

Chapter 3

On Stalinism and the National Question

Stalin's Struggle against the Mingrelian Conspiracy and the "De-Stalinization" of the National Policy in the Transcaucasus

We can only work with the material from historical documents that we have so far. There must presumably be entire volumes, while we only have little individual information at our disposal. Our sparse material is by no means sufficient to make a comprehensively truthful, final judgment about the Mingrelian Conspiracy. We reserve the right to do so, of course. We lack both the documents from the Transcaucasus, especially from the Communist Party of Georgia, and the documents needed for this purpose from the CPSU (B), as well as the files of the American and British secret services, and documents on the Georgian emigrant circles. Nevertheless, we have decided to make a rough assessment - with reservations, mind you - with some certainty. After what we have found out, we assume that all at incriminating facts about Beria, with further clarifications, our provisional estimate will be more than confirmed. On the basis of the facts presented, we cannot exclude the possibility of misjudgments. We are committed to correcting them self-critically and particularly ask all comrades for support and understanding. On the other hand, we would like to make it clear to the Berianists that they will have no reason to gloat, nor that we intend to rehabilitate Beria as a "Marxist-Leninist" in the Mingrelian Conspiracy, allegedly because of "lack of evidence". We would have liked to see more corroborating evidence. But judging from what incriminating material we have found, there is no doubt about Beria's responsibility in the Mingrelian Conspiracy, nor any doubt that Beria not only covered up and continues to cover up this crime, but also blames the Mingrelian Conspiracy on Stalin. The assessment of Comrade Bill Bland is not only known to us, but it is published for study on our Internet pages, also, and precisely because we have come to opposite conclusions than he had.

The Mingrelian Conspiracy did not come out of the blue, it has a long history. We have already tried to contribute something to the enlightenment about the special conditions in Transcaucasia/Georgia in the **first and second part** of our article.

Now, the character of Beria in the prehistory of his Mingrelian Conspiracy appears for the first time.

After that we will directly deal with the events in Mingrelia and follow their traces further after Stalin's death. **As with all of Beria's crimes, his true face in the Caucasus only really comes to light after Stalin's death, because he no longer needed to hide his deeds there afterwards.** And after Beria's death, we linger once again with Khrushchev in Georgia to round out the account of the connection between the Mingrelian Conspiracy and the 1953 Conspiracy.

On the historical prehistory of Beria's Mingrelian Conspiracy

Beria's code name was "Pavel".

Beria was a member of the CPSU (B) from 1934-1953. In 1918, Beria was an informant in the Musavatist police in Baku and from there "offered" his services to the Bolsheviks. In 1919, at the time of the Civil War, Beria had been an agent of the Azeri, the Azerbaijani nationalist secret

service. As an agent of those opponents of Bolshevism, he would have secretly contacted British intelligence in Baku, which planted him within the Bolsheviks as a secret agent. According to the indictment, Beria had killed all witnesses to his treasonous actions during the civil war in the Caucasus. And he remained "faithful" to this line until his own shooting. In 1934, Spirkin had accused Beria of being a British spy in 1918. The revisionist Mikoyan introduced Beria to Stalin, who then intervened and Spirkin was eliminated by Beria. And it was that Mikoyan as the only revisionist who defended his crony Beria at his trial in 1953. The extent to which Mikoyan and Beria agreed on the social-fascist NKVD state is evidenced by Mikoyan's commemorative speech on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the NKVD, which was entitled: "Every Soviet citizen - an Employee of the NKVD." The origins of the social-fascist East German state can thus be traced back to 1937.

Those who still knew about Beria's "past" - that is, how Beria had "joined the Bolsheviks" at that time, was the Komsomol leader and Bureau member Kosarev. Beria conspired against him and the latter lost not only his post but also his head. Beria blew the same horn as Trotsky with the old familiar slander, "**golden youth of the Russian Thermidor**" (Trotsky: 'On Stalin', Volume 2; p.215; Translated from German).

So we know what to make of Beria's bloody schemes. Beria accused Kosarev, along with Yezhov, of an alleged "plot". Thus, on December 8th, 1938, Beria replaced Yezhov, who was shot on April 10th, 1939, as People's Commissar for Internal Affairs. The Jewish NKVD generation of Yezhov was followed by Beria's Georgian generation with Kobulov, Goglidze, Dekanosov, Tsamara, and Gvishian.

At the end of August 1924, Stalin liquidated the counter-revolutionary uprising in Georgia staged by Georgian Mensheviks and bourgeois nationalists and **directly supported by the Second International and agents of the imperialists**. This was intended to foment distrust between the Party and the non-party peasants, to isolate the Party from the masses and to turn the union of workers and peasants into its opposite. Regarding this, Stalin said: "**What happened in Georgia may be repeated all over Russia...**" (Stalin: 'The Party's Immediate Tasks in the Countryside' in: 'Works', Volume 6; Moscow; 1953; p.322; English Edition). This counter-revolutionary sham of the Mensheviks and nationalists was fully in line with Beria's methodology in the Mingrelian Conspiracy, namely to turn Georgia against Moscow and to undermine the unity between the CPSU of Georgia and the CPSU (B) precisely by such fomentation of mistrust and discontent, with Beria posing in Georgia as a champion against the "Great Power Chauvinism of Stalin", with his Mensheviks and nationalists, with the foreign imperialists, as allies. **We do not deny that Beria fired some shots against the Mensheviks in Georgia, but not out of love for the Bolsheviks, but in order to save Menshevism, with whose ideology the old bourgeoisie of Georgia had sucked and robbed the Georgian people and with which the "yoke of communism" was to be shaken off again in Georgia. Beria was in words a "Bolshevik" in order to restore Menshevism in that way. He had no alternative, because Stalin had crushed Menshevism in Georgia, so that it could no longer openly show itself there.**

In 1922, Zubov had been tasked with monitoring clandestine connections between rebellious Georgian Mensheviks and their agents in Turkey. Beria thus had access to Menshevik connections abroad. Through his work with Zubov, Beria entered the GPU and became its head in the Caucasus. From 1921 to 1931, he was already active in the State Security Service, first as deputy chairman of the Cheka in Azerbaijan, then in Tbilisi; he then became Chairman of the GPU of Georgia, Deputy Chairman, and finally Chairman of the GPU of the entire Caucasus. Appointed General Secretary in 1931, he advanced to General Secretary of the Party of All Transcaucasia in 1932. The Transcaucasian Federation was dissolved in 1936. Its continued existence might not have prevented a later escalation by the Mingrelian Conspiracy, but it would have made it all the more difficult. In

any case, the background for the dissolution of the Federation is obscure, because Stalin and Lenin had known at its foundation why they considered it indispensable!!! Stalin had emphasized that the disadvantaged states of the Transcaucasus would receive more protection through the Federation. Why, then, did Beria, of all people, wreak bloodbaths in these disadvantaged states? Even before the dissolution of the Federation, Beria shot Aghasi Khanjian, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, in his study. In the autumn of 1937, three conspirators of 1953, Beria, Malenkov and Mikoyan, came to Armenia to purge, which had disastrous consequences for the new First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, A. Amatuni and for many others.

