

For Bolshevism



inside the communist and workers' movement

No 9 (90) 2010

FOR BOLSHEVISM-AUCPB website: <http://aucpbenglishwebsite.blogspot.com>

ON THE NATURE OF ZIONISM

I found on a website an article by Vladimir Andreyev entitled "The Truth about Zionism." I was happy, because that destructive role played by Zionism in the modern world, little is written about it by the Communists and this is unforgivable. And here we have the truth about Zionism. I thought, finally a Communist, a member of the RCWP (Russian Communist Workers' Party), calling a spade a spade.

This is all the more necessary, because ZIONISM as the state ideology and policy of Israel, in equity should be again as in 1975, condemned by UN General Assembly as aggressive racism and a form of racial discrimination. For 60 years Israel has occupied Palestine and maintains a policy of state terrorism on the suffering of Arab land, exactly resembling Germany's fascism.

Although placing hopes on the UN is naive, because in 1991 it had abolished its decision. In recent decades, the credibility of this international organization has fallen sharply. The UN has become a handheld appliance for the U.S.A., the world imperialist gendarme. It got to the point that during the visit of the UN Secretary General to the Middle East on March 21, 2010, Israeli President Shimon Peres scolded Ban Ki-moon like a little boy for the allegedly loyal attitude of the UN towards "troublemaker" Iranian President Ahmadinejad ...

After reading the article my disappointment knew no bounds. Andreyev set out to - in whatever form he took to DEFEND ZIONISM. At first he warned readers not to believe the paraphrase from an article from the Large Soviet Encyclopedia, which says that "*Zionism is a reactionary chauvinist ideology and policy of the Jewish bourgeoisie,*" and named "*the characteristic features of Zionism as being militant chauvinism, racism, anti-Sovietism.*" He has reduced these assessments of Zionism to ordinary "horror stories", though they are the absolute truth.

Then he introduced us to the wise sayings of the first Israeli ambassador to the USSR, then Prime Minister Golda Meir. Do not forget to remember the good father of Zionism, Vladimir Jabotinsky, who Mussolini affectionately called a "Jewish fascist", and Ben Gurion dubbed him as "Vladimir Hitler." He sang the praises to the Israeli kibbutzim, "agricultural communes", in which labour is perfectly organized, unlike the Soviet communes, in which "thick commies like to work less and get more ..."

The author even dragged Ber Borohov here, who headed in Poltava in the beginning of the XX century the Jewish "Marxist" organization Po'alei Zion ("Workforce"). And he dreamt, how the Jewish proletariat would move to an empty land (?) free from people, to create a "Jewish national enclave" and implement "socialist ideals". That's why Zionism was initially alleged to be "socialist".

The magic of words played a cruel joke on the author. It saved him the necessity to analyze and dig to the bottom of the terrible phenomenon called "ZIONISM."

Hitler also headed the WORKER'S National Socialist Party. Was its program really desirable to the interests of the working class of Germany? Thus the Jewish "Bund" broke away from the RSDLP (Russian Social Democratic Labour Party) in early XX century, and the Poltavian "Po'alei Zion" bore no relation to Marxism and did not serve the interests of the working class. It would not hurt the author-"communist" to get acquainted with Lenin's assessment of the pro-Zionist position of the Bundists.

True, very often latter-day "communists" do not feel the need for studying dialectical materialist logic. They do not study the classics of Marxism. They say that "they are obsolete" to cover up their political ignorance and laziness of the mind. They restrict themselves to sketches of surface phenomena and do not examine events in the concrete historical context. The class approach is not considered a major methodological tool in understanding social phenomena.

Marx and Engels are sometimes quoted, but their outstanding discoveries - the materialist conception of history, are not understood. But they prefer, mainly what is in vogue, being the idealistic treatises of Western "thinkers" and the beautifully speaking speakers of bourgeois publicists. And they are even proud of such an eclectic mishmash of ideas in their heads.

So it turns out these articles, where instead of the truth about Zionism, are its solid apologetics. Andreyev in the article refers to statements of "good" Zionists. And they do not bother to think about the thoughts of Lenin **on the false and reactionary Zionist**

ideas about "special Jewish people" and "the need for Jewish separateness", which are harmful and contrary to the interests of the proletariat, including the Jewish proletariat. (PSS., v. 8, p. . 74).

In his work "**Critical Remarks on the National Question**", Lenin insisted on the need for "an uncompromising struggle against the contamination of the proletariat with bourgeois nationalism, even the most refined. (PSS., v. 24, pp. 124) He writes: "Marxism is irreconcilable with nationalism, be it the most "fair", "clean", refined and civilized. Marxism advances in place of nationalism - internationalism, the merging of all nations in higher unity "(p.131).

Not useful for the author also is the article by Karl Marx "**On the Jewish Question**", where indeed the social ESSENCE OF ZIONISM is revealed.

Arguing with Bruno Bauer on the question of emancipation of Jews in Germany, Karl Marx wrote: "What is the secular basis of Judaism? **Practical need**, selfishness. What is the worldly cult of the Jew? **Haggling**. Who is his worldly God? **Money**. But in this case, the emancipation from *haggling* and *money* - hence, from practical, real Jewry - would be self-emancipation of our time. The organization of society, which would have the prerequisites of commercialism, and, consequently, the possibility of haggling eliminated – such organization of society would make the Jew impossible ... Thus, we find in Judaism a contemporary manifestation of the *modern-day anti-social* element, led to its current stage of historical development in which the Jews took in this bad direction, zealous participation. This element has reached a high stage of development at which it must necessarily disintegrate. The emancipation of the Jews in the endvalue is the emancipation of mankind from Jewry" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Collected Works, Vol. V. 1, pp. 408. Russian lang.)

