the hungriest year of all, 1933, he still managed to sell 10 million poods.<sup>63</sup> With the aid of fear, bloodshed, and hunger he led, or rather dragged, a

---

‘Stalin has shot more Jews in two years of purges than were ever killed in Germany.’ Duranty must have been ‘off on some queer tangent of his own.’” MacPherson, *All Governments Lie* pp. 174-175.

<sup>59</sup> Applebaum, Anne, *Between East and West*. London 1995, p. 161.

<sup>60</sup> Lukacs, John, June 1941. New Haven CT & London, 2006, p. 47.

<sup>61</sup> Figes, *The Whisperers* p. 98.

<sup>62</sup> Radzinsky, *Stalin* p. 258.

<sup>63</sup> At the same time Austria imported eggs from the Soviet Union. Trying to protect the interests of Austrian farmers, the then secretary of agriculture, Engelbert Dollfuß (1892-1934), ordered, under a flimsy excuse, to stop these imports on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1931, unleashing the so-called “Egg-War” (“Eierkrieg”) between Austria and the USSR. The Soviets protested violently, threatening to annul a ten million Austrian shillings-contract of agricultural implements. Under pressure from the Austrian industry, Dollfuß gave in, revoking the order. Walterskirchen, Gudula, *Engelbert Dollfuß*. Vienna, 2004, pp. 96-97. {On May 20 1932 Dollfuß became Austria’s federal chancellor. On March 4 1933 (on the same day FDR was inaugurated as the 32<sup>nd</sup> US President, and Japanese planes staged a heavy attack on Chengde 承德, the capital of the then Chinese province Jehol/Rehe 熱河. Fenby, *Modern China* p. 246) the Austrian Parliament’s three presidents resigned. Dollfuß, in co-operation with the Austrian Federal President Wilhelm Miklas (1872-1956; Federal President 1928-1938), (mis-)used this possibility, declaring Austria’s Parliament as “dissolved,” ruling henceforth in an authoritarian manner.

broken-backed country along the road to industrialization.”<sup>67</sup>

And Bogdan Musial states:

“While in the USSR hundreds of thousands of children annually, also after 1933, died of starvation, malnutrition and thereby connected illnesses, Stalin and his comrades took care of the fate of the children in the rest of the world for impressing and deceiving the so-called progressive Western public. Incidentally, with success. So, for example, the Politburo decided on September 23rd 1936 generous relief for the Spanish children suffering under the Civil War, among others consisting of 500.000 poods of wheat and flour, 100.000 poods of sugar, 30.000 poods of butter, 750.000 tins with canned food and about 1.000 cases of eggs. On May 14th 1937 the Politburo ordered to take 1.000 Spanish children into Soviet holiday homes (also into NKVD [the Soviet political police]-holiday homes), so that they could recover and recuperate there. Three days later the Politburo sanctioned 3.500 tons of wheat for the needy Spanish children and women.”<sup>68</sup>

---

He was killed during an attempted putsch by Austrian Nazis on July 25 1934 (were German Nazis, i.e. indirectly, also involved, or did at least know about this coup d'état? This question is still in dispute among historians.)

<sup>64</sup> “The regime was undoubtedly to blame for the famine. But its policies did not amount to a campaign of ‘terror-famine,’ let alone of genocide, as Conquest and others have implied. The regime was taken by surprise by the scale of the famine, and had no reserves to offer its victims. It continued to requisition grain from the worst-affected areas and only reduced its procurements in the autumn of 1932, which was too little and too late. Once the famine raged, the regime tried to conceal the extent of it by stopping people fleeing from the devastated regions to the cities of the north.” Figs, *The Whisperers* p. 98.

<sup>65</sup> “The PRC [People’s Republic of China] went on [1958 and after] exporting grain in the midst of its own disaster [Great Leap Forward/Dayuejin 大躍進], some to pay the Soviet Union for plant contracted under earlier contracts, some sent to Communist Eastern Europe to show China’s munificence. Mao welcomed exports as evidence of the success of the Leap.” Fenby, *Modern China* p. 416.

<sup>66</sup> “He [Mao Zedong] wanted to establish China as an industrial and military power. In 1959, at the height of the famine caused by the Great Leap Forward, his government exported food grains to build nuclear weapons and distilled grain into alcohol to launch rockets.” Sorman, *The Empire of Lies* p. 88.

<sup>67</sup> Radzinsky, *Stalin* p. 259.

<sup>68</sup> “Während in der UDSSR Hunderttausende Kinder jährlich, auch nach 1933, an Hunger, Unterernährung und damit verbundenen Krankheiten starben, sorgten sich Stalin und seine Genossen um das Schicksal der Kinder in der übrigen Welt, um die sogenannte fortschrittliche westliche Öffentlichkeit zu beeindrucken und zu täuschen. Übrigens mit Erfolg. Beispielsweise beschloss das Politbüro am 23. September 1936 großzügige Hilfe für die unter dem Bürgerkrieg leidenden spanischen Kinder, unter anderem in Form von 500 000 Pud Weizen und Mehl, 100 000 Pud Zucker, 30 000 Pud Butter, 750 000 Dosen mit Konserven und etwa 1000 Kisten Eier. Am 14. Mai 1937 ordnete das Politbüro die Aufnahme von 1000 spanischen Kindern in sowjetische Ferienhäuser (auch in NKWD-Ferienhäuser) an, damit sie sich dort erholen und genesen konnten. Drei Tage später bewilligte das Politbüro 3500 Tonnen Weizen für die bedürftigen spanischen Kinder und Frauen.” Musial, Bogdan, *Kampfplatz Deutschland (Battlefield Germany)*, Berlin, 2008, p. 288. {“...the Soviets had no intention of *giving* the Spanish anything. Whatever weapons or other supplies they wanted had to be paid for in hard cash. Not long after the war [Spanish Civil War] began, the Madrid government sent more than two-thirds of the Spanish gold reserve, much of it in rare coins, to Moscow for safekeeping. As the war

Werner Maser claims to know:

“It is provable that the concrete pact [Hitler-Stalin Pact, dividing and annexing Poland] – offer came from Stalin,<sup>69</sup> who, while the Soviet militaries, on his behalf, still negotiating with British and French military missions about an alliance, already on August 18 1939 had instructed Molotov<sup>70</sup> to offer Germany a – from Hitler at the latest on August 16 1939 also wanted – pact.”<sup>71</sup>

And H. W. Brands points out:

“He [Hitler] took note when Stalin fired his cosmopolitan (and Jewish) foreign minister, Maxim Litvinov,<sup>72</sup> and replaced him with the provincial (and ethnic Russian) Vyacheslav Molotov. And he responded positively when, in August 1939, Stalin suggested the possibility of a nonaggression pact.”<sup>73</sup>

The pact having been concluded, German troops invaded Poland on September 1, the United Kingdom and France, as Stalin wishfully had expected, declaring war on Germany two days after. The Soviet Union, almost certainly hesitating for tactical considerations, started attacking only on September 17, the two Western powers not declaring war on her. Thereby Stalin doubtlessly fulfilled a master stroke. Now, as

---

progressed, the Spanish would gradually spend the gold, paying the Soviets for the weapons necessary to prosecute the war. Recent scholarship has shown that the Soviets overcharged the Republican government for these arms, inventing prices to coincide with the amount of Spanish gold in their hands.” Radosh, Ronald, Habeck, Mary R. and Sevostianov, Grigory, *Spain Betrayed*. New Haven CT and London, 2001, p. 88. “The Soviets forced the Spanish to pay for every aspect of their involvement, including the cost of transporting, feeding, and maintaining the Soviet advisers in Spain. Meanwhile, they played with exchange rates and the cost of the weapons to ensure that they spent every bit of the Republican gold – and more. As this report [Ibid., pp. 429-430] shows, they also used Spanish gold to achieve other foreign policy and military goals. For at the same time that the Soviets were involved in the Spanish Civil War, they were supporting the Communists in China. The covert operation to supply Mao, known as *Z* or *Zet*, was at least as important to Stalin as Soviet aid to the Republicans, and at times, as this document demonstrates, the two were actually linked. The Soviets hoped to buy three DC-3s with Spanish money and then, before delivering them to Spain, use them to evacuate men from China. Their friends would be none the wiser about the reasons for the delay in shipment. The comment about the deicer is revealing in that it suggests yet another motivation for buying American aircraft: acquisition of Western technology with Spanish funding. A deicer was hardly necessary for flights within Spain but would be a nice addition to aircraft flown farther north.” Ibid., p. 424}.

<sup>69</sup> If correct, this pact should better be called “Stalin-Hitler Pact.”

<sup>70</sup> Vyacheslav Molotov (1890-1986), Soviet commissar for foreign affairs.

<sup>71</sup> “Nachweisbar ist, daß das konkrete Pakt-Angebot von Stalin ausging, der Molotow bereits am 18. August 1939, während die sowjetischen Militärs noch in seinem Auftrag mit den britischen und französischen Militärmissionen über ein Bündnis verhandelten, angewiesen hatte, Deutschland einen – von Hitler spätestens seit dem 16. August 1939 ebenfalls gewünschten – Pakt anzutragen.” Maser, Werner, *Fäschung, Dichtung und Wahrheit über Hitler und Stalin (Falsification, Fact and Fiction about Hitler and Stalin)*. Munich, 2004, p. 186.

<sup>72</sup> Maksim Litvinov (1876-1951), Soviet commissar for foreign affairs.