Beria's *"History of the Bolsheviks in the Transcaucasus"* appeared in 1949, in which he prepared his own cult of personality. He had had the book written for him by someone else. One year later Stalin already acted against its Mingrelian Conspiracy. Stalin did not agree at all with this personality cult story and the relationship with Beria cooled down further. From 1936 to 1946, Beria was People's Commissar (Minister) of Internal Affairs and State Security, until he was replaced by Abakumov. On January 31st, 1941, Beria was appointed General Commissar of State Security and Deputy to the President of the Soviet of People's Commissars. During the war he was a member of the State Committee for Defense. Beria was relieved of his duties as Commissar of Internal Affairs in December 1945. He had held the post since 1938 (except for the Atomic Commission). By 1946, in the second half of the 1940s, Beria was Deputy Prime Minister and a member of the Politburo, and after Stalin's assassination he was at the finish line - the greatest, most feared and most dangerous counter-revolutionary at the head of the USSR.

Beria, with Molotov's support, demanded that the first wave of purges in the 1930s be stopped (!), since the action had "lost all political character" and "the embittered people would eventually turn against the Politburo and Stalin." Beria also immediately compiled a rehabilitation list for Stalin. Only after Stalin's death would it become clear that Beria had in fact followed the intention of protecting the **enemies of the Soviet Union, and it was not the people** "who would express their bitterness toward the Politburo and Stalin" **but the political criminals released by Beria**. Whenever there were leadership changes, such a committee was named to mobilize criticism and self-criticism before the new leaders took office. This included Stalin's criticism of **Merkulov** (a henchman of Beria!) for **illegally** (!) dropping the cases against the Trotskyites. That also got the old NKVD officers **Sudoplatov** and **Eitingon**, Beria's vicarious agents, into trouble.

Beria brought his Merkulov with him from the Caucasus. The latter was an employee of the OGPU there in 1921. In 1931-1934, he was Beria's collaborator in the Main Administration of the State Security Service (GUGB) in the Transcaucasian SFSR. In 1938, he rose to become Beria's deputy in the NKVD, where he worked until 1941. After that, he became the head of the newly established NKGB. After the NKGB was renamed the MGB, he headed the intelligence service until October 1946. **Stalin was barely dead** when Beria appointed him Minister of State Control in **April 1953**. In September 1953, Merkulov was arrested by Khrushchev and shot on December 23rd, 1953. Merkulov supported the cult of personality around Beria, especially in Georgia. Beria himself had been praised by Georgian poets and musicians, and Merkulov published a pamphlet about Beria with the treasonous title: "A Faithful Son of the Party of Lenin and Stalin." He wanted to become Stalin's successor.

For his counter-revolutionary special operations, Beria released prisoners without asking about their guilt or innocence. This showed Beria's cynicism and pragmatism. **According to records, they were all political criminals, some of whom had even been arrested on Stalin's direct orders (!!!) - they were Beria's "castings", events behind prison walls to select his most counter-revolutionary "superstars" for "certain" purposes. Is it possible to organize counter-revolution even more criminally than Beria did?** And not only in Georgia, but also in the entire

USSR. And not just once, but continuously and systematically, throughout his political career until his death. Beria seduced his people into some pernicious act, taught them fear of exposure, and thus managed to bring them unconditionally under his influence. He widely used provocations in dealing with his cadres to make them compliant. What did Marx and Engels say about this when they exposed the Bakunists?

"The economic and political struggle of the workers for their emancipation is replaced by the universal *pan-destructive* acts of heroes of the underworld-this latest incarnation of revolution. In a word, one must let loose the street hooligans suppressed by the workers themselves in 'the revolution on the Western classical model', and thus place gratuitously at the disposal of the reactionaries a well-disciplined gang of agents provocateurs." (Marx, Engels: 'The Alliance of Socialist Democracy and the International Working Men's Association' in: 'Collected Works', Volume 23; New York; 1988; p.555; English Edition).

Thus Beria, in the tradition of the Bakunists, provided the restoration of capitalism with a well-disciplined gang of agents provocateurs - and not only in Georgia. Beria and his underground movement declared war on Stalin at a time when the Cold War of the imperialists against the Soviet Union was escalating! This underhanded event is historically comparable to the First International at the time of its dissolution. In connection with the Commune, the First International came under pressure from reactionary governments,

"And this was the moment that the Alliancists, on their part, chose to declare open war on the General Council! They claimed that its influence, a powerful weapon in the hands of the International, was but a weapon directed against the International itself. It had been won in a struggle not against the enemies of the proletariat but against the International. According to them, the General Council's domineering tendencies had prevailed over the autonomy of the sections and the national federations. The only way of saving autonomy was to decapitate the International.

"(...) Their resounding phrases about autonomy and free federation, in a word, war-cries against the General Council, were thus nothing but a manoeuvre to conceal their true purpose-to disorganise the International and by doing so subordinate it to the secret, hierarchic and autocratic rule of the Alliance." (ibid; p.554, 555).

This fits perfectly with the **Mingrelian Conspiracy**. It, too, was an **"maneuver to conceal its true purpose-to disorganize the USSR and by doing so subordinate it to Beria's autocratic rule"**.

