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The Soviet Home Service irregularly but frequently broadcasts talks "in aid of political schools" setting forth the correct Marxist and Communist position on internal and external affairs. Of irreproachable orthodoxy, these talks provide a regular and invaluable check on the current Soviet "line." On the 8th, 15th and 22nd of June respectively, Moscow broadcast three talks under the general headings: "The Soviet Union, Bulwark of Peace, Democracy and Socialism." These three articles contained an unusually complete and concise outline of the Soviet Communist Party's current theory on a number of important international subjects. For this reason, the following report gives a resume of the main points in the three above-mentioned broadcasts. None of the points represents a novel departure in Soviet thought and all have been well publicized in Soviet propaganda, but this outline may prove a handy guide to any future changes in the Moscow "line."

The points are presented under 17 consecutive headings in summarized form with quotations where appropriate. Points 1 through 6 were covered in the talk broadcast by the Soviet Home Service at 1500 GMT on 8 June; points 7 through 13 were covered in the broadcast at 1700 GMT on 15 June; and points 14 through 17 in the broadcast at 1500 GMT on 22 June.

1. The Postwar Balance of Forces: Since the war, and as a result of it, the world balance of power has swung sharply in favor of socialism and against capitalism. Germany, Japan and Italy have been eliminated as Great Powers; France has lost her importance; and of the two remaining imperialist powers, the United States and Britain, the latter has been "considerably weakened."
2. The Allied War Aims: The States allied in the war against fascism acted in common, but differed as to their war aims. The Soviet "and other freedom-loving peoples" fought to abolish fascism, to restore prosperity and democracy to its victims, to prevent another war and to ensure "peaceful cooperation among peoples." Anglo-American imperialism, on the other

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hand, sought only to "break" Germany and Japan as trade competitors and rival claimants to world domination, hoping at the same time that the Soviet Union would be "bled white," lose its Great Power status and become "dependent" on themselves.

3. The Two Camps: This duality of aims became apparent soon after the war, when the USSR and the democratic countries addressed themselves to the aims set forth above, while the U.S. and British Governments began to support the remnants of fascism and to strangle democracy, undermine peaceful cooperation and prepare a new war for world domination. The world was thus openly divided into two camps, headed respectively by the USSR and by the United States. Bourgeois Britain, whose "military and political feebleness" had been revealed during the war, rapidly became militarily, politically and economically dependent upon her American ally, with whose help she hoped to maintain some vestige of her imperial power and influence. The imperialists also won the support of the rulers of France and Italy, who sought safeguards against internal revolution; of Belgium and Holland, who sought to preserve their colonial possessions; of "fascist" Spain and "reactionary" Turkey; of Yugoslavia, and of a number of "dependent" countries in the Middle East and Latin America.

The democratic camp led by the USSR includes the people's democracies of Eastern and Central Europe and of Asia--China, North Korea, and the Mongolian Republic--to which there have been added the German Democratic Republic, the Vietnamese Democratic Republic and the "peoples of other Asiatic countries who are fighting against imperialism." It can also count on the support of the "working class and democratic movements" in the capitalist countries.

4. America's Role in the War and After: U.S. imperialism is the "arch-enemy of peace, freedom and independence." It exploited the wartime conditions for financial enrichment and territorial gain, and this process was accelerated after the war under the threat of economic crisis and because of the opportunities for expansionism offered by a war-devastated world. The main instrument of American imperialist ambitions in the postwar period has been the Marshall Plan, which has served as a means of coercing other countries to do her bidding.

Today, the United States is openly preparing for war. (The Korean war, of course, has caused Moscow to modify this point, contending that the United States has gone from preparing for aggression to committing actual acts of aggression.) The country has been increasingly placed on a wartime footing; it is maintaining a large army and navy; 71 percent of its budget is allocated to military purposes. U.S. military, air and naval bases encircle the globe. German and Japanese military power is being restored to serve U.S. aggressive purposes.

...This bellicose policy is camouflaged as one of combatting communism, in support of which the Anglo-Americans are conducting a world-wide campaign of slander against the USSR, coupled with actual incitement to war against her. All of this is termed the "cold war." By means of it, the American imperialists are deliberately creating an atmosphere of war hysteria highly profitable to armaments manufacturers. Following the Nazi example, the Anglo-American imperialists--led by Churchill and "other instigators of war"--have evolved a theory of the superiority of the English-speaking peoples and their right to rule the world. At the same time they are busy knocking together warlike coalitions, reminiscent of the anti-Comintern pact and similarly directed against the Soviet Union--and the people's democracies as well.

