



Bulletin 1/05

Information for revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist forces of all countries

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Appearing in the January leaflet:

Modern Revisionism is and remains the main threat!

"In today's situation, there is almost nothing which there isn't: Anarchist groups such as sections of the FAU propagate the ideas of Stalin (all of a sudden there is also such a thing as "autonomous" Communists), while rejecting the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Communist party and forming coalitions with Trotskyite groups. Groups such as the MLPD aggravate with the ear-piercing volume of their proclamations, indirectly proportional to the Communist content. They also use terms such as "Volk" (as in the 'people' who as poor worker masses had fought in China prior to 1949) in a vulgar, nationalist manner, in order to cosy up to the worst habits of the "German people" in the most embarrassing of ways, including here the carnivalistic "Helau MLPD". Groups such as the DKP and the "Communist Platform fraction of the PDS" as well as the KPD-Ost "Rote Fahne" suddenly have "revisionism" on their lips, but of course do not mean themselves, as if they had never had anything to do with Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Ulbricht and Honecker.

And so, just as they have all more or less taken the "peaceful path" vis-à-vis this German state and the class enemies, these groups have suddenly become so "peaceable" to one another, holding meetings at "round tables", forming "election pacts" and swearing "unity". And given that things are so wonderfully peaceful over there, along come groups which actually consider themselves "anti-Revisionist", such as the "Arbeiterbund" or KPD-"Roter Morgen" and who knows who else besides, forgetting everything that was ever said about Communism while trying tactically to "forge together" a "Communist unity" with neither a Communist programme nor a Communist strategy".

The theses are printed in full in the following section.

Theses against Modern Revisionism

I. A prehistory and the first appearances of modern Revisionism

■ The history of the Communist movement since Marx and Engels is also a history of the struggle against opportunist currents.

At the time of Marx and Engels, the struggle against anarchism and right-wing opportunism by Bakunin and Proudhon to Lassalle and Bernstein. And during the Lenin and Stalin eras up to the beginning of World War II, the struggle against self-proclaimed Marxist renegades, from Kautsky to Trotsky to Bukharin.

In contrast to these movements, we define modern revisionism as a revision of the basic principles of Scientific Communism, especially post 1945.

■ Not every force or person who calls themselves a Communist is a Communist. Even forces which quote Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin may just be doing this as a ploy exactly as a means to drive through a revision of the major tenets of Scientific Communism.

Today, modern Revisionists have a long prehistory, from Bernstein and Kautsky's summoning of Marx during the establishment of the keystones of their ideas at the time of the 2nd International, up to the variants of modern revisionism after the victory of Anti-Hitler coalition forces over Nazi-Fascism. In the latter, when, in 1947/48, Titoism, which was a variant of Kautskyism and Trotskyism, appeared as a kind of nationalism and quoting Marx and Lenin began on

the road towards the sell-out of the country to the Western imperialist big powers. This was the first time the leadership of a Communist party changed its colours while in power. From this point on, there was now the phenomenon of modern revisionism with state power at its disposal.

■ After 1945, the ideology and policies of modern revisionism represented by Titoist revisionism became a centre of attraction for all renegades and those wavering elements who were now dreaming of an end to the “class struggle” against the clear legitimacy of the theory of imperialism and the proletarian revolution based on a misunderstanding of the phase of the Anti Hitler coalition after 1945. At the same time they were dreaming of an era of peaceful co-existence, in which the imperialist big powers and the socialist Soviet Union (and afterwards the people’s democracies) would work “together” for the good of humanity and whatever else was contained within these clichés. The real policies of Titoist Revisionism — domestically, authentic Communist forces were hunted down with brutal terror — exposed as lies the clichés of “neutrality” and “national independence”, since the Titoist Yugoslav state came under the influence of the US, English followed by the German imperialists. The atmospheric influence of Titoism could also be felt to varying degrees in other Communist parties especially in Western Europe. This manifested itself in clichés such as the “special national course”, the “peaceful path” and “the struggle against dogmatism” with the pretext of alleged fundamental “new conditions” coupled with the denial of the demise of the Anti-Hitler coalition. A thorough analysis of the prehistory of Khrushchev Revisionism as sketched out here is of great importance in order to be able to recognise — and destroy — the roots and shoots of Revisionist positions as part of a self-critical analysis of the international Communist movement. Starting points include the historical struggle of the CPSU (B) and the Kominform against Tito Revisionism and the important ideological orientation provided by Stalin’s last two theoretical works “Marxism and Questions of Linguistics” and “Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR”.