<sup>73</sup> Brands, H.W., *Traitor to his Class*. New York NY 2009, p. 524.

already Lenin had waited for, the “capitalist” powers still being at war against each other, Britain and France as well as Germany would not dare to attack the Soviet Union; and Stalin, so he at least believed, could decide himself when and against whom (best possible: all of them!) to interfere in the battle.

In January 1941, the Stalin-Soviet Union was courted by all the great powers including their governments, which, except Mao Zedong China, sooner or later started keeping distance from her: Germany (Hitler, till June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1941, German troops invading the USSR); the United Kingdom (Churchill, on March 5<sup>th</sup> 1946 speaking of an “Iron Curtain”); the United States (FDR, after the Yalta Conference<sup>74</sup> having second thoughts; Truman, at the beginning of his presidency,<sup>76</sup> increasingly abandoning “Thälmannism,” separating from the Soviets and their leader); Japan [between 1941 and 1945, as the USSR formally abrogated the Soviet Japanese Neutrality Pact (April 6 1945) and declared war on Japan (August 7 1945)]; China (Chiang Kai-shek; Mao Zedong). From late 1933<sup>77</sup> on the Soviet Union was recognized diplomatically by the United States, and both countries had cordial diplomatic relations. In August/September 1939 Soviet troops beat the Japanese Guandong Army (Guandong jun/Kantōgun 關東軍) in the battles near the Khalkin Gol/Halahagole 哈拉哈高勒 River and Nomonhan/Nuomenhan 諾門汗 (both on the border between Mongolia and Manchuria). Furthermore, on August 23/24<sup>th</sup> 1939, the Soviets made the above-mentioned treaty with Nazi-Germany (Hitler-Stalin Pact), enabling them to annex the eastern half of Poland,<sup>78</sup> small, but strategically very

---

<sup>74</sup> “The communiqué was released from Yalta to an understandably curious world. What was *not* released was more important to Roosevelt than what was. A secret codicil declared: ‘The leaders of the three Great Powers – the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain – have agreed that in two or three months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe has terminated, the Soviet Union shall enter into the war against Japan.’” Ibid., p. 804.

<sup>75</sup> “In a television interview 15 years ago [i.e. in 1960 or 1961], in which I [Hamilton Fish] took part, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt pathetically said that her husband had been disappointed in Stalin and wrote several reproachful letters to him. That proves, however, that Roosevelt, after having brought Communism over half the world, *far too late* recognized the unforeseeable consequences of his actions.” (“In einem Fernsehinterview vor 15 Jahren, an dem ich teilnahm, sagte Frau Eleanor Roosevelt pathetisch, ihr Mann sei von Stalin enttäuscht gewesen und hätte ihm mehrere vorwurfsvolle Briefe geschrieben. Das beweist aber, daß Roosevelt, nachdem er den Kommunismus über die halbe Welt gebracht hatte, *viel zu spät* die unabsehbaren Folgen seiner Taten erkannte.”) Fish, Hamilton, *Der zerbrochene Mythos [The Broken Myth]* (FDR The Other Side of the Coin, New York NY 1976). Tübingen 1986, p. 229.

<sup>76</sup> “Truman’s judgement of Stalin in Potsdam – ‘I like Stalin. He is straightforward. Knows what he wants and will compromise when he can’t get it’ – was being borne out.” Priestland, *The Red Flag* p. 221.

<sup>77</sup> At that time three Communist countries existed: the Soviet Union and her then two vassal states Mongolia and Tannu-Tuva. The latter was annexed by Soviet Russia in 1944; needless to say: without consequences!

<sup>78</sup> “Inevitably, the NKVD followed in the Red Army’s wake to clear the population of all ‘enemies of the people.’ In this process, approximately 1.7 million Poles were arrested and transported east into the Soviet camps...The Poles were then pressed and shut into crowded cattle cars, to be tormented by thirst

important parts of Finland and also Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.<sup>79</sup> No country, in this connection, declared war on Soviet-Russia. Just the opposite: The British government undertook everything to bring her into war against Germany; but the Soviets not only declined but also sent much material to the Germans,<sup>80</sup> putting them in shape to defeat France and enabling them to continue their war with the United Kingdom, which was increasingly supported by the United States.

At that time the Soviet Union was by far the greatest military power in the world. Her matériel was unmatched by any other power. By June 21<sup>st</sup> 1941 she possessed 24 thousand tanks, including 1,363 T-34's<sup>81</sup> and 677 KV (KV = Klim Voroshilov) tanks,<sup>84</sup> for which no country had an equivalent. In addition, the Soviet Union also had developed new super-airplanes.<sup>85</sup>

---

and cold during the long journey to the terminal points of the Gulag." Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* pp. 190, 191. "Of the 1.7 million Poles deported into Soviet Russia, only 400,000 returned and were saved." *Ibid.*, p. 201.

<sup>79</sup> "With the world's attention focused on the fall of France, the Red Army occupied the formerly independent Baltic states almost unnoticed. Just as in Poland, the NKVD arrested the 'enemies of the people' en masse. Approximately 1.2 million Latvians, Lithuanians, and Estonians were deported by train, and disappeared into the inexhaustible Gulag." *Ibid.*, p. 191.

<sup>80</sup> "Through the course of 1940, Stalin delivered more than 700,000 tons of Russian oil to the victorious Nazi armies." *Ibid.*, p. 189

<sup>81</sup> "In tank development the T 34 is sometimes talked about as though it belongs to a much later generation of tank. But this is not true. The T 34 was simply the latest evolution of a design that Soviet tank designers had been working out since 1931. At every stage, the predecessors of the T 34 were better than their German counterparts, beginning with the BT5 – faster, better armed, and with angled armor." Mosier, John, *The Blitzkrieg Myth*. New York NY, 2004, p. 48.

<sup>82</sup> "In June 1941 the Germans had no tank capable of defeating the T 34, or even surviving an engagement with it, as one hit from its 76-millimeter gun would destroy any German tank outright, while its own angled armor rendered it well nigh invulnerable to the low-velocity German tank guns – most of which were still 50 millimeters or worse." *Ibid.*, p. 177.

<sup>83</sup> "The Soviets had supplied North Korea with just under 200 tanks prior to the start of the Korean War. The most common type provided, the famous T-34 tank that had beaten the Germans, was no longer a 'cutting edge' design by 1950. But its basic weapon system had been so well engineered when first created, the tank still stood up well when compared to just about any other tank available to the American allies. Moreover, since the Russians had built more than 35,000 tanks during the war [Second World War], they were not particularly stingy about supplying them to their allies." Bateman, Robert B., *No Gun Ri*. Mechanicsburg PA, 2002, p. 48.

<sup>84</sup> Suworow, Viktor, *Stalins verhinderter Erstschlag (Stalin's Prevented First Stroke)*. Selent, 2004, p. 223.

<sup>85</sup> "Right at the end of April [1941], after the defeat of Yugoslavia and Greece, Stalin invited the German military attaché along with other military experts on a trip to the Urals and Western Siberia in order to have a look at several military factories producing new model tanks and planes. At that time the new T-34 tank, superior to any type possessed by the Germans, had gone into major industrial production. A new bomber with a speed and range that out-classed the German Junkers was also on the production line. Berlin received several accounts of this trip, and according to information received from Soviet agents in Germany it was the aviation factory in Rybinsk [obviously a small town in Western Siberia, some 400 kilometers north from Novosibirsk. Another town having this name is situated about 300 kilometers north-north-east from Moscow] that made the greatest impression on the German experts. A Soviet agent with the code alias 'Starshina' (Lieutenant Schulze-Boysen), working in Germany in the external relations department of the General Staff of the Luftwaffe, reported to Moscow that 'The Germans never expected to find industry developed und functioning on such a scale. A number of things they were shown came as a complete surprise. The Germans were very positively

Why did the Soviets, i.e. Stalin, support Germany materially and economically against the Western allies? It seems that the Soviet leader wanted to weaken Germany as well as France and Great Britain, hoping thus, as already indicated, to swallow all those countries sooner or later for the Soviet Union.<sup>8788</sup> [At the same time, i.e. from 1937 on (beginning of the Sino-Japanese War), Mao Zedong had similar intentions.<sup>89</sup>]. The German Balkan campaign obviously reassured Stalin in his belief (and hope; the Germans thereby evacuating their eastern borders so that the Soviets would be able to attack smoothly!) that Hitler wanted to destroy the British in the Middle East, an event Churchill also was afraid of.<sup>90</sup>

All those facts bring up an extremely important question: Did only Hitler want to make war against the Soviet Union or had, as hitherto argued, Stalin also planned to strike first? Most historians (still?) agree that only Hitler wanted to attack the Soviets. As John Lukacs points out: “There was no such plan [of attacking Germany]. This is

---

impressed by the 1200 horsepower engine – they had no idea that such an engine existed. They were also astonished that the Russians had managed to accumulate more than 300 I-18 airplanes ... They never imagined the USSR could produce these planes in such large numbers.’ However, Göring’s aide, who informed him of the German visit, suggested that the Russians had cleverly assembled all their planes together in one factory in order to create a false impression.” Medwedev, Roy and Zhores, *The Unknown Stalin*, New York NY, 2004, p. 228.

<sup>86</sup> “Even assuming the admitted order of magnitude, the Red Army, on June 22, 1941, possessed a five- to six- fold superiority in tanks, a five- to six-fold superiority in aircraft, and a five- to ten- fold, and perhaps even greater, superiority in artillery pieces. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the mass production of modern weapons was really just gearing up. A huge increase in production figures was not only scheduled, but was actually achieved during the last six months of 1941, despite huge losses in industrial capacity as a result of the German conquest of Soviet territory.” Hoffmann, *Stalin’s War* p. 35.

