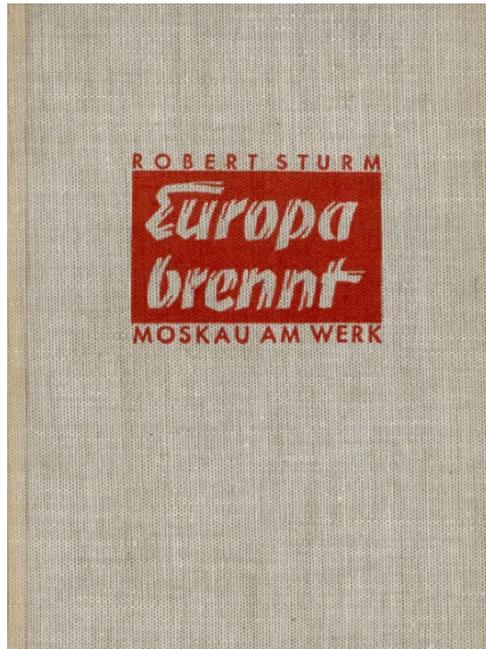


Europe is Burning - Moscow is at Work



by Robert Sturm (pseudonym of Rudolf Schrieker)¹

1936

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¹ According to the copy I am using, annotated.

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"I tremble for Europe at the thought of what will become of our old, overpopulated continent if the chaos of the Bolshevik revolution succeeds in bringing about this destructive worldview that overturns all previous values; I may be a fantastical, or at least an inconvenient, warning voice for many European statesmen, but the fact that I am considered one of the greatest enemies in the eyes of the Bolshevik international world oppressors is only a great honor for me, and a justification of my actions before posterity - I cannot prevent other states from going their own way, which they believe they must go, or at least can go, but I will prevent Germany from also embarking on this path to ruin."

- **Adolf Hitler before the German Reichstag**



Forward

Following the policies of the Comintern, which are controlled by Moscow, and studying the conditions in the Soviet Union has led the author to develop the idea of presenting the hypocritical duplicity of Moscow's policies and the danger they posed to the peoples of Europe in the form of a book. The ongoing publications of the Anti-Comintern and the series of books and writings published by Nibelungen-Verlag provided a wealth of material covering all areas of Bolshevik theory and practice, based almost exclusively on official Soviet sources. The author owes a debt of gratitude to two source works published by Nibelungen-Verlag in particular for their invaluable inspiration - these are Ehrh, "Der Weltbolschewismus" (World Bolshevism) and Th. Adamheit, "Rote Armee, Rote Weltrevolution, Roter Imperialismus" (Red Army, Red World Revolution, Red Imperialism); Adamheit's book is particularly valuable because it contains source material that is largely available in German translation for the first time. It is impossible to escape the author's compelling argumentation and conclusions; even the most dialectically trained representative of Moscow would be fighting a losing battle here. Further valuable inspiration for the present work came from the speeches of the Führer and Reichsleiter Dr. Goebbels and Rosenberg at this year's Nuremberg Party Congress; the certainty that only a few compatriots in Germany would be able to gain a comprehensive overview of the problems of Bolshevism by studying this enormous source material themselves, as well as the desire arising from this consideration to offer them this opportunity nevertheless, provided the final impetus for the publication of this book.

The unshakeable goal of Judo-Bolshevism is the establishment of a world Soviet state under its rule; the Comintern works day and night to achieve this goal, equipping Moscow with the most powerful army, the "army of world revolution." Moscow considers any means justified and no sacrifice too great to make the Soviet Union into the "base of world revolution"; Moscow even grins at the millions of victims who are starving to death in the deepest depths of the "Bolshevik" peace in their own country, perishing in forced labor camps and being killed by the executioners of the Cheka - after all, it is foreign, non-Jewish peoples who have to pay this blood toll.

Bolshevism promised the Russian people freedom and brought them slavery; it promised them a happy age blessed with all spiritual and material goods, and has burdened them with spiritual coercion and material hardship such as no people in history has ever had to bear.

With animal hatred, Bolshevism persecutes the spiritual and national elements of the peoples of Russia; a mortal enemy of all religions and churches, as well as of all free spirituality, Bolshevism continues its campaign of destruction against the Church and its servants, against every non-Marxist spirit and its representatives. Over 40,000 clergymen in the Soviet Union have been murdered, many thousands have starved to death, and thousands more await a gruesome death in forced labor camps; the once-leading intellectual upper class of Russia finds itself in the same situation. Almost all churches have been closed, the most famous ones destroyed, and the others converted into farm buildings, Bolshevik clubs, or godless museums; in the universities and colleges, ideological semi-education entirely loyal to the regime has taken hold - according to the five-year plan of the president of the Union of Militant Atheists, the Jew Yaroslavsky-Gubelman, the last church will be closed and the last clergyman sentenced to forced labor in 1937.

Bolshevism has not only destroyed Russia's intellectual leadership, but has also "liquidated" the last bearers of nationalist ideas and the will to assert national identity. The entire class of Russia's former "bourgeoisie" has been destroyed; it no longer exists - according to the own statements of the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, Molotov, in February 1933, it has been completely "liquidated." As he triumphantly announced, only a tiny remnant remains of these former aristocrats, landowners, upper and lower middle classes, civil servants and employees, merchants and craftsmen, as well as large farmers, who before the war made up 15.9% of the total population, now make up no more than 0.10% of the total population.

With the slogan "all land to the peasants," Lenin promised the landless village poor and miserable tenants the fulfillment of their age-old dream of being free masters of their own soil; this is the only way to understand how Bolshevism was able to achieve victory in a country where 80 percent of the population consisted of peasants. But the deceived peasant has experienced a terrible awakening - his land was taken away from him again, his farm was expropriated, and he himself was forced by the most cruel means of terror to join the compulsory collective farms; those who did not comply with this decision of the Soviets were shot by the GPU troops or banished to forced labor camps, and all of his remaining possessions were forfeited to the collective. More than 17 million farmers were eliminated in this way during the Russian Civil War through starvation or terror; among the nearly 6 1/2 million inmates of the forced labor camps today are over 5 million farmers.

The collective farmer in the Soviet Union has been reduced to a propertyless and disenfranchised workhorse; any slight attempt at resistance against the most brutal form of slavery ever seen is ruthlessly suppressed - today, he owns nothing but the clothes on his back. The Terror Law of August 7th, 1932, placed the movable and immovable property expropriated from the farmers, declared to be state property, under special protection; since then, theft or damage to state property has been punishable by death or banishment to forced labor, and millions of farmers have been convicted under this law, which was later extended to the entire Soviet Union and now also applies to workers. Additionally, collective farmers are required to pay such high compulsory levies that they often have nothing left for their own share; this naturally causes them to lose all interest in thorough and rational cultivation of the land, as they would never reap the benefits of their efforts; even if they wanted to, a completely incompetent administration that manages the huge collectives from behind a desk makes any reasonable economic management impossible. The consequences are correspondingly horrific - the total livestock population in the Soviet Union has declined by exactly half since 1928. Crop yields have fallen accordingly - before the war, Russia's per capita grain production was 420 kg per year, but by 1932/33/35, it had fallen to an average of only 250 kg; this tremendous decline in agricultural culture, caused solely by the Bolshevik system that destroyed all the foundations of the land, also explains the famine of 1932/33, which was unique in history and in which 6 million people died of starvation. Nothing is more characteristic of this system of Jewish Bolshevism than the fact that at the same time as these 6 million people were literally starving to death, the Soviet government exported over one and a half million tons of grain in order to obtain the funds for the expansion of its arms industry and the Red Army - millions of Russian people thus had to starve to death in order to bring Moscow closer to its goal of unleashing world revolution.

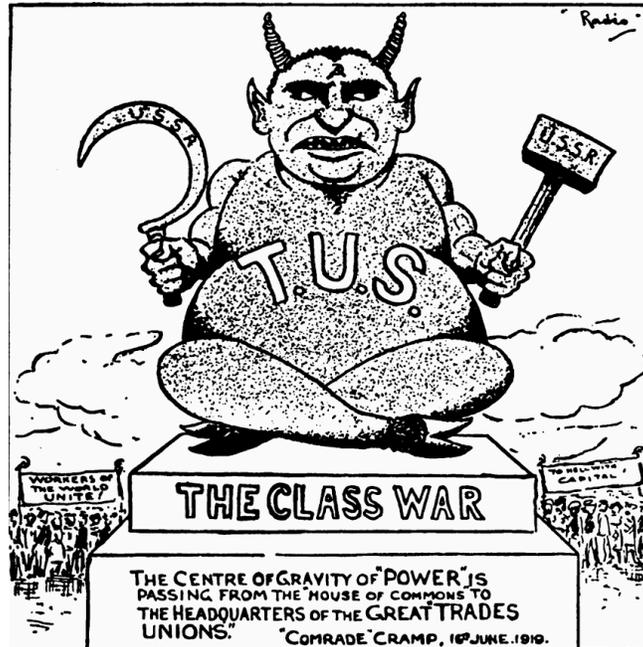
It is not only the situation of the peasants that has deteriorated unimaginably, but also that of the workers; not a single one of the promises made to them has been kept by their Jewish rulers - only the ruling clique of Jews, the GPU and the party apparatus lead a comfortable life in the Soviet Union today. The life of the

Red Soldier is also tolerable - he, who is supposed to provide the cannon fodder for the Jewish world revolutionaries, is still reasonably well cared for, i.e., his accommodation, clothing, and food are guaranteed; the worker, however, the "liberated proletarian," lives in misery that is simply unimaginable by Western European standards. There is no worker in the Soviet Union who does not have to share his room with two to four or even more people, and he is still lucky if he can find accommodation in a room, because millions of workers still live in barracks today, as they have done for years. Workers today no longer know family life in the Western European sense; their income is so low that they usually cannot feed and clothe themselves adequately on it alone. Russian women are also forced to earn their own living; the number of women working in industry has risen by over 100 percent in recent years to almost 8 million, and millions of them have to earn their meager living in heavy industry; in some branches of heavy industry, where women are hardly to be found in other countries, 50-60 percent or more of the workers are women - this is the true liberation of women in the Soviet Union, which forces them to do the heaviest physical labor.

Economic hardship prevents millions of Russian women from being mothers, and the fate of their children is just as horrific - millions of them are parentless and homeless, wandering around the Soviet Union and attempting to eke out a living by begging and stealing, often moving from place to place in groups. These neglected children, the so-called "bezprisornie", have become such a scourge that the Soviet government was forced to enact a law on April 8th, 1935, to combat juvenile delinquency, which is still in full force today - under this law, young people from the age of 12 can be punished with death for criminal acts, and in countless cases the death penalty has been carried out. With this law, Judeo-Bolshevism has created what is probably the most gruesome "cultural document" that the human imagination can conceive: the death penalty for children as a last resort against the product of its own education.

Nothing, however, provides such vivid insight into the true social situation of workers in the Soviet Union as the relationship between wages and prices - the average wage of a Soviet worker is about 180 rubles per month; after deducting 10% for taxes and other contributions, as well as another 10% for compulsory bonds, 140 rubles per month or 31 rubles per week remain. From this, he must cover his entire living expenses - this is a challenge that no other worker in Europe would take on. When 1 kg of bread costs 0.90-1.50 rubles, 1 kg of fish costs 8 rubles, 1 kg of apples costs 8 rubles, and everyday items such as 1 coat costs 300 rubles, a pair of shoes costs 100-300 rubles, etc., one can get a rough idea of how Soviet workers have to live in order to make ends meet with their wages. In addition to these outrageous prices, there is the fact that often for weeks on end, essential foodstuffs and everyday items are unavailable in entire districts of the Soviet Union or are only available in such vanishingly small quantities that not even a tenth of the demand can be met - this is what paradise looks like to Moscow, and what it wants to bless the world with.

- **The Author**



“The devilish face of world destruction”
(Source: “Kladderadatsch”)

1.

The bluff of the Red “worldview” - Moscow's imperialism - World revolution or peace among nations? - Stalin's cannons and Litvinov's “olive branch” - The betrayal of Europe - The devilish face of world destruction

At the 12th Moscow Congress, Stalin proclaimed that European capitalism was like a worn-out, patched-up old shirt - all it would take was for someone to pull on a thread, and everything would fall apart. At that time, however, no one could have imagined that the hated “bourgeoisie,” to whom Lenin had openly “declared war” on², would one day take this thread into its own hands and, in a deluded imperial ideology, make the fate and future of the world dependent on Moscow's “help.”

As early as 1920, Lenin had expressed the view that the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was always intended only as a prelude to world revolution, and that “such a task as the socialist revolution cannot be accomplished in a single country.”³ With ruthless candor, the council state was described as the nucleus of the future world order - the Communist International was nothing less than “the party of world revolution.”⁴ The Soviet state would always be the first outpost of socialism in the ocean of imperialist countries and the basis for its further development⁵; the “idea” must be brought to victory through ruthless force:

² Lenin, “Works”, Vol. XVIII

³ Lenin, “Works”, Vol. XVIII

⁴ Trotsky, “The Real Situation in Russia”

⁵ Stalin, “Problems of Leninism”

“After expropriating capitalism and organizing socialist production in its own country, the victorious proletariat will rise up against the rest of the capitalist world, resorting... if necessary, even to military force against the exploiting classes and states.”⁶

Or, as Stalin explained more clearly at the 12th Moscow Congress, the wedge of Bolshevism must be driven “into the heart of world capitalism and the bourgeoisie”, and perpetuate the crisis of European capitalism.

The powerful figures in the Kremlin never left any doubt about their plans and goals; even in Geneva, in his inaugural speech to the League of Nations, Maxim Litvinov-Wallach declared himself to be the representative of a separate economic and social system, fully preserving its unique character and personality. Soviet Commissar Rykov's warning that “the international policy of the European bourgeoisie is aimed at uniting Europe into a single entity”⁷ contradicted reality; Moscow's fears were unfounded. The change in the atmosphere in Geneva was too confusing to recognize the true danger, and “the devil's face of world destruction hid behind a false mask.”⁸

Fearing for their political future, the European states have committed themselves to a power that has declared a ruthless fight to the death against everything and everyone; the European crisis is to be overcome with the “help” of a power whose sole aim will always be to perpetuate this crisis. Barthou's statement that Europe was stronger within the League of Nations than outside it proved the childish naivety with which the world was to be misled - the Comintern still adheres to the slogan issued by Trotsky in 1920 to put civil war throughout the world on the agenda, since its banner is Soviet power. When French Foreign Minister Barthou rejected Switzerland's protest against the Soviet Union's entry into the League of Nations in 1934 on the grounds that “Russia should not be humiliated by rejection,” he also believed he was appeasing his own conscience; any hope that Moscow would become “bourgeois” under the “salutary influence” of France, or even the League of Nations, and submit to the “duty of peace” could only ever be the product of pathological self-deception or sophisticated narrow-mindedness.

⁶ Lenin, “Works”, Vol. XVIII

⁷ Int. Press Correspondent, Vienna 1926

⁸ Dr. Goebbels, Reich Party Congress 1935, also see “Communism With the Mask Off”



“True Love”
(Source: “The Daily Herald”)

At the 15th Party Congress in 1927, Stalin confessed that the existence of the Soviet Union alone could be seen as one of the most important factors in the “disintegration of world imperialism and the undermining of its stability both in Europe and in the colonies”; the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern proclaimed that Soviet power “plays an unparalleled revolutionary role, acting as a motor for the international proletarian revolution that drives the proletarians of all countries to seize power”; in July 1935, Dimitroff preached the “stratagem” of the Trojan horse, disguised to “penetrate all organizations of the enemy bourgeois world”; Krassin, the versatile one, promised to exploit the “internal contradictions of the capitalist world.”

“The Soviet Union must pursue the goal of exacerbating the contradictions in the enemy camp, stirring up greed, and setting our enemies against each other, both on an international scale and within the borders of each country.”⁹

It must therefore have seemed like a bad joke when Barthou, in view of these frank and candid admissions, warned in Geneva against driving the Soviets into a front against Europe by rejecting them - had Moscow ever been on any other side? Could the guardians of Western “democracy” have failed to notice Leninism's program of crushing the capitalist world and establishing the sole rule of red imperialism on its ruins? Was it not considered that, according to Stalin's own admission, the red strategy pursued only one goal: to gain time to undermine the enemy's forces, gather its own forces in the meantime, and then go on the offensive? Was it really believed that the Soviets' variable tactics, adapted to the circumstances, would somehow deter the red strategy from its goal, and that an allied Moscow would avert any danger?

⁹ 12th Party Congress in Moscow

In a speech to the Communist Youth International in 1923, Karl Radek-Sobelsohn revealed how Moscow tends to behave as an ally:

"...certain sections of the Comintern believe that when one says 'allies', one is swearing allegiance forever; the term 'alliance' is understood to mean the combination of various factors for the purpose of dealing with specific tasks. We had an alliance with the right-wing Social Revolutionaries in the 1907 elections - they are now sitting with us in the Lubyanka (prison). We took power together with the left-wing Social Revolutionaries - we overthrew them in 1918."¹⁰



"Moscow's 'Face of Janus'"
(Source: "Chicago Daily Tribune")

Can one not draw the necessary conclusions from this about the fate that the Comintern had in store for its new allies? But even the torch of rebellion that Moscow's emissaries unleashed among the French working masses failed to open the eyes of the "defenders" of European peace; an old proverb seems to have come back to life, that old wisdom that fear makes one blind and deaf, for the "defenders" of the Versailles dictate resemble those people who take their own lives out of fear of death.

In Geneva, Litvinov-Wallach called for sanctions against those countries that dared to shake the framework of the "peace treaty"; to the applause of international Freemasonry, this apostle of incitement against nations was allowed to hurl wild insults and accusations against the new Germany - it was not the murderer, but the murdered who was declared guilty.

There was a time when different tones emanated from Moscow to the world; even at the Quai d'Orsay, they must have been audible. It is interesting to contrast them with Litvinov's assertions that the Treaty of Versailles must remain in place as an instrument of "peace":

¹⁰ Radek, "The Struggle of the Communist International Against Versailles and Against the Offensive of Capitalism"

*"The Treaty of Versailles is a treaty of bandits and robbers - when the Peace of Brest-Litovsk was imposed on us, under whose yoke we remained for so long, the whole world cried out that it was a robbery of peace. When Germany was defeated, the League of Nations, whose members had fought against Germany, cried out that it had been a war of liberation, a democratic war. Peace was forced upon Germany, but this peace was a peace of usurers and executioners, for Germany and Austria were plundered and dismembered; these countries were deprived of all means of livelihood, and their children were left to starve and die of hunger. What is the Treaty of Versailles? It is an outrageous robbery of peace that enslaved tens of millions of people, including the most civilized of them. This is not peace; rather, these are conditions dictated to a defenseless victim by robbers with knives in their hands. Germany's opponents took away all its colonies on the basis of the Treaty of Versailles, while Turkey and Persia have been made into slaves; we have ended up in a situation where seven-tenths of the world's population have been made slaves. These slaves are spread all over the world and are at the mercy of a small number of countries: France, England, and Japan."*¹¹

These words were spoken by the “red pope”, Lenin, at the Moscow Peasants' Congress in 1920; at that time, the Treaty of Versailles, this “instrument of peace,” was considered by the Soviets to be the most important and valuable weapon in the fight against Europe. If we compare Lenin's statement with Litvinov's current efforts to perpetuate the spirit of Versailles, we also obtain irrefutable and clear proof of the sophisticated refinement with which Moscow knows how to adapt its political tactics, which only feign sentiment, to the given circumstances - after these “confessions” by Lenin, does it not seem downright grotesque that the “bandits and robbers” of yesterday are now sitting in sacred harmony with the powerful councilors at the council table to defend the “robbers of peace that enslaved tens of millions of people”?

As long as Germany lay defenseless and unarmed under the pressure of Versailles, the Soviets behaved “nationally”; they expressed “sympathy” for the oppressed and gagged German people in order to better exploit the German working masses. Their skill in appearing revolutionary, intellectual, conciliatory, or even nationalist, depending on the need, may have been confusing, but it was not convincing. Even incorrigible optimists gradually came to the conclusion that not everything Moscow preached could be true - all the phrases with which Litvinov knew how to bluff on the Geneva stage contradict the guidelines prescribed by Lenin, which until recently have been binding for Soviet policy.

In Geneva, Litvinov called the League of Nations “a bulwark against German imperialism” and France “the guardian of European peace.” The resurgent Germany forced Moscow to change sides; it therefore seems necessary to rescue from oblivion the slogans that Stalin issued at the 15th Communist Party Congress (December 1927) for the struggle against the League of Nations:

"Let us consider the League of Nations, which, according to the mendacious bourgeois press and the no less mendacious social-democratic press, is supposed to be an instrument of peace. What does the League of Nations' chatter about peace, disarmament, and arms limitation lead to? To nothing good, to nothing other than deceiving the masses, new and feverish armaments, and a new intensification of maturing conflicts. Can we consider it a coincidence that the League of Nations has been chattering about peace and disarmament for three years, and that the Second International supports this hypocritical chatter, while the nations continue to arm themselves more and more, expand old conflicts between the powers,

¹¹ Lenin, “On the Versailles Treaty” (1923)

*accumulate new conflicts, and in this way undermine the cause of peace? Or take, for example, the current system of friendship treaties between capitalist states - is this not a system for preparing new wars and grouping new forces for future military conflicts? The growth of armaments was previously justified by the presence of Germany, which was rigidly focused on weapons; now this justification no longer applies. Is it not clear that the growth of armaments is dictated by the inevitability of new imperialist wars between the powers, that the spirit of war is the main content of the spirit of Locarno? ..."*¹²

At that time, Moscow's struggle was against the "hypocrisy" of the League of Nations; the methods coincided with the sole aim of Soviet policy, which was to maintain Franco-German antagonisms in order to undermine France's supremacy in Europe on the one hand and prevent a resurgence of Germany on the other. Moscow capitalized on Germany's plight: the economic misery of the German people was used in propaganda against "imperialist capitalism", and the League of Nations was denounced as "the breeding ground for a new threat of war"; in an interview with the "Manchester Guardian" in 1920, Lenin declared that the "Geneva spirit" must be overcome:

*"The League of Nations bears so many traces of its origins in the World War, it is so inextricably linked to the Versailles Peace, it lacks so completely everything that would resemble true equality among nations, everything that would truly enable peaceful coexistence, that our negative attitude toward the League of Nations requires no further comment."*¹³

The Soviets saw a disenfranchised Germany as "the gateway to world revolution"¹⁴; the intellectual contamination of the German people was to be followed—via Berlin—by the "ideological" conquest of Western Europe - it was therefore in Moscow's interest to prevent any possibility of German-French understanding.