The **autocrat Beria** mastered the agent craft and the methods of carrying out acts of sabotage and was tried and tested in the Cheka work of Georgia, **both for the Bolsheviks and against them!!!!** He changed sides if it only helped him to get ahead. Beria knew how to earn Stalin's trust, but he was on his guard. Beria was shrewd and it was difficult to prove anything against him, although the criticism of his methods was unmistakable all over the Soviet country, from the party base to Stalin. **The fox changes its pelt but not its character, and Beria performed contract work for the opponents of the Bolsheviks. He came to Stalin only to learn about his plans and to thwart them. In doing so, he wanted to give Stalin the impression that as a "Chekist" he was indispensable in the struggle against the enemies of Bolshevism, as if victory over them depended on him personally. Thus, at Stalin's side, Beria created for himself a centrally organized, state-institutionalized scheme, a perfect tool against the entire Soviet leadership. With his informational advantage "from above," he could frame, finish off, or eliminate everyone in good camouflage. Relying on party discipline, Stalin eventually cut off Beria's authority over his unlimited access and connection to everything and everyone, allowing him only one liaison track, which he had provided for Beria to make his moves more controllable.**

Even in his field of activity, which was narrowly circumscribed by Stalin, Beria created his own sphere of power in Georgia, which he controlled absolutely under his command - bypassing the Party and bypassing Stalin, of course.

Beria was one of the most dangerous enemies of the world proletariat after the death of Trotsky, although he was not uninvolved in it. It was Beria who eliminated Yezhov by sending Stalin the invented story that the NKVD had allegedly planned a coup. That worked. In that way he took over from the purged "conspirator" Yezhov, the head of the NKVD in 1938, whom he later arrested. **And such leadership battles were often waged by Beria through eliminating rivals.** On Beria's word, the CPSU (B) Politburo classified all of Yezhov's higher-ranking associates as "politically unreliable" and replaced almost the entire NKVD personnel. The purge of the NKVD had to be paid for with heavy losses of experienced, highly qualified leading cadres. This was a great damage to the Soviet Union, but of great advantage to Beria because the new personnel were easier to move in the direction he wanted them to go under his own command. Marx and Engels in "The Bakunists at Work" fits Beria like a glove, except that Bakunin organized his secret alliances in the Tsarist Empire, while Beria organized them under the dictatorship of the proletariat in the USSR of Lenin and Stalin:

"It is regarded as a matter of principle and necessity to debauch a small minority of carefully selected workers, who are enticed away from the masses by a mysterious initiation, by making them take part in the game of intrigues and deceit of the secret government, and by preaching to them that through giving free rein to their 'evil passions' they can shake the old society to its foundations." (ibid; p.555).

What was the conspiracy before and during the 1930s in concrete terms in the Caucasus and what role did Beria play?

As early as **March 1918**, Stalin assessed the **Transcaucasian counter-revolution** under the **mask of socialism** as follows:

"Of all the border regions of the Russian Federation, Transcaucasia is presumably the most distinguished for the abundance and diversity of the nationalities it comprises. Georgians and Russians, Armenians and Azerbaijan Tatars, Turks and Lesghians, Ossetians and Abkhazians—this is a far from complete picture of the national diversity of the seven-million population of Transcaucasia.

"Not one of these national groups has clearly defined national boundaries, they all live intermingled and interspersed, and not only in the towns but in the countryside as well. That, in fact, explains why the common struggle of the Transcaucasian national groups against the centre in Russia is so frequently obscured by the bitter struggle they wage among themselves. And that creates a very 'convenient' opportunity to camouflage the class struggle with national flags and tinsel.

"The October Revolution sharply changed the situation. (...) the propertied classes of Transcaucasia clearly perceived that the October Revolution and Soviet power spelled their inevitable doom. It therefore became a matter of life and death for them to fight the Soviet power. And the 'socialist' Menshevik and Socialist Revolutionary intellectuals, having already tasted of the tree of knowledge of power, now that they were faced with the prospect of losing power, automatically found themselves in alliance with the propertied classes." (Stalin: 'Transcaucasian Counter-Revolutionaries Under a Socialist Mask' in: 'Works', Volume 4; Moscow; 1953; p.52, 54; English Edition).

This **anti-Soviet coalition** in Transcaucasia had called the German imperialists to its aid and was wreaking havoc among the workers and peasants, among the Red Army soldiers returning from the front, and was stabbing the October Revolution in the back. **Many Bolsheviks were either arrested or murdered** in the name of the "socialism" of the Menshevik counter-revolution raging there.

"Is it not clear that the alliance of the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks with the agents of imperialism is an 'alliance' of slaves and menials with their masters?" (Stalin: 'The Shooting of the Twenty-Six Baku Comrades by Agents of British Imperialism' in: 'Works', Volume 4; Moscow; 1954; p.265; English Edition).

"Either they go along with Russia, and then the toiling masses of the border regions will be freed from imperialist oppression;

"Or they go along with the Entente, and then the yoke of imperialism will be inevitable.

"There is no third course." (Stalin: 'The Policy of the Soviet Government on the National Question in Russia' in: 'Works', Volume 4; Moscow; 1953; p.365; English Edition).

We will never forget the shooting of the 26 Baku comrades by the agents of English imperialism. On the hands of the Mensheviks is the blood of the Bolsheviks, on Beria's hands is the blood of the Bolsheviks, of the Bolshevik leader Stalin! After the center was victorious, the October Revolution spread to the border regions and swept away the bourgeoisie and the landowners there. **But from the center of the revolution, at the same moment, the counter-revolutionaries fled to the border regions, to those old nationalist hotbeds.** There, they had never broken with the imperialists, but had continued to collaborate in order to instigate revolts and uprisings and to stir up unrest in order to incite the peasants against the proletarian center. **From there, then, a new center of reaction was building up, where all the counter-revolutionary elements from all over the country were gathering.** From the border regions they planned and organized the overthrow of the center, and from there they later organized the **Mingrelian Conspiracy against Stalin.**

And how did the Mensheviks behave when their counter-revolutionary power was overthrown by the socialist revolution? They crawled under the newly formed Soviet power of the workers and peasants and then waved the flag of the October Revolution to hide behind it their counterrevolutionary intentions, which they did not intend to abandon. Stalin was to be proven right when he prophesied this at that time:

"But such is the fate of the Mensheviks: this is not the first time they are lagging behind events, and not the last time, we presume, that they are parading in old Bolshevik breeches. . . ." (Stalin: 'The Logic of Facts' in: 'Works', Volume 4; Moscow; 1953; p.143; English Edition).