<sup>87</sup> “By remaining neutral in a war between two forces he [Stalin] considered hostile to the Soviet Union – the capitalist powers of the West and the Fascist states – Stalin hoped to see them wipe each other out in a long and draining conflict that might spark revolutions in both camps (as the First World War had done in Russia in 1917). As he told the Comintern, ‘We are not opposed (to war), if they have a good fight and weaken each other.’” Figes, *The Whisperers* p. 372.

<sup>88</sup> “Thanks to the farsightedness of the ‘brilliant Guide of Humanity, ‘the friendship between the German and Soviet peoples was so certain that after the signature of the pact [Hitler-Stalin Pact], Voroshilov and Beria had dismantled the defense systems along the border. The war in the West had filled Soviet commentators with joy: the Nazi Reich was destroying bourgeois states one after the other. ‘Modern war in all its terrifying beauty!’ the headline in *Prauda* read. ‘Heaps of bodies, a pornographic vision in which the jackals are tearing each other apart!’ the article went on, next to a telegram of greetings Stalin had sent Hitler.” Lescot, *The Red Empires* p. 257.

<sup>89</sup> “While the [Chinese] Central Army was being decimated, the Communist forces remained virtually untouched. But there was a split within the CCP on what their strategy should be. According to Zhang Guotao [張國燾], he and others, including Zhou Enlai [周恩來], supported a ‘Victory for All’ policy in which the CCP would pursue genuine cooperation in the expectation that such action would lead the KMT and other non-Communist groups along a more progressive path with a real emphasis on defeating the Japanese. Mao, however, called for a ‘Defeat for all’ policy, meaning defeat for the Japanese but ultimately also defeat for the KMT. During an October [1937] CCP conference, a majority reportedly favored the ‘Victory for All’ policy and Mao made rhetorical concessions, dropping the stated goal of ‘making Chiang Kai-shek suffer defeat.’” Taylor, *The Generalissimo* pp. 148-149.

<sup>90</sup> Radzinsky, *Stalin* pp. 450-451.

now the consensus of most serious historians.<sup>91</sup>

But the number of historians maintaining that Stalin wanted to attack Germany seems to be increasing. Constantine Pleshakov notes: “Hess’s<sup>92</sup> defection was the second pivotal moment that spring.<sup>93</sup> After it happened, Stalin decided to accelerate war preparations. Whatever precipitated Hess’s flight, he [Stalin] was now no longer sure that he had until the summer of 1942.<sup>94</sup> The Red Army had to be able to move sooner than that.”<sup>95</sup>

Bogdan Musial concludes that Stalin planned starting the war of aggression against Germany in 1943 or, more probably, in the spring of 1942, ruling out the year of 1941.<sup>96</sup>

However it may have been: there can be no doubt that in June 1941 the Soviet Union was, militarily, much more powerful than Germany. Furthermore, Stalin felt sure that Hitler, being at war with the United Kingdom, would not attack the USSR, at least not so early; or, more accurately, if in 1941, then not so late, expecting perhaps an attack in April, so that the Germans hoped to conquer Moscow still within the same year. Thus, had the German troops invaded already in April 1941, Soviet resistance probably would have been stronger than it was two months later. Eventually, Stalin,

---

<sup>91</sup> Lukacs, June 1941 p. 70. “That Stalin was about to attack Germany in 1941 was taken up by Günther Gillessen in the reputable *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, by an Austrian, Ernst Topitsch, also by the German military historian Joachim Hoffmann, by one of Hitler’s biographers (Werner Maser), and even by an American (R.C.Raack). These writers got substantial support from Viktor Suvarov [Viktor Suworow] (pseudonym of a Soviet defector [Vladimir Bogdanovich Rezun/Wladimir Bogdanowitsch Resun]), from the very dubious former secret police official Pavel Sudoplatov [1907-1996; KGB General. Rayfield, Stalin p. 535], also by Russian writers and historians Vladimir Nevezhin, Shaptalnov, Metyukhov. In the case of some of them the purpose of their denigration of Stalin (and there is plenty to denigrate there) has been, alas, an ingenious mitigation of Hitler – again, that his invasion of Russia in June was but a reaction of Stalin’s plans to attack him in July.” *Ibid.*, pp. 69-70. Lukacs also adds Constantine Pleshakov.

<sup>92</sup> Rudolf Hess (1894-1987); till May 1941 deputy leader of the Nazi Party in Germany and Hitler’s private secretary.

<sup>93</sup> “Matsuoka’s visit [Yōsuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister of Japan; signed with Stalin the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact on 12 April 1941] had been a [the first] pivotal moment in the *vozhd*’s journey [On 21 December 1929 Stalin celebrated his official 50<sup>th</sup> birthday (his real 50<sup>th</sup> birthday was December 18 1928). That day, the magnates each wrote an article in *Prawda* hailing him as the *Vozhd*, the leader, Lenin’s rightful heir. Montefiore, Simon Sebag, Stalin. The Court of the Red Tsar. New York NY, 2004, p. 45.]” Pleshakov, Constantine, Stalin’s Folly. New York NY, 2005, p. 75.

<sup>94</sup> “No date was given for the attack [on Germany], but the document [war plan invading Germany, worked out by Semen Timoshenko, Georgi Zhukov, Zhukov’s deputy, N.F. Vatutin, and Boris Shaposhnikov’s favorite disciple, Alexander Vasilievsky (*Ibid.*, pp. 76-77)] suggested finalizing preparations in 1942. That gave the Red Army about a year to get ready. Immediately after the plan was completed in mid-May, though, Stalin launched an aggressive military buildup. In all likelihood he had been unnerved by Rudolf Hess’s surprising defection to Britain.” *Ibid.*, p. 80.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 81.

<sup>96</sup> Musial, Kampfplatz Deutschland p. 451.

convinced that it was too late for the Germans to attack the USSR because of having missed the possibility for capturing Moscow still in 1941, and informed by Soviet spies that the German army had no winter equipment,<sup>97</sup> was taken completely by surprise as the German armies invaded.

In that connection, some more very important questions have to be asked. How would the situation have been, had the Western powers stopped their appeasement policy against Germany earlier? The sooner Britain and France would have done so, the more Stalin could, and would, have been satisfied. It seems that the earlier the Western powers had intervened, the more Stalin would have been the main beneficiary; perhaps the only one, because the sooner, and smoother, the Soviets would have been able to “take capitalism by the scruff of its neck.”

And that leads to one more extremely important question: What course would events have taken, had Britain and France not intervened at all, or, had Britain and Germany made peace before the latter invaded the Soviet Union? If so, Stalin doubtlessly would have been much more careful about protecting the Soviet frontiers in the West, and Nazi Germany’s ambitions to conquer at least parts of the Soviet Union would have been doomed to fail from the beginning!

Thus, the intervention of France and the United Kingdom led, ultimately, to the destruction and the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany, enabling the Soviets to conquer much of Eastern Europe. West Europe, on the other hand, was saved by the Western powers, i.e. the USA. Otherwise, had there been no French and British intervention, would the Soviet Union, militarily probably stronger than Great Britain, France and Germany combined, have conquered the whole of Europe? No one knows, of course; but that is, in my opinion, conceivable.

And one more decisive question: Did Stalin miss his best possibility already in 1940, as most German troops fought in France, exposing thereby Germany’s borders to the Soviet Union? It seems that the Red Army, had it invaded at this moment, could have conquered all of Europe, except perhaps Great Britain, within a short time.

Only few years before, Stalin had purged the Soviet military, leading many historians to the conclusion that the Red Army was weakened dramatically. But Edvard Radzinsky thinks, at least partly, otherwise:

---

<sup>97</sup> Radzinsky, Stalin p. 456.

“The destruction of the old command went on throughout 1937 and 1938. This wholesale massacre left the army weak. That at least is the generally accepted view. But Marshal Konyev,<sup>98</sup> one of the heroes of the Second World War, was of a different opinion. He wrote in his memoirs: ‘Of the commanders destroyed – Tukhachevsky,<sup>99</sup> Yegorow,<sup>100</sup> Yakir,<sup>101</sup> Kork,<sup>102</sup> Uborevich,<sup>103</sup> Blyukher,<sup>104</sup> Dybenko<sup>105</sup> - only Tukhachevsky and Uborevich can be regarded as modern military leaders... Most of them were on a level with Voroshilov<sup>106</sup> and Budenny.<sup>107</sup> Those heroes of the Civil War, cavalry army men, living on their past. Blyukher bungled the Kasan operation, Voroshilov would bungle the war with Finland.<sup>108</sup><sup>109</sup> If they had remained at the top the war would have turned out quite differently.’ The Boss [Stalin], indeed, knew that the repression would weaken the army for the present but strengthen it in the long run. It was another example of his favorite, murderous method of selecting personnel. The mass murder of former officers meant that on the eve of war, command passed to men much more up-to-date in their training and their thinking, men for whom the

---

<sup>98</sup> Ivan, 1897-1973.

<sup>99</sup> Tukhachevsky, Mikhail, 1893-1937, army marshal, shot. Rayfield, Stalin p. 537.

<sup>100</sup> Yegorow, Alexander, 1883-1939 (1941?), military commander, died in prison. Wikipedia.

<sup>101</sup> Iakir, Iona, 1896-1937, army commander, shot. Rayfield, Stalin p. 516.

<sup>102</sup> Kork, Avgust, 1887-1937, army commander, shot. Ibid., p. 520.

<sup>103</sup> Uborevich, Ieronim, 1896-1937, army commander, shot. Ibid., p. 538.