In a speech to communist youth (1923), Radek openly admitted that the Bolshevik idea could only prevail if the capitalist world remained in discord:

*"The victory of the working class is only possible if there is no united front of the bourgeoisie against it."*¹⁵

The "will to revolution" grew to the extent that it saw that the enemy was divided, and therefore weak - therefore, according to Lenin¹⁶, the "practical task of communist politics" had to be to exploit the hostilities and set the capitalists against each other:

"Supporting one country against another would, of course, be a crime against communism, but we communists must play one country off against another. Are we committing a crime against communism in doing so? No, because we are doing this as a socialist state engaged in communist propaganda."

¹² Special edition of "The Minutes", 1928

¹³ "Manchester Guardian", Nov. 14th, 1922

¹⁴ "Pravda," March 27th, 1928

¹⁵ Radek, "The Struggle of the Communist International Against Versailles"

¹⁶ Speech on November 26th, 1920

The Soviet leaders have never deviated from this line; it was therefore more than naive to ask the Soviet delegates at the Preparatory Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1928 how the USSR would behave in the event of civil wars in other countries. Litvinov did not fail to give the dreamy fantasists an answer at the time:

"It never occurred to us to believe that the League of Nations intended to include the prevention of civil war and class struggle in the question of disarmament and security; however, I can state without the slightest hesitation that the Soviet government would never agree to participate with the British or any other government represented here in the study of questions concerning class struggle against the revolution; it would indeed be very naive to expect such work from a government that emerged from one of the greatest revolutions in history, and was created to protect the achievements of that revolution."

The view that theory and practice do not always coincide cannot be applied to Bolshevism, nor can the "peace pipes" with which Litvinov-Wallach sometimes attempts to conceal the true goals of the Comintern on the Geneva stage today obscure this fact - power politics demagoguery has always been the leitmotif of Soviet policy, and will always remain so.

The nihilistic principles of the communist program have been put into concrete form:

"The communists do not hide their views and intentions; they openly declare that their goals can only be achieved through the violent overthrow of the existing social order: let the ruling classes tremble before a communist revolution; the proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains, for they have a world to win.... Fulfilling the historical need for an international organization of revolutionary proletarians, the gravediggers of the capitalist system, the Communist International, is the only international power whose program is the dictatorship of the proletariat and communism, and which openly acts as an organization of the international proletarian revolution... The ultimate goal of the Communist International is the replacement of the capitalist world economy by the world system of communism."¹⁷

At the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern in 1928, a resolution was adopted that unreservedly professed "unrestricted world domination and world exploitation, which Karl Marx dared only to dream of, but not to write about" - among other things, it states:

"The Communist International—the international workers' association—is the union of the communist parties of different countries into a unified communist world party. As the leader and organizer of the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat, as the bearer of the principles and goals of communism, the Communist International fights for the majority of the working class and the broad strata of poor peasants, for the establishment of the world dictatorship of the proletariat, for the establishment of a world union of socialist Soviet republics, for the complete elimination of classes, and for the realization of socialism, the first stage of communist society."

If we add to this promise the threat made by "Pravda"¹⁸ that the communist program openly declares "a life-and-death struggle" against the rest of the world, we can clearly see how deeply rooted all communist ideologies are in the slogans issued by Lenin at the founding of the Third International in 1919:

¹⁷ "Manifesto and Program of the Communist International"

¹⁸ "Pravda," Sept. 9th, 1929

“The founding of the Third Communist International is nothing more than the first stage of the Soviet Republic and the victory of communism throughout the world.”

The attempt to give the impression that Moscow has become “bourgeois” and renounced all subversive principles by proclaiming a new constitution that strives to align itself with the goals of Western European democracy is nothing more than the worst kind of bluster; this move by Stalin was intended to increase the “acceptability” and political credit of the Soviets abroad and also to obscure the peculiar relationship between the Russian people and their Moscow rulers. This camouflage was too poor to be effective; only the ignorant and politically foolish can see this “self-abandonment” as the dawn of a ‘new’ era. Realistic thinkers will not succumb to this smoke screen; the claim that Moscow is trying to adapt its tactics to the circumstances in order to achieve its goals more quickly is only confirmed by this “act of state.” “Pravda” clearly states that the new constitution will further strengthen the Soviet Union's role as the “foundation of the world revolution” and constitute an “invaluable weapon in the hands of the fraternal communist parties”; it must be seen as the “guiding star for the proletarians, the working people, and the oppressed of the whole world,” because it shows the peoples where true ‘peace’ lies:

“Behold what the Soviet workers and peasants, what the formerly oppressed peoples have achieved as a result of the proletarian revolution — you can achieve the same if you follow the same path as the peoples of the Soviet Union.”

Even if one must assume that this “recipe” is intended only for domestic use within the Communist International, as a slogan for communist world propaganda so to speak, there will always be a few diehards who take these slogans of the worst kind of rabble-rousing at face value. The jubilant cries of certain Czech and French newspapers, designed to make the pacts with Moscow palatable to suspicious citizens, should not be taken seriously; however, when English newspapers such as the “Daily Express” shower Moscow with praise as an “equal” ally, one must gradually begin to doubt the sanity of certain “do-gooders”:

“At other times, Moscow would have fanned the flames of the French unrest - but not now. Moscow wants to see Paris at peace with itself and strong enough to keep Berlin at peace with Moscow. Meanwhile, Stalin is beginning the “New Deal” with a program of constitutional reform; he promises freedom of speech, constitutional freedom, freedom of the press, secret elections (although only the Bolshevik Party is allowed to nominate candidates), social security a seven-hour working day, paid vacation, and a state guarantee for all private property that is the result of work. ...Stalin's government is strong, good and getting better; his current policies make him a friend of democratic peoples.”



**“Behind the mask of this ‘respectable man’”
(Source: “Das Schwarze Korps”)**

The enthusiasm of “L’Humanité” that the strikes in France were the prelude to the realization of the French Soviet Republic should actually have given the London enthusiasts cause for concern - never before has the inseparability of the Soviet government and the Communist International been so clearly apparent as since the ratification of the Franco-Soviet agreement by the Paris Parliament. Moscow's ambivalence in advocating the idea of world revolution on the Comintern side, while democratically disguising this work in diplomatic relations with the world, a phenomenon that Swiss Federal Councilor Motta called a “partial identity of persons and a confusing solidarity of ideas and interests,” is becoming increasingly apparent; even the recklessness of certain governments, which accept this phenomenon as reality and renounce all consequences that arise from it for the maintenance of peace and order in their own countries, cannot change this.

For fear of displeasing the Soviet government, these governments do not dare to counteract the criminal rage of communism, which threatens to shake the foundations of their own houses - what has been the result?

While Moscow's emissaries, true to the slogans of the Third International, unleash riot after riot in France, Belgium, and Spain, they also incite, murder, and strangle in order to broaden the “basis of the proletarian world revolution”; Radek-Sobelsohn rejoices at the growing opportunities in Europe and Asia, and describes the strikes in Western Europe as “precursors and pioneers of the world revolution,”; Dimitroff issues new slogans of incitement to racial hatred, and the Western powers continue to remain in deluded tolerance; Litvinov seizes every opportunity on the Geneva chessboard to present these countries—which are preoccupied with internal concerns—with a *fait accompli* in the great political game as well.

Behind the mask of the respectable citizen lurks the “devilish face of world destruction”; it is the great merit of the National Socialist revolution to have recognized this danger and exposed the arsonists of Europe to the whole world - Litvinov may try to conceal the true goals of the Comintern in Geneva with the “olive branch of peace,” but the threatening sight of Stalin's cannons, called upon to protect the “achievements of the greatest revolution of all time,” has had a more convincing effect. The National Socialist revolution has slammed shut the “gateway to world revolution” and blocked the path of the messengers of destruction to Western Europe; the new Germany has crushed Bolshevism within its borders and mercilessly eradicated it - Europe seemed to be freed from the “International of horror”:

"When Germany, purified and united under the banner of National Socialism, leads this struggle against the international Bolshevization of the world at the head of all like-minded groups, it is clear that it has a world mission to fulfill that goes far beyond national objectives, and on whose successful outcome the fate of all civilized peoples depends. As National Socialists, we have seen through Bolshevism; we recognize it under all its masks and disguises - before our eyes, it stands without costume, bare and naked in all its mendacious wretchedness. We know its theory, but we also know its practice."¹⁹



**“To sow and to reap”
(Source: “L’Ordre”)**

As long as it suited Moscow's agenda, the League of Nations was denounced as a “band of thieves and robbers,” and the victims of the Treaty of Versailles were pitied and lamented; however, when the short-sightedness of world liberalism granted the Soviets a seat and a vote in their “extermination-ready” community, Moscow suddenly discovered its ‘heart’ for this “damnable system of notorious dumbing down of the people”.²⁰ Nothing characterizes the hypocrisy of red diplomacy more clearly than the speech Maxim Litvinov-Wallach gave to the League of Nations after the remilitarization of the Rhineland zone:

¹⁹ Dr. Goebbels, Reich Party Congress 1935

²⁰ “Pravda”, June 7th, 1928

*"The attitude of the Soviet Union is in line with its general policy, which strives to promote peace (!), the collective organization of peace (!), and the preservation of an instrument of peace, such as the League of Nations in its present form. ... We cannot uphold the League of Nations, which is based on the sanctity (!) of international treaties, including the Covenant of the League of Nations, if we turn a blind eye to such breaches of treaty. ...I know of no country that has any intentions with regard to Germany; I know of no literature that preaches an attack on Germany.... No country is making any preparations of this kind, and as a result, there is and can be no idea of encircling Germany anywhere."*²¹

In order to divert the world's attention from the criminal ravages of Bolshevism, Litvinov-Wallach accused the new Germany of threatening peace - here speaks the representative of a system that has elevated godlessness to its guiding star, set hundreds of monasteries and churches on fire, murdered, arrested, or exiled thousands of priests, who now dares with impunity to emphasize the "sanctity" of treaties. The excuses that there is no encirclement of Germany, no literature and no hostility towards Germany seem grotesque in view of the facts - for years, Moscow has been trying to warn the world of a German "threat of war." In *Istvestia*, War Commissar Tukhachevsky revealed German "war plans" against France and England, and *Krasnaya Zvezda* revealed the "preparations of German fascism for war." Moscow assumed the role of the well-meaning warner in order to prevent the formation of a united front against Bolshevism. Certain powers fell for this deception - the "arsonist of Europe" has become the 'guardian' of European peace. As Lenin said:

*"The practical task of communist politics is to take advantage of hostilities and incite the capitalists against each other."*²²

Litvinov has successfully put this theory into practice in the sentiment that "the enemy of Europe is Germany."²³ The echo was not long in coming; the words spoken by the Czech deputy Hrusowsky—a confidant of Benesch—in the Prague Parliament prove the "miraculous" influence of Moscow:

"Today there is no longer any doubt that the threat of war comes only from Germany; it is also becoming clear that the Russian army is the only one that can stand up to German power with the certainty of victory. If we also consider that the Baltic states, with the exception of Finland and Scandinavia, are already negotiating or have concluded a military agreement with Russia, we must recognize that such a network of small states is forming, comprising approximately 100 million inhabitants."

Did Litvinov not deny the encirclement of Germany, which the ally on the Vltava openly admits; doesn't this network of highly armed small states alone prompt the new Germany to be concerned about its security and to take all measures to protect the German people from an unexpected attack; does self-defense mean a "danger of war"? The world remains silent, and addicted to lies, the guilty conscience of Western democracy refuses to recognize the truth - Moscow's boundless deception of Europe goes unnoticed. Under the protection of global liberalism, the Comintern has moved the "basis of world

²¹ Speech by Litvinov, March 17th, 1936

²² Speech by Lenin, Nov. 26th, 1920

²³ "Pravda", July 24th, 1935

destruction” to Western Europe and initiated the “intellectual encirclement of Germany”²⁴; Moscow's “war of revenge” against victorious National Socialism has now begun.

²⁴ “Rude Pravu”, Nov. 17th, 1935

2.

The “peaceful” conquest of the world - Red anarchy poisons the peoples - The world revolution a “comical misunderstanding” - Stalin with his cloak of invisibility — Litvinov’s Face of Janus at work - Possible paths to “peace among nations”?

The statement Litvinov made in 1928 at the Preparatory Disarmament Conference in Geneva on the Soviet policy toward civil war and class struggle was entirely consistent with the instructions Lenin had drawn up for the Red Army in 1920:

“Civil wars are also wars; anyone who recognizes class struggle cannot help but also recognize civil wars, which in every class community represent a natural, and under certain circumstances inevitable continuation, development, and intensification of class struggle - to deny or forget civil wars would mean to renounce the socialist revolution.”

A commitment to world revolution could hardly be expressed more clearly and unambiguously. If we add to these “slogans” Lenin's statement that the council state is the “germ of the future world order”, and that the Communist International is nothing other than a “party of world revolution”, we have irrefutable proof of not the inseparable unity between party and state, but also that any discord between the council state and the Third International would inevitably lead to the disintegration of communism. This statement may seem superfluous in itself, but it gains significance when one follows Moscow's downright pitiful attempts to deny this unity for tactical reasons - in an interview with American journalist Roy Howard, Stalin answered the question of whether the Soviet Union had abandoned its plans for a world revolution with the downright grotesque excuse that such plans and intentions had never existed, just as the Soviet government had never instigated or proclaimed revolutions in other countries, and that it could therefore only be a misunderstanding, based on the false identification of the Soviet state with the Communist International; when confronted with the objection that the Communist delegate from the USA had openly called for the overthrow of the American government “on the territory and under the protection of the Soviet Union” at the Seventh Comintern Congress in Moscow, the red dictator declared that he could not remember such a speech by his American comrade. This “memory lapse” on Stalin's part, which “Times” denounced as a “masterpiece of Bolshevik art of deception,” if not an act of “boundless insolence,” should have been remedied by now, because Moscow's "collaboration is all too evident.

No Party Can Endure Half Slav
and Half Free



Red Invasion in the USA
(Source: "The Patriot")

Only fantasists or professional liars will be able to find a difference between Stalin, the ruler of the Soviet regime, and Stalin, the head of the Comintern; the attempt to “conduct two businesses under different names, one openly and in a League of Nations assembly, the other secretly and underground, in order to undermine the governments of other states and transform their order”²⁵ must fail due to internal contradictions. The confession of Kosaroff, the secretary of the Young Communist League “Komsomol,” reveals the futility of such deception:

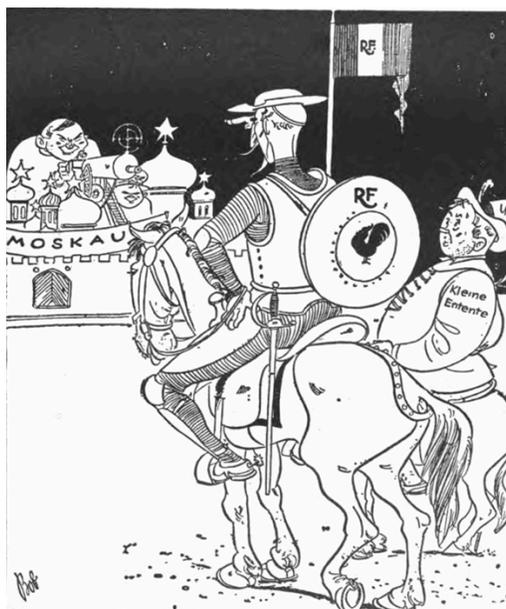
“We young people of the Soviet Republic, led by the great Stalin, have an extremely difficult and very important historical task—namely, to decide: who should destroy whom in the world?”

In the interview with the American Howard quoted above, Stalin denied any interference by the Soviet Republic in the internal affairs of other states and emphasized Moscow's downright “peaceful” intentions; however, what he tried to deny was openly admitted a few weeks later by Dimitroff, the “helmsman” of the Comintern - yes, he even revealed the methods used to “penetrate the sphere of interest of the capitalist world while under cover”:

²⁵ “Times,” January 26th, 1936

“Why should it not be possible to form a common anti-fascist front in which the Social Democrats and the Catholic associations stand alongside the Communists? Remember the conquest of Troy; that city could not be taken by attack until the besieged let the Trojan horse in.”

The formation of “popular front” governments, the courtship of Vatican circles, and the “apparent bridging of certain differences” illustrate the success of the “Trojan” tactic, transferred to the present day, and its practical application by the Comintern - the bloody uprisings and strikes in Spain and France, the hoisting of red pennants and flags on French warships and merchant ships, and the embarrassed admission by War Minister Fabry that the existence of communist cells in the French army could not be denied, show that the old legend of the Trojan horse has been revived.



**A song without words
(Source: “Völkischer Beobachter”)**

Since, according to an admission by Kaganovich, Lenin's “professional revolutionaries form the actual party apparatus, but the party represents ‘the leading power in the state’²⁶,” Lenin's slogan of “the founding of the Third Communist International is nothing more than the first stage of the international Soviet republic and the victory of communism throughout the world”²⁷ retains its significance; it is unlikely that Stalin, who in 1927 at the Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern proclaimed the revolution in the Soviet Union to be “part of the world revolution, its beginning and the basis for its development,” has forgotten these slogans - did he not thank the “German” emigrant Pieck at the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern in 1935 for his pledge of allegiance, which - “Our main slogan is the struggle for Soviet power ... Our leader is Stalin”, was clear enough not to be misunderstood? Did he perhaps contradict the homage that “under his leadership in the Soviet Union”, an

²⁶ “Pravda”, April 14th, 1925

²⁷ Comintern Congress 1919

“unshakable basis for the proletarian world revolution”²⁸ had been created? Did Manuilski not supplement the resolution of the Fifth World Congress in 1935²⁹, which stated that the goal of the Comintern was to fight by all means, including with weapons in hand, for the overthrow of the international bourgeoisie and for the creation of an international Soviet republic as a transitional stage toward the complete abolition of the state, with the declaration that the Soviet Union was the armed part of the world proletariat? Is there not the slightest difference between Kalinin's assertion in 1922 that the Soviet Federation was of enormous importance to the overall strength of the Third International, and the proclamation in 1929 that the Soviet Union must become “the basis of the liberation movement of the oppressed nations and the focal point of the world revolution”? Doesn't Dimitroff's “Trojan horse,” which has recently been revived, prove the criminal tactics of the Comintern to help the “world system of communism” achieve victory?

In its program, the Third International did not shy away from concealing its views and intentions:

“The Communists ... openly declare that their aims can only be achieved through the violent overthrow of all existing social orders - let the ruling classes tremble before a revolution; the proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains, for they have a world to win.”

However, the tremendous victory of National Socialism has significantly changed the world view; the gateway to Bolshevism became a protective wall against the onrushing red tide. At the 1935 Reich Party Congress, Dr. Goebbels attempted to “break Bolshevism down into its basic elements and completely unmask it to the German and European public”:

“Bolshevism deliberately seeks to revolutionize the peoples; it is not only anti-bourgeois, but it is also anti-cultural - ultimately, it means the absolute destruction of all economic, social, governmental, cultural, and civilizational achievements of the West in favor of a rootless and nomadic international conspiracy clique that has found its representation in Judaism. This large-scale attempt to unhinge the cultural world is all the more dangerous because the Communist International has always been a master of deception, turning large sections of precisely those European intellectual circles, whose physical and spiritual destruction should be the first goal of a Bolshevik world revolution, into its protectors and pacemakers. Bolshevism, which represents a declaration of war on the spirit itself, loves to present itself as intellectual; when circumstances require, it comes as a wolf in sheep's clothing. But behind the false mask it wears at different times and occasions, the devilish face of world destruction grins; where it had the opportunity to translate its theories into reality, the promised ‘paradise of workers and peasants’ has turned into a terrible desert in which all life had withered and suffocated.

If there is one lesson to be learned from his teachings, it is that there is a difference between theory and practice - his theory is colorful and dazzling in all its glistening hues; his practice, on the other hand, is terrible and horrifying, marked by millions of victims who died in his honor by lead, noose, axe, or starvation. ...The fact that Bolshevism uses propaganda methods to achieve its goals, which only experts can see through, but which the bourgeois world faces with an almost naive lack of insight, makes this International of horror so extremely dangerous for other states and peoples as well; this propaganda is based on the principle that the end justifies the means, that lies, slander, individual and mass terror, robbery, arson, strikes and uprisings, espionage and and subversion of the army, may and must be used in

²⁸ Seventh World Congress 1935

²⁹ “Pravda”, August 24th, 1935

its service, and that the sole aim should be to revolutionize all peoples. Nothing and no one can deter this extremely dangerous form of mass manipulation; only those who understand its secret driving forces and know how to counter them with appropriate counterforces can stand up to it, for this propaganda knows how to play on all instruments. It presents itself as intellectual where intellectualism is required, bourgeois where bourgeoisie is required, proletarian where proletarianism is required, tame where tameness is required, and bloody where bloody resistance must be suppressed. Bolshevism has consolidated these international propaganda efforts in the Comintern; this apparatus of world destruction was able... to present its campaign plan for the destruction of peoples and states in full public view, organized according to tactical and strategic considerations, without the bourgeois world, whose extermination was openly and unreservedly announced in this plan, bursting into a cry of indignation and combining all its remaining forces into a decisive resistance."