Marx, one of the first, spoke of the significant impact of the Jews throughout the world. He cites the arguments of Bruno Bauer from the book "The Jewish question": "A Jew, who in Vienna is only tolerated, determines by his monetary authority, the fate of the whole empire. A Jew who may be disenfranchised in a small German state, decides the fate of Europe." And commenting on this passage with the words: "And this is not an isolated fact. The Jew emancipated himself in the Jewish manner, he emancipated himself not only because he had arrogated to himself the power of money, but also so that through him, **MONEY has become a world power, and the practical Jewish spirit has become the practical spirit of Christian nations**" (ibid., pp. 409).

Marx drew attention to the transformation of **Judaism** into the ideology of the Jewish bourgeoisie. "Jewishness could not develop further as a religion, because the world-view of practical demands, by its nature is limited and confined to a few strokes." "What is in itself the foundation of the Jewish religion? Practical need, egoism." "**MONEY IS THE JEALOUS GOD OF ISRAEL**, before whom there should be no other god. Money deprecates all the gods of Man from the heights, and turns them into commodities." "The god of the Jews was made secular, became the world's god. **The promissory note is the true god of the Jew**. His god is just an illusory bill of exchange "(ibid., pp. 410).

In his work, "**The Sacred Family, or Critique of Critical Criticism**", Marx stresses that in the XIX century, the Jewish bourgeoisie began to occupy key positions in the capitalist world. "The fate of France is determined not in the offices of the Tuileries, not under the arches of the House of Peers, not even under the arches of the Chamber of Deputies, but on the Paris Stock Exchange. The real ministers are not Guizot and Gishatel, but Rothschild, Fould and other bankers. They control the Ministry and the Ministry is concerned about only those people who are loyal to the regime and those who benefit by it running in elections."

People would be better to understand state bodies of power do not have the reins of power in capitalist countries. **True power is not with the politicians, but with CAPITAL**. The capitalist buys the politicians in the same way as journalists and lawyers, villas on the Mediterranean coast or fashionable European yacht clubs are bought...

Of course, not every person finds it so easy to understand what Zionism really is. Under the conditions of imperialist globalization, international Jewish capital holds in its hands not only most of the transnational corporations, but most of the media. Any criticism of the ideology of Zionism and Zionist policy qualifies as ANTI-SEMITISM.

Fear of possible accusations of anti-Semitism makes even the other "bashful" (or cowardly) communist leaders say that the aggressive policies of Israel against the Palestinian Arab people, reminiscent of a genocide – is a topic which few Russian citizens (or British ones –K.C.) believe to be vibrant." When it comes to citizens-philistines, what can be taken from them? Besides their own stomachs, nothing ever interests them.

If the GENOCIDE which the Israeli racists have been subjecting the indigenous population of Palestine to for the past 60 years is not perceived by the Communists as their pain, then how can they be Communists. **Communists – are internationalists**.

Do we really not have the highest example of proletarian internationalism? The founder of the International Workingmen's Association, Karl Marx, held under the scrutiny the revolutionary situation in France in 1848 and kept in touch with the Paris Commune in 1871. After its defeat, it was at his house that many Communards found shelter.

For many years he had connections with the Russian revolutionaries Herman Lopatin and Vera Zasulich. He followed articles by Chernyshevsky and Flerovsky. In 1879 he intently studied Narodnik Danielson's report sent to him on Russian financial policy for fifteen years. In his personal library were 115 titles of Russian books. Herzen read "Prisons and exile" in Russian in the original. He did not consider Russia to be "far far away" country ...

It was not from the Communist position, but an ordinary common sense position that made even former U.S. President Jimmy Carter describe Israel's policies as an "**APARTHEID system**, where two peoples occupy a land, but are separated from each other, and where the Israelis completely dominate and suppress by violence, depriving Palestinians of their basic human rights."

Zionism is a terrible destructive force. In it are all the dogmas - false, unfounded and reactionary.

Who sees the "inextricable link of the Jews throughout the world"? None. Jews living in Russia, speak in Russian, many do not know any Hebrew or Yiddish. Jews in the U.S. are Americans. They speak English. French Jews do not utter a word of Hebrew. Assimilation has done its work. The Jews have no common territory, or single language.

Who today in his right mind accepts that "all Jews are brothers?" **All Jews who are capitalists are enemies of the Jewish working people**, like capitalists of any nationality are enemies of working people throughout the world. And this the ABC of

Marxism.

Who, except the Zionists can accept the idea that Jews have some special "historical rights" to the "land of the Jewish ancestors"? Yes, 700 years BC, that is almost 3,000 years ago there was a small kingdom of Judah, which then disappeared ... And now, when so much water has flowed, is there an Arab who has reconciled with the fact that he was forced to flee from the land where his ancestors lived, where he was born and raised?

So, what is Zionism? In the words of a Swedish journalist, a former Moroccan officer, Ahmed Rami - the voice of millions of Muslims all over the world. **"ZIONISM is racism ... It is COLONIALISM ... It is IMPERIALISM ... It is the policy of repression and arrogance, as Zionist Israel has systematically violated all the principles and resolutions of the UN ... Zionism in its practice is strikingly similar to APARTHEID "**... ([Http://radioislam.org/russ/rami/5.htm](http://radioislam.org/russ/rami/5.htm))

Communists have nothing against this assessment, though Ahmed Rami is far from the ideas of communism. He did not understand any of Marxism, nor the socialist revolution of 1917 in Russia.