It was exactly Beria, who in **old Bolshevik breeches**, conjured up an acute danger for the USSR with the **Mingrelian Conspiracy.**

It is very interesting and instructive how Stalin personally assessed the situation in the Transcaucasus **before and after the October Revolution** (July 13th, 1921):

"I remember the years 1905-17, when complete fraternal solidarity was to be observed among the workers and among the labouring population of the Transcaucasian nationalities in general, when fraternal ties bound the Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijanian and Russian workers into one socialist family. Now, upon my arrival in Tiflis, I have been astounded by the

absence of the former solidarity between the workers of the nationalities of Transcaucasia. Nationalism has developed among the workers and peasants, a feeling of distrust of their comrades of other nationalities has grown strong: anti-Armenian, anti-Tatar, anti-Georgian, anti-Russian and every other sort of nationalism is now rife. The old ties of fraternal confidence are severed, or at least greatly weakened. Evidently, the three years of existence of nationalist governments in Georgia (Mensheviks), in Azerbaijan (Mussavatists) and in Armenia (Dashnaks) have left their mark.

"(...) I pass now to the conclusions:

"1) Develop all-round economic construction work, concentrating all your forces on this work and utilising in it the forces and resources both of capitalist groups in the West and of petty-bourgeois groups at home. [Stalin's implementation of Lenin's NEP in Transcaucasia immediately after the 10th Party Congress of the CPR (B) of March 1921 - editor's note]

"2) Crush the hydra of nationalism [we have spoken at the beginning about the Hydra Beria - editor's note] and create a healthy atmosphere of internationalism in order to facilitate the union of the economic efforts of the Transcaucasian Soviet Republics, while preserving their independence.

"3) Guard the Party against an influx of petty-bourgeois elements and preserve its staunchness and flexibility, systematically improving the quality of its membership.

"Such are the three principal immediate tasks of the Communist Party of Georgia.

"Only by carrying out these tasks will the Communist Party of Georgia be able to keep a tight hold on the helm and defeat economic ruin." (Stalin: 'The Immediate Tasks of Communism in Georgia and Transcaucasia' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.97, 101-102; English Edition).

Stalin's *key* to victory over the counter-revolution in the Transcaucasus was to unite the workers, peasants and Red Army of Transcaucasia with the workers, peasants and Red Army of the center for the conquest of proletarian power, to unite the revolutionary forces of the center with the revolutionary forces of the border regions in class unity, for the consolidation of unified Soviet power. It was precisely in the class unification of the revolutionary forces of the center and the border regions, supported by the nationally oppressed masses, in the Marxist-Leninist connection of the social question with the National Question on the road of the socialist revolution, its consolidation through the establishment of the USSR, where the strength of Stalinism had proven itself.

"The essence of this policy [the national policy of the Russian communists – editor's note] can be expressed in a few words: renunciation of all 'claims' and 'rights' to regions inhabited by non-Russian nations; recognition (not in words but in deeds) of the right of these nations to exist as independent states; a voluntary military and economic union of these nations with central Russia; assistance to the backward nations in their cultural and economic development, without which what is known as 'national equality of rights' becomes an empty sound; all this based on the complete emancipation of the peasants and the concentration of all power in the hands of the labouring elements of the border nations—such is the national policy of the Russian Communists." (Stalin: 'The October Revolution and the National Policy of the Russian Communists' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.116; English Edition).

This was the national basis on which Stalinism developed. The solution of the extremely difficult and complicated National Question in the Caucasus - that was a masterpiece of

Stalinism. Characteristic of this was once again the time-honored Stalinist tactic of exploiting the contradictions within the opposing camp, namely, to turn the nationally-minded, the still anti-Soviet masses of the border regions, who remained under the influence of their national "governments," against them, to force them to break with the bourgeoisie and its imperialist foreign allies and turn to the workers and peasants, and finally to help them to overthrow and defeat the bourgeois camp and its leadership in open insurrection. **The victory in the Caucasus - that was a victory of Stalinism - a blossoming, socialist Transcaucasia after the Civil War. This victory was so overwhelming that even with the murder of Stalin, even to this day, it did not finally fade. It should never be forgotten that Stalin's victories in the Transcaucasus were also victories against the imperialists, who fueled the uprising there against the center of the USSR, interfered in the internal affairs of the Transcaucasus and tried to occupy it.**

"No regime in the world has permitted such extensive decentralization, no government in the world has ever granted to the peoples such complete national freedom as the Soviet power in Russia." (Stalin: 'The October Revolution and the National Question' in: 'Works', Volume 4; Moscow; 1953; p.165; English Edition).

Stalin made the USSR the strongest regime in the world, because he founded it on the power of the creative masses of the oppressed nationalities, which was directed against every - consequently also against national - oppression, against the power of the bourgeoisie, the "own" as well as the foreign, against imperialism in general.

"For only that is secure which is granted voluntarily." (Stalin: 'Congress of the Peoples of Daghestan' in: 'Works', Volume 4; Moscow; 1953; p.411; English Edition).

"Peace, the agrarian revolution and freedom for the nationalities—these were the three principal factors which served to rally the peasants of more than twenty nationalities in the vast expanse of Russia around the Red Flag of the Russian proletariat." (Stalin: 'The October Revolution and the National Policy of the Russian Communists' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.115; English Edition).

For people who knew Georgia **before** the revolution, Georgia was unrecognizable after 10 years. A tremendous upsurge of the economy and culture, a tremendous growth of political activity of the broadest masses of the people - all this was achieved only thanks to Lenin-Stalin's national policy. The development of communism in Transcaucasia was hampered by the confusion over the National Question. **But the workers and peasants of Transcaucasia were able to learn from both Western and Russian communism and avoid the mistakes made there from the very beginning. Thus it can be explained that communism in Transcaucasia under Stalin's leadership was able to go from success to success within 10 years with seven-league boots.** The peoples of the Caucasus will never and can never lose this from their memory.

The coming to power of the modern revisionists meant the restoration of old feudal-capitalist relations as a result of the new bondage of the workers and peasants and the broad masses of the Georgian people.

In the individual national republics there were bourgeois-nationalist groups (e.g., pan-Turkish organizations), Mensheviks, social revolutionaries, etc. They fought for a nationalist state against the Soviet power and for the bourgeois restoration of the Caucasian state. The conspiracy activities were unfolded among different Georgian groups.