Theory and Practice
(Source: "New York American")

The result of this shocking indictment? Angry howls in Moscow and an awkward silence in the cabinets of European democracy. Diplomats lacking in instinct did not believe they had to take note of these irrefutable truths; the guardians of European discord willingly and credulously listened to the hypocritical words of Moscow, which claimed that the abysmal gap between the ideological National Socialism and "ideological" communism had led the German "agitators" to slander and suspect the "peace-loving" Soviet regime in order to divert the world's attention from the "imperialist goals of the new Germany."³⁰ On the Geneva stage, Maxim Litvinov convinced his perplexed audience of the "honesty" of Soviet policy, which was "sincerely striving" to promote "peace, the collective organization of security, and the preservation of an instrument of peace ... such as the League of Nations in its present form." It was not

³⁰ "Pravda," April 2nd, 1936

“peaceful” Moscow that threatened Europe, but “warlike” Germany, which had left the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference in order to sabotage fruitful peace efforts; it only suffices to point to the scathing criticism with which Lenin and later Stalin regarded the League of Nations, “this band of robbers and murderers,” to recognize the boundless hypocrisy, but also the true intentions of the Soviet regime. Red diplomacy deliberately concealed the fact that all the arguments and evidence put forward by the German side against the criminal aims of Bolshevism were based on the confessions, admissions, and slogans of the red rulers themselves, and sought to refresh the sometimes “weak” memory of the Moscow puppet masters:

“As the fulfillment of the historical requirement for an international organization of revolutionary proletarians, the gravediggers of the capitalist system, the Communist International is the only international power whose program is the dictatorship of the proletariat and communism, and which openly presents itself as an organization of the international revolution.”

These sentences are not taken from Dr. Goebbels' accusatory speech, but from the program of the Third International, which Stalin, Lenin's heir, has taken on to fulfill and complete - already during the peace negotiations in Brest-Litovsk, Lenin declared that there was no doubt that “the socialist revolution in Europe must and will come; all our hopes for the final victory of socialism are based on this conviction and on this scientific foresight.”³¹ The opinion of the Swedish newspaper “Nya Daglight Allehanda” that the Soviet government was merely biding its time to set Europe ablaze was a logical consequence of Lenin's statement that class struggle presupposed civil war, since only then would it be possible for the proletariat to “exploit the struggle between the robbers in order to eliminate them all.” No one can deny or dispute that Lenin's heirs never disregarded his goal-oriented teachings to deepen the antagonisms between peoples and thus prepare the ground for the “inevitable” world revolution, nor did they ever deviate from the path of world destruction that had been laid out for them - at the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern, the program of the Third International was once again clearly outlined as a binding obligation:

“The Communist International—the international workers' association—is the union of the communist parties of different countries into a unified communist world party. As the leader and organizer of the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat, as the bearer of the principles and goals of communism, the Communist International fights for the majority of the working class and the broad strata of poor peasants, for the establishment of the world dictatorship of the proletariat, for the establishment of a world union of socialist world republics, for the complete elimination of classes, and for the realization of socialism, that first stage of communist society.”

There is not the slightest contradiction between these theories and their practical realization - when Bukharin confessed on August 9th, 1928, that communism was no longer an abstract concept, that “in our time we are striving to bring the whole world under our influence, and to lead and guide it toward our ultimate goal, and this ultimate goal is already taking shape before us in concrete form,”³² the Comintern could already point to its considerable successes throughout the world; terror and mass murder, robbery, strikes and arson, riots and street fighting under the aegis of Muscovite emissaries has revealed Moscow's

³¹ Lenin, “Works”, Vol. XVIII

³² “Pravda”, August 11th, 1928

true ultimate goal—world revolution—in more than just “concrete form”; this should also convince those dreamers who are in danger of succumbing to Moscow's mendacious rhetoric.

A compilation of communist activities in European and overseas countries in the months from January to April 1936—a short period of time in itself—should suffice to reveal Moscow's criminal madness; it is not statesmen and diplomats, but the prosecutors of the world who must take a stand on these events - it is not empty words, but facts that accuse.

January 1936

January 1st - In Uruguay, the government has uncovered a widespread communist conspiracy; official investigations revealed that an armed communist uprising was to break out in Uruguay and neighboring states in February or March, and that there was a Comintern agitation center in Uruguay itself from which revolutionary activity in all South American states was directed. The Comintern had received weapons and funds through the mediation of the Soviet Russian trade mission in Montevideo, and the Soviet envoy Minkin had taken an active part in the preparations for the coup throughout South America by issuing cash checks amounting up to 300,000 gold pesos. The communist uprising in Brazil was actively supported, both ideologically and materially, by the Soviet legation in Uruguay; based on the irrefutable findings of the authorities, the Uruguayan government has felt compelled to break off diplomatic relations with Moscow. In Rio de Janeiro, the trial of 123 Brazilian communists involved in the uprising has now began.

The Paris-based “Gringoire” published Dimitrov's instructions to the Comintern headquarters in Paris to accelerate the formation of communist cells in the French army.

January 2nd – The Belgrade police has confiscated documents containing instructions from the Comintern to the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to force the dissolution of parliament by terrorist means, to intensify the fight against national movements, and to bring about the restoration of Yugoslavia's diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, along with a special tax on the middle class.

January 4th - In Lithuania, the police have uncovered secret communist organizations and arrested over 80 people.

January 5th – At the funeral service for a young communist in Sheffield (England), a communist gang stormed the church and forced the clergyman to hold a communist “service.”

January 6th – The Comintern set up twelve radio stations on the Manchurian border to broadcast communist propaganda in Chinese, Japanese, and Manchurian.

In Tientsin, communist propaganda was transferred to a newly formed Soviet financing company.

January 7th – In Madrid, large communist organizations were uncovered, and it was determined that most of the propaganda material found had been produced abroad.

January 8th – In Rio de Janeiro, the police have arrested the Jewish Comintern agent Harry Berger, who was exposed as the head of the Comintern in South America and was an advisor to the Communist Party of Brazil.

In Buenos Aires, the communists instigated a general strike that led to bloody clashes with the police; 18 people were killed and over 90 were injured in the street fighting that lasted several days. Around 300 people were arrested, and weapons and numerous communist propaganda materials were confiscated.

Near the Spanish city of Lerida, communists set fire to a pilgrimage church.

In Granada, communists blew up a powder magazine.



The powder keg of Europe

(Source: "La Razon", Buenos Aires)

In Zaragoza, the authorities discovered a communist explosives cache containing over 100 live bombs.

January 9th - In Peru, communists attacked a radio station and, after overpowering the employees, broadcasted communist propaganda.

In the Mexican city of Veracruz, the Comintern attempted to provoke a strike in order to force the dismissal of anti-communist officials.

January 10th - In Argentina, communist unrest has spread to the countryside.

In Santa Fe, a propaganda center headed by Jewish Comintern agent Isaak Libenson was uncovered.

In the Portuguese colony of Macao, a Communist Central Committee for Indochina and Siam was founded.

In Saigon, Communist propaganda material in the native language was found.

January 11th – In Vilnius, a trial against 13 students revealed communist efforts to secede Polish territories.

The Chilean envoy in Montevideo declared that his government possessed documents proving the existence of a Comintern headquarters in Montevideo as early as 1930; documents found in the possession of arrested Chilean communists also showed beyond doubt that the Comintern had been preparing a communist uprising throughout South America for 1935/36; furthermore, it has been proven that the uprisings in Uruguay, Paraguay, and Sao Paola in 1931 were directed by the Comintern headquarters in Montevideo.

January 12th – In Seattle (Washington), police discovered a “communist school training for civil war”.



“Why beat around the bush? Look, the Jew before you!”

(Source: “New York State Gazette”)

January 14th – In Moscow, the leader of the Communist Trade Union International, Solomon Losowski, threatened in an inflammatory speech directed against Germany, Poland, and Japan that, in the event of war, civil war would be unleashed in these countries.

January 15th – In Spain, four murderous robbers testified in court that part of the money they had stolen had been used to purchase weapons for the Communist Party of Spain.

January 16th – In Hungary, the Communists proclaimed a miners' strike in the Fünfkirchen district.

January 18th - In Jerez (Spain), communists shot and killed the police chief and a police officer.

January 19th - Communist leaflets were distributed in the Suez Canal zone, calling on Italian soldiers on their way to East Africa to rise up against Mussolini and “fascist tyranny.”

January 21st – A report by the Indian government on increasing communist agitation in India is published in London.

January 22nd – A communist strike breaks out in the Mexican port city of Tampico, plunging the entire city into red terror.

January 23rd – In Bulgaria, a high treason trial against 103 communists was initiated before the court in Haskovo.

January 24th – A general strike instigated by communists broke out in the Mexican city of Puebla.

January 25th – In Chile, a communist conspiracy was uncovered that was working towards an armed coup.

In Agram, the existence of a communist organization was discovered that was preparing for a communist coup under the name “Udarna Grupa.”

January 27th – Communist leaflets calling for mutiny were found in Spanish barracks.

January 28th – In Salonika, communist and Jewish elements used the Popular Front as a refuge and base for preparing revolutionary goals.

In Indochina, according to reports from Ernest Outrey, vice president of the French Chamber Commission for Colonial Affairs, the Comintern is preparing for revolution.

January 30th – In Jerusalem, several communists who intended to hold a secret national conference in Tel Aviv were arrested and expelled.

February 1936

February 1st – In France, with funds from the Comintern and through the mediation of the communist agency “Hermes”, “civil war schools” were founded, officially called “schools of the International Red Aid Fighters”; the teachers are French and Moscow communists.

“L'Humanité”, the organ of the French Communist Party, noted with satisfaction that communist propaganda was making further progress in the French army.

February 2nd – In Vienna, communist propaganda material written in South Slavic languages was confiscated by the police; the ringleaders were arrested.

February 3rd – An official report from the French Mandate Administration in Syria stated that the Arab uprising in Syria and Palestine was led and financed by the Comintern.

In the Warsaw Sejm, the Minister of the Interior pointed to growing communist propaganda in Poland.

February 4th – A communist propaganda center was uncovered in Budapest; police investigations revealed that the communists were also engaged in military espionage on behalf of Soviet Russia, along with maintaining a permanent courier service between Moscow and Budapest.

February 5th – A railway strike instigated by communists broke out in Chile.

In Paraguay, a communist military coup was prevented at the last minute by the commander-in-chief of the army, General Estigarribia - on the instructions of the Comintern, the president and the commander-in-chief of the army were to be assassinated.

In the northern Chinese province of Suiyan, Japanese military authorities uncovered a communist organization that was planning assassinations of the provincial governor and several senior officers.

February 6th – In Spain, communists stormed the town hall of the Andalusian city of Rus under revolver fire.

Illegal communist organizations were uncovered in Vienna and Klagenfurt.

February 7th – In Argentina, communist agitators forced the suspension of harvest work.

According to a report in the Moscow newspaper “Pravda”, a social democratic-communist united front was formed in Chile.

February 8th – Moscow's torch blazes everywhere in Spain; numerous people were killed and wounded in firefights between police and communists.

February 11th – Several people were seriously injured in communist riots in the city of Tampico, Mexico.

February 13th – “Ami du Peuple” published instructions from the Comintern to its Paris agents on how to undermine the French army.

February 15th – During the election campaign in Spain, serious communist riots were reported from all provinces.

February 16th – In Helsingfors, several communists were arrested for subversive activities.

February 17th – “L'Humanité” called for a general strike in Marseille.

February 20th — In Calcutta, numerous Indian and foreign communists were arrested who, acting on instructions from Moscow, were supposed to prepare unrest in India.

February 26th – In Warsaw, the public prosecutor's office determined that a recently disbanded communist group of 26 members was under the leadership of Soviet Russian officers.

February 28th - In the Chilean capital of Santiago, Communist party leaders, in alliance with some Communist army personnel and police officers, attempted to capture a number of senior Chilean officers and seize command of the army; the coup attempt was suppressed.

March 1936

March 1st – At the Austrian customs station in Bux, a Jewish doctor of Lithuanian nationality was arrested for smuggling large quantities of communist propaganda.

March 3rd – In French Senegal, intensive communist propaganda was detected among the black population; brochures with innocuous titles turned out to contain communist propaganda inciting the black population against the French government.

March 4th - In Spain, a church, a courthouse, and the party office of the Catholic People's Action were set on fire near the port city of Alicante.

In Pena Cerranda, a local priest was severely abused by communists and injured by knife wounds.

March 6th - In a radio address, US Representative Mac Swaie stated that he had evidence of communist subversive activities in the US Army and Navy; he said it was a well-camouflaged organization led by Moscow that was attempting to incite mutiny.

March 7th – Violent gun battles between communists and the police took place in the Spanish cities of Pamplona and Santander; there were a large number of deaths and injuries.

March 8th – In Cadiz, communists tore down the swastika flag from the German consulate general and set fire to several churches and monasteries.

March 9th – Further communist murders and arson attacks were reported in Spain - a general strike was declared in Toledo; two people were shot dead in an attack in Baracaldo; seven churches and monasteries

were reported to have been set on fire in Cadiz, destroying numerous irreplaceable art treasures. The communist ringleaders arrested by the police had to be released on the orders of the Madrid government.

March 10th - During a high treason trial in Vienna against two communists, it emerged that one of the defendants was an officer of the Red Army sent from Moscow to organize an illegal protection league in Vienna modeled on the Red Army; the defendant held the rank of lieutenant general.

March 11th – Communists in Granada called a general strike; party offices, churches, and factories were set on fire by communist shock troops; the government declared a state of war, but suppressed all news of communist unrest through censorship.

March 12th - In the Chinese province of Shansi, fierce fighting broke out between communist gangs armed by Moscow and Chinese government troops.

The Japanese police arrested eight Japanese employees of the Soviet embassy in Tokyo for selling and passing on secret reports about the latest uprising and troop movements to the Soviets.

March 13th – The official organ of the Comintern, “Kommunisticheskaya International”, declared that the events in Spain could be regarded as “a brilliant confirmation of the new tactical orientation of the Seventh Comintern Congress.”

March 14th – Communists set fire to two churches and a monastery in Madrid.

March 15th – In the Spanish city of Logroño, six churches and monasteries were set on fire, along with numerous other buildings; a police officer was shot and killed in the process.

March 16th – In Argentina, 400 heavily armed communists attacked the city of Oberá; after a fierce firefight, the attack was repelled.

March 17th - Armed attacks by communists were reported in numerous Spanish cities and towns; in the province of Valencia, several churches were desecrated and set on fire.

March 18th - In Madrid, the parish church of St. John was set on fire by communists; several police officers were shot dead in the process.

March 19th - In Polanco (Spain), a church of immeasurable historical value fell victim to communist arson.

In Montenegro, a gendarmerie patrol near Seoce was attacked by communists, and five officers were critically injured by gunshots and stabbings.

March 21st – In Lorca de Rio (Spain), a prison was stormed, prisoners were freed, and two guards were killed.

March 22nd – An act of communist sabotage was uncovered on the English destroyer “Griffin.”

March 23rd – In northern China, several American and British missionaries were attacked and captured by communist gangs.

March 24th - In Brazil, the government declared a 90-day state of war throughout the country due to communist subversion; according to an announcement by the Brazilian police, 900 civilians and 2,150 military personnel, including 66 officers, had been arrested by mid-March for communist activities.

March 26th – In the Spanish city of Gandia, two monasteries were raided and looted; in addition, the communists stormed and occupied the famous historic ducal palace.

March 27th – Reports from Spain indicate that "the Hungarian communist Bela Kun has arrived in Madrid on behalf of Moscow to oversee the implementation of the communist coup program.”

March 30th – A secret communist propaganda organization was uncovered in Galatz (Romania); over 100 arrests were made.

April 1936

April 1st – The Polish government ordered the arrest of the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland; all 60 leaders arrested are Jews.

April 2nd – A secret communist radio station was discovered in Warsaw, which maintained connections not only with communists in Poland, but also with Moscow.

The Budapest police determined that the 93 students arrested for communist activities in the capital's secondary schools were exclusively Jews and members of communist youth organizations.

April 3rd - Strikes instigated by communists broke out in various parts of Greece.

April 4th - The Warsaw police's breakup of communist cells in the trade unions revealed that over 1,000 leading communists were working to bring about a revolutionary overthrow in Poland.

The governor of Rio de Janeiro, Pedro Ernesto, was arrested for communist agitation and exposed as a Comintern agent.

April 6th – Violent clashes broke out between police and communists in Prague; the demonstrators physically attacked the police.

April 7th – Finnish communists smuggled a freight car full of weapons into Hungary; the shipment was stopped in Linz, where it was discovered that the weapons were intended for Hungarian communists.

The Dutch newspaper “Tijd” reported from Montevideo that a circular written in Portuguese was found in the apartment of Comintern agent Harry Berger, containing detailed instructions for the “preparatory period of the communist revolution in South America”; it suggested that communist doctrine should initially be disguised as nationalism in order to attract the masses, while at the same time granting every protection to Judaism.

April 9th - “Le Matin” reported the arrival of the Soviet steamer “Yerek” in Algeciras (Spain) with 96 crates of weapons and ammunition; the crates were distributed to communist cells in Granada, Almeria, Valencia, and Ceuta. The plans for the establishment of the “Independent Iberian Soviet Republic” were also communicated to Comintern agent Francesco Galan.

April 13th – The Communist International set up a special radio station in Moscow to supply “L’Humanité”, the organ of the CPF, with Bolshevik material; “L’Humanité” received all its directives for the election campaign directly from Moscow.

April 14th - According to a report in “Le Jour”, the former head of the Comintern, Bukharin, traveled to Spain to organize a Spanish-French communist legion.

April 16th - New armed clashes between police and communists were reported from Madrid; there were three dead and 50 critically injured.

April 18th - In Poland, 150 houses burned down in the small town of Kozangrodeck; the investigation revealed that the houses had been set on fire by communists.

April 19th – In Spain, during a firefight between communists and police officers in Castellón de la Plana, it was discovered that the communists had used numerous poison gas bombs.

April 22nd – In Warsaw, a Jewish communist cell was recently uncovered and 56 people were arrested.

April 23rd – In eastern Upper Silesia, authorities discovered a widespread communist secret organization known as the “Reich Committee of the Communist Party of Poland,” which also had a fully operational printing press at its disposal; 24, all of them Jews, were arrested.

April 24th – In the border town of Jonove, the Lithuanian authorities seized a secret communist printing press and a large quantity of communist propaganda; they handed seven Jewish communists over to the courts.

April 25th – In Spain, the parish church of San Juan de Aznafarache was desecrated by communists and, after all the images of saints had been removed, was converted into a “House of the People.”

In Madrid, 121 Spanish communists who had fled to Moscow after the October uprising of 1934 arrived; the “Red Aid” gave them a ceremonial welcome.

April 26th – In Warsaw, 26 communists, all of them Jews, were sentenced to several years in prison for attempting to undermine the Polish army.

April 27th – In Mexico, the fascist “Gold Shirts” association was attacked by communists, who stole archives and other valuables; three fascists were seriously injured.

April 28th - As Radek-Sobelsohn's representative, the notorious Chekist Karl Peterson arrived in Paris to enter into negotiations with the Grand Orient to bring about a united front between Freemasonry and communism.

In Coria (Spain), a group of communists stormed the Church of Soledad, destroying three altars, the pulpit, and the belfry.

In Puebla del Rio, communists destroyed the parish church.

There is no need to go into detail about the individual events; it suffices to pick out these fragments from the wealth of available material and to string together, dispassionately and objectively, the communist activities that occurred in all countries of the world in the short period of four months in order to obtain a more convincing and shocking picture of the danger threatening all peoples than any commentary can provide - as I said, these are not empty words, but factual directives from Moscow!

After these incidents, is it not understandable that the peoples of the world wish to establish a global front against Bolshevism; must we not agree with US Senator Arthur B. Robinson when he claims that the Moscow government is mocking the intelligence of civilization by denying responsibility for the activities of the Comintern; is there any refutation of the “Times” opinion that Moscow is flirting with the cause of peace in Geneva but at the same time planning the crime of civil war, a tremendous contradiction; wasn't the Brazilian government's intention to create a police pact among South American states to deal with the criminal business of Bolshevism politically and morally justified; could the world so carelessly ignore the promising proclamations of the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern, which clearly reaffirmed the unity between the Soviet Union and the Third International, which was denied by Litvinov and Stalin?

"We have a program and a firm goal: world revolution. In the Soviet Union, we have a world party, namely international Bolshevism, whose sole and supreme leader is the great Stalin; no dividing line can be drawn between the Third International and the Soviet government. In the Soviet Union, there is no ideology other than that of the party approved by the Soviet government and that proclaimed by the government. In our democracy, as we understand it, we know only the voice of the international proletariat - anything that is not communist is disenfranchised.

For this reason, the government of every country must emerge from the only party that exists; anyone who does not want to mutiny and suffer the punishment for mutiny must join this party.

Thus, the Communist Party and the Soviet government are fused together - they are one, and only their development is different; only in the nature of their work do they differ from each other - one works under

the name of the party in the field of domestic and international propaganda, while the other is purely a state authority."³³

If we also consider that at this Congress all speakers advocated a new tactic of struggle, namely to ally themselves with all progressive, even non-Communist parties in order to realize the "idea of revolutionary international Bolshevism" within this "united front," the events in Spain, for example, provide irrefutable proof that the Comintern has already adapted its tactics to these guidelines.