The leader of theoretical and practical Zionism, Ze'ev (Vladimir) Jabotinsky's position of racism and colonialism openly deemed it NECESSARY to create a "national home" for Jews in Zion. He devoted his whole life to the development of Zionism, its defence and implementation. He did not accept the revolution in Russia in 1917. He advocated the "private economy", "private initiative" and private property. He rejected the class struggle, appealing for class peace and harmony. He believed the worker and the entrepreneur play the same role in the development of society. Whoever fights against private capital, is an enemy of the nation. He categorically disagreed with the slogan of the Communists - "Workers of all countries, unite!" The national was above the class.

He traveled to dozens of countries. In Russia and Poland, America and Germany, Britain and France - everywhere he campaigned passionately for Jews to leave everything and go to the "ancestral homeland". On the planet, everyone, Jews and non-Jews should understand that Eretz Yisrael (Israel) should be a Jewish state. The idea of a "Jewish majority" in the Promised Land was the motive of his life.

He preached the dogma - "EVERYTHING IS MINE", not agreeing even to admit that Arabs belong to at least three-quarters of the earth. "The Arabs must accept the situation as it is: the territory of Eretz Israel on both sides of the Jordan is intended for the Jewish state with a Jewish majority" - he said. (Joseph Nedava. Vladimir Jabotinsky: Milestones in life. Per. In Hebrew. Rostov-on-Don. 1998).

Back in 1908, he wrote that the **creation of a Jewish state is the COLONIZATION of Arab lands**. And it will lead to antagonism with the locals. History shows that the colonialists have never been met with open arms. The natives fiercely resisted in America, and will resist here. We must prepare for this. "Our country will be freed only by the sword" - he said.

The racist attitude of modern Israel is here in the words of Jabotinsky: *"The settlement can only develop with the use of force, independent of the local population, protected by an iron wall that local people can not break ... We should not be afraid of the possibility that 900,000 people will leave the country "*

Already in 1919 he created the organization of Jewish immigrants "**Khagani**" to "ensure the protection of settlers from the arbitrariness of the natives," as he called the indigenous Palestinian Arabs.

Later, speaking to young "**Beitar**" nationalists, he urged them to be "relentless", sung the praises of the "power of the fist" stood for "military training". "Learning to shoot" - he believed was a historical necessity. And did not cease to rejoice that he had saved the youth from the "red plague".

Later, out of the ranks of "Betar", the brainchild of Jabotinsky, rose **bandit groups** Etzel and Lehi, which after the adoption by the UN of the fateful decision to create the Jewish state of Israel in December 1947, began by terror to implement it.

They, 1 April 1948, in the village of Dir Yassin, massacred 245 unarmed Palestinians - men, women and children. The bodies were taken to a quarry and burned. Similar atrocities were committed in other towns. **In 1948 alone, the Zionists had killed 100,000 Palestinians**, both inside the country and abroad. The strangulation of the indigenous population of Gaza by continuing bombardments, blockades and starvation is still ongoing.

I do not know whether there was a Jewish Holocaust, but the Arabic holocaust today is there to see.

The ideas MILITARISM have become the driving spring of the aggressive policies of Israel. And terror has become its state policy.

The ideology and politics of Zionism naturally gives rise not only among Arabs but also among all freedom-loving humanity a feeling of protest and hatred of Israel, the occupiers and invaders.

Unfortunately, there is still no force that would be able to destroy Israeli fascism, as did the Red Army in World War II in the fight against German fascism. The Arab world is split. The international communist and workers' movement is riddled by opportunism and appeasement. There is no Communist International. The Communist Party of Israel is silent. Critical remarks by sane Jewish intellectuals in Europe and America in addressing Israeli barbarism are heard only neighbours on the couch by the TV ...

The military and political power of the Israeli and international Zionism can be withstood only by military and political force. Under the domination of the global imperialism, the only hope is for a global, well organized, national liberation and communist protest. The victory of the people in the liberation struggle in South Africa and the collapse of the apartheid regime inspires faith in the victory of the Palestinian people in the Middle East.

Lybov PRIBYTKOVA, from Irkutsk, Russia

March 2010

CLASS STRUGGLES IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Chronicle produced by editorial of the newspaper "Hammer and Sickle" (Serp I Molot)

To save the trillions of dollars of European bankers and capitalists, the ruling circles of the capitalist countries since the beginning of this year, launched an attack on the social rights of workers.

The global economic crisis is not over. Since the beginning of spring this year, it has again demonstrated its brutal grip. Some countries of Western Europe are on the brink of bankruptcy. In Greece, the budget deficit amounted to 14% of the gross domestic product, its liabilities far exceeded the country's capacity to repay foreign loans. A similar situation exists in Spain and Portugal. The EU and the IMF quickly issued loans to euro area countries amounting to 750 billion euros, requiring them to reduce social spending and guarantees. Capital seeks to solve problems on the backs of working people.

In Western European countries, they have begun to reduce social spending, wages, pensions and benefits, alongside their subsequent pay freezing and mass dismissals.

The rise in unemployment, cuts in social rights, especially hurt the workers and employees of the public sector - teachers, doctors, aviators and railway workers, according to representatives of almost all categories of workers. Once again the working class is at the forefront of political struggle. On the appeals of unions, hundreds of thousands of people have been involved in nation-wide strikes and taken to the streets of cities in Greece, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy and other European countries. ***"In anticipation of the new reform, a response on the streets is vital. We, the workers are obliged to confront these measures. Always the same thing - people have to pay for the crisis, and we must resist this"***, - say the demonstrators.