<sup>104</sup> Bliukher, Vasili, 1889-1938, army commander, beaten to death. Ibid., p. 506.

<sup>105</sup> Dybenko, Pavel, 1889-1938, army commander, shot. Ibid., p. 510

<sup>106</sup> Voroshilov, Klim, 1881-1969, commissar for defence. Ibid., p. 539.

<sup>107</sup> Budionny, Simon, 1883-1973, cavalry general. Ibid., p. 507.

<sup>108</sup> Completely other opinion: Viktor Suworow, stating: “Even without cold and snow, without marshes, lakes, rivers and woods the Mannerheim Line [defensive line across most of the Karelian Isthmus, named after the Finnish Field Marshal Carl Gustav Mannerheim (1867-1951), under which command it had been constructed. Mannerheim also managed the defensive war (“Winter War”) on the Finnish side against the invading Red Army] was thus impregnable. But the Red Army, in winter 1939/40, performed the miracle. It was an unnecessary, senseless operation [really? Had the Red Army not taken the Mannerheim Line, the Germans perhaps would have, via Finland (?), conquered Leningrad in 1941 or 1942.], but at the same time a bloody, horrible albeit big miracle. Such fortresses could have been broken through neither within five nor within ten years, the Red Army fulfilled this within three months. The Red Army proved in Finland that it could comply with any purpose, even an unrealizable one – a purpose having been unrealizable in twofold, threefold and fourfold respect.” (“Sogar ohne Kälte und Schnee, ohne Sümpfe, Seen, Flüsse und Wälder war die Mannerheim-Linie also uneinnehmbar. Aber die Rote Armee vollbrachte im Winter 1939/40 das Wunder. Es war eine unnötige, sinnlose Operation, aber zugleich ein blutiges, schreckliches, doch großes Wunder. Solche Befestigungen hätte man weder im Laufe von fünf noch von zehn Jahren durchbrechen können, die Rote Armee schaffte es in drei Monaten. Die Rote Armee bewies in Finnland, daß sie jede beliebige Aufgabe durchführen konnte, sogar eine undurchführbare – eine Aufgabe, die in zweifacher, dreifacher und vierfacher Hinsicht undurchführbar war.”). Suworow, Stalins verhinderter Erstschiß p. 172.

<sup>109</sup> “Millions of clever people dealt with the combats in Finland and drew, for incomprehensible reasons, again the conclusion that the battles in Finland proved the weakness of the Red Army, a proof that it was completely unprepared.” (“Millionen kluger Menschen haben sich mit den Kämpfen in Finnland befaßt, sind aber aus unverständlichen Gründen erneut zu dem Schluß gekommen, daß die Kämpfe in Finnland ein Beweis für die Schwäche der Roten Armee gewesen seien, ein Beweis dafür, daß sie völlig unvorbereitet war.”). Ibid., p. 187

Civil-War was just a heroic myth.”<sup>110</sup>

It seems that Stalin was completely surprised as the Wehrmacht conquered the North of France within six weeks. In addition, he might have considered the Red Army not to be strong enough yet for entering the war. Whatever his thoughts, missing to attack at this moment was probably Stalin’s greatest military mistake.

Moreover: big parts of Europe having been overrun by Soviet troops at that time, would the USA have made war with the Soviet Union (let alone vice versa, the USSR made war with the USA)? That’s a question which will never be answered with certainty. Perhaps it would have been so, at least for saving the New Deal.<sup>111112</sup> On the other hand: From 1933 on, the USA maintained excellent diplomatic and economic relations with the USSR. FDR was, more or less, Stalin’s US American Ernst Thälmann. And, having struck first, the Soviet Union would have been in an incomparably stronger position than she was after the Germans had attacked. All those facts mean: As far as World Communism had a chance to be materialized, only Stalin is to blame that it was not taken. Under his totalitarian command, the Soviet Union missed the best possibility to attack with full force and did not prevent the invasion of the German armies!

Consequently, on June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1941, German troops invaded the Soviet Union, overrunning the Soviet positions and advancing, committing innumerable war crimes,<sup>113114</sup> to Stalingrad, near to Moscow and besieging Leningrad. But the Soviets,<sup>115</sup> assisted by the United Kingdom and the United States, turned the tables, pulling back the German armies and conquering, also very brutally,<sup>116</sup> many parts of

---

<sup>110</sup> Radzinsky, Stalin pp. 373-374.

<sup>111</sup> “At the time the war in Europe began, the depression in America was nearly a decade old. Nine million men and women remained unemployed, and the nation’s output was still below its 1929 level. Thousands of factories were idle or half staffed; mines produced at far below capacity; ships, barges, and trains begged for traffic.” Brands, Traitor p. 533.

<sup>112</sup> Public Debt of the United States: 1930: 16.1 billions (US\$); 1940: 43.0 billions; 1950: 256.1 billions. The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 2009, p. 99.

<sup>113</sup> More: Hoffmann, Stalin’s War pp. 171-198; Koenen, Gerd, Der Russland Komplex (The Russia-Complex). Munich, 2005, p. 411-435.

<sup>114</sup> “Hitler’s desire to exterminate the Jews mobilized the most dynamic section of the population against him...Throughout the whole period, there was only one serious defection: Lieutenant General Vlasov [Andrei (1900-1946), hanged. Rayfield, Stalin p. 538] and his army were surrounded in summer 1942, and went over to the Germans...But how could Vlasov hope to build a new Russia in alliance with Hitler, who meant to destroy Slavdom?” Radzinsky, Stalin pp. 480-481.

<sup>115</sup> “In 1941-2, the Red Army had been poorly equipped compared to its adversary and therefore suffered enormous losses. But during 1942-3, dramatic improvements in the production of tanks, planes, cars, radars radios, artillery, guns and ammunition enabled the formation of new tank and mechanized divisions, which fought more efficiently and at less human cost.” Figes, The Whisperers pp. 422-423.

<sup>116</sup> More: Hoffmann, Stalin’s War pp. 171-198; Courtois, Stéphane, Das Schwarzbuch des Kommunismus 2 (The Black Book of Communism 2), Munich, 2004, p. 172.

East and Middle Europe. By 1951, furthermore, the Chinese Communists, supported by Soviet Russia, had conquered the entire Mainland China, the island of Hainan and also Tibet.

Thus, at that time World Communism was on its height, ruling the Soviet Union, a big part of Europe and, too, Mainland China, having moreover many sympathizers all over the world. But there were new problems for the Communist governments now. The Axis States defeated, the Western powers, particularly the USA [hitherto, at least from 1933 on, in the majority having been fond of Communism (even Communism ruling the whole world???)], visibly turned against them.<sup>117</sup><sup>118</sup><sup>119</sup> As a superpower, the Soviet-Union, although possessing innumerable excellent tanks, was overtaken militarily by the United States during the Second World War. On December 6<sup>th</sup> 1941, the day before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, the United States started the top secret Manhattan Project,<sup>120</sup> i.e. producing nuclear weapons. Therefore, in 1945 the USA was the only atomic power in the world. The Americans had also developed the best airplanes.<sup>121</sup> On the other hand, Soviet Russia, albeit having suffered during WWII,<sup>122</sup><sup>123</sup><sup>124</sup> within a few years became a superpower again which the USA had to

---

<sup>117</sup> "I am tired of babying the Soviets." Harry Truman to Secretary [of State] James Byrnes, January 5<sup>th</sup>, 1946. Taylor, *The Generalissimo* pp. 341, 658.

<sup>118</sup> "Though Stalin's expansion of Soviet-controlled territory was for the moment restricted to Europe, his rhetoric expressed global ambitions. On February 9, 1946 he issued what seemed a de facto declaration of war against capitalist nations. 'The development of world capitalism,' he declared at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, 'proceeds not in the path of smooth and even progress but through crisis and the catastrophes of war.'" Jarecki, Eugene, *The American Way of War*. New York NY, 2008, p. 74. {"Upon reading the text of the speech, Truman became alarmed and angry, and ordered James Byrnes not 'to play compromise' any longer." Taylor, *The Generalissimo* p. 341.}

<sup>119</sup> "In a speech of 9 February 1946, he [Stalin] warned of the possibility of this new struggle [between the USA and the USSR]. It was a defensive ["'Defense' is an ideological word. In 'in-depth language,' as became clear during the Finnish war, 'defense' often signified 'attack.'" Radzinsky, Stalin p. 454. And: "peace" often signifies "war," "anti-imperialism" often means "Communist imperialism," "freedom" often means "serfdom," not to say "slavery," "democracy" mostly means "dictatorship" etc.] speech, addressed to a domestic audience. But American observers interpreted it as a sign of aggressive intent... Kennan's [George Kennan, deputy head of the American mission in Moscow] analysis of Stalin's thinking in early 1946 exaggerated Moscow's ambitions in Western Europe." Priestland, *The Red Flag* pp. 221-222.

<sup>120</sup> Isaacson, Walter, *Einstein*. New York NY, 2007, p. 480.

<sup>121</sup> "Michael Sherry summarizes this industrial explosion [in America] in his book *In the Shadow of War* [p. 69]: Manufacturing output doubled between 1940 and 1943. Armaments production increased eightfold between 1941 and 1943, to a level nearly that of Britain, the Soviet Union, and Germany combined. Output of ships, often by remarkable assembly-line methods, was staggering. Most telling was success in technically advanced fields: aircraft production zoomed from 5,856 in 1939 to 96,318 in 1944 – more than double what any ally or enemy produced, even though the United States made bigger planes." Jarecki, *The American Way of War* p. 53.