According to Stalin's view, which he expressed in a lecture at Sverdlov University in 1924, Comintern tactics mean "determining the line of conduct of the proletariat for the relatively short period of ebb and flow of the movement, of the rise and fall of the revolution," or, to put it more clearly, the need to "adapt the methods of struggle to the political situation." Developments in Spain provide a prime example of the systematic subversion of a state by the Comintern and the Moscow government behind it; in full public view, Moscow's notorious bloodhounds, Bela Kun and Sosnowsky, were able to make all the preparations for an armed uprising, distribute funds, weapons, and street fighting strategists, thus fulfilling Lenin's prophecy from 1920 that Spain would be the next European country to succumb to the Bolshevik world revolution - anyone who still had even the slightest doubt as to whether the claim that Bolshevik tactics knew all forms and shades and found their crowning glory in the combination of communism and anarchy was proven true by the Spanish example:

*"If tomorrow you are given a ballot paper, a rifle, and an excellent rapid-fire weapon constructed according to the latest achievements of mechanical engineering, take these instruments of murder and destruction in your hands; do not listen to sentimental crybabies who are afraid of war, for there is still too much in the world that must be eradicated with fire and sword; when the revolutionary situation arises, be ready to put these useful instruments of murder and destruction to use against your government."*³⁴



(Source: "American Bulletin")

³³ Speech by Dutch delegate van Maïne

³⁴ Lenin, "Works", Vol. XVIII

This slogan of Lenin's from 1920 has remained the guiding principle - what value do human lives have for the masterminds of the world revolution when it comes to achieving their goal—the destruction of the world? When, in 1905, thousands of agitated Russian workers demonstrated in front of the Tsar's palace in St. Petersburg and were mowed down by machine-gun fire from the imperial guard, the “leaders” of this demonstration, who had remained safely in ambush, declared they had foreseen this outcome, but that it was only a matter of testing whether the proletariat still obeyed the orders of its “leadership” and whether it was prepared to sacrifice its life without protest for the “idea”; this test of “obedience” left hundreds dead and over two thousand injured. The “leadership” had convinced itself that the masses lacked any will of their own; thousands of human lives were sacrificed without scruples or restraint in this “test”; the red rulers have remained faithful to this method to this day:

"In Moscow, I had repeated interviews with Chicherin and Karachan - the entire Soviet government has sunk to the level of a criminal organization. The Bolsheviks realize that their time is over and have embarked on a career of criminal madness... The danger is now so great that I consider it my duty to draw attention... to the fact that unless Bolshevism in Russia is immediately brought to an end, civilization as a whole is threatened... I believe that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is of the utmost importance, even greater than ending the war that is still raging; if... Bolshevism is not nipped in the bud, it will inevitably spread across Europe in one form or another, since Bolshevism is organized and led by Jews who are not bound to any nation, and whose sole task is to destroy the existing order of things to their advantage. The only way to avert the danger would be through joint action by all powers..."

When he presented the report of the Dutch ambassador in St. Petersburg, Mr. Balfour, to the Englishman Sir M. Findley, the latter could hardly have imagined that the world would turn into a madhouse, and that there would be European states that would encourage this “criminal organization,” as he called it - almost twenty years later, Swiss Federal Councilor Motta used similar words to describe the criminal nature of Bolshevism when he manfully and openly justified the rejection of diplomatic relations with Moscow:

"Would the Russian government currently be able to refrain from directly or indirectly supporting communist propaganda? The Soviet government could not do so, even if it promised to - in our view, communist propaganda constitutes a moral crime.

The Soviet Union is still inseparable from the Third International; there is a partial identity of person and a confusing solidarity of ideas and interests between the Soviet government and the Communist Party; this material and moral solidarity is what is meant when one speaks of Moscow's influence. This influence of Moscow is at work everywhere - the Third International is waving the torch of revolution in Western Europe, celebrating the union of communism and anarchy; Moscow's influence is working wherever it can to form Popular Front governments.

Communist tactics... seek to spark revolutions in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and other Latin American countries; it is not true that Switzerland stands alone in its continued refusal to officially recognize Soviet Russia, for Holland, Portugal, and South Slavonia are pursuing the same policy as we are, along with twenty republics of South America and Central America, that is, all the states of a vast continent. The political situation in the world forbids us to tolerate our soil becoming an international propaganda center under the guise of privileges and diplomatic immunities; our people would not understand if the National Council remained deaf to the appeal of a responsible and united government and ended up giving voice to a gesture that today would pave the way for the most undesirable adventures imaginable. "



Caption: “Will this monster replace our mother Helvetia?”

The secret conference of the Communist International in Breda, attended by 60 delegates from various countries, proved how right Switzerland was to refuse to recognize the Soviet Union, a move that only increased its political and moral standing - a report in the “Dagblad voor Noordbrabant” stated that this secret conference had been convened as a kind of council of war to discuss the decisive blow to be struck by the communists in Western Europe, as planned by Moscow, and that, according to information received by the “Tijd”, it had been entrusted with the preparation of a large-scale action to initiate the world revolution, the organization of which was being intensively pursued by the Soviet Union's international secret service. In a circular letter to communist agitators in Western Europe, Moscow had prescribed precise guidelines for a “dress rehearsal for the world revolution” - they are as follows:

- 1. Concentrate all efforts on the disintegration of the administrative organs of the bourgeois-liberal state by eliminating fascist elements from the army, the administration, and the police.**
- 2. Strengthen the revolutionary organization of the proletariat and the workers' storm troops by all means.**
- 3. Gradually oust the socialists and members of other parties from the leadership of the Popular Front government.**
- 4. Undermine the capitalist economic system by organizing strikes.**

In this context, the “Tijd” referred to the close cooperation between Belgian and Dutch communists, along with findings by the police that Dutch agitators had appeared at the Belgian strikes and were to be regarded as ringleaders.

How did Litvinov-Wallach speak before the League of Nations Council?

"The attitude of the Soviet Union is in line with its general policy, which is to strive for peace, the collective organization of peace, and the preservation of an instrument of peace, as the League of Nations is in its present form."



Moscow's entry before the League of Nations

(Source: "Berliner Tidende")

Is there any more striking evidence of the hypocrisy of Muscovite policy, which is allowed to pursue its world revolution agitation unhindered and openly because the League of Nations, whose current form Moscow considers so worth defending, fears for its existence and believes it must close its eyes to the gruesome picture presented by Europe in its disunity - was Motta's statement anything more than a just and anxious concern for the fate of Switzerland?

The world remains silent; the alliance with France has made Bolshevism socially acceptable, and allies remain immune; even if Moscow's torch is blazing in its own house, Litvinov's "oaths of peace" are considered to be a "more convincing" argument. In Accra, a gathering of Negroes from the "Rutherford Bible Students" with the lecture topic "The Coming European War and the Downfall of the White Race" turned out to be a wild communist demonstration - in view of the lack of instinct on the part of European diplomacy, is it not to be feared that one day what the communist Bible Students' meeting prophesied in its lecture, namely the downfall of the white race, will become a reality? Geneva remains incorrigible, because Litvinov-Wallach has the floor!



Europe's red coat of paint

(Source: "Sunday Dispatch")

3.

The threat to Germany - The victory of National Socialism over the Red menace - France's betrayal of Europe - The Franco-Soviet agreement - A threat to European culture

On March 7th, 1936, the Führer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler made a statement before the German Reichstag that clearly and unambiguously illuminated the German people's attitude toward Bolshevism; he stated, among other things, that Germany had been on the brink of Bolshevism collapse in 1932 and that therefore the man who wanted to save Germany from Bolshevism had to resolve the issue of German equality and thus bring it to a decision. Certain European statesmen could study elsewhere what Bolshevism chaos in the Reich would have meant for Europe; the restoration of German equality would not cause any harm to any people, but the turmoil and collapse of the German Reich would have dealt a blow to the European order and the European economy, which the European statesmen could not even begin to imagine.

The Führer then followed up on his speech of May 21st, 1935, in which he contrasted the destructive Asian worldview, which overturned all previous values, with the unquestionable will to build of the National Socialist worldview:

"Once the fury of war rages among the peoples, the end begins to justify the means, and the people's understanding of right and wrong quickly becomes clouded. More than twenty years have passed since the beginning of the World War, and every nation lives in the sacred conviction that the right was on its side and the wrong on the side of its enemies..."

Today's Germany is a National Socialist state, and the world of ideas that governs us is diametrically opposed to that of Soviet Russia: National Socialism is a doctrine that applies exclusively to the German people, while Bolshevism emphasizes its international mission; we National Socialists believe that every human being can only be happy within his own people, and we live in the conviction that the happiness and achievements of Europe are inextricably linked to the existence of a system of independent, free national states; Bolshevism meanwhile preaches the establishment of a world empire and recognizes only sections of a central international. We National Socialists recognize the right of every people to its own internal life according to its own needs and its own nature; Bolshevism, on the other hand, puts forward doctrinaire theories that are to be accepted by all peoples, regardless of their particular nature, their particular disposition, their traditions, etc. National Socialism advocates the solution of social problems, issues, and tensions within one's own nation using methods that are compatible with our general human, intellectual, cultural, and economic views, traditions, and conditions; meanwhile, Bolshevism preaches international class struggle and international world revolution with the weapons of terror and violence. National Socialism fights for the bridging and consistent reconciliation of the contradictions of life and for the unification of all for common achievements; Bolshevism teaches the overcoming of an alleged class rule through the dictatorship of violence by another class. National Socialism does not attach any importance to a purely theoretical rule of the working class, but all the more to the practical improvement of their living conditions and standard of living; Bolshevism fights for a theory and has sacrificed millions of people and immeasurable values of traditional culture for it, achieving, compared to us, only a very low standard of living for all. As National Socialists, we are filled with admiration and respect for the great achievements of the past, not only among our own people, but also far beyond; we are happy to belong to a European cultural community that has left such a deep imprint on the world of today. Meanwhile, Bolshevism rejects this cultural achievement of humanity and claims to have found the beginning of true cultural and human history in the year Marxism was born. We National Socialists may not agree with our church organizations on this or that organizational issue, but we never want to be without religion and faith, and we do not want our churches to become clubs and cinemas; meanwhile, Bolshevism teaches godlessness and acts accordingly. We National Socialists see private property as a higher stage of human economic development, which regulates the administration of what has been achieved according to differences in performance, but which overall enables and guarantees the advantage of a higher standard of living for all; Bolshevism destroys not only private property, but also private initiative and a willingness to take responsibility, and as a result, it has been unable to save millions of people from starvation in Russia, the largest agricultural country in the world.

One could go on and on - the fact of the matter is that we National Socialists and the Bolsheviks are convinced that there is an unbridgeable gulf between us; beyond that, there are more than 400 murdered National Socialist party comrades, thousands more National Socialists who fell in other associations in their defense against Bolshevik revolts, thousands of soldiers and police officers who were shot and massacred in the fight to protect the Reich and the countries against the eternal communist uprisings, and over 43,000 injured members of the NSDAP alone, thousands of them either blind or crippled for the rest of their lives. Insofar as Bolshevism is a Russian affair, we are completely uninterested in it; every people should find happiness in its own way. However, insofar as this Bolshevism also draws Germany into its spell, we are its most fierce and fanatical enemies; the fact is that Bolshevism sees itself as a world revolutionary idea and movement, and also presents itself as such. Here I have only a selection of the

revolutionary events of the last 15 years, to which the Bolshevik press, Bolshevik literature, and prominent Bolshevik statesmen and speakers openly admitted their allegiance, even boasting about it:

November 1918 – *Revolutions in Austria and Germany*

March 1919 – *Proletarian revolution in Hungary; uprising in Korea*

April – *Council Republic in Bavaria*

September 1920 – *Occupation of factories by workers in Italy*

March 1921 – *Uprising of the proletarian vanguard in Germany*

Autumn 1923 – *Revolutionary crisis in Germany*

December 1924 – *Uprising in Estonia*

1925 - *Beginning of the revolutionary movement in China*

April 1925 – *Uprising in Morocco; explosion in Sofia Cathedral*

July – *Uprising in Vienna*

December 1926 - *Communist uprising in the Dutch East Indies (Java) that was prevented in time*

1927 - *Growth of the revolution in China; communist Negro movement in the United States; exposure of communist agents in the Baltic states*

1928 - *Communist organizations uncovered in Portugal, Spain, Hungary, Bolivia, Latvia, Italy, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Japan; communist riots in China; communist unrest in Macedonia; communist bombs in Argentina*

May 1929 – *Barricades in Berlin*

August – *Communist World Day “against imperialism”; uprising in Colombia*

September – *Bomb explosion in Germany*

October – *Bolshevik invasion of Manchuria*

February 1930 – *Communist demonstrations in Germany*

March – *Communist World Day of the Unemployed;*

May – *Communist armed uprising in China*

June – *Suppression of the communist movement in Finland*

July – *Communist civil war in China*

January 1931 – *Suppression of communist gangs in China; official revelations about communists in the United States*

May – *Revolution in Spain*

June – *Fight against communist gangs in China*

August - Combating communism in Argentina; communist trade mission for South America closed; arrests, etc., etc.

It is an endless, endless series of events.

I have read from the last speech of the English Lord Privy Seal, if I am not mistaken, that such tendencies, and in particular aggressive military tendencies, are completely foreign to the Soviet Union; no one would be happier than us if this view were to prove true in the future - in any case, the past speaks against it. If I presume to counter this judgment with my own opinion, I can at least point out that the success of my own life's struggle is not solely due to a particularly strong accumulation of incompetence that just happens to be found in me - I myself began my activities in Germany at about the same time that Bolshevism celebrated its first successes, i.e., the first civil war in Germany. When, after 15 years, Bolshevism had 6 million followers in our country, my own movement rose to 13 million. In the decisive battle, Bolshevism was defeated; National Socialism saved Germany, and perhaps all of Europe, from the most terrible catastrophe of all time. If Western European critics of this idea had the same practical experience that I have, I believe that they too would perhaps come to very different conclusions. If my struggle in Germany had been successful and the Bolshevik uprising had not initially overwhelmed the Reich, then I know that the magnitude of our historical achievement would certainly not be disputed; I can only act as a warning voice, though I may be ridiculed by the rest of the world. As far as Germany is concerned, however, I must state the following in accordance with my conscience and my responsibility:

“The German communist uprisings and revolutions could not have taken place without the intellectual and material preparation provided by world Bolshevism; their most outstanding leaders were not only trained and financed in Russia for their revolutionary activities in Germany, but also celebrated and awarded medals, and even appointed commanders of Russian troops - these are the facts.”



The decline of the West?

(Source: "Das Schwarze Korps")

These facts and the realization that the unreasonableness of certain European diplomats facilitated Moscow's subversive activities and degraded the League of Nations to a protective shield for Moscow has forced the new Germany to take all precautions to prevent any surprises; the restoration of German military and territorial sovereignty did not take place, as professional poisoners sought to pretend, with the aim of unleashing wars or threatening peaceful neighbors, but solely in the name of law and justice, in order to restore to the German people that sense of security which they had lost in the midst of a highly armed world. In an interview in "France Militaire", Czech Minister of War Bradac describes in detail how much a people without a strong armed forces provokes the covetousness of its neighbors.

"Remember how often weak states have fallen victim to hostile neighbors over the centuries, and how many have fallen victim since the World War."

Could this insight from an ally of France not also be applied to the situation in Germany? The new Germany has proven its sincere desire for peace a thousand times over; the Führer's declaration that National Socialist Germany, which is separated from Bolshevism by a deep and unbridgeable gulf, has no more ardent desire than to redirect the competition among the European peoples to those areas in which they have given all of humanity, in the noblest mutual rivalry, those unheard-of gifts of civilization, culture, and art, which enrich and beautify the image of the world today, was spoken from the heart of the German people - Germany's desire for peace was never and is not in doubt.

France's fears were always unfounded - according to the Observer, France's post-war armaments were more formidable than those of the rest of Europe, even more so than under Louis XIV or Napoleon; in Lloyd George's view, it was unreasonable to claim that security required France's armed forces to outnumber those of its former enemy by 5000:100 and, together with its allies, to be almost a hundred times superior to the defeated. Did the web of military treaties, which almost suffocated the German people, not offer the victor sufficient security; was not the willingness of German governments, often tending toward self-sacrifice, to agree to all demands proof enough that the German people lacked any sense of revenge; was not the pursuit of security crowned by the Locarno Peace, which Lord Abernon called the "iron curtain" between France and Germany?

American Senator Borah claimed, unchallenged, that France today enjoys more security than any other nation in Europe has enjoyed in the last two hundred years. Any attempt to pursue an idea of security beyond the existing limits would be tantamount to the destruction of Germany; therefore, no power in the world could blame the German people for demanding guarantees and protection for their own security as they seriously urge the victorious powers to fulfill their promise to follow German disarmament with their own.

In "Le Temps," Herriot acknowledged the right of all nations, large and small, to be concerned about their security; however, Germany was not considered in this context, as the French General Staff insisted on its pretense like Shylock, cynically declared that, whether the Germans wanted it or not, the Treaty of Versailles would continue to exist with all the obligations arising from it. The German people had no means of rebelling against this perversion of justice; Lord Cecil may have admitted that the victorious

states in the World War had repeatedly undertaken to reduce their armaments, and British Prime Minister MacDonald may have confessed that it was necessary, for reasons of honor and in the interests of world security, to finally fulfill the promise that had prompted Germany alone to lay down its arms, and Mussolini may have claimed that Germany was right to declare that it must have parity with the other nations and therefore could no longer sit at the conference table in a position of inferiority, but the beneficiaries of Versailles have yet remained incorrigible - a thousand glowing sparks flew around the powder keg of Europe, but no one seriously considered averting the danger that this stockpile of explosives could one day explode and bury everything beneath it, and refused to actually embark on honest peace efforts.



Speech bubble: “Disarm the world!”

Moscow's “disarmament”

After seizing power, Adolf Hitler expressly emphasized that National Socialist Germany would respect all treaties signed by previous governments; the Führer openly acknowledged the principles laid down in the Locarno treaty, which, under the guarantee of Italy and England, granted France the widest possible security; therefore, no one can deny that by concluding their alliance with the Soviet Union, French diplomacy has betrayed Europe, tore up the Treaty of Locarno, and, in a mad delusion, delivered European culture into the hands of its worst tormentor. There is no moral or legal argument that could justify this pact, though there were efforts - Foreign Minister Flandin attempted to justify France's actions by watering down the core idea of Locarno, but despite all of his diplomatic maneuvers, he failed to refute German objections and concerns; the fact that France and the Soviet Union enjoy complete freedom of action unless England expressly sides with Germany proves the aggressive nature of this pact, which—directed against National Socialist Germany—threatens not only the German people, but all of Europe - who could ever seriously assume that the German Reich would or could become part of this spider's web?

"A system so convoluted that not even Mr. Barthou's heirs can find their way around it; in their desire to defend the pact, and by unwittingly making errors of reasoning before the whole world, they take

*measures that are not conducive to peace. The Führer and Reich Chancellor has proven to the world through his actions how clear and simple his common-sense peace policy is; the only arguments in favor of the pact with Moscow are fear and unreasonableness.*³⁵

In their reckless blindness, the pundits at the Quai d'Orsay have overlooked the reasons that prompted Moscow to approach France; Stalin's duplicitous double-dealing, the signing the alliance treaty with France with one hand and issuing instructions to the French communists to prepare for the overthrow of the bourgeois regime with the other, and the irrefutable fact that red diplomacy not only acted as the representative of the Soviet Union, but primarily agitated for the Third International, which had to obey the orders of Stalin, the supreme leader of the Soviets and first leader of the Comintern, went unnoticed. The military pact with Moscow meant that France went beyond what had previously been a reasonable stance toward Soviet Russia - as Representative Doriot explained in the French Chamber, caution would have dictated that France should have limited itself to recognizing the Soviets and, at most, concluding a non-aggression pact with them. Given the fundamental differences in the systems of government and worldviews of the two states, it was impossible to believe in the viability and durability of this treaty; the Soviet signatories to the pact were not thinking about the security of France, but in reality only about the overthrow of capitalist governments, and that alone would secure them the sympathy of revolutionaries in all countries of the world.

The heavy defeat that National Socialism had inflicted on Bolshevism, now homeless in Germany, was to be overcome by the Franco-Soviet pact; Marcel Cachin openly admitted that the Bolshevik plan was aimed at war, and that this war would lead to world revolution; the new tactic was to initiate the struggle against the bourgeois world:

"Stalin teaches us the necessity of combining the highest fidelity to principles with maximum contact with the masses, since otherwise the party would be incapable not only of teaching the masses, but also of learning from them; not only of leading the masses, but also of listening to the voices of the masses and guessing where the shoe pinches. The interests of the proletarian class struggle and the success of the proletarian revolution imperatively require that there be a unified party of the proletariat in every country; based on the growing urge of the masses for unity, the communist parties must resolutely and courageously take the initiative to unite the Communist Party with social democracy. This is not easy and not simple - while an agreement on the struggle against the capitalist offensive and fascism is sufficient to establish a united front, political unity can only be achieved on the basis of fundamental preconditions.

These conditions are:

- *Complete independence from the bourgeoisie and the breaking up of the bloc between social democracy and the bourgeoisie*
- *The prior establishment of unity of action*
- *The recognition of the revolutionary overthrow of bourgeois rule*
- *The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of councils*
- *The renunciation of support for one's own bourgeoisie in the imperialist war*
- *The building of the party on the basis of democratic centralism.*

³⁵ "Völkischer Beobachter," February 14th, 1936

Convinced that unity of action is an urgent necessity, and at the same time the most correct path to the political unity of the proletariat, we declare that the Communist International and its sections are ready to enter into negotiations with the Second International and its parties on the establishment of the unity of the working class in the struggle against the offensive of capital, fascism, and imperialist wars. Today we are raising various questions, above all questions of the united front, in a new way; there are people who see this as a change in our principles, a departure from the Bolshevik line. As we say in Bulgaria: a hungry chicken dreams of millet. Let stupid chickens dream of whatever they want, for all we care; the main thing is that our party and the broad masses understand where we are heading - we would not be revolutionary Marxists if we did not find policies and tactics appropriate to each stage at each stage of development."³⁶

When Dimitrov proclaimed these slogans at the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern in Moscow, calling for a shift from the tactics of class struggle to the tactics of the Popular Front, negotiations between Moscow and Paris were already in full swing; the heirs of Barthou thus learned in good time and from an authoritative source what Stalin was actually planning; despite this, the dream of “millet” was apparently more convincing than these admissions by the red “helmsman,” which Herriot dismissed with the phrase that the treaty with Moscow could be signed without danger, since the Soviet Union had renounced world revolution. Herriot discreetly concealed the fact that the interests of the international Freemasons, who were close to him, coincided with those of Moscow in striking at the lifeblood of fascism and National Socialism through a common front and in falsifying any offensive of their own into a war against bourgeois imperialism; it was not concern for the welfare and security of France that led to this pact, but concern for the supremacy of international Jewry, which, as the “guardian of the world revolution,” asserts its leadership in Bolshevism and Freemasonry.³⁷

The proclamations of the Comintern's World Congress have always made it clear how little Moscow intends to abandon its world revolutionary goals; all decisions of the World Congress, which the Bolsheviks call the “supreme court of the world party,” are binding on all parties belonging to the Executive Committee; whether it is a matter of bringing about “direct clashes with the bourgeois state machine in open combat,” unleashing strikes and uprisings, (considered “the only methods of decisive struggle between labor and capital”), disintegrating the armies, and destroying “the bourgeois monopoly on weapons,” Moscow's influence has always been noticeable.