Here is a summary of the major class battles in the spring and early summer this year in Greece, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Britain.

Greece was plunged into ongoing since the beginning of the year general strikes and demonstrations by workers and employees, which sometimes were accompanied by clashes with the police turning into real street fighting.

Greek workers were protesting against the government's decision to sharply reduce the state budget spending. Pensions are being reduced by 40-50%, the salaries of civil servants – by at least 20%, increasing the retirement age to 67 years, and are raising taxes on the income of workers.

On 10 and 24 February – the two first general strikes by Greek workers and employees took place, organized by the country's major trades unions. On Feb. 24 leading force of the strike were employees of Transport and Communication. All means of transport in the country came to a halt. Flights were canceled. Railways stopped. Teachers and health worker also went on strike. Schools and universities closed. In public hospitals doctors treated only emergency cases. Journalists joined the action and radio and television stopped working.

On March 5 – there was a 24-hour strike by PAME – Militant Workers Front.

On March 11 - the third general 24-hour strike. The strike involved 2,5 million Greeks - about half the working population. All air, rail, maritime communications, as well as public transport stopped working. Schools, universities and hospitals were closed. Among the strikers were air traffic controllers, port workers and coast guards, firefighters, bankers, garbage men, the judiciary and lawyers, the media, and in some cases police. In connection with the strike, local authorities and the state power company stopped working.

On April 21-22 – a 48-hour general strike PAME took place, joined by sailors of the port of Piraeus. Large multinational companies and factories were frozen, shopping malls, hotel complexes and the largest port of the country and Europe – Piraeus were closed.

April 26 saw the continuation of the strike of seamen of the port of Piraeus.

On May 20 - the fourth since the beginning of the year 24-hour general strike of the Greek workers and employees, which paralyzed the country.

On May 31, in the ports of the country went on a Panhellenic 24-hour strike of all categories of ships.

On June 3, Greek journalists and employees of public transport had a 24-hour strike.

On June 10, for 24 hours all passenger and freight trains in Greece were cancelled. Workers opposed the authorities' intentions to sell the 49% stake in the state railway company to pay off debts to bankers and the Greek capitalists.

29 June saw the fifth general 24-hour strike by Greek workers and employees. The Greeks protested the pension reform. 3 million people took part in the general strike. These were public-sector and municipalities workers, hospital staff, banks and courts. The strikers were joined by journalists. The transportation system of the country was completely paralyzed.

Spain was on the verge of disaster after Greece: a budget deficit of about 10% of GDP. Since June, civil servants salaries have been cut by 5%, and subsequently frozen. 13 thousand employees in the public sector fall under the reduction (now in Spain, the unemployment rate is 20%). Indexation of pensions will be abolished and retirement age increased.

On March 12 a mass workers' strike took place in protest against the policy of austerity. Overground and underground transportation stopped working. Airline pilots (airline Alitalia) and railway employees went out on strike. Shipping was terminated. On 13 March, in Rome was a huge demonstration of 200 thousand people.

On March 31 about 30% of passenger and freight trains were cancelled in Spain as a result of the trade unions declared a one-day strike of railway workers.

On June 8, Spain was plunged into a nationwide strike by public servants, organized by the country's leading unions. Demonstrators opposed the government's decision to lower the wages of civil servants by 5%. In protests across the country participated 2,5 million people or 2 / 3 of all civil servants. In Madrid the workers blocked the buildings of ministries and roads. The strikers temporarily blocked the main street of the capital of the region, Barcelona, blocking it with burning tires.

In Bilbao, the largest city in the Spanish Basque country, demonstrations in some cases degenerated into clashes with police.

On June 28 began a three-day strike on the Madrid Underground which put the Spanish capital on the verge transport collapse.

Leading Spanish trades unions called for a general strike by workers and employees on September 29.

Portugal. The IMF prescribed a reduction of the budget deficit from 9.3% to 3% of GDP. According to the budget adopted on January 26, public sector employees should have their wages frozen, retirement age increased, and jobs in the public sector will be cut by 10% (unemployment rate in Portugal is more than 10%).

On March 4, a 24-hour strike of 500 thousand workers and employees of the public sector, protesting against government policies took place. It was organized by the coalition of trade unions "United front". Transport was stopped, schools and hospitals closed. The strike was also joined by employees of the courts, taxation and customs, as well as refuse collectors. The action was attended by 80% of public sector workers.

On March 23, by call of a union, 10 thousand railways employees struck. The strike paralyzed much of the rail transport, both passenger and freight.

On April 29, employees of public transport continued their strike action. Protesters were opposed to a wage freeze and the privatization of state companies.

On May 31 in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, 300 thousand people took part in a protest organized by a union.

In **France**, workers opposed the reform of the pension system, which provides for the gradual increase of retirement age from 60 to 62 years. Also expected was to increase over 10 years the payment of salaries of civil servants into the social security fund, and improving work performance required to obtain a full pension.

On February 4, railwaymen went on a 24-hour strike. More than a third of workers did not work. The railway employees demanded higher wages and opposed job cuts.

On February 23, French air traffic controllers went on strike to oppose the reduction in staff.

On 26 February, in the largest French ports, dockworkers went on strike, protesting against the privatization of companies.