■ Within Germany, especially within the SED after 1946 it turned out that the theories of the “democratic path to socialism” and the lack of clarity about the basic conditions necessary for the dictatorship of

the proletariat was the major gateway through which the theory and practice of modern revisionism could enter. The transformation of the SED (and also the KPD in West Germany) into fully Revisionist parties also had strong roots in their own histories, their own mistakes and problems in their basic positions, alongside the considerable influence of Khrushchevian Revisionism after the XXth Congress of the CPSU in 1956.

II. The transition from Khrushchevian Revisionism to Brezhnev’s Social Imperialism

■ Immediately after Stalin’s death in 1953 it became clear that Revisionist forces in the USSR and the CPSU had long since taken up their positions alongside the ideological stance of Tito and under pressure from US imperialists and other imperialist forces. These forces staged well prepared campaigns against the “Stalin personality cult”, “dogmatism” and the alleged “disdain for the role of the mass of the people”, rehabilitated Tito Revisionism very quickly, and made the absence of principles and demagoguery the force of their propaganda. As early as 1956, at Khrushchev’s XXth Congress, they were able to cultivate and consolidate their power and clearly force through their Revisionist program of “destalinification”, of collaboration with imperialism and the propaganda of the “peaceful path”, and the restoration of capitalism within the Soviet Union.

As before during the split between the Titoists and the international Communist movement — this was also accompanied by the politics of intrigue, the imprisonment of Communist forces, the rehabilitation of renegades and the restoration of capitalism backed up by state corruption, and use of state moneys for bribery, etc. After the Khrushchev Revisionists had removed the dictatorship of the proletariat from power, the state-run “planned economy” was no longer oriented towards the needs of the Soviet population, or more precisely its worker majority. Instead, it followed the policy of the gradual introduction and consolidation of the principle of maximum profit, especially in foreign trade, agriculture and industrial works.

■ In the first decisive Revisionist phase of the restoration of Communism under supposedly reformulated “Communist theories”, principally after Stalin’s death, though especially during the Khrushchev

era from 1956 to 1964, the dictatorship of the proletariat was dismantled from top to bottom and replaced by the dictatorship of a corrupt bureaucratic Revisionist clique. The instruments of state power- the army and the commanding heights of the economy were now in their hands: The Communist party had changed its colours.

The alleged "unity" of the international Communist movement, proclaimed in the congresses of 1957 and 1960, was used to underpin Khrushchevian revisionism. The first public objections, criticisms and exposures, coming especially after 1963 ("Polemic") and the result of internal criticism of Khrushchev's direction by the PAA of Albania and the Communist Party of China were the first strikes for freedom against the suffocating 'course of embracement' of Khrushchev Revisionists with respect to Communist forces.

■ On the world stage, the period up to 1964 was mostly marked by increased collaboration with global imperialism: Khrushchev's support for the imperialists against the liberation struggles in Congo and Algeria and his support for the Indian government's aggression against socialist China were unprecedented acts of betrayal of Proletarian Internationalism, the beginnings of an imperialist understanding, in which the Soviet Union in its role as imperialist "big power" took part in the filthy games of exploitation of the other imperialist big powers. Relations with Eastern European and "Warsaw Pact" nations were increasingly characterized by the classic imperialist principles of "uneven trade".