The Sixth Congress of the Comintern admitted that the conquest of power by the proletariat would not be a peaceful conquest, and that the ultimate goal would remain the establishment of a union of socialist council republics of the world:

“The Soviet Union will necessarily become the base of the international movement of all oppressed classes, the main center of international revolutions, and a significant factor in world history.”³⁸

On the 12th anniversary of Lenin's death, “Pravda” celebrated Stalin as the standard-bearer of Leninism and leader of the proletarians of all countries because he had kept what he had promised in 1924:

³⁶ Dimitroff, Seventh Comintern Congress

³⁷ “La Presse,” January 18th, 1935

³⁸ Official Communist Calendar 1929

“We will not spare our lives in the effort to strengthen and expand the alliance of workers throughout the world and the Communist International.”

At the meeting of the Central Executive Committee, Losowski declared³⁹ that any war against the Soviet Union would also mean war in our own country, because “we know exactly against whom the proletarians of these countries will take up arms for”; the threat issued, summarized as “You want war, gentlemen, try it; you will have war in your own factories, plants, and colonies!” could not be misunderstood. Dimitroff’s message to the French communists also revealed the dangers that close cooperation with the Soviet Union posed to the peoples:

“The international proletariat highly values the successes that the French communists have achieved so far in their struggle against fascism and reaction; these successes are the fruits of a struggle that aims to consolidate the proletarian united front, to achieve the unification of the trade unions on the basis of class struggle, and to unite the working masses in a powerful Popular Front. The French communists will act as true revolutionaries if they work in the spirit of the Seventh International Communist Congress and if they calmly realize that the French proletariat must be strong... One of the most urgent and indispensable tasks is to adapt the party organization to the political influence of the party and to educate the thousands of new supporters in the spirit of Lenin and Stalin.”

Those whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make blind, and only thus can it be understood that French diplomacy, for the sake of a political delusion, has brought its worst enemy into its own house and granted him every freedom to begin his work of destruction. When Lloyd George warned Clemenceau in Versailles in 1919 not to overplay his hand, as Germany could ally itself with the Soviets, and that it would therefore be advisable for the Allies themselves to invite Moscow to Versailles, the “Tiger” declared that the “Boches” might be able to sit down at the table with the red murderous rabble, but no Frenchman who valued his honor would do so - seventeen years later, the Marseillaise was declared the Bolshevik anthem, and the tricolor was placed under the protection of the hammer and sickle; history was enriched by a grotesque turn of events.

At the Quai d'Orsay, it was believed that an alliance with the Soviets would contain the communist threat; Leon Blum believed he was pushing, and did not notice how much he himself was being pushed. Realizing that French citizens and pensioners should not be scared off or intimidated prematurely, that the revolutionization and Sovietization of France could only be achieved in stages, and that “democratization,” i.e., the communist contamination of the army, would only proceed gradually, the French disciples of Lenin, Thorez and Duclos, made “patriotism” their trump card and quietly disregarded their international “principles”; however, the methods used to achieve the goals of world revolution left no doubt that French politics had succumbed to a great self-deception. “Ami du Peuple” published, without being refuted, secret instructions from the Comintern to the French communists, which clearly revealed Moscow's tactics - according to these orders, ammunition depots were to be set up, secret activities intensified, a proletarian militia created, and railway, postal, and port employees organized into illegal shock troops and formed along the lines of military cells; the communist newspaper “L’ Humanité” had to become the most widely read paper in Paris, and its radio station had to

³⁹ January 13th, 1936

be expanded to such an extent that it could take over the transmission of orders in the event of a revolution:

*"While France is working on the ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact, Moscow is organizing revolution in the country with the help of the Popular Front; those who voted for ratification must know what 'collective security' and 'undivided peace' means in the mouths of those who regard this peace and security only as a smokescreen for their illegal organizations. Under the pretext of working for peace, these comrades are engaging in terror, espionage, and provocation everywhere; these are only the harbingers of that long-awaited, great and bloody revolution."*⁴⁰

The echo? "The enemy is called Germany!" - with eloquent words, Herriot was able to convince the warning voices and doubters that Moscow was harmless and that the Red Army was France's most valuable support. 1.3 million active troops and 23 million trained reserves were ready to defend France's "security". He deliberately concealed the reasons that had prompted Moscow to join this pact; the Comintern's deceitful double game—on the one hand, to take revenge on Germany, which had eradicated communism, and on the other, to use the Franco-Soviet pact to turn France into the staging ground for world revolution—was not to be revealed. The instructions Herriot received from the "Alliance Israélite" and the Masonic Grand Lodge were aimed at mobilizing a new front against fascism and National Socialism and saving the modern democratic system from decay - the interests of international Jewry were placed above the interests of the French people.

After the pact was signed, Moscow dropped its mask - while Leon Blum celebrated the Soviet state as a "friend and ally," Dimitroff proclaimed in a secret meeting of the Comintern that preparations were underway for a revolutionary uprising in French North Africa⁴¹:

"The support in Moscow belongs to the French government and must be used to liberate the betrayed peoples of North Africa; Moscow's task is to persuade the Blum government to completely pacify the colonial peoples, i.e., to achieve the separation of these peoples from the metropolis and the establishment of independent African states - we will drive the native masses into a merciless struggle against French imperialism."

From this, the French could see what fate their new ally had in store for them - not protection and security, but revolution and civil war. Kerensky declared in "Le Figaro" that the civil war in Russia had cost twenty-five million lives, and if civil war broke out in France, it would certainly claim more victims than the Russian Revolution; after this statement, shouldn't the realization have gradually dawned on the Quai d'Orsay that the so-called Russian Pact would have disastrous consequences for France? But French diplomacy was so immersed in its dream of "millet," as Dimitroff called it, that it lost sight of reality. The Turin-based "Gazzetta del Popolo" noted that the blindness of the French exceeded all bounds, since France not only stood idly by and watched the evil machinations of the Comintern, but also provided good French gold for Bolshevik rearmament:

"Russian Bolshevism is the Trojan horse in the bourgeois and capitalist organization of the League of Nations; while the League of Nations has cooperation, reconstruction, and peace as its goals, Soviet

⁴⁰ "Ami du Peuple," February 13th, 1936

⁴¹ "Gringoire"

Russia is working toward destruction and war... Soviet Russia wants gold from the hated French bourgeoisie to continue its propaganda for social upheaval. Before the war, France lent money to Tsarist Russia so that it could arm itself against Germany; now, France wants to provide money to Communist Russia, naturally for the same purpose. Soviet Russia, however, is using French gold to carry out the revolutionary plans of the Comintern and the Sanctionists to unleash a war in Europe."



France, Awake!

(Source: "Ami du Peuple")

France's hope is in the Red Army, yet Paris has already forgotten that in 1921, General Weygand, together with Pilsudski, defeated the Bolshevik troops at the gates of Warsaw and prevented them from invading the Western world; at that time, Germany lay powerless, bound on the ground, and posed no threat, while France's supremacy seemed unassailable. But when the new Germany threw off the shackles of Versailles, France felt threatened.

The American historian Sorokin and General Gelevin took the trouble to check how often and by whom war had been waged in Europe over the last thousand years - out of 827 wars, France alone accounted for 185, while "warlike" Germany took up arms only 25 times; it would be impossible to find a more brilliant justification for Germany's willingness to make peace and the groundlessness of all suspicions; it is not in rhetoric, but in these figures that prove how deeply the desire for peaceful reconstruction is rooted in the German people.

Adolf Hitler has made the German people capable of defending themselves again so that they can guarantee the security of the Reich on their own and ward off "military incursions into Germany." The German army is an army of peace and peacekeeping - this statement seems necessary when one critically examines the nature and character of the Red Army. When the Red Army celebrated its 10th anniversary, Stalin declared in a speech that its distinctive feature was the spirit of internationalism, that the feeling of internationalism has permeated it completely:

“Precisely because our army is educated in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of the unity of the interests of the workers of all countries, precisely because of this, our army is the army of the workers of all countries.”

According to this statement, the Red Army must be regarded as an instrument of power of the Comintern, as the guard of the Jewish world revolution, whose sole task is to broaden the basis of the Bolshevik world dictatorship.

After the fantastic rearmament of the Soviet Union in January 1936, the decision was made in August 1936 to increase the peacetime strength of the Red Army to two million by lowering the draft age, which would allow 11 to 14 million trained reserves to be mobilized in the shortest possible time in the event of war:

“Immediately at the outbreak of war, the Red Army would mobilize 160 to 180 infantry and 25 cavalry divisions. Red Marshal Tukhachevsky recently estimated the increase in tanks at 2,475. The strength of the Red Air Force is 6,000 aircraft, with the front-line aircraft consisting of 3,100 heavy and light bombers and reconnaissance aircraft and 1,500 fighter aircraft; the bomber force is thus far ahead and demonstrates the offensive nature of the Red Air Force - in a war, the bombers are to carry out the first attack and strike the enemy before it is ready to defend itself; according to Soviet strategists, the next war will be fought without a prior declaration of war. Additionally, it is also not widely known that the Soviets currently have the largest submarine fleet in the world.

The offensive nature of the Red Army is matched by the offensive strategy of its leaders - Tukhachevsky speaks of the “self-evident right” of the victorious Bolshevik revolution to spread across the globe; ‘It will,’ explains Tukhachevsky, ‘strive with elemental force to encompass the whole world by directly influencing all neighboring countries - its most important tool will, of course, be its military power.’

And now the most incredible thing: despite this blatantly obvious imperialist armament, Bolshevik propaganda still claims today that Moscow is pursuing a “policy of peace”: “The USSR, which has no desire for expansion, always steps up to the plate when it comes to maintaining peace,” Mr. Litvinov lies to the world; the French Communist leader Thorez declares in “L'Humanité”:

“We have shown that the cause of peace is inseparable from the Soviet Union.”

In stark contrast to this propaganda of lies is the offensive policy of military pacts concluded under the slogan of “collective security” between Moscow and Paris on May 2nd, 1935, and between Moscow and Prague on May 16th, 1935; Jacques Doriot, mayor of St. Denis, former communist and now leader of the “French People's Party,” recently characterized the true purpose of the Franco-Bolshevik military pact with the following words:

“Once they have succeeded, once Cachin is president of the Republic, Thorez Prime Minister, and Péri Foreign Minister, they will start the war against Germany ordered by Moscow, so that the Soviet Union will be relieved on its western border.”

The military pact between Moscow and Prague is no different - a Soviet pilot and party communist made the following statement to a representative of the French newspaper “Gringoire” on December 15th, 1935:

“The creation of air bases in front of and behind Prague would be ideal for us; from there, we could halve our flight time and only need half as much fuel, which would enable us to carry three tons more explosives.”



The Dream of Marianne

(Source: “Der Igel”, Prague)

In the meantime, a large number of these red airports have been built on Czechoslovak territory, with their number recently increasing to 36; the newspaper of the Czech Prime Minister, the “Slovensky Dennik,” published in Bratislava, reveals the purpose of these red air bases with astonishing candor:

“If the airfields become necessary for national defense, then certainly no geese will be grazing on them; they will also serve any friends who will help us in our defense.”

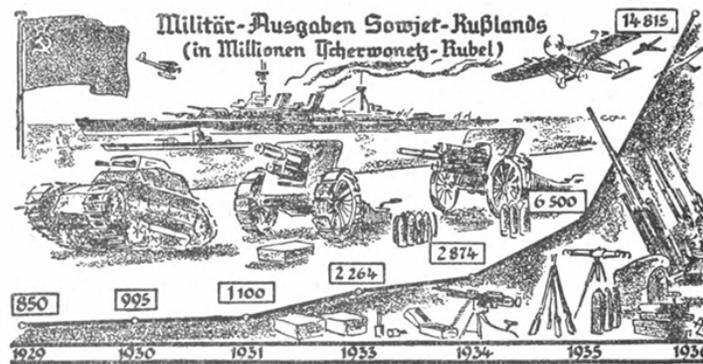
In other words, the Red bombers are to take off from those 36 airports to attack Europe; the urgency of this threat is evident from the fact that the most strategically important points in Central Europe can be reached and destroyed by the bombers of the Red combat squadrons in less than an hour - from the Red Army's naval bases in Czechoslovakia, for example, the following can be reached: Dresden in 20 minutes, Chemnitz in 11 minutes, the Silesian industrial area in 9 minutes, Berlin in 42 minutes, Vienna in 9 minutes, the arms factories in Steyr in 17 minutes, and the industrial area in Styria in 27 minutes; Budapest can be reduced to rubble and ashes just 6 minutes after takeoff - that is the true face of the Bolshevik “peace policy.”⁴²

When the Soviets initiated the new rearmament program in early 1936 and increased the army budget from 6.5 to 14.8 billion rubles, Molotov referred to Germany’s “aggressive intentions”, and

⁴² Dr. Goebbels at the 1936 Reich Party Congress

Tukhachevsky pointed to the Japanese threat, which obliged the Soviet Union to be prepared on both fronts and to have powerful armies with increasing combat readiness in both the east and the west; for this reason, the Red Army had apparently adopted a new form of organization: whereas previously the long-serving cadre army had made up the smaller part of the army and the short-serving troops had been more numerous, the cadre army, with two to four years of service, now accounted for 75 percent of the total army strength; this had resulted in a tremendous increase in combat readiness:

“Our work guarantees that the combat training of the Red Army will be at a particularly high level that no other state can achieve.”



(Source: “Nachtausgabe”)

The mendacious arguments with which Tukhachevsky justified the Red Army's rearmament are too hackneyed to find any resonance anywhere - Moscow is not arming itself to repel a German attack, but to encircle National Socialist Germany and create an invincible weapon of communist world revolution in the Red Army; hand in hand with the military and political preparation of Bolshevik goals goes the communist undermining of the non-Marxist countries of the world:

“Molotov and Tukhachevsky triumphantly describe the Soviet’s giant armament—they name Germany in their justification, but they really mean the current world order.”⁴³

The Red war minister Voroshilov has never made a secret of the tasks assigned to the “strongest army in the world” - in 1929, he declared in a rally before the Young Communists that the powerful young class to whom the future belongs had already conquered one-sixth of the entire earth:

“We know that we have a future, but the bourgeoisie also believes that it will continue to exist; this enmity will inevitably lead to an armed conflict. It is in our interest to delay it, but even if we have to fight now, we are certain of victory - there can be no peace between us and the bourgeoisie.”

In 1930, Voroshilov referred to the tense international situation which made it necessary to further strengthen the Red Army:

⁴³ "Berliner Börsenzeitung", January 16th, 1936

“We have always been clear that the proletarian and capitalist worlds cannot coexist peacefully in the long run; however, we are maneuvering to extend the respite as long as possible. ... Therefore, even if war is unlikely in the near future, it must be expected in one or two years.”

Since no one was threatening the Soviet Union at the time, this statement by the Red war minister can be seen as an admission that the Soviets want to wage the next war offensively, a confession that Tukhachevsky and Gamarnik confirmed in the textbooks for the Red Army:

“We may also be drawn into a revolutionary war of aggression in connection with the socialist revolution somewhere in the West. ... Finally, the possibility of a revolutionary war with the aim of accelerating the development of the revolution in the West cannot be ruled out, and in this case, our strategy will have to be strictly offensive in nature.”

The true character of red militarism is therefore beyond doubt.

Tukhachevsky called the Red Army “the shock troop of the world revolution”; the Red marshal Budyonny spoke of “the victory of communism in the world, for which the Soviet Union was arming itself”; Stalin himself admitted that the Red Army had developed into “the most powerful offensive army of all time”, yet Litvinov-Finkelstein continues to try to mislead the world and proclaim from the Geneva stage that the Soviet Union merely desires “a secure protection of peace”, and therefore wants to prevent the danger of an attack; however, even the most mendacious rhetoric cannot conceal the fact that Moscow is playing the role of world revolutionary more than ever before, using all the means at its disposal.



“The Caviar Tin”

Under the banner of the Popular Front

(Source: “L’Echo de Paris”)

Nothing can obscure Moscow's goals in Europe:

"Germany, located in the heart of Europe, is only fulfilling a European obligation if its Führer ensures that sufficient means of power are available to protect European culture from the Soviet Russian steamroller one day overrunning the German borders, and thus Central and Western Europe; even those beyond the German borders who, in view of the restoration of German honor and German freedom, wanted to speak of a threat to Europe from Germany must now, if they are honest, remain silent. The Red Army is the strongest army in Europe, the strongest army in the world; to reckon with this and to be armed against it is the duty of every civilized state in terms of world politics and power politics."⁴⁴

The new Germany has responded to the lowering of the conscription age into the Red Army by introducing two years of compulsory military service; recognizing that even the weak can become a threat to peace, National Socialist Germany, "as guardian of its own peace and thus as protector of its culture, has taken the measures necessary to guarantee the freedom and independence of the nation under all circumstances":

"Germany must be strong in the interests of peace, to protect and secure peace; it is clear from the English press that across the Channel, the Red Army is now correctly assessed as the weapon of the communist world revolution; Moscow's decree of August 11th was issued to strengthen those forces that threaten the peoples of Europe with destruction and endless misery; they are not only Germany's mortal enemies, but also the gravediggers of everything that constitutes human culture. Germany has calmly and confidently taken a measure to prevent a surprise attack and thus a threat to peace; the world went ahead of Germany with the extension of military service, and we are following suit, not only in the service and protection of the new socialist community of our people, but also in the service and protection of world peace."⁴⁵

National Socialist Germany has recognized the danger threatening Europe, and has armed itself to defend against it; in England, too, the realization is gradually dawning that Moscow's mendacious double-dealing can only plunge the sorely tried continent into new turmoil if the criminal rage of the red mob is not stopped at the last minute - in an editorial, "The Times" emphasized how hard Moscow was trying to gain a dominant position in a divided Europe, to outflank Japanese influence in the Far East, and thus to gain importance in foreign policy⁴⁶:

"At its birth, the Soviet Union was dedicated to the cause of world revolution, and the Comintern is still working with pride and energy toward this goal; however, Russia's newfound 'dignity' is constantly being disrupted by the Comintern, whose underground attempts to undermine governments with which Moscow maintains 'friendly' relations are often the subject of protests, but never of satisfactory explanations. Soviet Russia therefore has two foreign policies: the short-term and opportunistic policy of the Kremlin, and the long-term policy of the Comintern. ... However, if Russia one day holds the balance of power in Europe, and perhaps also gets East Asia in its hands, then it may be found that the short-term policy of opportunism has been merged; one must not overlook the possibility that the Bolsheviks will forge a new technique of imperialism from their original ideal of a worldview. ... One cannot blame neighboring states for believing that Soviet policy resembles a Janus head."

⁴⁴ "B.Z. am Mittag," August 23rd, 1936

⁴⁵ "B.Z. am Mittag," August 24th, 1936

⁴⁶ "Nationalsoz. Korrespondenz", August 24th, 1936



Caption: “It is for ‘peace’ that my hammer works!”

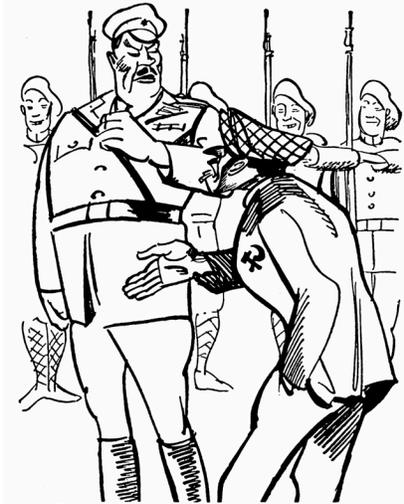
The Forge of “Peace”

(Source: “L’ Oeuvre”)

This Janus face became clearly visible in the Italian-Abyssinian conflict - while the Soviet leaders sold 9,000 tons of oats to Italian military authorities, they simultaneously instructed the dockworkers in Barcelona, Port Said, and Athens to refuse to load and ship the cargo; it was in line with Moscow's tactics to adapt its measures to the circumstances at hand, and so there could be no doubt that Litvinov-Finkelstein would demand punitive measures against Italy in the League of Nations Council, not to spare Abyssinia the fate of conquest, but to exacerbate European antagonisms and prepare the ground for Moscow's criminal machinations.

The delusion of believing in a “bourgeoisification” or ‘democratization’ of the Soviet Union—the “do-gooder” Romain Rolland celebrated the new mendacious “constitution” of the Soviet Republic as the expression of true democracy, as the realization of the great slogans of liberty, equality and fraternity, which until then had been merely a dream of humanity—has always taken terrible revenge; the bloody events in Spain reveal the cruel means by which Moscow's emissaries are attempting to realize this “dream of humanity.” Even French diplomacy must have realized by now that it has blindly fallen into Litvinov's trap and, in its inexcusable blindness, has done everything to facilitate the subversive work of the red gophers in Europe.

LA VISITE DES AVIATEURS RUSSES



“Hello, comrade...”

“Hey, Doc!... Aren't you taught to respect the uniform here?”

“Equality” – “Brotherhood”!

(Source: “L'Ami du Peuple”)

Bardoux's revelations in the “Revue de Paris” proved that only the poor tactics of Lenin's “disciple,” Thorez, prevented the announced establishment of a French Soviet Republic; Thorez refuted the Blum government's hope of averting this danger from France with a fiery appeal to the French proletariat:

“Do not lose sight of the ultimate goal! Our goal is the dictatorship of the proletariat, the rule of the French Soviet government; the decisive battle is here!”

Yet what did Herriot say in the French Parliament?

“France can sign the treaty with Moscow without danger, since the Soviet government has no intention of interfering in France's internal affairs.”