On March 23 by call of the trade unions in protest against the austerity measures, hundreds of thousands of transport workers, education and communication workers did not turn up for work. Public transport, schools, kindergartens, a post office and state television went on strike. About 40-50% of teachers protesting against the education reform and massive cuts (this is not the first teachers' strike this year) supported the strike. Railway workers went on strike. Across the country, 177 demonstrations were held, which were attended by 800 thousand people.

On April 7, train services in France were once again disrupted because of an on-going strike by train drivers, the third this year.

On April 26, five trade unions for workers of the European aircraft group Airbus went on strike in France. The workers demanded higher wages and job creation.

On May 27, more than a million people took part in a nationwide strike organized by the six largest unions in the country. Employees of all branches and directions opposed the pension reform.

The strike, announced by French nurses-anaesthesiologists, was attended by about 80% of workers in operating theatres of French hospitals. In Paris, several hundred protesters stormed the Montparnasse station and blocked railway lines.

On June 15, over 20 thousand people, protesting against increasing the retirement age took to the streets of Paris.

On June 24, France was plunged into another nationwide strike. Civil servants and teachers took part. In Paris alone, the demonstration attracted 130 thousand people. Trade unions reported 120 thousand protesters in Marseille, 70 thousand protesters in Bordeaux, 60 thousand in Toulouse and 25 thousand in Lyon. There were a total of about two hundred such demonstrations.

On 1 July, France was on the verge of collapse because of the strike by transport workers. The trade unions of railways, aviation, subway and bus service opposed to pension reform took part in the strike.

In Italy, on March 12 there was a mass workers' strike in protest against the government's economic policy. In the largest cities in the country overground and underground transport stopped working, there was a reduced number of flights, and cancellation of trains was announced. Maritime transport was disrupted. In addition to the employees of urban and interurban transport, the strike involved employees of state structures, banks, savings banks, pharmacies, schools and hospitals.

The strikers demanded higher wages, and more favourable conditions.

On June 12, thousands of Italians took to the streets in Rome to protest against the austerity measures proposed by the government. 100 thousand people took part in the action.

On June 25, Italy held a nationwide strike. Workers opposed the government's decision to freeze salaries and pensions and to suspend a number of public projects.

In Britain, on February 5, a 24-hour strike by the London Underground took place, which marked the beginning of a series of similar protests.

On March 9 in Britain, a 48-hour general strike by civil servants took place, which was attended by tax officials and the courts, museums and libraries – in all about 200 thousand people. The strike was prompted the government's decision to reduce by one-third, compensation for dismissal. The event was one of the largest in the country recently.

On March 19, flight personnel of British airline British Airways after the failure of two weeks of talks with the airline began a three-day strike, supported by 80% of workers. Two-thirds of flights were cancelled. Workers were opposed to plans to cut 1,200 jobs and freeze wages for two years.

Mass strikes and manifestations by the working people, starting last Autumn, also affected Romania, Germany, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and other European countries.

With each passing day, militant resistance of the working class in all capitalist countries is growing. This dispels the myths of bourgeois capitalism's apologists and their sing-alongers - the revisionists, that in the capitalist countries there is no longer a working class and that it has lost its fighting qualities. Mass strikes and demonstrations in the spring and early summer of this year, rejects these assertions. And only the policy of "social partnership", conducted by the largest trade unions in Europe (which, under pressure from the workers and employees are forced to take action by the organizers of strikes), constrains the revolutionary energy of the masses.

Russian workers must take their cue from their class brothers abroad and move from local and fragmented actions to a nationwide political strike.

The general strike is a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class. The ruling class is afraid of nothing so much as a general political strike of workers, engineers, clerks, rallying the workers, fostering their class consciousness and fighting spirit, able to force the authorities to fulfil the demands of the people or to withdraw in shame, and acting as the main force of the revolutionary transformation of society – the socialist revolution, which alone has the power to abolish capitalism and to end all the misery and suffering of the working classes.

Chronicle produced edition of the newspaper "Hammer and Sickle" (Serp I Molot)

(FB-AUCPB Comment.. In fully agreeing with the above article of events, in Britain, we have also entered the age of harsh austerity. Instead of the IMF imposing austerity measures in return for loans or bailouts as in some other countries, we have Cameron and his Tory – Liberal cronies doing the job for the IMF. That is, imposing fierce austerity measures and swingeing cuts upon the working people who will have to bear the brunt and foot the bill for them under the cheap slogan "Big Society". While the bankers are busy popping open their champagne bottles, "swallowing their pills at the same time" and "snorting their coke" in London's Square Mile celebrating their recent profits, working and unemployed people have years of misery awaiting them, with the prospect of being thrown onto the streets, without a livelihood or home. We need to unify and resist the cuts and follow the Greek example...mass general strikes, week long ones if necessary, mass demonstrations and other militant actions on a continuous basis and force the Government to halt the cuts. The pro-Cameron populist slogan "Big Society" is nothing more than carving up, selling off to private companies, DIY private health care and education, botched services and more poverty for millions of people.

Together we can halt the process...together we can bury capitalism!

LET'S ORGANISE! UNIFY! STRIKE! DEMONSTRATE! REVOLT! RIOT! FORM WORKING PEOPLE'S POWER BODIES AND BLAST CAPITALISM FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH!

For Bolshevism-AUCPB

HUNDREDS OF FORGED HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN PLACED INTO THE RUSSIAN STATE ARCHIVES

In the second half of May 2010, State Duma Deputy Viktor Ilyukhin was approached by way of a confidential oral statement by one of the leading fabricators of the forged "letter by Beria №794/B" concerning this person's personal involvement in the fabrication of the forged letter. After verification of the information received, V.I. Ilyukhin sent two official letters to the leader of the Communist Party faction in the Duma, G.A. Zyuganov:-

Dear Gennadiy Andreyevich!