5. The Treachery of the Right-Wing Socialists: In their struggle against peace, democracy and socialism, the imperialists enjoy the full support of "right-wing" socialists who are acting as "the agents of the bourgeoisie in the workers' movements" and, just as after the First World War, are directing all their efforts towards the salvation of capitalism. Thus the British Labor Party has not only failed to carry out its 1945 election promises--including the promise to establish friendly relations with the USSR--but is striving at all costs to strengthen capitalism and to save the Empire from ruin. British troops are used to suppress "with maximum cruelty" the national liberation movements in the colonies. At home the nationalization of the coal industry has turned out to be profitable only to the former owners of the coal mines.

The French right-wing socialists are serving the capitalists with equal zeal and are helping the French bourgeoisie to fight the growing workers' democratic movement--headed by the Communists--by introducing, in conjunction with the other bourgeois parties, a law depriving the workers of their right to strike and by sending troops to fire on strikers. They are also dealing cruelly with the colonial peoples.

By supporting the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and similar aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, the right-wing socialists in Western Europe "betray the national interest of their countries" and help U.S. imperialism to enslave the people of Western Europe. They

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thereby convert the Social Democratic Parties into "direct weapons of the U.S. monopolies."

A particularly odious part in this struggle against peace, democracy and socialism is being played by Tito's clique which, in addition to betraying the national interests of the Yugoslav people, is striving to effect a coup d'etat in the people's democracies and, by separating them from the USSR and the democratic camp, to turn them into "colonies of American imperialism and a place d'armes for a new war."

6. Conflict and Crisis in the Capitalist Camp: One result of the aggressive, reactionary policy of the imperialists has been to "aggravate the conflicts which tear the capitalist world asunder," particularly in the case of the larger imperialist powers. Thus the imperialists are engaged in an increasingly bitter fight for markets, raw materials and capital investments. The American imperialists, having gained economic control of Britain, France, Belgium and Holland, are greatly increasing their unpopularity by laying hands on the colonial possessions of these countries. Consequently, the struggle between the imperialists is not confined to Europe, but also extends to Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Near East. Britain is being "pushed into the background everywhere" but is still striving to preserve her vast colonial possessions.

Coincidentally, a "devastating economic crisis" is inexorably approaching these capitalist countries. Such measures as the arms race, the ECA and other devices may delay, but cannot prevent, the crisis. In contrast, the USSR and satellites continue to "expand and grow stronger."

7. The USSR as "Chief Guiding Force of the Democratic Camp": The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, which heads the democratic camp in the fight for a democratic peace and the security of the peoples, emanates from the very essence of the Soviet socialist society in which there are no classes interested in the waging of war and which is based on respect for the rights and independence of all peoples, great and small.

8. Contrasting Policies in Germany and Japan: In accordance with its war aims and with the Potsdam decisions, the USSR has destroyed the war industry in the Soviet zone of Germany, dissolved the capitalist monopolies, handed the land over to the peasants and punished the fascist criminals. At the same time the policy of the Soviet Union has brought about the release and growth of the democratic forces of the German people and the rebirth of the German people to "a new, peaceful, creative life." It was never the intention of the Soviet Union either to destroy or to dismember the German State.

In contrast to the Soviet policy towards Germany, the Anglo-American imperialists are striving in violation of the Potsdam decisions "to restore German fascism and aggression, to convert Western Germany into their patrimony and into a military-industrial United States base and place d'armes for an attack on the Soviet Union and the people's democracies." In pursuance of these aims the Anglo-United States imperialists refuse to set up "all-German democratic institutions" but have established instead a separate West-German State with a government composed of their hirelings. They are also obstructing the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and are striving to consolidate their occupation regime for a long time to come. At the same time they have restored to power "the big German monopolists and Hitlerites of yesterday."

The United States government is similarly thwarting the implementation of the Potsdam decision on the disarmament and democratization of Japan. Whereas the USSR stands for the complete disarmament of Japan and insists on the establishment of a democratic order there, "so as to prevent her starting another war or becoming the tool for the aggressive plans of the American imperialists," the Americans are supporting a reactionary order in Japan and are striving to convert her into their colony and into a military base for aggression against the Soviet Union, China and Korea.