Through the pact with Moscow, France has become the staging ground for world revolution - as the “Illustrowany Kurier Codzienny” points out, what is now happening in France under the sign of the hammer and sickle gives the impression of a chaotic economy; the hammer is not striking an anvil, but smashing industry, and the sickle, instead of mowing stalks, is cutting the roots of the entire economic life of France. Securities have fallen by 30 to 40 percent in recent weeks, wage increases have led to a rise in the cost of living, and small business owners and merchants have been completely ruined - France is gradually beginning to feel the “blessings” of Moscow firsthand; those who ally themselves with the devil should expect no other fate.

Thanks to its prudent leadership, the German people will be spared this fate - the Führer has vowed that the new Germany will never become Bolshevik and will always fulfill its great mission of being an insurmountable protective wall against the advancing red plague - Europe is protected in Berlin!

"The propaganda of the Soviet Union has been a numbing opium for the minds and people of a fateful age; the criminality of the heirs of millions of agitated people has become unscrupulous, and today the signs of the end of the world are flickering through all states - while thousands of torchbearers carried the fire of peace and noble competition from Olympia to Berlin, these criminals are carrying the burning torch of destruction through all the peoples of the world; this results in a tough declaration of war by all those who still have the courage to protect their culture, the great past of their nation, and a future of reconstruction. Some critics have declared with a superior smile that National Socialism did not bring freedom to the German people, but rather restricted them with discipline and duties. This liberal arrogance has overlooked one thing: the revolution within the framework of unlimited freedoms led to the anarchy of Jewish Bolshevism; the National Socialist revolution, on the other hand, was not a revolution of unlimited freedoms, but a great self-reflection of Germany - a revolution of duties; the choice of these duties is our freedom.

There is much talk again about Europe and Western culture; Moscow has declared a life-and-death struggle against this culture. In Geneva, it was shamefully betrayed by its supposed defenders through the admission of Soviet Judea - Europe, its existence and future, is now protected above all others in Berlin. We are convinced that if every nation, in its own way, commits itself through courageous action to its duty to the past and the future, even at the last minute, the Bolshevik danger can still be averted; we in Germany are proud that Bolshevism and criminal Jewry have found their decisive opponent in our Führer and our movement, and we promise that as long as we and our descendants live, these destructive forces will never rise again in Germany!"

When Alfred Rosenberg made this vow on behalf of the German people at the 1936 Reich Party Congress, Moscow's red press howled in impotent rage - a strong wall protects European culture from the onrushing red tide, and the peoples have now understood—Europe is protected in Berlin!



“-- I'm already painting like crazy, comrade, but there's nothing I can do about it: the old slogan sure is stubborn...!”

(Source: "Völkischer Beobachter")

LES SOVIETS ET LA S. D. N.



The Soviets and the League of Nations

Stalin: “And what if she wants to ensure the protection of our minorities?”

Litvinov: “The only minority is us; the others have no choice but to bow down...”

Source: “Le Soir”, Brussels

4.

The specter of red “Pan-Slavism” - Moscow's aircraft carrier in Central Europe - The new center of the Comintern - Benesch in Litvinov's wake

In 1925, at an anti-Bolshevik conference in Prague, the Czech pan-Slavist and German-hater Dr. Karl Kramarsch declared that Czechoslovakia could only secure its future with the help of a strengthened Russia, just as a strengthened Russia would need the Czechs as an outpost in its advance towards the West. At the time, these harmless attempts to keep alive the basic ideas of Pan-Slavic imperialism, which had long been believed to have been overcome after the collapse of the Tsarist Empire, were ridiculed, and no one suspected that ten years later this guiding principle would become the basis for Czech foreign policy; this case also demonstrated how Soviet policy had always been able to operate unhindered by dogma.

In order to create a public mood favorable to the new political constellation, Maxim Litvinov-Wallach dusted off a long-forgotten prop that stood in sharp contrast to Bolshevik ideology: Pan-Slavism. As he announced at a press conference in Moscow in 1934, this will restore “the racial connection between the main peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.”

In the second half of the 19th century, mainly through Danilevsky's work "Russia and Europe," the ideal of fraternal cooperation between the Slavic peoples and their liberation from the Turkish yoke by the Russians provided a cloak for Russian tsarism in its struggle against the Danube Monarchy and for control of the straits; today, the appeal to Slavism is nothing more than an expression of opposition to Germany, and is therefore not just a theoretical phrase, but a distinct political reality. "Ivtestia" openly admitted that the Soviet Union could rely on proletarian solidarity, but not on racial solidarity. However:

"...if German fascism, in order to conceal its policy of conquest, puts forward a theory according to which the Slavic peoples are the dung of history, then the Soviet Union, although it does not engage in any pan-Slavic masquerades, cannot hide the fact that it considers the defense of Slavic peoples threatened by attack to be no less justified and worthy of support than the defense of France."

It follows from this that Litvinov misused the slogan of Pan-Slavism merely as a means to an end, in order to lure the Czechs, who were anxious about their political future, into his web so that he could subordinate them to Moscow's political goals by conjuring up the specter of a German "danger":

"Although the Czech-Russian alliance treaty is outwardly only an appendage to the French-Russian treaty, and even contains an explicit waiver of independent application of the treaty, it has a special significance - in addition to its purely military-political intent, it also goes beyond existing and yet-to-be-developed Russian-Czech commonalities. The pan-Slavic leitmotif was clearly audible, and we can expect attempts to revive economic ties; in addition, however, a systematic intellectual rapprochement is envisaged, about which the official publication states, among other things:

"Special attention was drawn to the fact that a systematic rapprochement between the two peoples in the fields of science, literature, and art would be desirable."

The two governments will immediately begin to work out the necessary measures to ensure this "strengthening of intellectual ties" - Czechoslovakia, whose foreign minister has hitherto liked to be referred to as the standard-bearer of Western European civilization, has become the first non-Bolshevik power in Europe to embark on a path that opens the gates to the intellectual influence of Bolshevism in literature, science, art, and worldview in Central Europe; the extent to which Bolshevik and bourgeois culture are compatible is a matter for the two states that want to conduct this experiment. The situation is different when it comes to the possible repercussions of this Bolshevik invasion of Central Europe on its neighbors; the Czechoslovak Marxists, as well as the Reich German and Austrian red emigrants living in the Czech Republic, will be satisfied with this legalization of their intellectual subversive work. Equally far-reaching appears to be the special mission that Benesch has been given by Moscow for Central and Southeastern Europe - firstly, he has undertaken to open the doors to Russian influence within Central Europe and the Little Entente in general, with the French press already announcing that this will significantly strengthen the political importance of the Little Entente; secondly, Benesch is to give Romania the final push to conclude a treaty with the Russians as well - whether this will promote Romanian interests in particular and the stability of the Little Entente as a whole remains to be seen. The general repercussions for Central and Southeastern Europe are obvious; a glance at the map shows that these repercussions will be felt most acutely in Hungary, which will bear the brunt of this combination. In the event of an alliance, we must now expect Russian Red Army troops to pour into

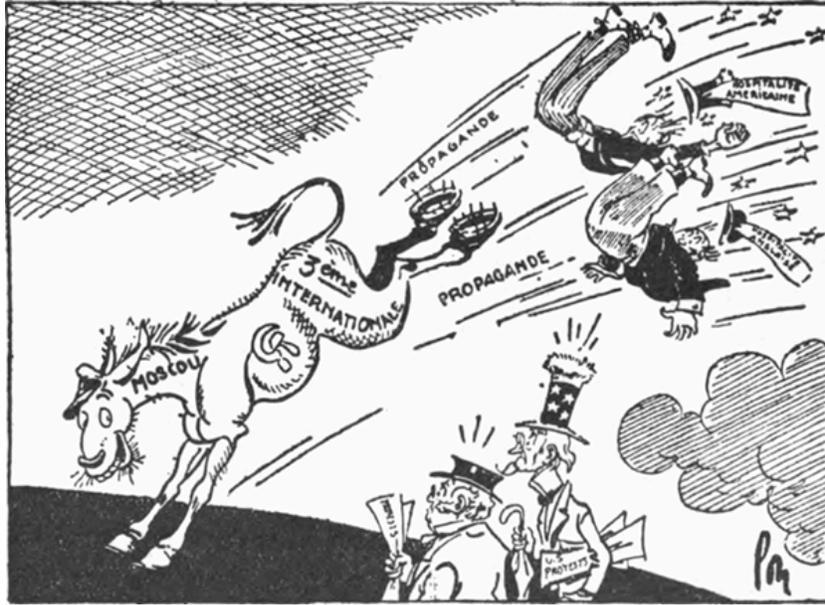
Central and Southeastern Europe via Czechoslovakia, and probably also via Romania, in order to appear on the borders of Germany, Hungary, and Austria; in addition, this combination has a direct impact on Italy's interests via the Balkan League:

In the context of the major European developments, which are being shaped by Germany's re-entry into the concert of great powers, by Germany's welcome cooperation with England, and by the weakening of the Stresa Front, even from the Czech point of view it will be impossible to observe the new line of Benesch policy without a certain amount of concern - as a nation state burdened with serious social and economic structural issues, and, due to its geographical location, more dependent on friendship and close cooperation with its neighbors than on antagonism, Czechoslovakia is now caught between the French and Russian poles and must, of course, also bear the resulting repercussions; this is unlikely to have increased its freedom of movement in foreign policy. The effects of the planned marriage between bourgeois and Bolshevik culture are a matter for Czechoslovakia itself; however, as a Central European state, by opening its political and ideological doors to Bolshevik Russia, it is taking on a responsibility that must be imposed on it by the whole of Europe, but above all by its neighbors - from now on, Czechoslovakia must be regarded as the political and ideological glacis of the Soviet Union."⁴⁷

Through the pact with Moscow, Czechoslovakia became a glacis of Soviet Russia; the rulers in Prague have not only turned away from Central Europe and oriented themselves completely toward the East, but they have also, in reckless blindness, created a springboard for the mortal enemy of Western culture, Asian Bolshevism, to invade Europe.

Czech politics has succumbed to Moscow's tactic of offering its help to frightened peoples, based on its military power, against the imagined danger of a German attack. Attempts to falsify the Czech-Soviet military agreement as an instrument for "securing peace" are refuted by the facts, as the aggressive nature of this pact cannot be denied - in the "Weltbühne", Emil Gravé admitted that the Soviet Russian power center now had direct access to the borders of Saxony, Silesia, and Bavaria, and the "Paris Midi" emphasized that, from now on, the Red Army would act as a counterweight to the forces of the Third Reich in Central Europe; additionally, the "Journal de Genève" reported that 6,000 Soviet aircraft were ready to take off and invade Europe through the Czechoslovak corridor. In its memorandum to the League of Nations, the Slovak Council described in detail Moscow's military preparations on Slovak soil - in addition to already known airfields, 36 new facilities have been planned for use in the event of war and have been designated and surveyed by Soviet officers; in the Czech-Hungarian border area, neutral figures have observed Soviet Russian troops who have taken over the security of the new fortifications as guards. Just how little these preparations are likely to contribute to the preservation of peace is demonstrated by the revelations in the "Daily Mail", which - without being refuted - was able to establish that Moscow's military agreements with Prague and Paris contain detailed provisions for an attack on Germany under French command, which have been accepted by the contracting parties; the fact that Soviet Russian troops can roam around in the heart of Europe in the midst of the deepest peace proves that the danger has become much more serious than was assumed in Western Europe.

⁴⁷ "B.Z. am Mittag," June 17th, 1935



The Bolshevik donkey: “You mustn't blame me, i'm only responsible for my forequarters.”

Moscow's advance guard

(Source: “The Daily Mail”)

If certain Czech circles are inclined to believe that the existence and freedom of the Czech people can only be saved with the help of Bolshevism, even at the risk of becoming Bolshevik themselves, they overlook the fact that the idea and practice of Bolshevism is contrary to all the prerequisites of national identity, and also fundamentally precludes any political self-government of the peoples and any external freedom - therefore, such a policy must end in the political suicide of the Czech nation.

In a speech in Gablonz, President Dr. Benesch felt compelled to reassure the distrustful citizens of the state that Czechoslovakia was not an instrument of communist policy, despite the treaty with the Soviet Union; it is difficult to believe that the versatile statesman Benesch, who actively supported Soviet Russia's entry into the League of Nations, was unaware of the numerous statements by Muscovite politicians and military leaders which provided sufficient evidence that there is no difference between official Soviet Russian policy and the Comintern's efforts to Bolshevize the world; any state that binds itself to Moscow through military treaties must immediately become a helpless tool of all Soviet aspirations.

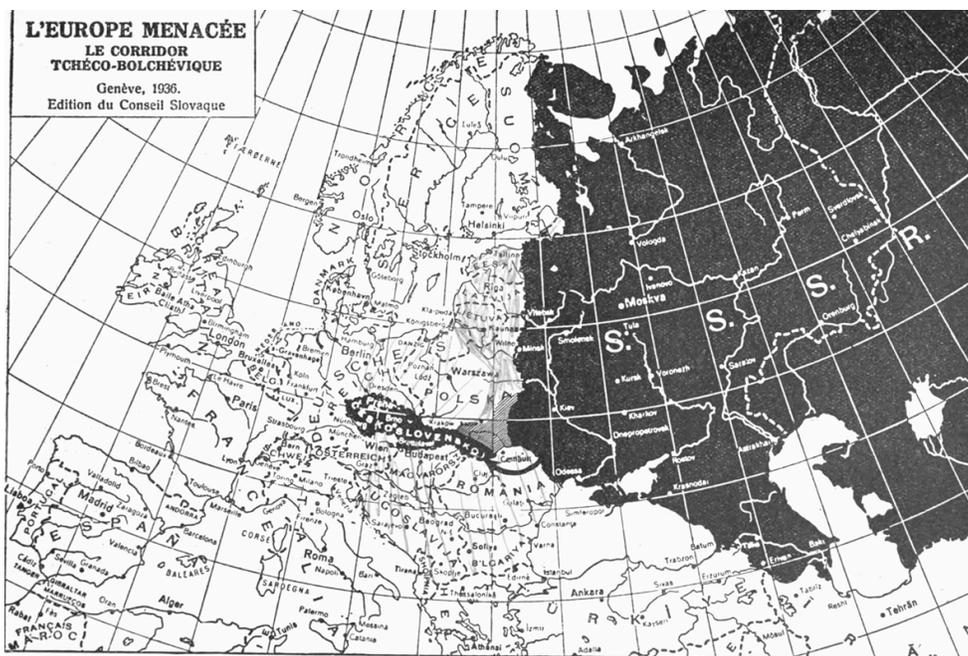
Prague politicians are undoubtedly uncomfortable with being repeatedly reminded of their ties to the East - the démarche of the Czechoslovak ambassador in London to the British Foreign Minister Eden, who claimed that it was untrue that the Soviet Union was building airports on Czech soil for the deployment of Soviet Russian air forces, was refuted in the Moscow newspaper “Na Strahe”; a map marked “Our Airports in Czechoslovakia” highlights the cities of Munkacs, Kaschau, Preßburg, Uzhorod, Mährisch-Ostrau, Brünn, Olmütz, Iglau, Pardubitz, Prague, Pilsen, Budweis, Reichenberg, and Eger, among others; the Dutch newspaper “Maasbode,” which described Prague as Moscow's strategic base, also learned, among other things, that military aircraft fly three times a week on the newly opened

Prague-Moscow route, carrying not only courier mail, but also Soviet officers who are to familiarize themselves with the route.

It would be going too far to highlight all the details that prove Moscow's war preparations on Czechoslovak soil; the mere fact that, according to the Czech Chief of Staff Krejci, the Red Army is breaking new ground in war tactics and must therefore be counted among the world's leading armies which the Czechoslovak army will strive to emulate, proves how close the Prague-Moscow embrace has become:

"It was to the credit of former Prime Minister Count Stephan Bethlen that he was the first to point out the threatening fact that this Czech-Russian agreement would inevitably lead to a complete shift in the balance of power in Central Europe; if Kiev had previously been regarded as the Soviet Russian air force's operational center closest to Central Europe, the relocation of this operational base to Prague could only mean that Russian bombers and fighter planes had moved at least 1,300 kilometers closer to the Central European cultural centers they threatened. However, the full gravity of the situation is only now becoming apparent as more and more information emerges about the ongoing expansion of Czech-Russian air bases in the Slovak and Carpathian Russian regions - a quick glance at the map reveals why this part of Czechoslovakia is considered the most important military power center in both Prague and Moscow in the event of war. Protected to the west by the White Carpathians, of course, and sealed off from Poland by the Tatra Mountains and the ridge of the Carpathian Forest, this appendage of the Moldavian Republic extends as far as Romania and, at its tip, comes within 200 kilometers of the Soviet Russian border; even if Romania were to yield to French-Czech pressure and grant the Red Army the right of passage, the 100-kilometer-wide strip of common border between Czechoslovakia and Romania, caught between Poland and Hungary, would only meet the strategic requirements of a Czech-Soviet Russian operational plan if the Red Army were to attempt, at the same time, to establish a direct connection between Soviet Ukraine and Czechoslovakia across Polish territory between Stanislaus and Kolomea; on the other hand, the military-political significance of Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia is also clear from the fact that the Polish and Hungarian borders come within 100 kilometers of each other. The most important factor, however, is that for the Czech-Soviet Russian alliance, Slovakia is geopolitically and militarily the natural central pillar of the bridge between Prague and Moscow; these facts seem to have prompted the Prague government to systematically approach the construction of a second line of fortifications in the Váh Valley in northern Slovakia.

The relocation of important branches of the Czech arms industry, the construction of munitions, poison gas, and cement factories, and, last but not least, the construction of ten new military airfields in this area are in line with these considerations, and lead us to expect that a military operations center is being established here between Pressburg and Sillein, to the right and left of the Váh, which, with the support of the Soviet Russian General Staff, must pose a constant and enormous threat to the surrounding states."



Moscow's bridge to Europe!

It follows that any attempt to deny the Soviets' armament preparations in Slovakia must collapse in on itself; the European peoples are increasingly coming to feel that Czech policy, out of a completely unfounded fear, has been led to take a step that cannot fail to have disastrous consequences and will inevitably lead to catastrophe; with Prague's tacit consent, the Comintern is seeking to transplant the corrosive plague bacilli of Bolshevism to Central Europe via the Moldavian Republic, thereby forcing all neighboring peoples, anxious about the fate of their troubled continent, to take a decisive defensive stance in order to keep the red poison away from their own borders.

In his "Memoirs," Thomas G. Masaryk recalled his stay in Russia (1917/18) and the bloody atrocities committed against the defenseless population:

"I assert, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that this Bolshevik model is unacceptable to us Czechs; everything they do has a completely different character that is foreign to us, including their communism. I saw the cruel deeds of Bolshevik revolutionaries with my own eyes; they embody downright barbaric brutality and often bestial cruelty."

Thomas G. Masaryk has since retired from politics, and with him, his convictions, memories, and warnings have disappeared into oblivion - what once seemed unacceptable has now become the highest priority in Czech politics. To illustrate the blindness of certain Czech circles, it suffices to contrast Masaryk's words with the enthusiasm that "Nova Svoboda" felt at the conclusion of the Soviet pact:

"Czechoslovakia is the first country on the European continent to embrace the ideas of the Russian Revolution in the awareness that the world must change if it is not to become an ocean of blood and suffering; if the world does not descend into bloodshed, with socialism playing the historic role of the new

world leader, then at least Czechoslovakia will absorb the fruitful influence of the Russian October Revolution; this influence will spread throughout Europe as a result of its truth and power, just as the ideals of the French Revolution did in their time..."

The leader of the Czech communists, Gottwald, did not leave these enthusiastic supporters in doubt for too long as to how he intended to evaluate the alliance with Moscow; he emphasized that the Communist Party would continue to pursue its sole goal of liberating the working people from the slavery of capitalism and establishing a socialist republic, whose banner bearer would be Soviet power:

"Convinced that the interests of the proletarian class struggle and the success of the proletarian revolution make it imperative that there be only one political working-class party in each country, the communist parties are instructed to take the initiative in the question of this unification ... In doing so, it must be explained to the workers that such unification is only possible under certain conditions: complete independence from the bourgeoisie, the temporary realization of unity of action..., the necessity of a revolutionary overthrow of bourgeois rule and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat in Soviet form."

This was an open admission of Bolshevik criminal activity and showed Czech state policy how the pact with the Moscow conspiratorial clique was beginning to take effect. Prague's helplessness is becoming increasingly apparent, and all the warning voices calling for reflection and pointing out the danger that is looming ever closer has remained unheeded; the "Nedelni list" called the Bolsheviks "political Jesuits", since the end justifies their means:

"Nowhere and never in their world propaganda have the communists embarked on the idea of provoking a proletarian world revolution; no one may interfere in our affairs, not even the Comintern. We have a military treaty of mutual assistance with the Russian Soviet Republic — we do not have it with Mr. Dimitroff."

But since the Soviet state and the Comintern form a unity, and the Czech communists are directed by Mr. Dimitroff, it is clear that the spirits that have been summoned are allowed to carry out their criminal subversive work unhindered in "proletarian solidarity" "under the protection of the allied Red Army" without — as Litvinov pointedly referred to the "German danger" — encountering any resistance at Hradčany.

The incomprehensible enthusiasm of a Catholic clergyman, the Czech canon Swetlik, that Soviet Russia was the only support for Czechoslovakia, was considerably dampened by a statement from Gottwald, whose amnesty enabled him to return from Moscow:

"It would be a fateful short-sightedness if the Workers' Party were not interested in what is happening with and within the army; it was and is perfectly right to demand measures to democratize the army and to fight for this so that the army does not become a nest of fascist reaction. However, to praise the armament policy pursued by the current government, or even to call for an increase in armaments, is absolutely wrong and unacceptable from the point of view of the worker, yet this is what has happened:

'No honest working person in the republic today is against the army and against armament; the army deserves the best, and we must arm ourselves... The Minister of Defense presented the program of material requirements for the army administration to the Defense Committee; much was demanded, but it is necessary...'