<sup>122</sup> "Twenty million Russian dead is the number quoted again and again. But whether there were twenty and not ten, whether they died from Hitler's aggression or Stalin's stupidity ["In the killing fields of Butovo, twenty-seven kilometers south of Moscow, the depressions in the ground later revealed themselves in aerial photography. The mass graves ran for up to half a kilometer at a time. Nor was there anything particularly unique about Butovo. Within the Soviet Union such 'zones' were differentiated only by their location. Orders sent from Moscow were applied uniformly throughout the

reckon with, particularly in regard to the fact that the Soviets had been informed about the “top secret Manhattan Project” by a number of secret agents.<sup>125</sup><sup>126</sup> Thus, the first

---

USSR, from the Polish border across one sixth of the surface of the earth to the Pacific Ocean. If the NKVD were instructed that 250,000 people should fill one of the eight mass graves in Byelorussia, then a similar ratio was applied to every other Soviet republic, and every regional district of Russia, too, including the Moscow region itself. At Butovo, exactly the same procedure was followed by the NKVD brigades as elsewhere.” Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* p. 102.], whether they died at the front or in Siberian concentration camps, it is hard to say. In any case, the number certainly includes Poles [”Among the Polish community residing in the Soviet Union, 144,000 people were arrested, and of these 111,000 were executed.” Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* p. 91. Regarding Reinhard Müller, *Menschenfalle Moskau* (Trapped in Moscow), pp. 18, 28, through NKVD order no. 00485 (August 1937) in 1937/38 almost 140,000 people were arrested and 111,000 sentenced to death], Lithuanians, and Ukrainians from occupied territories who fought against the Red Army in the final days of the battle; indeed, it was mainly the border peoples, not the Russians, who had died to save the Soviet Union.” Applebaum, *Between East and West* p. 177.

<sup>123</sup> “In reply to Churchill’s well-known ‘Iron Curtain’ [on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1944 the English Government ordered that from now on diplomats from abroad would be handled like other travelers, except, of course, those of the USA and the USSR. Regarding this decision an independent correspondent (unfortunately, no name is given) declared that an iron curtain dropped between England and abroad. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* (Vienna Daily News), April 20<sup>th</sup> 1944] speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, on March 5, 1946, Stalin, in a foreign interview published in the party newspaper *Prawda* on March 14, 1946, stated that the Soviet Union, ‘in the struggle against the Germans, and, additionally, as a result of the German occupation and the conscription of the Soviet population for forced labor, irretrievably lost approximately (*okolo*) seven million people,’ i.e. both military and civilian personnel. The seven million figure was later further inflated for propaganda purposes [”History was always propaganda for the Bolshevik state, and to place too much faith in the purely statistical evidence of the archives creates a modern danger of falling victim to a Potemkin village built from paper.” Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* p. 356.] – several times during the following time period. Thus, Member of the Politburo and Stalin Party doctrinaire Suslov [Mikhail Suslov (1902-1982), Party ideologist], in 1965, increased the figure to 20 million, a figure that was obligatory throughout the Brezhnev era, while the total number of military and civilian deaths in the USSR was increased to 27 million by Soviet State President Gorbachev on May 9, 1990. Of these, 8,668,000 were members of the armed forces, including members of the Interior Troops, the Border Troops, and Security Agencies (*gasbezopasnosti*). One year later, on the evening before the anniversary celebrations on June 21, 1991, a Soviet historian, Professor Dr. Kozlov, ventured to assert :’The USSR suffered 54 million war dead.’ A comparison of obviously speculative casualty figures will hardly produce reliable results.” Hoffmann, *Stalin’s War* p. 143.

<sup>124</sup> “According to the most reliable estimates, 26 million Soviet citizens lost their lives (two-thirds of them civilians); 18 million soldiers were wounded (though far less were recognized as such by the Soviet authorities); and 4 million disappeared between 1941 and 1945. The demographic consequences of the war were catastrophic. Three-quarters of the people killed were men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. By the end of the war, there were twice as many women as men in this age range, and in areas of heavy fighting, such as Stalingrad, Voronezh, Kursk and Krasnodar, the ratio was three to one. The imbalance was especially acute in rural areas, because so many peasant soldiers chose not to return to their villages, but settled in the towns, where the demand of factory labour promised jobs. There were villages where no soldiers came back from the war. Soviet agriculture never really recovered from this demographic loss. The kolkhoz became a place for women, children and old men. The material devastation was unparalleled; 70,000 villages, 1,700 towns, 32,000 factories and 40,000 miles of railway track were destroyed. In areas occupied by the Germans half the housing stock was damaged or destroyed. In Moscow, which was not the worst affected, 90 per cent of the city’s buildings had no heating, and 48 per cent no running water or sewage systems, in 1945. In all, 20 million people were left homeless by the war. The Soviet authorities were very slow to respond to the urban housing crisis, which was exacerbated by the massive in-migration of people from the countryside as rural living standards steadily declined. As late as the 1950s, there were still millions of people living in the ruins of buildings, in basements, sheds or dug-outs in the ground.” Figes, *The Whisperers* pp. 456-457.

<sup>125</sup> Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, Theodore Alvin Hall: Persico, Joseph E., *Roosevelt’s Secret War*. New York NY 2002, pp. 342-343, 442-443; John Cairncross and Bruno Pontecorvo, both, as well as Klaus Fuchs, convinced communists: Medwedev, *Stalin* pp. 124-125. During WWII the Soviet Union had

atomic bomb dropped by the Soviets in 1949 was virtually a twin of the one detonated at Alamogordo (July 16 1945).<sup>127</sup> And if Edvard Radzinsky can be believed,<sup>128</sup> Stalin prepared the “Last War” with the West but was killed before bringing it into effect.<sup>129</sup>

### 3. World Communism after Stalin

Stalin having died and World Communism lost its hitherto father figure, it started to disintegrate immediately, Stalin’s death being a decisive factor for its decline. Stalin’s successor as a leader of the USSR, Nikita S. Khrushchev, by no means a “novice,” agitated in a more moderate way than Stalin, albeit repressing “deviations,” let alone separatist tendencies, inside and, as far as possible, outside the Soviet Union {East Germany 1953, Hungary 1956, [Czechoslovakia 1968, under Khrushchev’s successor,

---

many informants in the Western World; alone innumerable spies in the USA (Kessler, Lauren, *Clever Girl*, New York NY, 2003). “By count from the Venona decrypts [more: Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War*; Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* p. 282], there were 329 Soviet agents inside the U.S. government during World War II. The number of rolls of microfilm shipped to Moscow from the NKVD’s New York headquarters leaped from 59 in 1942 to 211 in 1943, the same year during which the American press and publishing industry were gushing praise of the Soviet Union. In the single year 1942, the documents leaked by one member of England’s Cambridge Five [“A group of Cambridge University graduates, now known to espionage historians as ‘the Cambridge Five,’ ...” Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* p. 319] filled forty-five volumes in the NKVD archives. The Russian agent in charge of Whittacker Chambers’s spy ring [“In 1939, a disillusioned ex-Communist named Whittacker Chambers went to Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle, who was Roosevelt’s advisor on internal security matters. Chambers named Lauchlin Currie {“A presidential aide, Lauchlin Currie, who was a secret Soviet agent of influence, ...” Fenby, *Modern China* p. 314}, Harry Dexter White, Alger Hiss and a baker’s dozen other administration officials as Soviet spies. Berle sent Roosevelt a report of the conversation, with all the names. The president dismissed it as absurd.” Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* p. 320.] boasted to Moscow: ‘We have agents at the very center of government, influencing policy.’ The OSS [Office of Strategic Services] and the British SIS [Secret Intelligence Service] did not have a single agent in Moscow.” Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* p. 322.

<sup>126</sup> Regarding Soviet Sources, the most important Soviet Agent in the USA was Harry Hopkins [Harry Lloyd Hopkins, 1890-1946; one of FDR’s closest advisors and one of the key architects of the New Deal. *wordiQ.com*.]: “Only after the fall of the Soviet Union did the KGB defector Oleg Gordievsky reveal how he had attended a lecture at the Lubyanka given by Iskhak Akhmerov, the controller of Soviet intelligence in America during the war. To his KGB colleagues, Akhmerov identified the ‘most important of all Soviet wartime agents in the United States’ as Harry Hopkins.” Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* p. 285. “The following month [in 1943 or January 1944], according to [Major Robert] Jordan’s testimony, Harry Hopkins had telephoned to authorize a shipment of uranium to the USSR ‘off the records’ but sent through the channels of the Lend Lease program.” *Ibid.*, p. 284.

<sup>127</sup> Persico, *Roosevelt’s Secret War* p. 438.

<sup>128</sup> Then again – why was he [Stalin] planning a new wave of terror? The Great Terror in the thirties was intended to create a unified society, implicitly obeying the Boss. The terror planned in 1953 had the same aims. It was meant to reestablish the discipline which had been impaired by the war, to bring back the fear which was gradually disappearing, so as to establish once again a unified society implicitly obedient to the Boss. But, as Molotov correctly explained to Chuyev [Feliks Chuyev, Russian poet, 1941-1999], the ultimate aim of the Terror in the thirties was to prepare the country for war. It was the same in the fifties – the Boss needed the terror which he planned in order to... Yes, in order to begin the Great War. War with the West. The last war, which would finally destroy capitalism. A holy war, whose battle cries would be those so dear to the hearts of his deluded people: crush the universal evil of capitalism, crush its agent, international Jewry!” Radzinsky, *Stalin* p. 561.

<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*, specially pp. 537-584.