9. The United Nations Issue: The U.N. was set up at the end of the Second World War in order to maintain peace and its Charter is based on the fact that "to ensure a stable peace it is necessary for the Great Powers to cooperate." The Anglo-U.S. imperialists are striving, however, to undermine the U.N. and to revise its Charter, particularly with respect to the unanimity principle, in order to prevent the adoption of decisions in the Security Council that are directed against peace, democracy and the independence of peoples." The U.S. and British imperialists, on the other hand, are striving to convert the U.N. into "an obedient tool of their aggressive policy" and have accordingly consistently opposed the Soviet proposals for a reduction of armaments and armed forces. Their resistance to the

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Soviet proposal to prohibit atomic weapons has been particularly fierce. Indeed the U.S. imperialists were long convinced that they alone held the secret of atomic weapons and threatened to use the atom bomb against anyone who would not submit to them. However, the Soviet Union also possessed the atomic weapon as far back as 1947. Its love of peace is demonstrated by the fact that in spite of this it continues to insist on the prohibition of atomic weapons.

10. The Fight for National Independence: In its resolute defense of national independence the Soviet Union has exposed the Anglo-U.S. policy of strangling the freedom of the Greek people. It likewise demands that the Dutch imperialists cease to suppress the Indonesian liberation movement. When peace treaties were being concluded with Germany's former allies it was again the Soviet Union that prevented the Anglo-U.S. imperialists from converting these countries into their colonies and depriving the people of their independence.

A further "striking proof of the Soviet Union's respect for the freedom and independence of the peoples" is provided by the case of Korea. In spite of the U.S. Government's refusal to accept the Soviet proposal for a simultaneous withdrawal of both Soviet and American troops from Northern and Southern Korea respectively, the Soviet Government withdrew its troops and gave the people of Northern Korea full opportunity to govern their country themselves on democratic lines. The U.S. Government, however, continues to keep its troops in Southern Korea, converting it into a colony and a tool for the realization of its aggressive plans."

11. Cooperation with the Capitalist Countries: Soviet foreign policy is "based on the possibility of peaceful co-existence and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries" for, as Stalin has pointed out, if the wish for it exists, then "cooperation between countries with different economic systems is fully possible." The Anglo-American imperialists do not, however, wish to cooperate with the Soviet Union. They assert that such cooperation is impossible "in order to justify their anti-Soviet policy," a policy of "preparing a new world war." Thus when Stalin as head of the Soviet Government expressed his agreement to the conclusion of a peace pact between the USSR and the United States, President Truman and the U.S. governing circles refused such a pact since it did not fall in with their "anti-Soviet course."

Similarly when in September 1949 the Soviet Government proposed in the U.N. the conclusion of a peace pact between the Five Powers -- the USSR, the United States, Britain, China and France, which as permanent members of the Security Council bear the chief responsibility for the maintenance of peace -- this too was rejected.

12. Relations with the People's Democracies: While Soviet foreign policy relies in the first place on the growing might of the USSR, the unity of Soviet society, the brotherhood of the Soviet peoples and the Soviet armed forces, the USSR now has as its neighbors a number of friendly countries who are engaged together with the Soviet Union in the common struggle for lasting peace and for friendship among the nations. Thus the Soviet Union heads "a powerful camp of peace, democracy and socialism."

The working class in the people's democracies has achieved complete unity in its own ranks in conjunction with the trade unions, cooperatives and similar organizations. Moreover in January 1949 a Council of Mutual Economic Aid was established which includes representatives of both the USSR and the people's democracies. "It organizes an exchange of economic experiences, technical aid, and mutual assistance with raw materials, food, machinery, equipment and so forth."

Although the overthrown exploiting classes in the people's democracies are striving to restore the old capitalist order, and the imperialist Powers are seeking to convert these countries into their colonies and into a place d'armes for a new war by means of espionage, sabotage, reactionary conspiracies and armed intervention, these attempts have failed so far and the imperialist agents have been exposed. This represents "a great victory for the democratic camp."

13. The Historic Victory of the Chinese People: The camp headed by the Soviet Union has been further expanded and strengthened by the entry of China into the family of democratic nations following the "historic victory" of the Chinese people over the American-supported Kuomintang forces -- a victory which "became possible thanks to the great successes of the Soviet Union and the growth of the democratic forces throughout the world."

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On 14 February 1950 a treaty was concluded between the USSR and China, the major object of which is to prevent any further violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other country which might ally itself directly with Japan. The Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic have pledged themselves to aid each other with military or any other means should either of them be subjected to aggression and also to participate in all international measures which seek to ensure universal peace and security. Economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries is also provided for.

14. The National Liberation Movement in the East: The national struggle for liberation of the Eastern peoples, which was given a powerful new impetus by the events and consequences of the Second World War, is part of the universal struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. Next to the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, both Vietnam and Indonesia have achieved "great successes" in this connection, and despite the suppressive measures of the British Labor Government the people of Malaya are steadfastly continuing their fight against the colonial enslavement of British imperialism. The same is true of Burma.