III. The blossoming of Brezhnev Revisionism, Social imperialism and its crimes

■ The diplomatic transfer of power from fiber-renegade Khrushchev to Brezhnev in 1964 marked the beginning of the blossoming of modern revisionism, which would continue up until the 1980s. Khrushchev was dropped as a result of vehement, and in many respects, fully justified criticism from the CCP, PAA and other Communist forces all over the world, and for the way in which he had come to be discredited as a clown by world opinion. The group with Brezhnev at its head was to dominate the politics of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact for the next 20 years or so. Greater Russia nationalism and ideology of Russia as a big power were massively revitalized in

order to dupe the masses of their own country and shore up their position. The exploitation of other countries was formalized, also involving armed interventions disguised as "assistance". Increasingly, the rivalry with other imperialist powers in the power games of the imperialist big powers became a feature of its politics.

All domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet Union under Brezhnev were imperialist and counterrevolutionary. Their sole purpose was to consolidate and develop the power of the bourgeoisie wearing the party badges, the new bourgeoisie.

The list of crimes perpetrated by the Brezhnev Revisionists is a long one- the same people who quoted Marx and Lenin, who even appeared to have toned down Stalin's "destruction" compared to Khrushchev — but in reality merely refined it:

The main aspects here include the counterrevolutionary stance towards the PR China and PR Albania, up to provocations on the Chinese border, the counterrevolutionary stance towards the bloody events in Indonesia in 1966 and Chile in 1973, the occupation of Revisionist capitalist Czechoslovakia with other Warsaw Pact states in rivalry with the western imperialists, the imperialist policies on Eritrea and Angola, up to the social-imperialist attack on Afghanistan in rivalry especially with US imperialism.

■ The stance towards the counterrevolutionary ideology and policies of Khrushchev-Brezhnev-revisionism remains the primary, decisive indicator of an authentic Communist force: Between us and modern revisionism there can be no third way, no compromise, no purely academic debate and no appeasement.

Modern revisionism is directed against Scientific Communism, and operates in the interests of global imperialism. It is a variant of capitalist ideology and reaction. Its crimes should never be allowed to pass into obscurity, especially in view of the necessary theoretical examination of the wealth of its Revisionist books and school books produced by state institutions.

IV. The bankruptcy of social-imperialist revisionism

■ Up until 1989, the western imperialists achieved

some decisive successes in their rivalry with the social imperialism of the Soviet Union, mostly as a result of the social-imperialist intervention of the USSR in Afghanistan, the increasing infiltration of huge foreign credits in the USSR and direct investments and capital exports, the increasing contradictions between the brutal, naked capitalist reality and the increasingly unusable and superfluous Revisionist shell. In 1989, it wasn't Socialism that collapsed, but the last Revisionist vestiges disappeared after Gorbachev.

V. Revisionism and its effects in China, Albania, Korea, Vietnam and Cuba

■ Up until the mid'70s, the PAA under Enver Hoxha and the CCP under Mao Tse-tung were the first to expose the social imperialism of the Brezhnev regime and its foot soldiers and the first to criticise the ideology and theory of modern Revisionism.

Although certainly aimed in the right direction, these critiques in themselves could be said to have offered some shabby concessions to modern Revisionism, in different degrees. The change in colours of the socialist PR China in the mid'70s after the death of Mao Tse-tung and that of the socialist PR Albania a short while later represented a huge defeat for the international Communist movement after its first massive defeat in 1956. This demonstrated the size of the danger posed by Revisionism in all its variants, and how necessary it is for the principles of Scientific Communism, backed up a thousand times by experience and the direct result of such experience, is as a starting point for theory and practice in our own country.

■ Today one can still find states calling themselves socialist while demonstrating all the hallmarks of revisionism in their party line and all the features of Capitalism and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie: The PR China, the PR Korea, the PR Vietnam and Cuba have long since opened the doors for the sell-out to Western imperialism, the police state hidden

behind the cliché of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" serves to protect imperialist investments and the domestic, increasingly unrestrained capitalist structures of exploitation. The orientation towards these last remaining Revisionist structures by this or that Revisionist organisation, in Germany as well, is essentially a remnant of Brezhnev Revisionism and is almost always accompanied by a justification of the crimes of Brezhnev revisionism, such as by the DKP and their various offshoots.