Leonid Brezhnev (1906-1982), who, in principle, continued Khrushchev's course (Brezhnev Doctrine, July 1968)] etc.} uncompromisingly.

The People's Republic of China proved to be a special case. Never having been a real Soviet vassal and therefore practically independent since her foundation, albeit dependent on the USSR in various respects till 1960, China started to separate herself from Soviet Russia soon after Stalin's death. Differences between these two Communist powers evidently came to a head for the first time during the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party (February 14-25, 1956), in which Stalin was condemned, chiefly because of atrocities and many mistakes in connection with WWII, by Nikita Khrushchev.<sup>130</sup> The Chinese disagreed, and, also declining Khrushchev's policy of (comparatively) peaceful coexistence with the West, her rift with the USSR became unbridgeable, the latter power calling back its 1,300 experts and advisers in July 1960<sup>131132</sup> and leading from now on sometimes to border clashes. Within a short time World Communism consisted of two blocks, the Soviet Union and Mainland China, both looking for allies in- and outside the Communist world. In non-Communist states, many sympathizers considered the USSR under Khrushchev (and, later, Brezhnev) as too "revisionist" and "bureaucratic," not to say "bourgeoisified," favoring other, more radical Communist countries and leaders, mainly North Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh), Cuba (Fidel Castro and, extremely, Ernesto "Che" Guevara)<sup>133</sup> and, often, adopting thereby the so-called "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought," Mao Zedong China [Mao Zedong's death, the arrest of the "Gang of Four" ("Siren bang 四人幫," i.e. four prominent CCR-activists)<sup>134</sup> and the aftermath having been a great setback for many "Maoists," leading furthermore to the separation of China's then only ally in Europe, Albania.],

---

<sup>130</sup> "After the speech [condemning Stalin; after midnight on February 25, 1956, the final day of the Twentieth Party Congress], Khrushchev cautiously remarked that 'we must not carry out a St. Bartholomew's Massacre,' and explained how bringing to account all those who had participated in Stalin's crimes would have incarcerated more people than had just been released. His own passionate speeches in defense of the Terror were erased from the record, just as he made certain to conceal his personal role in the mass arrests in Moscow and the Ukraine during 1937 and 1938. According to Semyon Vilensky, a Gulag survivor and the head of a support group for its victims, thousands of documents were burned during the Khrushchev regime, as 'people wanted to eliminate the traces of their crimes.'" Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* pp. 322-323. {Many sources of the Stalin-Soviet Union have already been eliminated. More: Medwedew, *Stalin* pp. 65-101.}

<sup>131</sup> Fenby, *Modern China* p. 422.

<sup>132</sup> "in October 1960, Khrushchev would cancel the 1957 nuclear accords with the other half of the [Communist, i.e. the People's Republic of China] monolith and bring home all 1,343 Soviet military and civilian specialists-nuclear and non-nuclear." Taylor, *The Generalissimo* p. 508.

<sup>133</sup> "Fidel Castro was solidly pro-Soviet. Hanoi needed aid from the USSR for the war in Vietnam, and North Korea was equally reluctant to side with Beijing against Moscow." Fenby, *Modern China* p. 496.

<sup>134</sup> Jiang Qing 江青, 1914-1991, wife of Mao Zedong; Zhang Chunqiao 張春橋, 1917-2005; Yao Wen Yuan 姚文元, 1931-2005; Wang Hongwen 王洪文, 1934-1992. Also: Chen Boda 陳伯達, 1904-1989.

the latter receiving even stronger impetus after the Soviet Union, this time considered as “too repressive,” had, together with other Warsaw Pact states, invaded Czechoslovakia.<sup>135</sup>

Khrushchev continued with the Soviet nuclear program, taking the Soviet Union to the brink of an atomic war, especially in 1962, installing nuclear missiles in Cuba and thereby alarming the USA. But ultimately he made a deal with US president John F. Kennedy, offering to pull out the missiles in exchange for a promise not to invade Cuba and a withdrawal of US Jupiter missiles from Turkey; a kind of conduct which alienated the Cuban government<sup>136</sup> as well as indignant Cubans<sup>137</sup> and may have

---

<sup>135</sup> “Marxism represented a radical critique of the dominating social system, and in Western Germany, for instance, it was made taboo because of the Cold War. But since the real existing Socialism in East Europe was no attractive alternative, either, some fled to Cuba, others to China, to Vietnam, to Albania. We Libertarians [in my opinion: Totalitarians] fled into history – to the Anarchists of the Spanish Civil War. But we all were not capable of developing an alternative, with a promising future and corresponding to our societies, from our rightful critique.” (“Der Marxismus stellte eine radikale Kritik an der herrschenden Gesellschaftsordnung dar, und in Westdeutschland beispielsweise war er aufgrund des Kalten Krieges tabuisiert. Da aber der real existierende Sozialismus in Osteuropa auch keine attraktive Alternative war, flüchteten die einen nach Kuba, die anderen nach China, nach Vietnam, nach Albanien. Wir Libertären flüchteten in die Geschichte – zu den Anarchisten des Spanischen Bürgerkriegs. Aber wir waren alle nicht in der Lage, aus unserer berechtigten Kritik eine zukunftsfähige und unseren Gesellschaften entsprechende Alternative zu entwickeln.”) “The top star of the anti-authoritarian movement was Ché Guevara, who represented a starting point both radical and authoritarian [and that means: totalitarian!]. He wanted to create the ‘New Human Being,’ [“Man is made of crooked wood. Every attempt to turn him into something entirely straight has, until now, created solely one place: the hell on earth.” (“Der Mensch ist aus krummem Holz gemacht. Jeder Versuch, aus ihm etwas gänzlich Gerades zu zimmern, hat bislang nur einen Ort erschaffen: die Hölle auf Erden.”)] Dorn, Thea, *Pleasure in the Apokalypse (Lust an der Apokalypse)*. In: *Der Spiegel*, Nr. 2, 05 01 2009, p. 127.] and especially using force. Thereby Ché was adored rather equal to a pop-icon and served as an object of sexual projection. The admiration for him, Mao Zedong or Ho Chi Minh – all those were – in reality – projections of our wishes for emancipation and liberation. Reality contents of their texts and that what they wanted and did had not been vetted. We took them as metaphors of our wishes.” (“Der größte Star der antiautoritären Bewegung war Ché Guevara, der einen ebenso radikalen wie autoritären Ansatz vertrat. Er wollte den ‘Neuen Menschen’ schaffen, und zwar mit Gewalt. Dabei wurde Ché mehr wie eine Pop-Ikone verehrt und diente als ein Objekt sexueller Projektion. Die Bewunderung für ihn, Mao Zedong oder Ho Tschí-minh – das waren doch alles Projektionen unseres Wunsches nach Emanzipation und Befreiung. Der Realitätsgehalt ihrer Texte und das, was sie wollten und taten, wurde nicht geprüft. Wir nahmen sie als Metaphern unserer Wünsche.”). Cohn-Bendit, Daniel, *Immer radikaler (More and more radical)*. In: *Der Spiegel*, Nr. 39, Hamburg, 24 09 2007, p. 102. Conclusion: The 1968-movements wanted to substitute the by them so-called authoritarian systems for totalitarian ones.

<sup>136</sup> “In an interview with Che [Guevara] a few weeks after the [missile] crisis, Sam Russell, a British correspondent for the socialist *Daily Worker*, found Guevara still fuming over the Soviet betrayal. Alternately puffing a cigar and taking blasts on his asthma inhaler, Guevara told Russell that if the missiles had been under Cuban control, they would have fired them off. Russell came away with mixed feelings about Che, calling him ‘a warm character whom I took to immediately...clearly a man of great intelligence, though I thought he was crackers from the way he went on about the missiles.’” Anderson, Jon Lee, *Che Guevara*. Chatham, Kent, 1998, p. 545.

<sup>137</sup> “‘*Nikita, mariquita, lo que se da no se quita!*’ (Nikita, you little queer, what you give, you don’t take away!)” Ibid., p. 544.

contributed decisively to Khrushchev's overthrow two years later.<sup>138139</sup>

In the 1960s, as Vietnam gradually turned into a war-zone, the US government was afraid that, should South-Vietnam go Communist, Communism would conquer the entire South-East Asia ("Domino-Effect"). Therefore, it tried to rescue South Vietnam militarily. This "rescue-attempt" turned out to be a complete disaster. More than one million Vietnamese lost their lives<sup>140</sup> and also about 58,000 American soldiers.<sup>141</sup> In addition, many intellectuals (or, better, pseudo-intellectuals?<sup>142143</sup>) turned against the United States, sympathizing with the North Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Regime. The rest of South East Asia could be saved from Communism; except Vietnam, only Laos and Cambodia had turned to Communist governments. But this was more than infernal. Stone-age Marxist Saloth Sâr alias Pol Pot, together with other stone-age Marxists,<sup>144</sup> some of them, like Pol Pot, having studied for a time in Paris and been there members of the "Cercle Marxiste,"<sup>145</sup> took over the government in Cambodia from 1975-1979, fulfilling the Communist Manifesto, in particular above-mentioned points eight, nine, the abolition of the family and, needless to mention, using force, killing thereby allegedly 1.7 million<sup>146</sup> or "only" perhaps one million Cambodians.<sup>147148</sup>

---

<sup>138</sup> "Bartlett [Charles Bartlett, *Chattanooga Times* Washington Bureau chief] and Stewart Aslop, a columnist with the *Saturday Evening Post*, allowed Kennedy [JFK] to edit their story on one of the biggest disasters of Kennedy's presidency, the Cuban missile crisis." Coulter, Ann, *Guilty*. New York NY, 2008, p. 119.