The vicious work was carried out in the Union Republics in order to compromise Stalin's National

Policy. There was no area in the construction of socialism that did not fall victim to pest work. Even under the guidance of the Bloc of Rights and Trotskyites, the nationalist groups in Georgia tried to thwart, sabotage and damage the collectivization of agriculture, on the other hand, not only provoked the discontent of the masses, but also committed acts of terror against the Communist Party of Georgia and against the Georgian state, especially against its heads and leaders. Disorganization was carried out especially in the sectors of the economy where the Georgian population was directly affected such as:

Bureaucratization as a means of struggle for pest work and for provocation against the Soviet state on the basis of deliberately induced discontent among the masses, especially in agriculture.

Artificial supply shortages in housing, cooperatives, trade, goods turnover. Fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation were not prosecuted, but systematically encouraged and supported; likewise, the conspirators manipulated the control organs to camouflage their pernicious work. The counter-revolution used the sleight of bureaucratism as an active weapon against both the government and the masses. About 15% of the apparatchiks consisted of former Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries, anarchists, Trotskyites, and other anti-party elements. All were under the supreme command of the Bloc of Rights and Trotskyites. For example, the operators of the pest work had expensive butter produced that the population could not afford, cheaper varieties did not reach the consumer market, and glass splinters and nails were even discovered in the butter! The conspirators succeeded in bringing winter boots in summer and summer clothes in winter to the points of sale nationwide in order to systematically incite the population against the government. It was in this milieu that Beria became the master of his pest work under the guise of the "Bolshevik" cleaner with all the nationalist rabble in the Caucasus.

The Bloc of Rights and Trotskyites (Rakovsky) provided negative analyses of the relations of the border republics with the center on behalf of the English intelligence service, which it had prepared in connection with Stalin's 1936 Constitution. This enabled the **English** superpower to exploit weaknesses and contradictions also concerning the Republic of Georgia. Territorial cessions in the Caucasus were also the basis of negotiations for the Trotskyites.

In the trial of Pyatakov, Vyshinsky asked him, "***With whom did you speak from Transcaucasia?***" The replied, "***With Mdivani.***" Serebryakov spoke to Mdivani about the need to send Transcaucasian Trotskyite terrorists to Moscow. A terrorist act was planned against Yezhov. Serebryakov talked about it with Mdivani. The conspirators waged an internal partisan struggle against the party leadership and the Soviet Union in the 1930s, including in Georgia under Mdivani. Freight traffic was paralyzed, loading times were artificially delayed, wagons were underutilized, etc. In the Caucasus, oil shipments were thwarted. That is why Kaganovich was also charged with cleaning up in the transport sector. During the mobilization in the war the troop transports were to be disorganized and a chaos was to be organized, in Georgia the permeability of the railroad junctions were to be lowered. The conspirators wanted to combine the pest work in industry with the diversion work in transportation. This was what was needed if Stalin's leadership was to be dealt a crushing blow. Kaganovich found out about the saboteurs in Georgia, so Stalin also found out about Beria. Kaganovich was also attacked. Assassinations of the ministries and the ministers with simultaneous sabotage and economic terror in all departments on the ground in the industrial agglomerations, the factories and mines. Murders of workers (especially the murders of the workers in the Stakhanovite movement) were included, etc., but also in the army detonations of the troop transports of Red Army soldiers. When Stalin went to the Caucasus at that time, 4 trains were sent as dummy trains to protect him from assassination. The GPU knew about terrorist attacks against Stalin on the train. Molotov narrowly escaped a planned car bombing.

Mdivani, Kavtaradze, and Okudzhava, - and Chikhladze and Kiknadze formed a Trotskyite

group. Mdivani was the Commissar of the Light Industry and Deputy Chairman from 1931-36. Expelled for Trotskyism in 1928 and rehabilitated in 1931. Expelled again in 1936 and sentenced to death by firing squad in 1937. Mdivani prepared an alleged terrorist attack against Beria and Yezhov in 1935 under the direction of Serebryakov and gathered terrorists who could be assembled in Moscow to ensure the most successful realization of the so-called group terrorist acts. **Stalin wrote a lot of exposing things about Mdivani in Volume 5 and this can be read there. There is also an article by Stalin on the counter-revolutionaries in Transcaucasia, which we also recommend for study.** Mdivani was an English informant at that time.

A nephew of Stalin - **Limonadze** - was accused in 1936 of having belonged in 1932 to the left group "Schatzkin-Lominadze-Sten", which had united in a Bloc with "Zinoviev-Kamenev" and Trotsky to carry out acts of terror against the leadership of the CPSU (B) and the Soviet government. Lominadze cooperated with Smirnov. The latter would not say in court that he had been systematically communicating with the Georgian dissenters since 1928. In 1932 Smirnov had a meeting with Georgian deviants, who were known to have been terrorist since 1928. Smirnov had repeatedly met with the Georgian deviant Okudzhava. Smirnov was associated with the Stückgold terrorist group in 1929/30. In Georgia, Stalin fought the two-front struggle against the collaboration of "left" opportunism and right opportunism to unite with the nationalist reactionary forces. How far Beria had his hands in this, we do not know exactly. In any case, he will have laid his protective hand over this anti-Stalinist brood in Georgia, because with the beginning of personal access to Stalin he had the opportunity to handle Stalin's national policy in the Caucasus "in his own way".

The indictment against the anti-Soviet Bloc of Rights and Trotskyites in March 1938 states, among other things, that it had planned and organized the dismemberment of the USSR and the separation of **Georgia**, Armenia and Azerbaijan with the armed support of foreign aggressors.