Today's Mao- and Hoxha glorifiers are to be found within small, predominately right-wing opportunist and reformist groupings within Germany. The essential aspects of these groups is not so much their recourse to Mao Tse-tung and Enver Hoxha (whose Communist positions we support, but whose errors we must criticise, taking Lenin's critique of Rosa Luxemburg as our basis, but rather their increasing orientation towards German imperialism, German nationalism, and their currying favour with the counterrevolutionary trade union bureaucracy coupled with a shocking legalism and disgusting pacifism.

VI. Continue the struggle against modern revisionism in all its guises

■ Picking up from previous work on the history of modern revisionism, its ideology and theory as well as its policies, forces orientated towards Scientific Communism must continue the comprehensive and systematic struggle against modern Revisionism whose material sources lie in imperialism in the building of the Communist Party. This is the primary task in the struggle against all guises of the bourgeois-reactionary ideology within the legitimate movement of the working classes and progressive forces against exploitation, suppression and reaction.

Modern revisionism is and remains the main threat to the building of the Communist party- also within our own ranks!

☆☆☆

February's leaflet only features doctrines and has therefore been reproduced in full. It has the following theme:

60 Years since the bombardment of Dresden: A touchstone for the correct stand against Nazism and nationalism

Why the Nazi Fortress of Dresden Had to Be Destroyed!

By no means unrelated are the two demonstrations against the Nato Security Conference in Munich on 12th February and against the Nazi march in Dresden on 12th/13th February. The order of the day of both demonstrations was to stand up to German imperialism, militarism and revanchism, to expose and to fight it. The involvement of German imperialists in contemporary conflicts and its own autonomous preparations for war as part of its rivalry and alliance with other imperialist big powers is, ideologically speaking, connected more and more closely with the falsification of history regarding Nazi Fascism. As always, the openly Nazi NPD are the standard bearers of doctrines which were and continue to be developed by recognised ideologues of revanchism. The deception of the allegedly oh so "unfair" bombardment of Dresden takes up its place of honour here. Given this, we see it as a matter of the utmost urgency to give this web of lies the 'kiss of death', to begin with by providing as thorough an argumentation as possible.

1. The bombardment of Dresden is not by chance the hottest issue when denouncing the war carried out by the states of the Anti-Hitler coalition against Nazi Germany as a war crime. The reason being that this complex of questions is a nexus of some fundamental, complicated issues.

A basic clarity about German imperialism, Nazi Fascism and the course of World War II, as well as the peculiarities and problems of the Anti-Hitler coalition are needed before one can understand how to fight the aggressive campaign of deceit carried out by the German imperialists, without giving way or giving up. This is also a necessary condition to prevent complicated problems from being improperly simplified, or simple ones from being improperly overcomplicated.

To be able to assume a correct and well-founded stance on this complex of questions — regarding the bombardment of Dresden, the allied air campaign against Nazi Germany as a whole, as well as the objective set by the states of the Anti-Hitler coalition to occupy Germany- one must first illuminate **history**

of this question. Goebbels made these questions the focus of Nazi propaganda after the beginning of air raids on Germany, especially during the last years and months of the war. This had the aim, supported by evidence, of binding those who no longer believed in Nazi ideology and in a "German victory" to the Nazi state and the Nazi Wehrmacht.

2. That the Goebbels propaganda machine was both well-oiled and hugely successful, especially amongst "normal" Germans — in other words those who had no important function in the Nazi apparatus- was most crassly apparent in the last weeks and days of the war. On account of the reactionary incitement, pigheadedness and lack of character on a scale unprecedented in world history, the vast majority of the **German people were incapable of ending the war by their own efforts and incapable of overthrowing the Nazi leadership.**

3. After the war in 1945, great care and attention was lavished on the issue of the "bombardment of Dresden" without any real interruption and relentlessly up until the present day. Analysing the books and articles on this issue reveals how- with very few exceptions- authors have not only worked with lies about the bombardment of Dresden per se in the Goebbels tradition but also events which lead up to it, but have also attacked the allied air campaign head-on, labelling it as "barbaric". This above all serves one primary purpose: The ideology of "but they did it too" means that the legitimacy of the war of liberation by the states of the Anti-Hitler coalition is itself called into question. The criminal and murderous conduct of the Nazi army in the war, especially in the last few months, is thus defended and justified. Germany is thus portrayed as the "victim" of an alleged "attack" by the allies.