<sup>139</sup> In his memoirs Khrushchev said: "It would have been ridiculous for us to go to war over Cuba – for a country 12,000 miles away. For us, war was unthinkable. We ended up getting exactly what we'd wanted all along, security for Fidel Castro's regime and American missiles removed from Turkey." *Ibid.*, p. 120. {"Like all autobiographies of important historical figures [in my opinion: all figures, not only important historical ones], their importance lies not in what is written but in what is omitted." Shakya, Tsering, *The Dragon in the Land of Snows*. New York NY, 2000, p. XXIII. }

<sup>140</sup> "More than four million Vietnamese soldiers and civilians on both sides – roughly 10 percent of the entire population – were to be killed or wounded." Karnow, Stanley, *Vietnam*. New York NY, 1997, p. 11.

<sup>141</sup> The results of the Korean War (1950-53) had been similar disastrous, the Koreans suffering more or less the same losses as later the Vietnamese; in addition, around 400,000 Chinese soldiers probably died (Fenby, *Modern China* p. 368). 36,000 US soldiers had been killed, 103,000 wounded (*Ibid.*) Britain: 1,078 killed, 2,674 wounded and 1,060 missing or captured (*Ibid.*). But: South Korea could be saved from Communism.

<sup>142</sup> In my opinion: Yes!

<sup>143</sup> "'A learned fool,' said Molière [Jean Baptiste Molière, 1622-1673, French dramatist], 'is twice as foolish as an ignorant fool.'" Sorman, Guy, *The Empire of Lies*. New York NY, 2008, p. XVII.

<sup>144</sup> Names of the most important: Short, Philip, *Pol Pot*. New York NY, 2004, pp. 451-459.

<sup>145</sup> More: *ibid.*, p. 63 ff.

<sup>146</sup> 1.7 million is the number most named. "1,671,000." Kiernen, Ben, *The Pol Pot Regime*. New Haven CT and London, 2002, p. 458

<sup>147</sup> Short, *Pol Pot* p. 471.

<sup>148</sup> There are further estimates, giving higher and smaller numbers.

Tim Tzouliadis points out:

“The ‘Killing Fields’ of Cambodia were not a ‘socialist aberration’ of Pol Pot so much as the Stalinist principle applied to one third of the population. The Cambodia of the 1970s was not an anomaly. It was a repetition.”<sup>149</sup><sup>150</sup>

And Tzouliadis adds:

“Even in 2008, the ‘corrective labor camps’ still exist in North Korea and China. And yet the world shuts its eyes and looks away.”<sup>151</sup>

In December 1979 Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan,<sup>152</sup> suffering in this connection a similar debacle as the USA in Vietnam. Ten years later they withdrew, a disaster also evidently having contributed to the breakdown of the Soviet Union in 1991.

After Mikhail Gorbachev was appointed General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in March 1985, he threw himself into an anti-alcohol campaign, angering people, destroying ancient vineyards in Georgia and Moldavia and bringing the sales of vodka into collapse, thus perhaps destroying the country’s delicate financial balance for good. Only from April 1986 on, after the explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear complex in Ukraine, Gorbachev decided to make genuine changes, coming up with new reform proposals: “glasnost” (“openness”) and “perestroika” (“reconstructing”).<sup>153</sup> Therefore, if the researches of Anne Applebaum are correct, the nuclear disaster of Chernobyl, too, was a crucial factor in bringing down World Communism. Gorbachev’s attempts to create a “Communism with a human face” proved to be doomed to failure, and the Soviet Union was declared dissolved on December 26<sup>th</sup> 1991. In Europe, all Communist governments were overthrown. The former “Soviet Socialist Republics”

---

<sup>149</sup> Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* pp. 358-359.

<sup>150</sup> In my opinion: There were and are no real repetitions in the development of mankind (and of the world), but special mechanisms again and again appearing with great similarity!

<sup>151</sup> Tzouliadis, *The Forsaken* p. 359.

<sup>152</sup> “Contrary to what he calls the ‘official version of history’ that the U.S. armed the *mujahideen* in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, then-national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has since startlingly claimed that the CIA’s involvement in Afghanistan *preceded* and in many ways *precipitated* the Soviet invasion. ‘We didn’t push the Russians to intervene,’ Brzezinski confessed to *Le Nouvel Observateur* in 1998, ‘but we knowingly increased the probability that they would.’ In other words, he and President Carter sought strategically to lure the Soviets into invading Afghanistan... Brzezinski’s astonishing revelation has been confirmed by then-CIA director and current secretary of defense Robert Gates in his 1996 memoir *From the Shadows*. Recounting a meeting on March 30, 1979, Gates recalls discussion of ‘sucking the Soviets into a Vietnamese quagmire,’ a reference to what Brzezinski calls ‘giving to the USSR its Vietnam War.’” Jarecki, *The American Way of War* pp. 102-103.

<sup>153</sup> Applebaum, Anne, *GULAG, A History*. New York NY, 2003, pp. 556-557.

became independent, most of them from that time on having, practically, authoritarian governments. The former Communist states in Europe outside the USSR, on the other hand, switched to democratic systems. Moreover, Germany, divided after WWII into two countries, became reunited in 1990, i.e. the Federal Republic of Germany absorbing the Democratic Republic of Germany.

During the last decades, further new developments set in and new (partly old) global players came up: (The People's Republic of) China,<sup>154</sup> now, de facto, at least partly rather Fascist than Communist,<sup>155</sup> (to a lesser extent) India, Brazil, and perhaps Indonesia, the country with the biggest Muslim population worldwide and also Pakistan (atomic power). Russia, again, is adopting sharper tunes,<sup>156</sup> and, as religious movements, Islam.<sup>157</sup><sup>158</sup> Europe as well as the USA increasingly must deal with these recent realities, Europe, at the moment, rapidly getting Islamized.<sup>159</sup>

As already mentioned, because of the new economic world-crises, new left movements are arising, in theory [already from 1968 on to a large extent, in particular idolizing Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh and Che Guevara (and others)] as well as in practice, mainly in Europe and, above all, in Latin America. Therefore it is thinkable that Communism will come to life again, with all too well known consequences and, so far there will be "deviationism," tending essentially towards Fascism. Furthermore there will be, namely on the part of religious believers, much greater resistance than in former times.

---

<sup>154</sup> Many "experts" conclude that China, because of liberating economically, will gradually turn into a democracy. Such conclusions are, in my opinion, pure utopian dreams.

<sup>155</sup> "Instead of working toward national development, the Party is building a political and military power. To satisfy this ambition, 80 percent of the rural population is being exploited by 20 percent of the urban population." Sorman, *The Empire of Lies* p. 110,

<sup>156</sup> Recently (September 2009), the Russian historian Mikhail Suprun, a professor of history at Arkhangelsk's Pomorskiy university, searching for German prisoners of war and Russian ethnic Germans having been deported to Arkhangelsk camps by Stalin, was, together with a police official who had assisted him in his researches, arrested by Russian authorities, having now being charged with privacy laws and, if convicted, facing up to four years in jail. The historian and writer Orlando Figes described Suprun's arrest as unprecedented, and part of a "Punitive campaign against freedom of historical research and expression...{It's} potentially quite alarming, if it means that the regime intends to clamp down on the collection of personal data about the Stalin terror." "Man charged for probing fate of German POWs," *The Guardian*, Moscow, Taipei Times (台北時報) October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2009, p. 6.

<sup>157</sup> "The CIA's Iranian agents were ordered to hire more street mobs. Religious emissaries were sent to persuade the supreme Shi'ite ayatollah in Iran to declare a holy war [in 1953 on the Mossadeq government]." Weiner, Tim, *Legacy of Ashes*, New York NY 2008, p. 102.

<sup>158</sup> "The president [Dwight D. Eisenhower] said he wanted to promote the idea of an Islamic jihad against godless communism. 'We should do everything possible to stress the "holy war" aspect,' he said at a September 1957 White House meeting attended by Frank Wisner, Foster Dulles, assistant secretary of state for the Near East William Rountree, and members of the Joint Chiefs." *Ibid.*, p. 158.

<sup>159</sup> More: Steyn, Mark, *America Alone*. Washington DC, 2006; D'Souza, Dinesh, *The Enemy at Home*. New York NY, 2007.

## Conclusion

To sum up: why was World Communism, at least until now, not victorious? The main reasons obviously lay in following facts:

1. The Second World War, connected especially with the German invasion of the Soviet Union [to say that once more: only Stalin (and, perhaps, some of his advisors) being to blame for not having prevented the Germans' attack!], which, albeit the Soviets finally victorious, brought heavy losses to the USSR; in addition having been overtaken militarily by the USA which increasingly opposed Communism after the defeat of the Axis Powers.
2. Stalin's death, starting to unravel the Communist world.
3. The Cold War, leading to an arms race between the two superpowers in which the USSR was surpassed by the USA once more (both the space race and the high technology race having led to similar results).
4. The political, not to mention economical changes in China after Mao Zedong's death, having filled many Maoists not only inside, but also outside China, with consternation.
5. The invasion into Afghanistan, which caused a total military debacle for the Soviet Union.
6. The Chernobyl catastrophe, leading the Soviet Government to a milder form of rule and no longer using force, thus facilitating separatist tendencies causing the dissolution of the USSR and the Soviet Communist bloc.