I am informing you, as the leader of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF) faction in the Duma (Russian lower house of parliament), that on May 25, 2010, I received a call from an unknown person, who asked to meet with me. He said that he can provide information in connection with the investigation into the deaths of the Polish officers in Katyn. This meeting was held on the same day.

The unknown person gave me his name, and in the interests of his security I will not disclose it. He said that he has a direct bearing on the fabrication and forgery of archival documents, including the shooting of Polish prisoners.

From his statements it follows that in the early 1990-s, a group was set up and made up of senior experts on the forging of archival documents relating to important events of the Soviet period. The group worked within the Security Service of the Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Geographically, it was housed in the premises of the former summer residences (dachas) of employees of the Central Committee of the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) in the village of Nagorny. The work by the group members was well paid, they received food parcels.

He, in particular, reported that they had fabricated a letter by L. Beria to the Politburo of the CPSU (b) from March 1940, in which he proposes the shooting of over 20 thousand Polish prisoners of war. He also demonstrated the mechanism for the forging of the signatures of Beria and Stalin (I enclose copies of the sheets). I do not rule out that the Polish government had also been given false documents on the so-called Katyn affair.

He said that his group fabricated a letter by Shelepin to Khrushchev on March 3, 1959. Col. Klimov took direct participation in the writing of the text.

According to him, in Nagorny the group was supplied with a necessary order, which could be a text for the document which they had to produce, or a text supplied to them to place into an existing archival document, or produce a text or text-signature of a public official.

According to his information, the group of individuals who worked on the semantic content of the draft texts allegedly included the former head of Rosarkhiv (Russian Archives) Pikhoya and Mikhail Poltoranin, closely linked to the first Russian president. G. Rogozin, First deputy head of Presidential Security was also named.

The group worked in the village of Nagorny until 1996, then it was moved to the locality of Zarechye.

He knows that employees of the 6-th Institute (Molchanov) of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces worked with archival documents in similar fashion.

He claims that, into the Russian archives in this period were placed hundreds of fake historical documents, and a same number of documents that had been falsified by putting distorted information into them, as well as forging signatures. In confirmation of this, the person has submitted a number of forms from the 1940-s, as well as fake impressions of stamps and signatures, etc. He has promised to submit additional materials. At the same time, he stated that he often has a feeling of irony at the public perception of certain archival documents as being valid, although the group of people "had a hand" in their falsification.

Dear Gennady Andreyevich, I think that this story does indeed have an ounce of truth in it. Let me refer to, for example, that Russian scientists, in particular, Doctor of Historical Sciences M. Meltyukhov have already proven "Lenin's Testament" to be a falsification, along with documents relating to the abdication of Nicholas II along with other similar facts.

The question is more than important. It has to do with the utter discrediting of the importance of Russian archives where these documents are stored, and most importantly with the discrediting of our country's history.

Work on the study of this problem should continue, and we should bring our academic historians into this process.

I believe is still too early to put the issue before the Russian government.

Reported to you for your consideration.

V.I. Ilyukhin

26 May 2010

Dear Gennady Andreyevich!

In addition to my note of May 26, 2010, I hereby announce that I continue to liaise with the person who had declared his involvement in the falsification of archival documents relating to the Soviet period.

They were presented with, as he claims, archive case of Spetsfond (Special fund) № 29 Volume 7 "Correspondence by the NKGB - NKVD with the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) in the period from 02/01/1941 to 05/05/1941, "About Germany's preparations for war against the USSR" (fund 9). The case is made up of 202 sheets of paper, bound on August 30, 1944. On the cover are the following notes: "Keep archived forever. Not subject to declassification".

In his statement, this archival work got into his hands in connection with his participation in the early 1990-s, in the work of a group of experts on forging historical documents. Access to archival materials for them was free. Many of the documents were brought to the village of Nagorny without any accounting and control over their movement. The receipt of the documents was not recorded and there were no obligations on how they were to be stored.

In the case, the 202 sheets of correspondence with Stalin, the memoranda of the leaders of the NKVD, NKGB of the USSR, Ukraine, border services, as well as some guidance notes really were bound. This volume was removed from the archive, according to the source, with one purpose, to put in it a prepared in the early 90-s memorandum on behalf of the People's Commissar of Defence of the USSR Marshal Timoshenko, the Chief of General Staff of the Red Army, General Zhukov. Architect of the memorandum was Major-General Vasilevsky.

The notes really are on the case sheets with serial numbers 0072-0081, marked "Top Priority", "Top Secret", dated March 11, 1941.

The notes provide an assessment of the political situation in Europe, with proposals to pay special attention to the defence of our (Soviet) western borders. It is noted that on the side of Germany in the war against the Soviet Union may be involved, Finland, Romania, Hungary and other allies of Hitler. A report is given of our military units in the West, with proposals for their reinforcement.

The source stated that in the same order, in the case was included yet another memorandum addressed to Stalin, signed by the same previously-mentioned persons on April 4, 1941 (№ 961), placed in the case under sequence numbers 0109-0115.

The note describes the numerical composition of the German troops deployed near the borders of the USSR. It suggests that Hitler might start a war against the Soviet Union "in the foreseeable future," the time of the start of the war "from the next two months to a year". At the same time it proposes measures for the deployment of Soviet troops and waging war on enemy territory.