As for the terrorist crimes of the Georgian bourgeois nationalists, Mdivani, Okudzhava and others were convicted by the Supreme Court of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic on July 9th, 1937, which we have no documents about. In any case, they were in contact with their Georgian emigrant headquarters in Western Europe, as well as with the Second International, which did everything to support the overthrow of Soviet power from the outside. **The old rope connections between the Georgian counter-revolution and the Second International run throughout the history of Georgian Menshevism.** To what extent Beria was involved in providing them with "first source" information about Stalin we do not know. We only know that **Mdivani and Beria were "good acquaintances"!!!!**

There was a question of an alleged "act of terrorism" against Beria in 1934 (we base this on the trial reports of the 1930s). But the Trotskyite leadership covered Beria under the pretext that "an act of terror against Beria could thwart the act of terror against Stalin." It was decided to proceed to the preparation of the terrorist act against Stalin "without stopping the preparation of the terrorist act against Beria", because **among the counter-revolutionaries Beria was not to be exposed, whom one wanted finally to have the foot in the center of power with**, was not to be exposed. Beria "should therefore not be liquidated" before Stalin was liquidated (**and this is exactly how it happened in 1953!! What a coincidence!!**). The Georgians were to determine a group and to take over the organization and preparation of the terror act, thus both that against Stalin and against Beria. In addition there was a third act of terror: Yezhov. Beria himself took over this one. In the middle of 1935 the terrorist acts were to be carried out by Mdivani's group in Moscow. The terrorist acts were to be carried out by Chekhvadze. There was a meeting on the formation of a Georgian Bloc of Trotskyites, with the Georgian Mensheviks and nationalists (Armenian Dashnaks and Musavatists in Azerbaijan). **Here are the links to the roots at the time of the October Revolution and the Civil War in Georgia (then fighting Lenin) and, in 1953, the conspiracy against Stalin. That anti-Soviet Caucasian bloc had played a dangerous role from the beginning to the end of**

the history of the USSR and was continuously active and has been just as actively fought by Stalin the entire time.

All this time one name runs through this bloc: the Menshevik **Mdivani**. We see from his person that most members of the Mensheviks - some earlier, others later - had crawled under with the Bolsheviks in order not only to camouflage their anti-Bolshevik activity, but thereby to make it even more effective, by occupying influential political posts. So there were quite a few former Mensheviks in the leadership of the Party (of course there were also former Mensheviks who became honest Bolsheviks - no question) - and Sudoplatov accused Stalin of "overestimating" the struggle against the Mensheviks. Why do you think he made this assertion? Mdivani as well as Beria worked together with England, that much is certain (a look into the archives of the English secret service would be sufficient to prove this!) How the relations between them existed concretely, we therefore do not know. Did Sudoplatov want to cover up the Mensheviks and divert attention from them?

Serebryakov testified at the trial, *"With regard to the Dashnaks and the Musavatists, Mdivani told me at the end of 1935 that he had first traced the connections, but with the Mensheviks he had reached an agreement."* He had established the contact with the Mensheviks on the basis of granting Georgia the predominant influence over the territory of Transcaucasia. Georgia was to subjugate Armenia and Azerbaijan. Georgia was an independent state, which played and had always played the leading role in Transcaucasia. And still plays today. However, Georgia is not considered an isolated case, but typically representative of all the territories of the USSR, because everywhere the same anti-party activities were organized and coordinated by the Trotskyite headquarters - later in cooperation and finally even under the direct command of the Nazis.

We would also like to let the witness Svetlana, Stalin's daughter, have her say here. In her "Twenty Letters to a Friend" she mentions the name of Redens, an authoritative Chekist from Ukraine after the Civil War (Stalin, by the way, had great doubts about Beria and Malenkov's accusations that Redens was an enemy):

"He was later transferred to the Georgian Cheka. This is where he first came into conflict with Beria, who was ambitious to become head of the Georgian Cheka. They to an instant dislike to one another. Redens, after all, was a disciple of Dzerzhinsky's. Beria, on the other hand, thought of Georgia as his personal satrapy and a base for his future climb to power. Redens soon had to leave Georgia." (Aliluyeva: "Twenty Letters to a Friend"; New York; 1967; p.57-58; English Edition).

"(...) and was never seen again." (ibid; p.59).

"(...) and Beria entered on his reign as First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party.

"I shall come back late to Beria, who seems to have had a diabolic link with all our family and who wiped out a good half of its members. Olga Shatunovskaya, an Old Bolshevik from the Caucasus, who knew Beria's mile and sized him up very early, is the one who told me about those days. But in fact all the old Party people in Transcaucasia knew him for exactly what he was. Had it not been for the inexplicable support of my father, whom Beria had cunningly won over, Kirov and Ordzhonikidze and all the others who knew Transcaucasia and knew about the Civil War there would have blocked his advance. They, of course, were the very ones he destroyed first, as soon as he had a chance." (ibid; p.58).

"Redens was arrested in 1937. That was the first blow. Soon afterward both the Svanidzes were arrested.

"How could such a thing happen? How could my father do it? The only thing I know is that it couldn't have been his idea. But if a skilled flatterer, like Beria, whispered slyly in his ear that "these people are against you," that there were "compromising material" and "dangerous connections," such as trips abroad, my father was capable of believing it." (ibid; p.77-78).

"I remember vividly the last time Uncle Alexander Svanidze came to the apartments at the Kremlin. He looked sad and depressed. He must have known all too well what was going on. People were being arrested in Georgia, where Beria got his start.

"(...) It was as if my father were making a point of cutting himself off from his relatives, his family and all their concerns.

"My mother's death was a dreadful, crushing blow...

"(...) With typical cunning Beria played on my father's bitterness and sense of loss. Up to then he had simply been an occasional visitor to the house in Sochi when my father was on vacation there. Now that he had my father's sympathy and support, however, he quickly warmed his way up to the job of First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party. Olga Shatunovskaya told me that the Party people in Georgia were appalled and Ordzhonikidze stubbornly opposed it, but that my father wouldn't give an inch.

"Once he was First Secretary in Georgia, it didn't take Beria long to reach Moscow, where he began his long reign in 1938. From then on he saw my father every day. His influence on my father grew and grew and never ceased until the day of my father's death.

"Olga Shatunovskaya has told me that Beria's role in the Civil War in the Caucasus was highly ambiguous. He was a born spy and [italics] provocateur [italics]. He worked first for the Dashnakists (the Armenian nationalists) and then for the Reds as power swung back and forth. Once the Reds caught him in the act of treason and had him arrested. He was in prison awaiting sentence when a telegram arrived from Kirov, who was chief of all operations in the Caucasus, demanding that he be shot as a traitor. Just then, however, the fighting started up again, and he was such small fry that nobody got around to dealing with him. But all the Old Bolsheviks in the Caucasus knew of the telegram's existence-and Beria himself knew of it. Isn't it perhaps here that one should seek an explanation of Kirov's murder many years later? It was right after Kirov's murder in 1934, after all, that Beria began his climb to prominence and power. It's at least a strange coincidence-the death of the one and the rise of the other. I can't imagine, moreover, that Kirov would ever have allowed Beria's election to the Central Committee.

