



RUSSIA'S PLAN FOR

WORLD CONQUEST

by
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Just like Adolf Hitler, the Dictator of Soviet Russia has a carefully prepared plan for winning world supremacy. And just as Hitler did in his notorious book, *Mein Kampf*, so has Joseph Stalin written, in clear and unmistakable words, his blueprint for aggressive conquest—the communist blueprint that is being followed, down to the smallest detail, in the Far East and elsewhere around the globe. Ironically, however, few people in the United States have taken the trouble to explore Stalin's writings and weigh their significance to the citizens of a free world. In order that there be no further unawareness of his long-range aims for the forcible spread of communism, here is the Russian Dictator's nine-point program for world conquest, taken from his recorded writings, which are now on file in the Stalin Archives of the National War College in Washington, D. C. Italicized sentences have been inserted throughout the article in order to point up Stalin's plan in the light of today's crucial events. —THE EDITORS.

NOW THAT THE Soviet Union has become a major power, the world is severed into two camps. The capitalist world is being disintegrated by internal antagonisms which are paralyzing it; on the other hand, our socialist world is steadily growing stronger.

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Lenin told us that once the Communist party triumphed in our own land, the epoch of world revolution would begin, an epoch full of conflicts and wars, of victories and defeats—an epoch which would, in the end, lead to victory over the chief capitalistic countries.

This epoch covers a strategic period of years or even decades. In the course of this period, there must occur ebbs and flows in the revolutionary tide.

The communist revolution does not develop along a continuous and upward line, but along a zigzag path, by means of forward and backward marches. Our possibilities of success depend upon the relative strengths and weaknesses of friends and enemies abroad.

The weaknesses of the capitalistic world which we can use are its insuperable antagonisms—antagonisms which dominate the whole international situation.

The first group of antagonisms consists of those between the workers and the middle class in the capitalist countries; the second consists of those between imperialism and the liberation movement in colonies and dependent countries; the third consists of those between the war victors and the conquered countries; the fourth consists of those which have arisen among the victorious States; the fifth consists of those which have developed between the U.S.S.R. and the capitalist countries as a whole.

The trend of our foreign policy is determined by the conflicts and antagonisms of these five groups.

I.

[The Korean War offers convincing proof that Soviet Russia has a long-range plan for attacking capitalism through its weakest point—the Far East.]

In 1917, the weakest part of the capitalist world-front was Russia. Where is the front breakable next?

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Again at the weakest point. In India, there are young and combative revolutionaries allied with the powerful movement for liberation. The forces of the revolutionary movement in China are immeasurable. They have not yet come into anything like full operation, but the future will show how vast they are.

The immediate task confronting the revolutionary movement in colonial lands is (1) to win over the best elements among the workers to communism and to form independent communist parties; (2) to set up a nationalist and revolutionary coalition of workers, peasants, and revolutionary intellectuals; and (3) to guarantee that leadership of the revolutionary coalition shall be in the hands of the workers.

It is obvious that each of these countries will need separate treatment. We must study all the special characteristics of the revolutionary development in these lands, and must educate the students from these countries in such a way as to be sure they will fulfill all the tasks assigned to them.

II.

[Even though America is investing billions in Europe under the Marshall Plan, Russia is convinced that capitalism abroad will inevitably collapse.]

Our country, a vast domain with very extensive markets and enormous supplies of raw materials, has been detached from the capitalist system. The loss of one-sixth of the world signified for capitalist Europe a restriction of production and a profound disturbance. Meanwhile, the European powers are threatened with the loss of their most important hinterland, the colonies.

Europe has been compelled to increase the burden of taxation, and to make the condition of the workers much worse than before. The temporary stabilization of capitalism has been mainly effected with the aid of U. S. capital. The Euro-

pean countries, while continuing to exploit their own colonies, have themselves become financially de-



pendent upon the U. S. Thus, the center of financial power in the capitalist world has been shifted from Europe to America.

III.

[The recent history of internecine labor warfare in the U. S. reveals how cleverly communist agents use unions to achieve their revolutionary aims.]

No country can, in these times, carry on war without the workers. If workers refuse to make war against our Soviet Republic, then such war becomes impossible.

Communists must go into the unions, work in them for five or more years if necessary—see to it that every communist, without exception, becomes a member of an appropriate trade union, there to work patiently and systematically for the solidarity of the working class in its fight against capitalism.

The support of our revolution by the workers of all lands, and, even more, by the victory of workers in a few countries at least, are indispensable preliminaries without which the final triumph of socialism cannot be assured. Should an attack on Russia materialize, we should be prepared to use every and any means in order to open the flood-gates of revolution throughout the world, rallying the workers of capitalist countries and the people of colonial lands to the aid of the Soviet Union.

IV.

[The fact that Communists try to take over American liberal organizations is not an accident; it is all part of Stalin's master plan.]

How will we bring the masses of a nation into the communist pro-

gram? We have fashioned a number of organizations without which we could not wage war on capitalism: trade unions, cooperatives, workshop committees, labor parties, women's associations, a labor press, educational leagues, youth societies.