Anyone who has not seen this with their own eyes would not believe that such a thing could be found in a communist newspaper, yet these sentences appeared in the 'Rude Prava' on November 27th, 1935. The author of the article was obviously a foreign element hostile to the proletariat and the party - certainly, there has been no such appalling reversal of the party's class principles in other party statements. If the author was not immediately expelled as an agent of the class enemy with an iron whip after this outrageous thing appeared, it shows that the party has not taken a clear, consistent Bolshevik position on the question of the army. It seems that the comrades have forgotten one main thing—the question of the class character of the army, and that the class character of the army is determined by which class holds power."

After "Nedelni list" declared that Czechoslovakia had an alliance only with Soviet Russia, but not with Mr. Dimitroff, the red "chieftain" felt obliged to clarify this "misunderstanding" as well:

"The opportunistic mistakes of recent months have undoubtedly polluted the atmosphere around and within the party; the provocations of the class enemy ... were obviously given a helping hand, but the speculations of the class enemies will not succeed; the party, under the leadership of the Communist International (!) and the helmsman Comrade Dimitroff (!), will find the mistakes and correct them ..."

Even the Prague government seems to have succumbed to the dream of "millet" that French diplomacy has fallen for, because, for fear of upsetting the Soviets, it too did not dare to oppose this all-too-clear promise:

"Unfortunately, nothing is still being done in general to counter the growing propaganda of communism; rather, it is generously tolerated out of some misguided politeness towards the Soviet Union, yet communism openly threatens even the order in our democratic state, which not only all coalition parties, but also the opposition parties insist on maintaining - today, now that all parties in this state have clearly spoken out against communism, there is absolutely no reason why the state itself should not oppose the communists with all the means at its disposal, since this is a matter of its very existence. We do not need a 'Popular Front' here, because we already have our Popular Front; the communists were only able to obtain ten percent of the votes in the last elections, and ninety percent of the voters therefore voted against them; these ninety percent of anti-communist citizens form the largest and strongest Popular Front our republic has ever seen. It is up to the government today, as the executive power of our people, to act in accordance with the views of the clear majority of the population in a manner that we deem necessary."

When "Lidove Listy" used this demand on the Czech government to justify the need for energetic measures to halt the process of disintegration, the communist Rude Pravo responded that the Soviet Union was the fatherland of all peoples, and that anyone who attacked the communists was attacking Moscow;

Dr. Benesch apparently could not ignore this “logic,” because even the warnings of “Narodni Listy”, which, apart from a few missteps, pointed out the dangers of the pact with Moscow, went unheeded:

"Under the protectorate, and with the help of red Moscow, Popular Fronts are forming in European states. Of course, this cannot be convenient for Germany...

It is not difficult to answer the question of who will pay the highest price for this - Hitler is irreconcilable in his fight against Soviet Russia, as he has geared his entire domestic and foreign policy toward the fight against Bolshevism; in Bolshevism, of course, the Germans see not only the government of communism and its goals, but also – paradoxically – the effort to renew and expand national rights and preserve the autonomy and independence of those states that stand in the way of German political and economic hegemony plans; in this respect, Hitler sees the greatest obstacle on the part of the Soviets and those who go along with them; he is also determined to take the harshest measures against them, and it is precisely this that poses a serious danger for us, which we cannot gloss over with the optimistic view that peace is not threatened and that it can be saved."

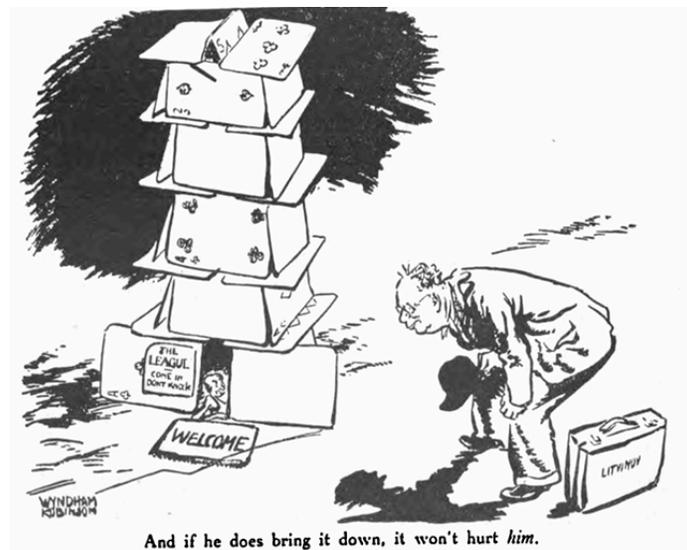
Responsible Czech government officials believe they can ward off the red menace with the gesture that the Communist Party will never play a decisive role, as its following is too small and its influence too insignificant; it takes a great deal of blindness to fail to recognize the successes that Moscow's emissaries have achieved in Czechoslovakia, particularly in the cultural sphere - the salon Bolshevism that has been going on in Prague since the ratification of the pact with Moscow is probably unique in Europe. Czech-Jewish intellectuals are enthusiastic about the Soviets; even the bourgeois Czech press is promoting Bolshevism, and it has been proven beyond doubt that Bolshevik ideas have found their way into almost all Czech parties in one form or another. One searches in vain for decisive counterforces in Czech intellectual life, and this is the only way to explain how, as a result of the helplessness of the responsible state leadership, Bolshevism was able to break out of the narrow confines of the Communist Party and able to conquer the Czech camp of nationalists in terms of ideology. Since the anti-Bolshevik press has to use the same slogans in foreign policy, it remains powerless against the massive attack of Bolshevik cultural propaganda:

"From the Czechoslovak point of view, both in terms of the state and the nation, communism is a corrosive, destructive movement; from a national point of view, the communists could gain nothing from the Germans, but have only gained among the Czechs and Slovaks, thereby weakening all the forces of the people. They pose no threat to Henlein; they have completely lost all their positions in relation to him. Our communists do not pursue Czechoslovak politics; their interests are determined not by Prague, but by Moscow; they remain the bearers of social revolution, and do not even spare the most primitive prerequisites of the alliance."

One swallow does not make a summer, and even Venkov, the mouthpiece of the Czech agrarians, cannot transform the Czech state into a bulwark against Bolshevism, for the net in which Czech politics is irretrievably entangled is already too tightly woven. The explanation that even if Prague has formed a military alliance with Russia, it has nothing in common with Bolshevism, reflects the naivety with which Czech politics, in the wake of French diplomacy, seeks to deceive itself about the real danger:

"Under the apparent protection of the flag of French politics, Czechoslovakia has more or less openly moved into the political sphere of interest of Great Russian power politics, on which its national rebirth, saturated with Pan-Slavic ideas, was built for a hundred years, and from which it drew its material and ethical nourishment, and from which it only temporarily distanced itself after the war, as long as Russia's powerlessness made it impossible for it to continue its old policy."

The warner Bethlen has overlooked the fact that red imperialism has nothing in common with the Russian people, and that the slogan of red "Pan-Slavism," which will always remain a fiction, was invented by the powerful in the Kremlin solely to draw the 'faithful' Czech politicians, fearful of the future, into the wake of Muscovite power aspirations under the banner of the "Pan-Germanist" danger, thereby clearing the way to Central Europe. President Dr. Benesch—before the war a staunch opponent of all Pan-Slavic aspirations that could endanger the free existence of the Czech people—believed he had less reason to mistrust Bolshevik "Pan-Slavism", and created in Geneva the atmosphere that Moscow's entry into the League of Nations was supposed to eliminate the "world political impotence" of Russia; the leading Freemason, Dr. Benesch, knew what connected the "Grand Orient" with Moscow's ghetto Jewry, and therefore created all the "prerequisites" for anchoring Bolshevik goals in European 'democracy' in order to deal the death blow to German "fascism," as a communist member of the Prague parliament asserted.



The Geneva house of cards

(Source: "The Morning Post")

The future will show that, once again, Czech politics has taken the wrong side; the Czech people—under the spell of Moscow's "blessings"—will not be grateful to Dr. Benesch for this betrayal of bourgeois culture; even less so will be the peoples who, against their will, were incorporated into the Czech state and arbitrarily exposed to the intellectual influence of Bolshevism.

5.

National Socialism versus Bolshevism – Construction or collapse – The hypocrisy of “democracy” – Red International or international nationalism – Moscow's torch in Spain – The Third Reich as Europe's protective shield

"If, in politically interested circles in Western European countries, the phenomenon of Bolshevism, as manifested in Marxism in theory and in the Russian Soviet state in practice, is still regarded as an intellectual phenomenon instead of a political reality, this fact suggests a very fatal lack of insight into the form and essential structure of international Bolshevism.

What we generally understand by the terms 'idea' and 'worldview' has nothing to do with what is called Bolshevism; Bolshevism is a pathological, criminal madness, demonstrably led by Jews and conceived by Jews with the aim of destroying the civilised peoples of Europe and establishing international world domination over them; Bolshevism could only have originated in the minds of Jews, and the sterile construction of the asphalt of the world's cities alone has given it opportunities to spread; it could only be accepted by a humanity that had been worn down and disintegrated at its core by war and economic crisis, and was thus itself susceptible to this criminal madness.

Let it be expressly emphasized here that when we National Socialists have fought this global danger with utter ruthlessness from the very beginning of our political thinking to the present day, we have in no way championed anti-socialist or even capitalist interests; our struggle against Bolshevism is not a struggle against socialism, but rather for socialism, born of the deep realization that true socialism can only be realized when its most vile and compromising monstrosity, Jewish Bolshevism, is removed from the field. However, the struggle against Bolshevism can only be waged with lasting success by a people who have found a new structure for their national life in a national form of socialist organization that is also adequate for the dynamic material and values of the 20th century.

The bourgeoisie is powerless against Bolshevism in all countries and completely unsuited to fighting it; it has not yet recognized Bolshevism in its defining tendencies. To effectively oppose it, it lacks the ideological strength and intellectual determination, the political credibility, and the spiritual fortitude; not only does it lack the necessary understanding, it even seeks, wherever it finds an opportunity, to conclude a rotten peace with Bolshevism, on the basis of the thesis of 'preventing worse things from happening.' However, according to the law of nature that the stronger overcomes the weaker, any pact that the bourgeois world enters into with radical Bolshevism must ultimately lead to the victory of Bolshevism over the bourgeois world; Bolshevism is therefore already superior to all other political power groups that do not oppose it in the most vehement manner, because it ruthlessly mobilizes the subhuman elements that exist in every people against the state and its sustaining ideas.

It is the organization of a people's basest instincts for the destruction of all high-quality racial elements; it usually secures a power group that relies on a brutal minority and, with downright criminal ruthlessness in tactical matters, steers toward its great political goal, the absolute conquest of power. However, its inclination toward tactical compromise must not be confused with any intention to make compromises on principle, for in principle, Bolshevism is always uncompromising, and when it does make compromises, it is only to seize power without restriction; it has no qualms about beheading those who helped it to power through compromise once it has achieved that power; this is an unattractive prospect

for bourgeois politicians in some Western European countries who still believe that they can break its fangs by the tamer means of the Popular Front.

Bolshevism is the dictatorship of the inferior; it comes to power with lies and maintains its power with violence. One must know it and have seen through its deepest secrets in order to defeat it; one must mobilize the most valuable forces of the nation against it if one wants to eliminate it, for it is the organization of the formless counter-race among the peoples. There is one area in which Bolshevism has always proved itself to be a true master: that of negative propaganda, of influencing peoples through lies and hypocrisy, a method that amounts to conveying to the world a completely distorted picture of the essence and inner nature of this political madness through deception and the presentation of false facts. According to Lenin, the father of the Bolshevik Revolution, lies are not only a permissible, but also a proven means of Bolshevik struggle; Schopenhauer already said that the Jew is a master of lies, and it is therefore not surprising that Bolshevism and Judaism meet at this point in their most intimate kinship. Lies are wielded by the Jewish Bolshevik sovereign; they bewilder decent, truth-loving people to such an extent that they are no longer capable of any inner resistance - that is what Jewish Bolshevism wants to achieve. It speculates that truth-loving people cannot even imagine that one could lie as it lies, with the brazen and insolent matter-of-factness that it employs. One can indeed lie in this way; Bolshevism does so, and thereby achieves its striking successes.

Its propaganda is international and aggressive in nature, and its goal is the radicalization, anarchization, and Bolshevization of all peoples; it makes use of enormous financial resources, which are immeasurable because the Bolshevik rulers have no qualms about starving and impoverishing the entire Russian people to achieve this end. This propaganda is dangerous for other countries primarily because it can use the communist parties that exist there, i.e., the respective sections of the Communist International, as bases and backing, for the communist parties in non-Russian countries are nothing more than the foreign legion of the Comintern on the soil of these nations - with their help, Bolshevism organizes and operates a sophisticated international conspiracy that is difficult to attack because it is rooted in the political national life of the respective peoples - to tolerate a party within the country that receives its orders from an authority outside the country must be regarded as the greatest national threat to a state. It is also the case that countries with strong communist parties are more or less subject to Stalin's dictates in their domestic, social, economic, military, and foreign policies, as experience has shown - for example, a major Western European power must stipulate in a treaty with Soviet Russia that the Communist Party on its own soil receive instructions from Moscow that it may no longer undermine the army and bring down military credits. These communist parties in these individual countries have the task of preparing and carrying out the Bolshevik revolution with the help of an unprecedented abundance of money and a sophisticated propaganda technique modeled on Moscow; this propaganda has the purpose and goal of deceiving the peoples about the true nature of Bolshevism by either completely preventing the penetration of factual news from Soviet Russia or at least completely devaluing it, for Soviet Russia cannot bear the truth about its internal state, especially in the enlightened West.

As insinuating and enticing as the poison of Bolshevik theory is, Bolshevik practice is just as terrible and horrific - mountains of corpses mark their path, and a sea of blood and tears surrounds this country. Human life itself is worth nothing here; terror, murder, and bestiality are the characteristic features of every Bolshevik revolution, whether it has been successful in Russia, defeated in Hungary, Bavaria, the

Ruhr, and Berlin, or is currently fighting for power in Spain. Where Bolshevism is at the helm, it no longer needs to worry about the contradiction between theory and practice; there, the carbine and the machine gun reign supreme. Everywhere else, however, it makes use of this sophisticated propaganda machine to deceive the world about its true nature.

Bourgeois Europe has not the slightest understanding of these connections; it avoids making a decision with the recurring phrase that one must not interfere in the internal affairs of another country. However, what is reality in Russia today, what is being fought for in Spain, and what seems to be looming in other European states with ominous precision, concerns the whole world; this is no longer a matter for political ideologues, but a matter for all statesmen of all nations, who must address this issue if they do not want to bear responsibility for Europe being plunged into the deepest crisis and destruction through their own fault - yes, the question of Bolshevism is the question of the very survival of Europe; this is where opinions differ, this is where one must take sides, for or against, with all the consequences that such a decision entails."⁴⁸



The spirits that were summoned...

(Source: "New York American")

The relentless candor with which German leadership has expressed its attitude toward Bolshevism and exposed Moscow's Jewish criminals as murderers, destroyers, robbers, and conspirators to the whole world has found a lively response far beyond Europe - in the "Daily Mail", Ward Price emphasized that the struggle between fascist, National Socialist and Bolshevik worldviews transcended all borders and had engulfed all peoples; although Bolshevism had achieved success in France and Spain, Germany's rearmament had presented it with a new and powerful obstacle in Central Europe:

⁴⁸ Dr. Goebbels, Reich Party Congress 1936

“Like Lucifer before his fall, Stalin wants to mobilize the powers of darkness, but the German Archangel Michael is quickly preparing to claim the field.”

In the “Daily Telegraph”, Warden Chilcot welcomed Hitler and Mussolini as the champions of Western European civilization, for if it had not been for Hitler, the borders of the Soviet state would now lie on the Rhine; if England were forced to ally itself with any country, it would have to be at least those powers that were fighting Bolshevism.

In France, too, there were increasing calls for reflection - in “Action Française”, Léon Daudet called for a break with the Soviet pact, since Soviet Russia now appeared to all peoples as the enemy of civilization and humanity, and France, through the treaty “prepared by Barthou and Herriot and signed by Laval, had been tied to the Soviet bar since the May 1936 elections, and since the countless factory occupations and mass demonstrations and since the introduction of the red flag, has bound to Soviet barbarism,”; its isolation would lead to a tragic end, if not a fatal disaster for France; “Paris Midi” rightly claimed that National Socialism could not tolerate the Bolshevik plague attempting to take hold on Germany's borders - the world must now choose between Hitler and Stalin.

In an appeal to the European powers, Portuguese President Salazar called for the union of the peace-loving and constructive forces of all nations that see the defense against Bolshevism as their decisive task.

The Swedish newspaper “Nya Dagligt Allehanda” supplemented its revelations about the Comintern's revolutionary plans with a warning not to blindly watch Moscow's activities, as the Comintern's main goal was general warlike chaos in Europe.

Despite all these statements, behind Moscow stands Geneva, and the League of Nations' inability to get rid of the spirits it has conjured up is becoming increasingly apparent: on the Geneva stage, Maxim Litvinov-Wallach mocks the helplessness of European diplomacy, which—under the thumb of international Freemasonry—does not dare to put a stop to Moscow's criminal activities; the peoples are dependent on self-protection:

“The red East is threatening, but the Führer is on guard! Germany, as the outpost of European culture, is ready and determined to keep this danger away from its borders by all means; we have burned out the Bolshevik plague in Germany, and there is nothing left of it here. Should Moscow attempt to revive Bolshevism in our country, this attempt will be met with a ruthlessness that would astonish even Moscow. Meanwhile, red anarchy in Moscow is arming itself with feverish zeal; what other nations do against this danger is beyond our influence and control, for we cannot force them to prepare what is reasonable and expedient. What we do will not be done out of vain and a negligent consideration for the League of Nations or for more or less short-sighted sympathies in other countries for the Soviet idea, or out of vague and unsubstantiated attempts at collectivism that ensnare Europe in a web of confusing entanglements; what we do will be determined by our duty and our responsible conscience towards Germany and Europe.”



Famine in the classless Soviet state

(Source: Völkischer Beobachter)

The new Germany had to act to avert the danger of being overrun by the red tide and sharing the sad fate of Spain. Standing guard at the German gate as the guardian of European culture is the new German army; Europe was saved from collapse by National Socialism. The thanks it received? In “Excelsior”, Marcel Payes accused National Socialist Germany of wanting the Western democracies to tear each other apart so that, when a fire broke out in Europe, it could undertake a crusade against Bolshevism with little effort and secure hegemony in Europe; “Pertinax”⁴⁹ also felt compelled to point out in “Echo de Paris” that the German campaign against Moscow served only to achieve pan-Germanist goals and would destroy the coalition; considering that the League of Nations, despite the fantastic and unrivaled rearmament of the Red Army and Moscow's horrific bloodshed in Spain, found no other task than to repeat the comedy of “disarmament negotiations,” one cannot blame these unscrupulous poisoners of French public opinion for their hypocritical attitude. Adolf Hitler clearly and unambiguously announced at the 1936 Reich Party Congress what purpose the new German army serves:

"Our army does not swear an oath to spread the National Socialist idea with blood over other peoples, but to protect the National Socialist idea, and thus the German Reich and its security and freedom, from attack by other peoples with their blood. This should be noted in this international revolutionary era: in Germany, the German people will remain masters in their own house, not Jewish-Bolshevik Sovietism! ... May the peoples living around us understand that if they themselves respect German independence and honor, they will find no warmer friend than the National Socialist German Reich!"

⁴⁹ Pseudonym for André Géraud.

However, may Bolshevism, which we learned only a few months ago intends to arm its army in order to open the door to other peoples, by force if necessary, know that the new German army stands at the German gate."

The guardians of European “democracy” still have no inkling of the doom that lurks for all peoples; when Stalin claimed that the European continent was like a worn-out and patched-up old shirt, and that all it would take was for someone to pull on a thread for everything would fall apart, he also knew how to put this insight into practice:

“The security of the USSR must be based on the misunderstanding and disunity of the states of Europe.”⁵⁰

Only in a disunited Europe could Moscow's bloody seeds ripen:

"Eighteen years passed before the West recognized its mistake - the slaughter of the Russian upper class did not move it; it shrugged off the extermination of priests and the desecration and destruction of churches; the famines with their millions of victims did not shake its complacency. It felt secure, so secure that it allied itself with the Soviet Republic and admitted it to the Geneva Society of Nations - with that, Moscow had occupied the foreground and quickly penetrated the citadel of European politics, undermining it to such an extent that all that is needed now is the spark to turn several countries into a pile of rubble and ashes.

Burning Spain casts a bright light across the continent; this fire could ignite the mine tunnel running from east to west; the people have become aware of this with horror."



The “Workers' Olympics” in Barcelona

(Source: “Das Schwarze Korps”)

⁵⁰ Kaganovitch, Comintern Congress 1934

But the democracies are still unwilling to ward off the lurking doom by putting a stop to it and turning away from outdated principles; bombastic slogans proclaim the realization that only democracy alone can unite Europe, which is threatened by fascism and Bolshevism, even though it was precisely this “democracy” that tore the European continent apart through the shameful work of Versailles and brought about internal conflicts through the division between victors and vanquished. When the new Germany threw off the chains of Versailles and forced equality through its own military and foreign policy, it paved the way for the unification of Europe; the Geneva “world improvers” do not want to admit that their time is over. The fateful question for Europe is not democracy or dictatorship—democracy has outlived itself and the Führer state has become a historical necessity in Europe—but “a culture-affirming authoritarian state or the culture-destroying Bolshevism.”⁵¹

All attempts to construct new pacts under Moscow's patronage for the sake of “collective security” must meet with resistance from those states that are directly threatened by the Bolshevik danger; the rejection by Portuguese Foreign Minister Monteiro of the International Control Commission in London proved the practical significance that even non-fascist countries attach to these “peace agreements” and “non-interference pacts”:

"The Portuguese government has observed the agreement on non-interference in the Spanish Civil War with unwavering precision; I do not fear any conclusive refutation of this assertion. The special situation of my country with regard to the events in Spain and the danger they entail made it very difficult for Portugal to join; we only gave our consent because Great Britain and France assured us that the agreement would avoid serious international complications and that it would help to shorten the hostilities. We did not want to take responsibility for delaying or preventing what was described as a fortunate situation; however, we could not abandon our opinion that the victory of communism or anarchy in Spain would mean war for us: we have no desire to experience an invasion of our country, to see our cities burned, our ancient monuments blown up, our women raped, and our compatriots mercilessly slaughtered. The government must save the independence of its country at all costs, defend Western culture within it, ensure public order, and calm public opinion - these facts determine Portugal's position. They also justify our reservations, which are intended to preserve the government's freedom of action, which is absolutely necessary in view of possible events; our position reflects solely the national interest. In our view, we are also defending the greater interests of the European order... Our rejection will not prevent Portugal from strictly adhering to the commitments it has made."