"Sergei Kirov was a great friend of the family from way back, probably from their early days in the Caucasus. He knew the Alliluyevs exceedingly well...

"(...) Then, in December, Nicolayev shot him. Wouldn't it be more logical to link his killing with the name of Beria rather than with that of my father, as is done by transparent hints today?

"I'll never believe my father was involved in this particular death. Kirov was closer to him than the Svanidzes, the Redenses, his other relatives, or most of his other colleagues. Kirov was close to my father and my father needed him. I remember when we got the awful news that Kirov was dead, and how shaken everybody was.

"Sergo Ordzhonikidze, another of our old friends, died in 1936. I suspect that this, too, was a result of Beria's machinations.

"(...) He was well acquainted with Beria from his days in the Caucasus and couldn't stand him. He was also a fairly massive obstacle on Beria's path to power-particularly in Georgia. But as Beria started to rise, Ordzhonikidze's position became very difficult." (ibid; p.136-139).

The Mingrelian Conspiracy

The state security organs were initially **reprimanded** by Stalin for failing to expose terrorist work in time. When that was not done, **Stalin's vigilance campaign was intensified among the Soviet public at the end of 1948**, and a new wave of purges by Comrade Stalin, which had become urgently necessary, rolled across the entire Soviet Union. It reached as far as Georgia: **The deviation to nationalism turned out to be an adaptation of internationalist, proletarian politics to the nationalist politics of the new bourgeoisie, reflecting an attempt to restore capitalism in Georgia.** If the Yugoslav Tito bacillus were to take root in Georgia, sooner or later it would pose an existential threat to all Soviet peoples.

In **"Pravda" of January 13th, 1953**, it was said - and this sounds unmistakably like Stalin:

"There is no doubt that as long as there is still blind confidence work among us, there will also be pest work. In order to eliminate pest work, we must put an end to the blind confidence within our ranks."

And Stalin himself finally put an end to his blind confidence towards Beria in the autumn of 1951 - but unfortunately, it was too late.

The Mingrelian whose conspiracy Stalin smashed was called BERIA. Among all the conspirators of 1953 Beria was the only member of the Presidium known to us who had already instigated several conspiracies against Stalin, whereby he suffered a defeat in the Mingrelian Conspiracy for the time being, for which he took revenge on Stalin in the conspiracy of 1953 and was thus able to bring the Mingrelian Conspiracy to an end after all - at least until the day of his shooting. From then on, Khrushchev took over the "de-Stalinization" of Georgia.

The purges against the Mingrelian Conspiracy, in 1950/51, remains as Stalin's final large-scale purge. Some historians estimate that Stalin even convicted more criminals than in the 1930s, a fact that may not be known to all comrades. Also the functionaries of other Union Republics, were not spared. They were rightly accused of their bourgeois nationalism, cosmopolitanism and espionage for foreign countries. Stalin thus directed his purge not only at the Mingrelian Conspiracy alone, but included in his purge the entire USSR! We can therefore assume that the Mingrelian Conspiracy was not a geographically limited "isolated case", but that it must have been an extensive conspiracy within the entire USSR, and thus not only affected the border regions. That counter-revolutionary network, which spanned the entire Soviet country, could not possibly have been directed by a small group of Mingrelian conspirators. It had to be centrally directed. We can safely assume that there must have been counter-revolutionary connections between all the Union Republics, which were in a few powerful hands - including Beria's hands. But this was to become clear only after Stalin's death!

The Mingrelian Conspiracy was an act of sabotage to lower the prestige of the SRs of Georgia and the USSR and to overthrow the power of the Georgian people. In Georgia, Stalin's purge was directed against Mingrelian nationalists who collaborated with the Western powers

against the Soviet Union to wage their shadow war. They led enemy elements to crawl under the imperialists' lap skirts and become compromised. Stalin's struggle against the Mingrelian Conspiracy was thus part of the struggle against the Cold War of Anglo-American imperialism on the native soil of the USSR, which was trying to instigate anti-Soviet oppositions there. Some elements were to appear openly and others were to remain in the background as "Trojan horses", thus throwing balls to each other and protecting each other. This was the general tactic of imperialist subversive activity within the communist ranks. The Mingrelian Conspiracy was a coup by nationalists who disguised themselves with the mask of "socialism" in order to hide their hostility to the Soviet Union behind the accusation of "Russian Great Power Chauvinism." The "Russian Great Power Chauvinism" charge was, of course, aimed at Stalin's General Line, especially his Bolshevik National Policy. In short, they hated socialism, wanted to get rid of it and exchange it for capitalism as soon as possible, which is why they had let the imperialists in on their Mingrelian Conspiracy. They called for "autonomy" because they did not want to be told anything from "above" anymore. But not wanting to be told anything from "above" in socialism can only mean not wanting to know anything more about socialism and putting one's own national interests above the interests of the USSR, above the dictatorship of the proletariat. A Marxist ceases to be a Marxist when they put their own national interests above internationalist interests - and the strengthening of the USSR was the internationalist interest of the world proletariat - they have left the soil of Marxism to perish in capitalism, which is sadly proving true in Georgia today. Georgia's road to capitalist ruin began with Beria's Mingrelian Conspiracy - this is an irrefutable truth of history from which not only Georgia but the whole world will learn.

Stalin rightly accused this anti-party grouping within the Communist Party of Georgia of high treason and conspiracy.

"We can always cope with open nationalism, for it can easily be discerned. It is much more difficult to combat nationalism when it is masked and unrecognisable beneath its mask. Protected by the armour of socialism, it is less vulnerable and more tenacious." (Stalin: 'Marxism and the National Question' in: 'Works', Volume 2; Moscow; 1953; p.342; English Edition).

The whole dynamic of the evolution of Beria's nationalist-Menshevik policy, his counter-revolutionary conspiracy against Stalin, was only really triggered and set rolling with his Mingrelian "affair". As early as the **fall of 1951**, Stalin subsequently separated the Ministry of State Security (MGB) from Beria's sphere of power. From that time on, Stalin waged a particularly principled and determined struggle against Beria, a complicated struggle, both open and covert, a struggle in which both made use of all means and forms, an extremely instructive struggle, for it decided everything, and ultimately themselves. Stalin had been gathering incriminating material against Beria for a long time, had him shadowed, and was aware of the danger posed by that man. Since Beria was a sly, cunning villain, who professionally mastered his craft of concealment, trickery and deception, it was not easy for Stalin to get at him, so that this fight of "two confidants" reminded of a dangerous "cat and mouse game". Since Beria knew very well how to twist the matter in such a way that one could not prove his personal responsibility for the Mingrelian Conspiracy, Beria is in the eyes of the Berianists the more admirable, the more clever, the real, the true, etc., "Marxist-Leninist". "Marxist-Leninist." The heart of the Berianists laughs when someone rises to the sun who "far outshines" Stalin's personality. God knows, a murderer, this "Marxist-Leninist!"