As often as not, these are non-party organizations and only a certain proportion of them are linked with the party. But under special conditions, every one of these organizations is necessary; for, lacking them, it is impossible to consolidate the class positions of the workers in the various spheres of the struggle.

There is a veritable ant heap of independent organizations, commissions, and committees comprising millions of nonparty members. Who decides upon the direction that all these organizations take? Where is the central unit of organization that wields sufficient authority to keep them within prescribed lines in order to achieve unity of command and to avoid confusion?

The central unit is the Communist party!

V.

[Communists are always eager to support political "reforms," but their real purpose is not reform but the capture of America's apparatus of government.]

Among the masses of the people, we communists, as Lenin said, are but drops in the ocean. We have a style of work that is peculiar to the practice of Leninism; it creates a special type of worker, a special type of party or State official, a special kind of style in public office.

Our task is to assign party members to the key points in the State apparatus, and to see to it that the apparatus is thus subjected to party leadership.

For the revolutionist, the Revolution is everything, and "reforms" are only a means to an end. What we are concerned with are not the reforms, but the uses they can be

put to. A revolutionist may sponsor a "reform" because he sees in it a means for linking up constitutional action with unconstitutional action—because he feels he can make use of it as a screen behind which he can strengthen his secret work.

VI.

[The natural radicalism of America's younger people, especially students, makes them a major target for communist indoctrination and manipulation.]

What is our Youth technique? It is the education of young workers and young farmers in the spirit of Leninism, strengthening their conviction that our Workers' State is the base from which the revolution in all countries will develop. Young people must be inspired with confidence in the leadership of the Communist party of Russia.

Young communists must be active in all domains of socialist construction work—in industry, agriculture, cooperatives, educational organizations, and the like. It is essential that the young folk should learn that our revolution not be regarded as an end in itself, but as a means toward the victory of the proletarian revolution in all lands.

VII.

[The communists encourage both monopolies and cooperatives under capitalism, because they can be more easily socialized than individual enterprises.]

The measures for strengthening socialism are: State monopoly of foreign trade, agricultural taxes, State purchase and sale of agricultural production, and an all-embracing plan for nationalization of industry, transport, and credit.

The State and the cooperatives, as well as the capitalists, are "traders," and when they have learned how to trade, they will get the upper hand over private trade (they are doing so already!). Those

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who cannot understand this are not Leninists but liberals.

Great banks, as Lenin has said, are the State apparatus which we need for the realization of socialism, and which we take over ready-made from capitalism. When we do so, a unified State Bank of the most comprehensive kind, with branches in every district and factory, will control production as well as distribution of products.

No, we are not liberals. We put the interest of the Party above the interests of formal democracy. For us communists, formal democracy is a trifle.

VIII.

[The performance of the Soviet delegates at the United Nations is proof of how Russia likes to talk about "peace," while actually promoting aggression.]

We communists create slogans for the masses. Treaties embodying fresh groupings of forces with an eye to war are termed "peace treaties." The signing of them is always effected to the accompaniment of the pipings of "peaceful alliances." Our preparations for a war are conducted under cover of paeans to peace. The opposition will not accept our proposals: that shows how "genuine" is their love of peace.

The Peace of Brest-Litovsk* is a model instance of this strategy. This "peace" enabled the party to take advantage of the discussions, to disintegrate the enemy forces, and to gather strength for an attack on the White Russians. Even the dullest have now come to see that the Peace of Brest-Litovsk was a concession which strengthened us while it wrecked the forces of international capitalism.

*The *Treaty of Brest-Litovsk* was signed March 3, 1918, between the new Bolshevik Government and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria) at Brest-Litovsk, Poland, and marked the withdrawal of Russia from World War I.

IX.

[In Stalin's blueprint, war between Russia and the capitalistic world is inevitable: the only thing left to chance is the actual date of hostilities.]

As Lenin has said, a terrible clash between Soviet Russia and the capitalist States must inevitably occur. The forces of united capitalism and all their military technique are a mighty power, a very real power. Therefore we must try to take the enemy by surprise, seize a moment when his forces are dispersed.

We may consider that the time is ripe for the decisive struggle when all the class forces arrayed against us are in a state of confusion; when all are sufficiently embroiled with each other and have been sufficiently weakened in combats; when all the vacillating elements have exposed themselves before the people and paraded their utter bankruptcy. The ruling classes must be in the throes of a major government crisis, so that the government is so enfeebled the revolutionists can speedily overthrow it.

It is inconceivable, as Lenin has written, that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist side by side with capitalist States. Ultimately one or the other must conquer. A conflict is inevitable.

The main forces of the revolution must, at the decisive moment, be concentrated for an attack on the enemy's most vulnerable spot, at a moment when conditions are ripe. Always we have a clear and precise aim towards which we strive, for one of the great merits of communism is that nothing is left to chance.

January, 1951 **Coronet** Vol. 29, No. 3