But the principal reason for the failure of World Communism may have been its nihilism<sup>160</sup><sup>161</sup> or, at best, mostly in its later phases, semi-nihilism. In Communist

---

<sup>160</sup> "...ruthless critique of all what exists" ("rücksichtslose Kritik alles Bestehenden...") Letter from Karl Marx to Arnold Ruge [1812-1880; German left-wing journalist. Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 599], September 1843. Löw, Marx & Engels p. 37.

<sup>161</sup> "Hanging over everything [between USA and PRC] was the gulf between a capitalist democracy that had fought Communism round the world and a nation in the throes of the Cultural Revolution, where anything Western [and anything Chinese, too. Exceptions may have proved the rule!] was denounced." Fenby, Modern China p. 497.

states, what, in reality, did, and does, “Dictatorship of the Proletariat” mean? Based on Karl Marx,<sup>162</sup> the Communist leaders pretended, and pretend, to constitute a dictatorship, the “workers” being the “dictators.” In reality, in Communism, the Proletariat, the “Working Class,” let alone the peasantry, were, and are, oppressed dictatorially by the respective Communist nomenklatura, which members since the beginning had enjoyed, and are still enjoying, genuine “bourgeois” lives. Theodore (Theodor) Dan,<sup>163</sup> leading Left Socialist during the time between the two world wars, called the Soviet Union a “Terrorist dictatorship of a revolutionary minority,”<sup>164</sup> while in spite of that still supporting her existence.<sup>165</sup> But she was rather a “Terrorist dictatorship of a putschist minority,” the PRC having been such (still being<sup>166</sup>) of a guerilla minority.<sup>167</sup>

Winston Churchill pointed out: “The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of the blessings. The inherent blessing of socialism is the equal sharing of misery.” The latter: Except for those who “are more equal than the others.”<sup>168</sup> Unless they kill each other, commit something similar, or both.

---

<sup>162</sup> “Between capitalist and communist society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. Corresponding to this is also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the *revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat*.” Karl Marx, Marginal Notes to the Programme of the German Workers’ Party (Critique of the Gotha Programme), 1875. English translation: Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 550.

<sup>163</sup> 1871-1947

<sup>164</sup> Das Programm der sozialen Revolution (The Program of the social Revolution). In: Der Kampf (The Struggle), Vienna, November 1926, p. 476.

<sup>165</sup> Zu den Abänderungen des Aktionsprogramms der russischen Sozialdemokratie (To the amendments of the Action Program of the Russian Social Democracy). In: Der Kampf (The Struggle), Vienna, December 1933, p. 482.

<sup>166</sup> “Local cadres terrorize the people daily. No state is ever innocent, but the Chinese Communist Party has crossed all bounds and demonstrated its extraordinary capacity to kill, steal, and lie.” Sorman, The Empire of Lies p. 159.

<sup>167</sup> “ – as Mao said, knowing how to run away was a prime requisite for a guerilla.” Fenby, Modern China p. 226. “Mao’s legendary tactical slogan was a key to the group’s [Chinese Communists around 1929] survival: ‘The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue.’” Taylor, Jay, The Generalissimo p. 89. “They [the Chinese Communists] gained time to regroup [in 1946], and the Kremlin, anxious not to see Chiang [Kai-shek] triumph, provided aid and training that turned the Red Army from guerillas into a modern, organized force.” Fenby, Modern China p. 334.

<sup>168</sup> George Orwell, Animal Farm, 1945.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Anderson, Jon Lee, Che Guevara. Bantam Books, Chatham, Kent 1998.

Applebaum, Anne, Between East and West. Papermac, London 1995.

Applebaum, Anne, GULAG. A History. Doubleday, New York NY 2003.

Bateman, Robert L., No Gun Ri. Stockpole Books, Mechanicaburg PA 2006.

Brands, H.W., Traitor to his Class. Anchor Books, New York NY 2009.

Cohn-Bendit, Daniel, Immer radikaler (More and more radical).In: Der Spiegel, Nr. 39, Hamburg September 24 2007.

Coulter, Ann, Guilty. Crown Forum, New York NY 2008.

Courtois, Stéphane, Das Schwarzbuch des Kommunismus 2 (The Black Book of Communism 2). Piper Verlag GmbH., Munich 2004.

Dan, Theodor, Das Programm der sozialen Revolution (The Program of the social Revolution). In: Der Kampf (The Struggle), Vienna, November 1926.

Dan, Theodor, Zu den Abänderungen des Aktionsprogramms der russischen Sozialdemokratie (To the amandments of the Action Program of the Russian Social Democracy). In: Der Kampf (The Struggle), Vienna, December 1933.

Dorn, Thea, Lust an der Apokalypse (Pleasure in the Apokalypse). In: Der Spiegel, Nr. 2, Hamburg, May 01 2009.

Dr. Li Zhisui, The Private Life of Chairman Mao. Random House, New York NY 2004.

D'Souza, Dinesh, The Enemy at Home. Doubleday, New York NY 2007.

Fathers For Live.

Fenby, Jonathan, Modern China. Ecco, New York NY 2008.

Figes, Orlando, *A People's Tragedy*. Penguin Books, New York NY 1997.

Figes, Orlando, *The Whisperers*. Picador, New York NY 2008.

Fish, Hamilton, *Der zerbrochene Mythos [The Broken Myth] (FDR The Other Side of the Coin)*. Grabert, Tübingen 1986.

Fleming, Thomas, *The New Dealer's War*. Basic Books, New York NY 2001.

Gellately, Robert, *Lenin, Stalin and Hitler*. Vintage Books, New York NY 2008.

Hoffmann, Joachim, *Stalin's War of Extermination*. Theses & Dissertations Press, Capshaw AL 2001.

Isaacson, Walter, *Einstein*. Simon & Schuster, New York NY 2007.

Jarecki, Eugene, *The American Way of War*. Free Press, New York NY 2008.

Kamenka, Eugene, *The Portable Karl Marx*. Penguin Books, New York NY 1983.

Karnow, Stanley, *Viet Nam. A History*. Penguin Books, New York NY 1997.

Kessler, Lauren, *Clever Girl*. Harper Collins, New York NY 2003.

Kiernan, Ben, *The Pol Pot Regime*. Yale University Press, New Haven CT and London 2002.

Koenen, Gerd, *Der Russland-Komplex (The Russia-Complex)*. C.H. Beck, Munich 2005

Lescot, Patrick, *The Red Empires*. Chichester, West Sussex 2004.

Löw, Konrad, *Marx & Engels – Die Väter des Terrors/Das Rotbuch der kommunistischen Ideologie (Marx & Engels – The Fathers of the Terror/The Red Book of Communist Ideology)*. Langen Müller, Munich 1999.

Lukacs, John, June 1941. Hitler and Stalin. Yale University Press, New Haven CT and London 2006.

MacPherson, Myra, All Governments Lie! The Life and Times of Rebel Journalist I. F. Stone. A Lisa Drew Book, Scribner, New York NY 2006.

Maser, Werner, Fälschung, Dichtung und Wahrheit über Hitler und Stalin (Falsification, Fact and Fiction about Hitler and Stalin). Olzog, Munich 2004.

Medwedew, Roy and Medwedew, Zhores, The Unknown Stalin. Overlook, New York NY 2004.

Milton, Giles, Paradise Lost. Sceptre, London 2008.

Montefiore, Simon Sebag, Stalin: The Court and the Red Tsar. Knopf, New York NY 2004.

Mosier, John, The Blitzkrieg Myth. Perennial, New York NY 2004.

Müller, Reinhard, Menschenfalle Moskau (Trapped in Moscow). Hamburger Edition, Hamburg 2001.

Musial, Bogdan, Kampfplatz Deutschland (Battlefield Germany). Probyläen, Berlin 2008.

Neues Wiener Tagblatt (Vienna Daily News). Vienna, April 20 1944.

Orwell, George, Animal Farm.

Payne, Stanley G., The Spanish Civil War, The Soviet Union and Communism. Yale University Press, New Haven CT and London 2004.

Persico, Joseph E., Roosevelt's Secret War. Random House, New York NY 2001.

Pleshakov, Constantine, Stalin's Folly. Mariner Books, New York NY 2005.

Priestland, David, The Red Flag. Grove Press, New York NY 2009.

Radosh, Donald, Habeck, Mary R. and Sevostianov, Gregory (editors), Spain Betrayed. Yale University Press, New Haven CT and London 2001.

Radzinsky, Edvard, Stalin. Anchor Books, New York NY 1996.

Rayfield, Donald, Stalin and his Hangmen. Random House, New York NY 2004.

Shakya, Tsering, The Dragon in the Land of Snows. Penguin Compass, New York NY 2000.

Short, Philip, Pol Pot. Henry Holt, New York NY 2004.

Sorman, Guy, The Empire of Lies. Encounter Books, New York NY 2008.

Steyn, Mark, America Alone. Regnery, Washington DC 2006.

Suworow, Viktor, Stalins verhinderter Ersts Schlag (Stalins Prevented First Stroke). Pour le Merité, Selem 2004.

Taylor, Jay, The Generalissimo. Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA and London 2009.

The Guardian, Moscow, Man charged for probing fate of German POWs. In: Taipei Times, October 17<sup>th</sup> 2009.

The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 2009, World Almanac Books, Pleasantville, NY.

Tzouliadis, Tim, The Forsaken. Penguin Books, New York NY 2009.

Walterskirchen, Gudula, Engelbert Dollfuß. Molden, Vienna 2004.

Weiner, Tim, Legacy of Ashes. The History of the CIA. Anchor Books, New York NY 2008.

Wikipedia.

wordiQ com.

Yakovlev, Alexander N., *A century of Violence in Soviet Russia*. Yale University Press, New Haven CT and London 2002.