To mitigate or even justify the disgraceful way in which the majority of the German population "clung on" to the line of Nazi propaganda literally right up to the last minute of the war — a dis-

grace unprecedented in world history.

It comes as no surprise that the leading "historian" of today of internationally active Nazis, D. Irving, published as many as three books on Dresden and the air campaign for the German market in the '60s and '70s, in which he denounced the bombardment of Dresden as a "war crime", before announcing to the world that the existence of Nazi concentration camps was an "Auschwitz-lie". D. Irving's strategy was to first of all say nothing about Auschwitz and shout off about Dresden- before he assumed Nazi positions more openly and directly.

4. Why is it that many teenagers today understand absolutely nothing about the "Dresden" issue complex — influenced by the bourgeois printed press and other bourgeois media, while at the same time being critical vis-à-vis the bourgeois press regarding many other questions?

Before being able to present a calm and convincing explanation and justification, one needs a basic understanding of the reasons why peoples of attacked countries that are actually or allegedly plundered and enslaved have the right to defend themselves, have the right to conduct a war of self-defence which is fully justified — and just.

This is the very first, relatively straightforward step one must make before being able to understand the second one: It was obviously not enough just to push the Nazi Wehrmacht back to Germany and in this way liberate one's country from the Nazi murderers. Why wasn't that enough, even absurd? For the simple reason that the Nazis with their military machinery could have recovered on German territory before resuming the war with full force. This was the main reason why the war aims of the Anti Hitler coalition went further; to achieve a real end to the war on the basis of the ***unconditional surrender of Germany*** after the crushing of the Nazi state and especially the Nazi army. This was the decisive reason, if not the only one, why the states of the Anti-Hitler coalition crossed into German territory, and why they had to occupy Germany. Out of this came the problem that allied soldiers had to fight on "German soil", which, as became clear, gave the Nazis a great opportunity to bind the population to Nazi Germany once more and to "rename" their war of aggression against

other peoples as a "war of self-defence", a war which was anyway now a "just" war, given the offensive of the states of the Anti Hitler coalition.

5. Such a situation could only have been avoided if Stalin's hope made at the beginning of the war had been fulfilled, i.e. that there would be an upsurge in anti-Nazi forces in Germany based on the revolutionary traditions of the German worker movement- which would be made easier by the hard blows inflicted by the partisans and allies against the Nazis (see 'Stalin, Collective Works', Vol. 14, pp. 2551250. However, as it became more and more obvious that such an upsurge was unlikely (even when imprisoned, the majority of the frequently quoted "simple German soldie" — soaked to his skin in Nazi ideology — was not prepared to fight against the Nazi criminals), the only realistic aim that remained was of ending the war and liberating Europe and Germany from Nazi Fascism through the ***complete occupation of Germany by the regular armies of the states of the Anti-Hitler coalition.*** This would be the basic condition for the full surrender of Nazi Germany.

6. Only those who acknowledge the justification of the aim to fully occupy Nazi Germany have any chance to understand and accept ***why the systematic bombardment of all cities and regional capitals in Germany*** was both an important and (for multifarious reasons) ***justified*** development of the war conduct of the air forces of the USA and England.

The reasons supporting such an air campaign can by no means ***only*** be seen from a "purely military" perspective, even if this is without doubt a significant one. An extremely important purpose was to "convince" the majority of the German population that the Nazis were megalomaniacal liars.

7. The bombardment of cities was a novelty in war, and was first carried out by the Nazis at Guemica, in Rotterdam, Warsaw, Coventry, etc. After these raids, Nazi leaders had boasted that "no bomb would ever be dropped on a German town". At the zenith of their power, the Nazis believed they were "invincible".