⁵¹ “B.Z. am Mittag,” September 22nd, 1936



“Soviet youth—the happiest in the world!”

“Have you found yourself a dead dog, Misha? Now we won’t go hungry!”

(Source: “H.J.”)

The peoples have lost confidence in commissions and conferences, which always end up stifled by the contradictions between words and deeds; when the Portuguese foreign minister refused to be bound by a “control commission” whose main players, Moscow and Paris, provided daily and hourly evidence of their “non-interference,” one could only agree with this manly stance. Portugal – directly threatened by the red Spanish danger – could not allow itself to be deprived of its freedom of action to ward off the red plague from its own country in an emergency; the demand by the Marxist-Communist government that Portugal's refusal be met with sanctions could only be regarded as the height of boundless insolence in view of the horrific crimes that turned a flourishing country into a sea of flames.

Thick books could be filled with details of the Spanish Civil War and the criminal activities of the Moscow puppet masters - at the 1936 Reich Party Congress, Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels showed a short excerpt from the bloody film that is unfolding before the eyes of a powerless world; nothing could be more convincing, nothing more shocking than this terrible indictment, which irrefutably revealed to the whole world the criminal nature of Bolshevism, camouflaged as an “ideology”:

“Nothing gives us a better visual lesson, nothing could convince us more deeply of the seriousness of the decisions of the Seventh World Congress, than the bloody and shocking events in Spain; they are practically the realization of the ‘Popular Front’ slogan, which reached its first stage in France and its climax in Spain. Dimitroff had directed the practice of using the power by such a government under a ‘popular front government’ for the revolutionary preparation of the masses, to arm themselves for the socialist revolution, because ‘salvation will come solely and exclusively from Soviet power.’ The Spanish delegate announced the exact consequence of this practice: ‘The proletariat of Spain and our party ... will once again and finally overthrow fascism and bourgeois-landlord power and bring about the triumph of

the peasant and workers' revolution... Under the banner of Stalin and Lenin, we march with our heads held high toward victory.'

Even before the assassination of the monarchist leader Calvo Sotelo on July 13th, 269 people had fallen victim to the red murder plague; the French journalist Arminjon, for example, reports the following: 'In Murcia, two young men were seized by the crowd, who claimed they were fascists; they were abused in the street, and finally a woman took a butcher's axe and beheaded them both; the two men were named Pedro Cutillas and Antonio Martinez.' The world press finally had to report on the inhuman atrocities committed by Spanish Marxists on the orders of their foreign leaders; it is impossible to give figures that even approximate the reality.

On August 19th, the following information was released by official sources: In the city of Madrid itself and its suburbs, more than 6,000 people have been murdered by the Reds so far, with 1,400 of them in the famous Casa del Campo park alone; at that time, there were 3,000 prisoners in the largest prison, Carcel Modelo, 1,146 in San Antonio, and a total of 6,000 in Madrid. A report by an eyewitness who could see the Casa del Campo from his apartment gives quite different figures - the eyewitness reports that by August 30th, he himself had witnessed 6,000 executions; he also reports that another 20,000 people were killed in other parts of the city, in the streets and in their homes. Other eyewitnesses, some of whom had to watch the Bolshevik murders from inside the prison, also report hundreds of murders every day; a young foreigner saw with his own eyes how, on the night of August 21st, about 200 prison officials were murdered in Carcel Madelo and how, on the next day, 250 members of fascist organizations were shot in the barracks courtyard. On August 15th, he saw a transport of 250 prisoners from Almeria arrive in Madrid and be handed over to the police force of the Red Militia; the latter lined up 240 of them against a wall and shot them right there at the station; only ten were escorted to prison to carry out their 'mission.'

A little later, the fascist leaders Ruiz de Alda, Fernando Primo de Rivera, Cuesta, and Valdes were murdered; the entire German people mourn the loss of seven compatriots who died in the most horrific manner, falling victim to the red murderers... As was later determined, the criminals carried out their bloody work with buckshot; Hofmeister and Treiz were so disfigured that it was difficult to identify them by the shape of their faces. Many other German compatriots were injured or had their property damaged...

The crimes of the Reds were not limited to Madrid, but were committed throughout the country - in Flora del Rio, 187 people were killed, in Constantina 250 ("Diario de Noticias"); in Cartagena, 600 officers and enlisted men were thrown into the sea with stones around their necks ("Germania"); in the monastery of Baena the communists executed 180 people with axes and razors, among them the Father of Santa Maria Mayor, women and children; the women's bodies were cut open ("Seculo"); two farmers from Malaga report the murder of more than 400 people who were thrown into wells with weights tied to their feet or tied to the tails of horses and dragged through the streets ("Seculo"); the Italian consular agent Solaverani reports that a 16-year-old girl was the first to shoot a prisoner; in Rosal de la Frontera, the communists burned 40 people in locked churches ("Journal de Genève"); in Runda, 400 people were murdered, of whom about 200 were thrown into the Tagus ("Times"); in San Sebastian, 51 hostages were shot on August 14th ("Evening Standard"); in Almendralejo, General Franco's troops found the bodies of prisoners crucified upside down on the prison wall; eighty had been burned alive ("Suculo"); in Cartagena, 50 civil guards, tied neck to neck and weighed down with iron bars, were thrown into the sea from the red prison ship "Sil" ("Daily Mail"); the special correspondent for the "Journal," Emile

Condroyer, reports from El Arahal that the Reds locked 30 men, women, and children in prison, poured petroleum through a window, and then threw burning matches inside ("Daily Mail"). The details that reach us about the murder of priests and the desecration of nuns are unimaginable. A few examples: the bishop of Lerida was murdered ("Journal de Geneve"); the American Henry Harris reports that he himself witnessed the murder of 150 members of religious orders in Barcelona while in prison ("Matin"); in Piedralaves, the leader of the Catholic workers, Don Dimas Madariaga, was murdered ("Journal de Geneve"); in Tarragona, eight priests were shot, and a monk was trampled with boots and finally shot. There are repeated reports of priests being beheaded and their heads dragged through the streets. In Valencia, nuns were shot in rows and their bodies burned. The priests of Adrero, Las Casas, and Torres were killed in the most horrific manner ("Germania") - the list could go on and on. Children were also often involved in the shootings - Raffael Oreol from "La Habana" reports that he saw in Barcelona that among the murderers were numerous groups of boys under the age of 15 ("Diario de la Marina").

Irreplaceable works of art were destroyed and the intellectual elite of the country wiped out, with Nobel Prize winner Benavente and the well-known playwright Alvarez Quintero being executed ("Daily Mail"). In Barcelona alone, according to Professor Walter W. S. Cook, the Cathedral of Santa Anna and all but one of the other churches were burned down; the famous 15th-century altarpieces by Vermejo have been destroyed, and the 15th-century church of Santa Maria del Mar has been demolished; only the walls remain of the 9th-century San Pedro de las Puellas; the famous monasteries of Barcelona and the archbishop's palace were completely destroyed - this is the true face of Bolshevik atheism, which dares to offer its willingness to cooperate with the churches in other countries. The image of nuns being dragged out of their coffins in Barcelona is a symbol of the desecration of all that is holy by Bolshevism; when Andres Nin, one of the main agitators in Spain and former secretary of the Bolshevik Tomsky, declares that 'We have solved the church problem by not leaving a single temple standing!', that is godlessness personified.

This is the true face of Bolshevism - in Spain, as in Russia in 1917 and in all other countries, it is the stateless and Jewish masterminds who provoke and lead the Bolshevik revolts; if they are not Jews, they have completely lost their sense of national identity. Who is ideologically and practically to blame for everything that is happening in Spain? All these events represent nothing more than the implementation of decisions made in Moscow; to carry them out, the Bolshevik Jews Bela Kun, the 'murderer of Hungary,' Neumann, who calls himself Enrique Fischer-Neumann in Spain, Kolzow-Ginsburg, disguised as a correspondent for the Moscow 'Pravda', and finally the red League of Nations diplomat and Jew Rosenberg were sent to Spain; they are the leaders of all Soviet Russian terrorists who, under false passports, and which strangely enough are mostly of French origin, are carrying out their bloody work in Spain.

Nothing is more indicative of Moscow's responsibility than the large-scale enterprise of expanding the civil war unleashed by the Bolsheviks in Spain into an international conflict. The Jew Schwernik, chairman of the Russian trade unions, also openly admits the intention of interference: 'The Central Committee ... calls on all workers and the masses of the Soviet Union to provide material aid to the Spanish fighters who are defending the democratic republic with arms in hand.' ("Izvestia"). 'Izvestia' itself writes that the first central secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Russian Trade Unions transferred a sum of 12 million rubles, i.e., 36 million francs, to the Spanish Bolsheviks; grateful, Spanish President Azanadem tells the Soviet Jew Kolzow-Ginsburg: 'Convey to the Soviet people that their

sympathy and help deeply move us; it is always clear to me that the great Soviet democracy could not be anything other than in solidarity with Spanish democracy!'

Through its Comintern sections, Moscow is also trying to persuade foreign governments to intervene on behalf of the Reds in Spain - the French right-wing press reports regularly on deliveries of French aircraft and French war material to Madrid, while the Moscow Red Aid openly collects money for the Bolsheviks in Spain in all countries. The secretary-general of the French Popular Front trade union, Jouhaux, the agent André Malraux, and others establish contact between French and Spanish Marxists; Prime Minister Giral thanked Kolzow-Ginsburg for the 'brilliant initiative of French organizations and individuals who are actively helping the Spanish government in its struggle,' mentioning Jouhaux, Malraux, and the Jew J. B. Bloch in particular, and concludes with renewed thanks to the 'brotherly Soviet people' ("Pravda").

How is it that the Popular Front government in Spain thanks a Soviet Jew for the support of French communists? In doing so, it proves that the leaders of the Communist Party of France, like those of Spain, are based in Moscow. It has been proven that the unheard-of atrocities in Spain are instigated and committed by agents of the Comintern; it has been proven that Soviet Russia is providing the Spanish Bolsheviks with financial, political, and practical assistance; it has been proven that, ideologically and practically, the last Comintern Congress in Moscow intended to introduce Bolshevism in Spain, and that Moscow is currently attempting to implement this plan. Moscow's undiminished and even strengthened will is demonstrated by the Spanish example - those who do not open their eyes here should not complain about the consequences.

This is Bolshevism in theory and practice; it is an infernal world plague that must be eradicated, and it is the duty of every responsible person to help eliminate it; it is no mere figure of speech when we Germans call on the peoples of the world to unite against this danger, lest they be drawn into the vortex of a terrible and incalculable catastrophe."



The guests from Russia

(Source: "De Nederlandsche N.S.")

Although the red press howled under the lashes of this relentless indictment, it discreetly concealed Dr. Goebbels' revelations about the complete Judaization of the Soviet regime, so as not to make the Russian people aware that their fate is being guided and influenced by a clique of Jewish international executioners who are alien to the people.

When Lenin seized power in 1917, the Jews Sverdlov (Nahamkes), Rosenfeld (Kamenev), Bronstein (Trotsky), Sobelsohn (Radek), Wallach-Finkelstein (Litvinov), and Radoysel-Apfelbaum (Zinoviev) became his closest associates; Lenin openly admitted that in Bolshevism, power belonged to Judaism, since it was primarily the merit of Jewish revolutionaries, as the bearers of Marxist-Bolshevik will, to destroy; as the Bolshevik planned for world domination, which the Talmud Jew Mardochai-Marx wished to bring into being, they had brought about the collapse of the Tsarist Empire; the red dictator Stalin has also adopted this view and further strengthened Jewish supremacy in Bolshevism:

"Just as in the past, under the official rule of the half-Jew Lenin, the Jewish triumvirate of Trotsky, Zinoviev, and Kamenev were the real rulers, so today, under the nominal dictatorship of Stalin, the Jew Moses Kaganovich, as Stalin's father-in-law, is the actual ruler of the Soviet Union; this Jewish chieftain oppresses the Soviet Russian population with the most brutal force, and has elevated his fellow Jews to a single large herd of slave overseers. Moses Kaganovich's sharpest instrument of power is the world-famous GPU, formerly known as the 'Cheka', and is called today the 'People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs' - the names of this Jewish-Bolshevik terror apparatus may have changed, but its content,

methods, and tasks have remained unchanged. The head of the GPU is the Jew Yagoda, who calls himself the 'People's Commissar for Internal Affairs'; his deputy is the Jew Agranov. All the heads of the numerous subdivisions of the GPU are also Jews; the main administration of the GPU, the so-called 'Special Department,' the Economic Department, the Foreign Department, the Traffic and Transport Department, the Operations Department, the Special Department (for foreign espionage), the Anti-Religious Department, the Militia and Criminal Department, the External and Internal Security Department, the Border Guard and Customs Control Department, and the Main Administration of Forced Labor Camps, all these main and subsidiary departments of the GPU, are headed by Jews. About 80% of the higher military posts are occupied by Jews; the banks and the state financial system are administered almost exclusively by Jews; the so-called 'People's Commissariat for Education' and the 'People's Commissariat for Health' are headed by Jews; 90% of the doctors are Jews. The Jew Rosenholz heads the 'People's Commissariat for Foreign and Domestic Trade,' and the Jew Weizer is his deputy; the two deputies of the deputy trade commissioner (such a thing exists in Soviet Judea) Weizer are, of course, also Jews.

'Izvestia' (the main newspaper of the highest Soviet Russian government authority – the editor-in-chief is the Jew Radek-Sobelsohn) publishes in its issues No. 84 and No. 107 a list of nearly 100 names of Soviet Russian trust managers and trade representatives abroad, all of whom, without exception, are Jews; in issue No. 110, 'Izvestia' reports that the Jew F. M. Nachimsohn has been appointed deputy chairman of the Criminal Justice Collegium; the People's Commissariat for Transport is headed by the Jew Moses Kaganovich, and naturally, he has filled all senior official positions there with members of his own race. Meanwhile, the Moscow 'Pravda' (the central organ of the Bolshevik Party) publishes in its issue No. 95 a list of 38 Jewish medal recipients, all of whom are employees of Moses Kaganovich in the Commissariat of Transport.

More than 95% of Soviet diplomats are Jewish; the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs is the notorious Litvinov-Wallach-Finkelstein; two of his three deputies are also Jewish, and the third, Krestinsky, is married to a Jewish woman.

After all that has been said, no one will be surprised to learn that more than 90% of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party is also Jewish.⁵²

Although the Moscow show trial led to a change in leadership, the system remained unchanged, and the inseparable unity between Judaism and Bolshevism has remained untouched; Stalin has merely replaced unreliable Jewish enemies with "loyal" Jewish friends. Judaism remained the trump card in the Soviet Union; the trials, which took place during a period of aggressive Bolshevik politics, were intended to break certain resistances, crush inconvenient "colleagues," and consolidate Stalin's sole power - the Moscow show trial was not only a farce, but also a comedy of the worst kind.

The terrible accusations that rained down on the Moscow criminal clique like lashes of a whip at the 1936 Reich Party Congress has proved to the world that National Socialism had seen through the criminal character of Bolshevism, and had gathered all the forces of the nation against this mortal enemy of Western culture; the realization that cooperation with Bolshevism is impossible on either a political or ideological basis became the guiding principle of German policy:

⁵² "Wiener Neueste Nachrichten", July 26th, 1936

"This policy of temporary assistance may be justified in times of peace, but in the decisive world conflicts of our time, it is necessary that compromisers be replaced by men who feel the entirety of a people's past as a living and binding legacy and who have the courage to reevaluate even the so-called 'proven methods' of past state leadership.

For us today, the fact remains that Bolshevism represents a certain view of the world, at least in its leadership: it is the worldview of the underworld, the fundamental whipping up of all the sordid instincts of a degenerate humanity, combined with the insane clinging of a foreign parasitic people who, through the boundless generosity of an age, were granted European citizenship at an unfortunate moment. Such a politically and militarily organized global conspiracy, to which millions of desperate people adhere, albeit with unfounded hope, can no longer be suppressed by the police and military alone; however, the sheer scale of the outrage shows any researcher with a deeper insight that the old powers, which claimed to protect the culture and religion of Europe, were and are too weak to counter this onslaught with a viable new power; the negative assessment of the old cultural and state forces lies not only in the fact of the alienation of millions of people, but also in the weak-willed defense of a cultural world that they supposedly defended; lamenting priests and pastors would therefore have every reason to thank National Socialism for saving them from the fate of their colleagues in Russia and Spain - they should not only preach repentance to others, but also to themselves.

The Bolshevik doctrine can only be overcome by a new faith, by a will to act born of this worldview, and then by decisive action itself."⁵³

In its rejection of Bolshevism, the new Germany is not prepared to compromise - when Dr. Goebbels exposed communism in all its naked misery at the 1935 Reich Party Congress and showed the world the true face of Moscow's criminality, he was able to conclude that the German nation was immune to the poison of red anarchy:

"Perhaps the greatest merit that the Führer has earned for all of humanity, beyond his German mission, is that he opposed the onslaught of world Bolshevism in Germany with a wall that broke the waves of this Asian-Jewish storm surge; he has taught us not only to recognize Bolshevism as the great enemy of the world, but also to strike and defeat it; he has countered it with a new, better, nobler, and truer idea of the liberation of an entire people. In the name of this idea, we have fought and carried our flags to victory; it has given us the strength to shake off the threat to Germany from Bolshevism and banish this danger from the German people once and for all.

Today, we are equal to the power of this seduction; the nation is immunized against the poison of red anarchy; it has cast off the hollow and mendacious phrases of communist world propaganda and set about solving the problems assigned to it by fate with seriousness and discipline, with diligence and perseverance - history will one day have to testify that the Führer saved Germany from the most acute and deadly danger by defeating Bolshevism, thereby pulling the entirety of Western culture back from the brink of complete annihilation."

Behind Adolf Hitler stands the united and defensive German people, ready at any moment to fulfill the mission assigned to them by fate: to defend Western culture against the angel of destruction and—as a bulwark of peace—to realize what the 1936 Reich Party Congress proclaimed:

⁵³ Alfred Rosenberg, Reich Party Congress 1936

Europe will be protected in Berlin!



In the Soviet paradise

(Source: "New York American")

Afterword

Europe is burning! At the time this book was written, anarchists, under Moscow's guidance, blew up Irun, and every day the flames of burning churches in Spain have blazed into the sky; Moscow's agents were at work to fulfill the words of their mentor Lenin, who had said that Spain would be the next country in which Bolshevism would seize power.

Now, just before the fall of Madrid, victory seems to be leaning toward national Spain, but this does not mean that Bolshevism, the enemy of the world, has been defeated; certainly, it seems to be heading for defeat on an important section of the front, but that does not mean it admits defeat; Moscow's behavior in the Non-Intervention Committee in London and its military aid to Red Spain, now openly admitted in the Soviet press and carried out on a massive scale, has proved this. Using all diplomatic means and under pressure from the French Communist Party, which is loyal to Moscow, attempts are being made to persuade the Popular Front government in Paris to officially revoke its non-intervention commitment - Moscow still hopes to turn its defeat in Spain into a victory.

In Barcelona, the capital of Soviet Catalonia, the most experienced Red "diplomats" and an army of Moscow's agents are at work, and new delegations of Red Army and Air Force officers and instructors arrive daily to defend the Comintern's position with the last drop of Spanish blood against the onslaught of General Franco's national troops.

The real ruler of Catalonia is the "Consul General" Antonov-Ovseyenko, sent by Moscow to Barcelona; within the "Bolshevik Party," he is known by the name "shtik," meaning bayonet - this name says it all. A conspirator from the very first day of the Bolshevik Party's existence, he is one of the most ruthless and cold-blooded murderers in its ranks; as early as 1905/06, he played a leading role in the military uprisings

in Poland and Sevastopol; in the October Revolution of 1917, Ovsyanko led the Bolshevik uprising in St. Petersburg and the storming of the Winter Palace, arresting the Provisional Government; during the civil war, he commanded the Ukrainian front and subsequently became War Commissar of Ukraine. He used bloody terror to suppress all Ukrainian independence efforts, which were based on Lenin's promises; the brutal extermination of the Ukrainian ethnic leadership and intelligentsia can also be traced back to his initiative.

Thus, Ovsienko is Moscow's most suitable man to attempt to develop Catalonia into a Bolshevik center on the Mediterranean, from where the reconquest of Spain and the disintegration of France are to be successfully undertaken, and who at the same time offers the guarantee that he will suppress any independent Catalan government with murder and terror.

At the same time, however, Moscow is redoubling its efforts in other countries - the revelations just published in Swiss newspapers about the work of the "Red Aid" in Switzerland, which is carried out on instructions from Moscow, render any comment superfluous; the increasingly angry and threatening outbursts by the French Communist leader Thorez against the Popular Front government in Paris, which so far refuses to intervene openly in the interests of Moscow's ally in Spain, suggest that there are still many surprises in store.

In summary, Moscow's world revolutionary activity has intensified to the extreme in recent weeks.

In the long run, no country will be able to successfully defend itself against this global conspiracy on its own; only if the states of Europe unite in a common defense against this global enemy will it be possible to banish it from Europe once and for all, and

"...perhaps the time will come, perhaps sooner than we think, when the rest of Europe will no longer view the establishment of a National Socialist German Reich with resentment, but will be glad that this dam against the Bolshevik flood has been built."

- **Adolf Hitler, November 8th, 1936**

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