



Nokkrar greinar og bæklingar um heimskommúnismann og fleira

Bjarni Benediktsson – Stjórnsmál – Dómsmálaráðherra – Menntamálaráðherra – Greinar – Bæklingar – Sovétríkin – Kalda stríðið – *Aspects of peace... – Youth in the Soviet Satellite States – Peace and Soviet Policy – Report for the Danish Association for the Atlantic Pact and Democracy – Beretning fra L.O.s delegasjon til Sovjet-Samveldet august-september 1948 – På besök i Sovjet-Samveldet*

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bjarnibenediktsson.is

Einkaskjalasafn nr. 360
Stjórnsmálamaðurinn
Askja 2- , Örk

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PERSONAL.

BRITISH LEGATION,
REYKJAVIK.

H.E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Mr. Bjarni Benediktsson.

With the compliments of
Her ~~High~~ Majesty's Minister.

3.12.52.

Peace

Tactics

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The evidence published by the Soviet Government and by agencies under its control, including the World Peace Council itself, indicates that:—

1. Work for the "peace campaign" is the first priority of all Communist agencies throughout the world:—

"The struggle for a stable and lasting peace, for the organisation and consolidation of the forces of peace against the forces of war should now become the pivot of the entire activity of the Communist Parties and democratic organisations." (Cominform resolution of 29th November, 1949, still in force.)

2. Its purpose is to strengthen the position of the Soviet Government. For instance, in a lecture on the World Peace Council given at the Communist Party Centre in Budapest, it was stated that:—

"the peace movement of invincible power has set itself the aim to frustrate the aggressive plans of the American and English Imperialists. . . . Comrade Stalin is a military commander of genius . . . there is not a single commander throughout the history of the world who would have done anything comparable to what Comrade Stalin has done in the field of building up and organising a powerful army and in creating a new science of strategy. . . . The heroic Soviet Army is the most powerful sentinel of peace."

3. Its policy is directed by a small Executive Bureau of 46 members, issuing resolutions which are always adopted unanimously by the World Peace Council, some 300 strong. Unanimity is assured by overwhelming Communist majorities on both bodies, and by the appointment to them only of those persons who are willing to support Soviet policy.

4. The key members of the Executive Bureau are also key members of the other Communist international organisations. Thus Joliot-Curie, its Chairman, is also President of the World Federation of Scientific Workers; one of its Vice-Chairmen is Eugenie Cotton, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation; while the Bureau includes such figures as Louis Saillant, Secretary-General of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Ehrenburg, the Soviet propagandist, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Premier of the Chinese Republic.

5. Below the World Peace Council come a series of national peace committees, composed largely of members of the Communist Party and faithful supporters of Soviet policy. The following extract from the records of the 15th Congress of the

Aspects of Peace

A study in Soviet Tactics

I

INTRODUCTION

The history of the "World Peace Movement" has been well publicised from its beginnings in 1948 up to the meeting of its "World Peace Council" held in Berlin in February 1951. The story of its operations, the guises it has adopted and the aims it seeks to achieve, are here brought up to date, that is to say, until the summer of 1952; but for background the salient facts of its earlier history are first briefly summarised.

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Youth in the Soviet Satellite States

“Is it not natural that in our revolutionary Party youth should have priority? We are the Party of the future and the future belongs to the young. We are the Party of the innovators, and it is always the young who follow the innovators with the greatest enthusiasm. We are the Party of the self-sacrificing struggle against the former decay, and youth is always in the front ranks of the self-sacrificing struggle.”

—LENIN.

I

INTRODUCTION

From 1947 and 1948 onwards, when they obtained undisputed control of the countries of Eastern Europe, the Communists have concentrated their efforts on proselytising the young.

In fact, Rákosi, now Prime Minister and then Deputy Premier of Hungary, speaking at the Youth Merger Congress held in Hungary in June, 1950, of the education of the older and younger generation in his country, stated the attitude of all the satellites:—

“The re-education of the older generation is extremely difficult and slow work requiring much time and patience, as every difficulty or temporary setback, such as must inevitably accompany our development, revives the doubts among the ranks of this generation and makes the less steady elements waver again.

“As compared with the above task, the education of youth is relatively easy. The young generation carries with it much less of the old customs and traditions, and the casting off and relinquishing of these is being made easier by the fact that the number of those trained by us is growing year by year. They can convince themselves day by day and from their own experience, not only at school but also in their everyday life, that our system is their system, that they can safely march forward under the leadership of our Party towards a better future.

“I repeat that the greatest hindrance in the present phase of our development is the maze of customs and prejudices inherited from the old capitalist days. This we have to overcome as speedily as possible. In this struggle we assign a vast rôle to our enthusiastic and self-sacrificing youth, which is looking ahead.”

The school, the Church, the home, sport and recreation for their own sake—these offered the greatest potential resistance to Communism and became the targets of its attack. The history of the communisation of the youth of Eastern Europe is the history of the destruction of freedom in education and religion, of privacy in the home and of the voluntary, non-political principle in sport.

Parents have too often found that where they themselves decided, as a *modus vivendi*, to compromise and pay lip service to something in which they did not believe, their children, encouraged or permitted to do the same, have, for want of any comparative standards, come to accept Communism. “The battle for the soul of youth,” as the Party leaders love to call it, is being waged with as much attention to detail as to general principles.