One of the very aims of the war operations by the Anti-Hitler coalition was to destroy the German Luftwaffe's ***myth of "invincibility"***, to use each bomb to help smash the belief in the "infallibility" of the Nazi

leaders, as a means of breaking the bond between the majority of the German population and a leadership which obviously could no longer be able to keep its promise to "protect them". Internal Nazi records reveal that the bombardment of German cities was effective in this regard, was actually very successful, even in demoralising direct Nazi supporters. After the bombing of Hamburg in 1943, the SS "Security Service (SD)" reported:

"Seeing one city after another being reduced to rubble comes to all national comrades as a kind of nightmare, and is a very significant factor in the strengthening of a feeling of insecurity and hopelessness."

(SD report from 2917143, Borberach, Munich 1968 "Meldungen aus dem Reich", quoted from: Berganer, G., "Dresden im Luftkrieg", Köln 1977, pp. 100)

This was especially true for that large majority of people for whom ideas such as "guilt for Guernica", or "moral responsibility" for concentration- and extermination camps fell on deaf ears. This majority, brought up with and religious followers of the philosophy of the "whoever is strongest is right" couldn't just turn their backs on Nazi leaders on discovering that the Nazis had started an illegal war. This was only possible when it became clear that this war could not be won with Hitler and his people, that the "strongest" were really the other side, i.e. the allied armies. This was the reality; this was how the majority of the German population thought.

8. At the same time, it is very important to understand that the above considerations were not the only reasons, perhaps not even the most important reasons, for the air campaign. There was a **clear military necessity to respond to the Nazi strategy of "converting cities into fortresses"**, to destroy supply lines and infrastructure as well as industry, to force the evacuation of the civilian population in order to destroy the Nazi machine of destruction, and especially to pave the way for an occupation of Germany with as few allied losses as possible.

9. To the credit of the nations and armies of the Anti-Hitler coalition is the amount of effort with which they put in time and time again to inform the German population of the obvious fact that German cities as logistical and military centres had always been part of the combat area. Tirelessly and ceaselessly they

instructed the German population to leave the cities.

And even if they were too cowardly to revolt against Hitler, they should at least bring children, the old and the infirm away from the cities that had been declared a military battlefield, to carry out evacuations themselves or — using Berlin as an example here — to work against the Nazi state. The following quote comes from an English leaflet from 1st September 1943 entitled **"To the civilian population in German industrial areas"**, published by the anti-fascist Plenum and the Jugend-Antifa-Aktion of Braunschweig on the 50th anniversary of the bombardment of Dresden:

"On 10th May 1942, Prime Minister Churchill publicly declared all German cities having armament factories belonging to the German war machine as an "area of war", and called upon the German civilian population to leave these cities. For over a year now, the German government has in a criminal manner refrained from taking the necessary preliminaries to enable the evacuation of the population from these areas. While there is still no unconditional surrender, all of these German industrial cities represent a theatre of war. It follows that any civilian found in this theatre of war also runs the risk of losing his life, just as any civilian would when trespassing on a battlefield..."

Whoever chooses to disregard this warning has only himself to blame for the consequences."

In a similar leaflet dated June 23rd 1943:

"This area is battlefield.. Women and children have no business on a battlefield."

(Cited from: Bergander, G., "Dresden im Luftkrieg" (Dresden in the Air Campaign), Cologne 1977, pp. 403)

Millions of leaflets, daily broadcasts in German by Radio Moscow and the BBC (often enough the BBC would give the exact time of bombardments) make it clear these raids were directed against Nazi Germany, and were a part of the struggle to bring about Germany's unconditional surrender, and to destroy the power of the Nazis.

10. What were the **results of the allied air campaign**, what did this mean for Dresden as well?

a) German big-mouthedness of the "destruction of the Soviet Union and England" gave way to the defensive Nazi gibbering about the "destruction of Ger-

many”.

b) Even parts of Nazi support drew the conclusion from the air campaign that the war was lost, that the allies were stronger.

c) German aeroplanes and military forces were bound up to the large towns under attack, instead of being on the frontline.

d) A large proportion of industrial plants and housing for industrial workers, supplies and supply lines and also headquarters of Nazi administration were destroyed.