The source explained that these two forged documents (memoranda), to his knowledge, were prepared mainly by military experts of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, most likely, as he understood, to raise the credibility and relevance of the Joint Staff of the Red Army.

I shall give a different viewpoint.

In my opinion, the fakes were made with a view to further discredit Stalin, and it was done in line with that rabid propaganda campaign of slandering the Soviet leadership, which is very cynical and frankly was conducted in the early 90-s, and with sophistication continues today. The falsifiers of historical facts by content of the "memos" tried to instil the fact that Stalin was aware of the situation on the western borders of the USSR and about the actual preparations for an attack, but he simply ignored the opinion of the General Staff. That is why the Red Army and the country as a whole suffered such great losses in the first two years of war.

In support of my version about the possible legalization of false documents, I here inform you that the memo on March 11, 1941 was published in the Collection of Documents "Organs of State Security of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War", Vol 1, Book Two, pp. 49-54, publisher A/O "Books and Business" Moscow 1995, published by the Academy of Federal Counterintelligence Service (now the FSB) of the Russian Federation

Communication with the source all the more reinforces my belief in the truth of much of his information about the falsification of documents on historical events of great importance, but I think by far, he has not spoken about many other false documents.

I think it is now appropriate to start drafting a formal statement of the Central Committee (Presidium) of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation on the falsification of archival historical documents.

VI Ilyukhin
28 May 2010

DEDICATED TO TODAY'S MENSHEVIKS AND OPPORTUNISTS

Abstracts from lectures by Stalin "ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF LENINISM"(Works, vol.6)

"... By whom and where has it been proven that the parliamentary form of struggle is the main form of struggle of the proletariat? Does not the history of the revolutionary movement show that the parliamentary struggle is only a school and help to organize the outside-parliamentary struggle of the proletariat, that the main issues of the labour movement under capitalism are solved by force, by the direct struggle of the proletarian masses, their general strike, their revolt? "

"The dictatorship of the proletariat can not arise as a result of the peaceful development of bourgeois society and bourgeois democracy - it can only arise as a result of breaking the bourgeois state machine, the bourgeois army, the bourgeois bureaucracy, bourgeois politics."

"The deadly sin of the II International was not that it overestimated the importance of these forms (*parliamentary forms of struggle - editor.*), considering them almost the only forms, but when the period came for open revolutionary struggles and the question of outside-parliamentary forms of struggle became primary, the parties of the II International turned away from these new challenges and did not adopt them."

"For the reformist, the reform is everything - revolutionary work is not so important, it's for conversation, a diversion. Therefore, the reform in the reformist tactics in the conditions of bourgeois rule inevitably becomes an instrument of strengthening that authority and into an instrument of contraction of the revolution. For the revolutionary though, on the contrary, the main thing is revolutionary work, and not reform – for him, reforms are a by-product of revolution. Therefore, the reform with revolutionary tactics in the conditions of bourgeois rule, of course, becomes an instrument of break-up of this power and an instrument for strengthening the revolution, a base for further development of the revolutionary movement.

The revolutionary accepts a reform in order to use it as an aid in combining legal and illegal work, in order to use it as a cover for illegal work for the revolutionary preparation of the masses for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie.

This is the essence of revolutionary use of reforms and agreements in the conditions of imperialism.

The reformist, on the contrary, will accept reforms in order to renounce all illegal work and to undermine the work of preparing the masses for revolution under the cover (bestowed) of reform. This is the essence of reformist tactics."

"Defending the II International against attacks, Kautsky says that the parties of the II International are an instrument of peace rather than war and that is why they were not able to do anything serious in the war, in the period of revolutionary actions by the proletariat. That is quite true. But what does this mean? This means that the parties of the II International were unfit for the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, that they are not militant parties of the proletariat leading the workers to power, but an election machine adapted for parliamentary elections and the parliamentary struggle. Actually, this explains the fact that during the dominance of opportunists in the II International, the main political organization of the proletariat was not a party, but a parliamentary faction."

"To think that new tasks can be performed by the forces of the old social-democratic parties brought up in the peaceful environment of parliamentarism – means to condemn oneself to hopeless despair and inevitable defeat."

"The party must stand in front of the working class, it must see further than the working class, it must lead the proletariat, and not drag along behind in the wake of spontaneity."

"The working class without a revolutionary party – is an army without a headquarters. The Party is the headquarters of the proletariat."

(Comment....this is something the communists in Britain needs study and to act on.

RECORD OF THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA **(June 25 - July 15, 2010)**

At Volkswagen, welders refused to work

On June 25 at 14:00, the welders in the body shop, in accordance with Article 379 of the Russian Labour Code, refused to perform work in connection with the threat to their lives and health, reports the press service of the MPRA.

On this day, thermometers installed in the coachwork shop, recorded a temperature of over 31° C. in some areas over 32° C.

The fact of the high temperature was recorded as an act of violation of labour protection requirements, but the immediate supervisor of the workers - the section chief Fitsukov refused to sign it. At the same time, engineer on health and safety S. Osipov assured the workers that the thermometer readings did not correspond to reality. In his words, the real temperature in the shop, which is recorded by electronic sensors did not exceed 28 ° C. He provided management with this figure, but the workers did not succumb to the exhortations and threats by head Fitsukov, and refused to work.