Off. Kauder
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Sent here for
Foreign Office
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Peace and Soviet Policy

I

INTRODUCTION

The World Peace Movement has already given proof that it is an instrument of Soviet foreign policy, and was organised by the Soviet Government to exploit the universal desire for peace to serve Soviet aims. The facts of the Communist management of the movement, the methods by which all its actions are directed by a Communist-controlled bureau of 22 persons, the subordination of its aims and actions to the requirements of the Soviet Government, have already been made clear, and are now widely understood. The following brief summary, however, may be a convenient recapitulation of the salient facts:—

Basic Purpose

The key to the understanding of the entire campaign is that, as a calculated act of policy, it confuses "Peace," which any sane person desires, with "Peace on Soviet Terms," *i.e.*, it is an attempt to obtain popular support in the free peoples for the expansionist aims of the Soviet *bloc*, and thus to increase the chances of achieving those aims without war. It accepts implicitly the fiction devised by Soviet propaganda of dividing the world into three parts; (a) the peace-loving Soviet Government and people and the "people's democracies" (*i.e.*, the satellites in the Soviet empire); (b) a group of warmongers, imperialists, cannibals, &c., never specified in detail, but including such persons as, for example, Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin; this group embraces, in fact, all who are prepared to resist Soviet imperialism. These warmongers apparently control absolutely the third group: (c) the misguided inhabitants of the free world, who have only to demonstrate their love of peace by joining the "World Peace Movement" in defiance of their wicked Governments to be assured of perpetual peace.

Origin

By the summer of 1947 the Soviet Government had decided that it had nothing further to gain from the war-time expedient of co-operation with the West. In September 1947 the doctrine of the "two camps" was re-enunciated and the establishment of the Communist Information Bureau, or Cominform, was announced as an instrument of political aggression against the non-Communist world. Although the Cominform is composed of representatives of the Communist parties of the satellites, France and Italy, as well as Russia, it is in effect, as the documents of the Yugoslav crisis clearly showed, merely another instrument of Soviet policy, and no distinction can be drawn between Cominform and Kremlin policy. The report of A. Zhdanov, the Soviet representative at the inaugural meeting in 1947, contains the following passage:—

"The Soviet Socialist State is profoundly alien to any aggressive exploiting motives and is interested in establishing the most favourable conditions for the accomplishment of a Communist society. External peace is one of such conditions. As the bearer of a new and higher social system, the Soviet Union in its foreign policy reflects the hopes of all progressive mankind which strives for a lasting peace and cannot be interested in a new war, which is a product of capitalism."

At the first Cominform meeting two ideas emerged—a propaganda line which would build up the Soviet Union as a champion of peace in contrast to the warlike capitalist world, and a technique of subversion which, working through ordinary

Report for THE DANISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ATLANTIC
PACT AND DEMOCRACY.

The reason why it in Denmark has been possible and necessary to supply the official effort to the North Atlantic Treaty is first of all that the man in the street in Denmark has much more respect for information which is not official propaganda. He listens more willingly to the one who from personal conviction of his own free will make a contribution than to the one whose daily work is to imprint information in the mind of the people.

In the summer 1950 at the same time when the communist and neutralists in Denmark very strongly attacked the Pact Mr. Erling Foss, who was co-founder of the Danish Freedom Council which led the Danish resistance movement in its fight against the Germans - suggested on a meeting consisting of former leaders of the resistance movement to create a Society which on sheer private and voluntary basis should work for information concerning the Atlantic Pact and Democracy.

It was evident from the first that if the work should succeed it would have to be done in collaboration with other circles of the population. We sought contact with the political parties of which the three largest the Social Democratic Party, The Liberal and The Conservative Party to-day have their seats in the council which is the highest authority of our Society.

The 16th of December 1950 the Danish Society for Atlantic Pact and Democracy was established and was thus formulated

- First: to create a deeper understanding of the advantages and obligations inside the Atlantic Community.
- Second: to strenghten the acknowledgement that the force and continued progress of the Democracy depends on the responsibility and knowledge of each citizen on the public life of the community.
- Third: to create inside the community a better understanding and respect of the human being.
- Fourth: to give information on foreign policy in cooperation with similiar circles abroad.

From the very beginning a loose organisation was chosen. To day we have only about 1000 associated in all Denmark although we probably could multiply this amount. But we prefer having only 1000 active associates to having many thousands the majority of whom are passive.

According to the lines laid down at the foundation the Council has not considered it its aim to establish a union in the ordinary sense of the word and thus running the danger of losing sight of the ultimate aim and wasting its forces on internal organisation. Organisational work is further more of little significance as the society does not attach importance to an official standing except for this reason that the society may

BERETNING

fra

L. O.s delegasjon til Sovjet-Samveldet
august-september 1948

Arbeidernes Aktietrykkeri — Oslo 1948



ARBEIDERNES FAGLIGE LANDSORGANISASJON

PÅ BESØK I SOVJET-SAMVELDET

*Beretning fra den norske fagforeningsdelegasjons
opphold i Sovjet-Samveldet i tiden
29. august—10. september 1955*

ARBEIDERNES AKTIETRYKKERI

OSLO 1955