11. Based on the above considerations, it should now be possible to comment on the “arguments” which have been produced to attack the bombardment of Dresden since 1945, arguments which have been produced time and time again without interruption and always with the same lack of standards. To begin with, it is not at all trivial to note that all those arguments considered to be very particular “Dresden reasons” are not arguments against the bombardment of Dresden, but in favour of a more intense bombardment of Berlin or Hamburg! Although certainly conceivable on an abstract level, this argument does not exist in reality. **All these “Dresden reasons” are only used as an excuse to defame the air campaign, to label allied conduct in the war as a whole as “unjust”, even to defame it as an alleged “war crime”.**

Is it really worth countering these “Dresden reasons”, even on an individual basis? Yes, if one looks from the perspective of helping waverers and the unsure to see through the whole demagogic chain of the hate campaign against states of the Anti Hitler coalition.

12. The **fivefold credo of the “Dresden ideologues”** runs as follows:

a) **“But the war was already decided”.** Would the bombardment thus have been justified two years earlier? Is that is what is meant here? Very unlikely. That the war was already “decided” is only a half-truth. On the one hand, it can be seen as true after the battle of Stalingrad, but on the other it isn’t since up until 5th May 1945, the Red Army was still having to fight house-to-house battles in Berlin, and losses, especially those of the Red Army took on large dimen-

sions in the last months of world war II. Although the war “had already been decided a long time ago”. Since “decided” remained hypothetical until the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany could not be enforced in reality.

b) **“But Dresden had no military significance,** its bombardment therefore made no sense”, it is said by many. The Nazis, who systematically developed Dresden into a “fortress”, saw things differently. The allies also had a different opinion and unequivocally declared Dresden an important Nazi fortress. A Soviet statement from 1945 stated that Dresden,

“is an armoury of Germany, a powder keg, a supply hub, which provides the materials for the destruction of free peoples.”

(Ruhen, W. A., “Abschaurn der Menschheit”, 216145, daily newspaper for the German population)

In a command issued by the Red Army Supreme Command in 1945, Dresden was characterized as a

“powerful node of defence in Saxony”.

(Cited from: Sächsische Zeitung, 3rd/4th May 1975)

c) **“But Dresden opened its doors to thousands of refugees”** they say, “those poor refugees” usually follows here. The real problem however was that the movement of refugees was advantageous to the Red Army. Nevertheless, the cordoning of, administrative supply and military recruitment of such refugees only served to stabilize the collapsing Nazi regime. A tragic element of this phase of the war was that, in this regard, the refugees believed more in the Nazis than in the allies, who had demonstratively and on a massive scale called for the evacuation of German cities. It should also not be forgotten that a not insignificant proportion of these ‘refugees’ were Nazi criminals who, not without justification, feared punishment from the Red Army.

d) Perhaps most unbearable here is all that gibbering about **“destroyed culture”** and the destroyed “Frauenkirche” (which is now to be rebuilt for countless millions). The Revisionist SED especially distinguished itself here. In its standard literature on the destruction of Dresden there appears the gibbering again and again on the destruction of **“Dresden — the jewel of humanity”** (see: Weidauer, W., “Inferno Dresden”, Berlin 1990, pp. 5).

A war was going on. It is that simple. Those who

didn't want the destruction of culture had to take the risk and rise up against the Nazi regime instead of taking part in the Nazi war right up to the end!

e) Certainly the most demagogic argument is the claim that the **destruction of 60 percent of Dresden's houses was actually directed against the advance of the Red Army**. This sort of argumentation (certainly not only put forwarded by the SED Revisionists), overlooks the fact that the Nazis implemented a "scorched earth" policy one way or another during their retreat. One of inconsistencies of the "Dresden ideologues" is that on the one hand they claim that the air campaign was especially heavy in the East, in order to make it difficult to establish the economic basis for the rebuilding by destroying the Red Army. At the same time, however they also "denounce" the fact that so little industry was destroyed in Dresden. Just as a passing note: The destruction of Dresden is minor when compared with the destruction of buildings in cities such as Cologne, Stuttgart, Pforzheim, etc. This also shows how this line of argument is like a shot that backfires.