In turn, management in negotiations with union representatives of MPRA over the incident referred to earlier agreements with the union that in the case of excess air temperature above 28 ° C, the employees were entitled to a paid break - 5 minutes of every working hour. In response, union representatives took a hard line, indicating that the refusal to work was because of the threat to life and health and is a legitimate right of the workers themselves, and no agreement could change that or worsen it. Workers themselves are free to decide whether or not to refuse to work in the event of a threat to their lives and health, and the union should not persuade them to start working if such a threat actually exists.

Meanwhile, during negotiations, the workers of the body shop, not yielding to the threats of the authorities, successfully stood their ground until the end of the day.

Employees at Petrovsky distillery have suspended their hunger strike

In the village of Petrovsky in Ivanovo region from 28 June to Friday 1 July, 30 workers at the main distillery enterprise were on hunger strike. They demanded the repayment of wages arrears, reported IA "ICD".

There are currently pay arrears to workers at Petrovsky distillery amounting to about 20 million rubles. In 2009, the entire workforce was sacked – 1200 people. After that, about 350 people were again employed. Workers were forced to take an extreme measure - a hunger strike.

They set up at the plant five tents and began a hunger strike. The workers shouted ““OST” Group to account”, “We are not slaves!”.

On Wednesday June 30, the governor of the region, Mikhail Men visited them. With him involved in the negotiations were leadership of the regional Duma, heads of districts and shareholders of the plant. As a result of negotiations, the parties arrived at the opinion that the assets of the plant should be transferred from federal to regional ownership or ownership to state joint stock company “Rosspiritprom”.

After meeting with the hunger strikers, the governor flew to Moscow and returned to Ivanovo with a promise to pay off the wage arrears by July 22. After consultation, the protesters decided to suspend the hunger strike until July 22, with a warning: that if arrears are not be settled by that date, the hunger strike will be resumed.

Workers went on strike at the Cheboksary Aggregate Works

At the Cheboksary Aggregate Works workers’ unrest began, reported IA REGNUM news. Due to the delay of wages at the foundry a spontaneous strike took place. According to plant workers, they were on strike for two days - 29 and 30 June. The reason being the delay in wages, the last salary being paid for the month of April, and then only 40% of the wage was paid. On June 30, the foundry workshop stood idle for the first half of the working day. After negotiations and promises by the factory administration to pay the salaries, work resumed.

Tomsk ball-bearing factory workers went on hunger strike

For 7 days (from 1 July) continued the hunger strike by workers of the Tomsk bearing plant, reported IA "ICD". 11 workers at OAO “Tomsk Podshipnik” demanded the management of the company return the multi-million dollar wage debt. The total amount of debt is 48 million rubles, some employees of the company are owed more than a hundred thousand rubles. Protesters occupied one of the factory premises, and they were not going to end their hunger strike or leave the building until their demands were met.

Today, (*at time of writing*) there was information that the owner of the plant S. Magazev said that the money to pay off the wage debt to the workers had been found. At the same time, the strikers rejected the proposal by vice-director A. Simakovicha about a partial (70%) repayment of debt. The owner expected to receive the money to repay debts owed, by selling property and equipment of the plant, as well as other assets of the company. The plant, which stopped production a long time ago, is actually being destroyed.

South-Ural metallurgists held a rally at Alexandrinsky mining company

On July 6 in Nagaybasky district of Chelyabinsk region, a mass rally was held against cuts and for higher salaries, according to GTRC “Southern Urals”. To the entrance of the Alexandrinsky mining company with placards and banners arrived its workers and trade unions of a few large companies in the region.

Since 2008, according to the union, wages have fallen by almost half. At the same time wages are not rising, the collective agreement, the signing of which was carried out, the workers say, has not been implemented.

But miners did not turn up at the rally. The protesters explained: they simply could not – the exit out of the mine was blocked by a car. So only those who work on the surface were able to reach the plant entrance.

Together with the Alexandrinsky workers, metallurgists of other enterprises came with placards in their hands and. They came from CMP, CMI, Satka “magnesite” and “Bakalskoe Ore” - they are united into one mining-metallurgical union of Russia.

The protesters promise that their general struggle will not end. They will continue to insist on their legitimate demands being met. People say they are ready to take extreme measures: i.e. to stop production, which means, to strike.

Orsk: Workers at "Sintezspirit" held a picket

On July 10, 2010 at Komsomolskaya Square in Orsk a picket was held by employees of the "Sintezspirit" plant, said www.ural56.ru.

Union of employees of Orsk, chairman Constantine Botuz explained that the reason for the picket was due to failure by the employers to implement tariff agreements: the company did not pay the full sum of money to the workers. And this was confirmed by the checks carried out by prosecutors.

According to the protesters, it is necessary to overcome fear of dismissal and protest and only then, the employer will be compelled obliged to respect the rights of workers.

Employees of the "Chita" construction company went on strike

Employees of the companies operating in the Trans-Baikal region in construction, on July 12, stopped work and went on strike, reports Zabmedia.ru. The reason was the failure to pay wages for several months.

"Many of us have not received full pay since December 2009. All the time we are paid in small sums of 4-5 thousand rubles a month. I am owed only a very little sum in comparison with the rest, in all 34 thousand. But even this money is not enough to feed a whole family", - one of the employees told the correspondent of IA "Zabmedia".

According to him, work was stopped on major construction projects in Chita. Also, the company operates in Calga, Aga, Gas-Zavodski areas Duldurge, Argun.

According to the interviewer of IA "Zabmedia", the company employees collected signatures and sent a statement about what is happening to the prosecutor's office, after which the employer promised to pay them their owed salaries by the end of that week.



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Many thanks to all our comrades and supporters for their material support!