Intimidated by the growth of the national liberation movement of the Indian peoples, the British imperialists "staged a comedy of handing independence to the Indians" after having first dismembered India by dividing her into two. Neither India nor Pakistan is really independent, however, for both remain part of the British Empire and the British still occupy the key economic positions in them. At the same time the Americans are penetrating ever more deeply into both countries. However, the broad masses whose interests have been betrayed by the Indian bourgeoisie and feudal aristocracy are continuing their fight for genuine independence and for better living conditions.

In 1923 Lenin pointed out that the "final victory of socialism" was ensured by the fact that the USSR, India, China and the other Eastern countries comprised the vast majority of the world's population. The events of the post-war period have fully confirmed Lenin's genius and foresight.

15. The Partisans-of-Peace Movement: Further striking evidence of the growing force of the democratic camp is provided by the expansion of the powerful movement of the partisans of peace, who for the first time in history have set up a mighty peace front headed by the Soviet Union in order to save humanity from a new world war and to ensure peaceful cooperation among the peoples. This movement, which received a powerful stimulus from the meetings of the World Peace Congress and the All-Union Peace Conference in Moscow, embraces the widest strata of society, including as it does people of all classes, professions, religions and political views, millions of whom have not only protested against the activities of the imperialist warmongers but have also declared that they will not fight against the Soviet Union.

The partisans of peace also take concrete actions such as the worldwide collection of signatures to the WPC appeal, the refusal of the French, Italian, Dutch and other workers to load or unload ships carrying war materials, and the demand of the French people for the cessation of the war in Vietnam.

16. The WFTU a Symbol of Working Class Unity: A further vital contribution to the peace movement has been the continuous growth of working class unity since the Second World War, one of the great achievements of which was the formation of the WFTU in October 1945. Because of the WFTU's widespread activity in defense of peace and the workers' rights and interests, the imperialist bourgeoisie assisted by the right-wing socialists and reactionary trade union leaders has striven hard to disrupt it by such means as the formation of a rival trade union center in London, but the progressive forces of the WFTU have proved far stronger than the forces of reaction.

The international movements of democratic women and youth have likewise formed "an important detachment of the democratic camp."

17. The Role of the Communist Parties and the Cominform: The struggle of all working people for peace, democracy and socialism is headed by the Communist Parties, whose strength, experience and prestige among the masses have grown considerably during recent years. Less than 25 years ago the Communist Parties abroad comprised some 500,000 members; today the Communist and United Workers' Parties abroad have a membership of about 20,000,000.

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As Stalin has pointed out, one of the main reasons for this growth is that "during the hard years of the rule of fascism in Europe the Communists proved to be reliable, courageous and selfless fighters against the fascist regime and for the freedom of the peoples."

As the young Communist Parties gradually developed into mature mass organizations it became impossible to direct them from a single center and the Communist International was accordingly dissolved in 1943 by common agreement among the Communist Parties. The new post-war phase in the development of the Communist Parties necessitated new forms of contact, however, and so in September 1947 the representatives of the Communist Parties of the USSR and several European countries held a conference in Poland to discuss this need and the desirability of voluntary concerted action; for although the Communist movement "develops in a national framework" at the same time it pursues tasks and interests common to the Parties of different countries. Accordingly the conference set the Communist Parties the common tasks of defending the national independence of their countries, of organizing and leading the struggle of the masses against the American plan to enslave Europe and of uniting all the democratic forces in the struggle against the threat of a new war. The conference also established the Cominform.

The purpose of the Cominform is to organize the exchange of experience among the Communist Parties and, should it prove necessary, to concert action on the basis of common agreement. The Cominform conference of November 1949 also laid particular stress on the importance of working class unity, for "never in the whole history of the international workers' movement has this question been of such decisive importance as at present" if the basic tasks of thwarting the designs of the warmongers, eliminating the power of monopolist capital and rebuilding society along socialist lines are to be realized.

The Communist Parties are successfully carrying out the tasks set them by the conference of the Communist Parties and are resolutely fighting all hostile elements, exposing all deviations towards bourgeois nationalism and strengthening their ranks from both the ideological and organizational points of view. By these means the Communist Parties abroad will continue to grow in strength and experience and the powerful camp of peace, democracy and socialism will thwart the criminal designs of the warmongers.

"Communism has grown into a great force and millions of new fighters all over the world are rallying under its banner. In the vanguard of this powerful movement of mankind towards Communism marches our great country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

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