Of course there were disagreements between the armies of the Imperialist countries such as the USA and England on the one side, and the army of the Soviet Union on the other. Nevertheless, these did not involve the Soviet Union, say, criticizing England for fighting Germany with too much force and brutality. Quite the reverse, it was argued that England was fighting with too little force, and too ineffectively.

The bombardment of German cities took place with the agreement of all the allies. The records show this unequivocally. For example, on 19th April 1943 Stalin wrote the following to Churchill:

"I am pleased that you are planning to continue the bombing raids on German cities to a steadily increasing degree."

(Stalin, correspondence with Churchill, Attlee, Roosevelt and Truman, Berlin 1961)

On 14th January 1944, Stalin wrote to Churchill:

"As a result, you should not lessen the bombardment of Berlin, instead, where possible it should be intensified."

(ibid., pp. 230)

Occupying the correct stance on Dresden is not some specialist question for university-bred military

men or would-be "military specialists", who talk shop about where more bombs or less bombs should have been dropped.

At a closer look, this question isn't really about Dresden: It's more about justifying Nazi war conduct as a form of "defence", about defaming the states of the Anti-Hitler coalition, about the step-by-step rehabilitation of Nazi fascism- steps which are getting bigger day by day.

It is the imperative task of all Communist forces, even if all this is only about questions to be clarified in a consequent, democratic manner, to distribute information, materials and documents as a means of clarifying these questions, in order to help authentic anti-Nazi documents come out in the face of the falsifiers. of history.

The leaflet also features an article on the following subject: ***"Down with the filthy Chauvinism of the PDS regarding the bombardment of Dresden!"***

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Appearing in the March leaflet:

Solidarity with the armed liberation struggle in Nepal!

„Not even a news blackout from the reactionary Nepalese regime nor the banishment of news of the struggle to brief articles appearing sporadically in the imperialist media has managed to prevent the armed struggle in Nepal from continuing unabated. Even after the dissolution of parliament and a proclamation of a state of emergency by the King at the beginning of February of this year has had no effect.

Since 1996, a revolutionary armed war of liberation has been gathering momentum in Nepal. This war has relied upon the active support and sympathy of a broad mass of people who number among the most exploited and subjugated, predominately from the countryside, but which is also established in urban areas. A quite remarkable feature of this struggle is the large number of women who are involved, and also in the armed campaigns.

The nervousness of local Nepalese rulers and the concern of the imperialist superpowers, not withstanding the German imperialists, has to do with the fact that at the forefront of the armed struggle are forces which are orientated towards scientific Communism, forces which see themselves as a part of the forces of the proletarian world revolution, which from the outset have declared their unequivocal aim to be a far-reaching anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist revolution in Nepal. This revolution is based on the one successfully carried out under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party in China in the '30s and '40s as part of a long lasting „people's war“.

Some features and peculiarities of the revolutionary conflict in Nepal

Covering the following themes:

- Anti-feudalist and anti-imperialist revolution
- armament
- establishment of military bases and territories

■ bringing together the male and female peasant fighters with workers in the cities, the widespread involvement of working women

■ the widespread involvement of suppressed minority peoples and suppressed castes.

The leaflet ends with a section on the policies of suppression of the imperialist superpowers in Nepal, above all the USA, England and Germany, whose aims have been to directly destroy the armed liberation struggle. India's role is duplicitous here: As well as following its own expansionist interests, it also functions as a tool for the imperialist superpowers. To sum up:

„It is the obligation of all anti-imperialist forces to support as much as possible the revolutionary liberation struggle on a moral, political and material basis. This requires the study of related documents and the solidary debate with Communist forces in Nepal. Proletarian internationalism means solidarity in both words and deeds.“

The leaflet also features articles on the following themes:

- On the road to revolution in Nepal
- Our assessment of the teachings and works of Mao Tse-tung
- Some facts about Nepal
- German Imperialism - The lethal enemy of the fighting worker masses in Nepal.

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(*Don't underrate the secret services of all countries)

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