Stalin drafted a resolution *"On Corruption in Georgia and the Anti-Party Baramia Group"* on **November 9th, 1951**, which was adopted by the Politburo. This resolution denounced Mingrelian nationalism: *"Bramia is the mastermind."* Stalin knew that Beria was the real mastermind, but in order to get hold of him, Stalin took a tactically clever approach by first exposing Bramia, who was, of course, Beria's henchman, as the mastermind. **If the Mingrelian maneuvers were allowed to**

continue, Stalin argued, there would be a split into groups, each seeking to advance its own nationalist interests, which would undermine Georgia and the unity of Transcaucasia. That, in turn, carried the risk of secession from the USSR and thus a weakening of the Soviet Union. What did Stalin have in mind?

"It must be borne in mind that the remnants of the defeated classes in the U.S.S.R. do not stand alone. They have the direct support of our enemies beyond the frontiers of the U.S.S.R. It would be a mistake to think that the sphere of the class struggle is limited to the frontiers of the U.S.S.R [also by radio across the border of Georgia - with the "Voice of America" (!) - editor's note]. One end of the class struggle operates within the frontiers of the U.S.S.R., but its other end stretches across the frontiers of the bourgeois states surrounding us. The remnants of the defeated classes cannot but be aware of this. And precisely because they are aware of it, they will continue their desperate sorties [with the Mingrelian Conspiracy - editor's note]." (Stalin: 'Report and Speech in Reply to Debate at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.' in: 'Works', Volume 14; London; 1978; p.264; English Edition).

"Our organisations in the republics can become Marxist only if they are able to resist the nationalist ideas which are forcing their way into our Party in the border regions, and are forcing their way because the bourgeoisie is reviving, the N.E.P. is spreading, nationalism is growing, there are survivals of Great-Russian chauvinism, which also give an impetus to local nationalism, and there is the influence of foreign states, which support nationalism in every way." (Stalin: 'Fourth Conference of the Central Committee of the R.C.P.(B.) with Responsible Workers of the National Republics and Regions' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.316; English Edition).

"In order to smash nationalism, it is necessary first of all to tackle and solve the national question. But in order to solve the national question openly and in a socialist way, it must be tackled on Soviet lines and be fully and entirely subordinated to the interests of the labouring masses organized in Soviets. Thus, and only thus, can the last intellectual weapon of the bourgeoisie be struck from its hands." (Stalin: 'Speeches Delivered at a Conference on the Convening of a Constituent Congress of the Soviets of the Tatar-Bashkir Soviet Republic' in: 'Works', Volume 4; Moscow; 1953; p.94; English Edition).

"If we were to allow groups in this situation, under these complex conditions, we would ruin the Party, convert it from the monolithic, united organisation that it is into a union of groups and factions contracting with one another and entering into temporary alliances and agreements.

"(...) Living as we do in a situation of capitalist encirclement, we need not only a united party, not only a solid party, but a veritable party of steel, one capable of withstanding the assault of the enemies of the proletariat, capable of leading the workers to the final battle." (Stalin: 'Thirteenth Conference of the R.C.P.(B.)' in: Works', Volume 6; Moscow; 1953; p.23; English Edition).

Of course, this also applies to the Transcaucasus - especially under the threat of the Cold War from the Anglo-American imperialists, not only to the party groups there, but also to the interests of the national groups outside the Party. Last but not least, this quote also applies to the groups in the Party Presidium of the Moscow headquarters at the time of the conspiracy before and after the assassination of Stalin.

"In one way or another, all these petty-bourgeois groups penetrate into the Party and introduce into it the spirit of hesitancy and opportunism, the spirit of demoralisation and

uncertainty. It is they, principally, that constitute the source of factionalism and disintegration, the source of disorganisation and disruption of the Party from within. To fight imperialism with such "allies" in one's rear means to put oneself in the position of being caught between two fires, from the front and from the rear. Therefore, ruthless struggle against such elements, their expulsion from the Party, is a pre-requisite for the successful struggle against imperialism." (Stalin: 'The Foundations of Leninism' in: 'Works', Volume 6; Moscow; 1953; p.192; English Edition).

That factionalism also applies to the Mingrelian conspirators. And it is a fact that Stalin had got into this very situation of being shot at from two sides...

"The Transcaucasian, the Georgian revolt [in 1924 - editor's note] was a grave warning. Such revolts are possible in future if we do not learn to expose and eliminate our evils, if we go on making it appear outwardly that all is well." (Stalin: 'Dymovka' in: 'Works', Volume 7; Moscow; 1924; p.23; English Edition).

Later we learn from Stalin's daughter Svetlana in her "Twenty Letters to a Friend" that Stalin's wife recognized Beria's signature behind this Georgian revolt and reproached her husband for not wanting to admit it. Stalin warned everyone against a repetition of the Georgian uprising, except himself - and so it came to the events of 1951/52 and at a time when the uncovering of the Berianist boil could no longer be eradicated by him! If he had listened to his wife, Stalin would still be alive in 1953 - at least that was the opinion of Stalin's daughter in 1963.

On November 16th, 1951, the next Politburo resolution initiated by Stalin followed: ***"On the Expulsion of Hostile Elements from the Territory of the Georgian SSR"*** (deportation orders to Kazakhstan so that the Berianist elements could not organize further pest work in Georgia).

In the next step, **Stalin replaced the leadership of the Communist Party of Georgia**, which he had prepared from long hand. Sharia, the Georgian Party Secretary, **had worked as the Deputy Head of the Intelligence Service (for Beria!!!) in the years before.** After serving a prison sentence to which he had been sentenced because of his activities as a Mingrelian nationalist, this nationalist and stooge of Beria's power was immediately after Stalin's assassination elevated to the rank of Major General for Foreign Affairs [sic!!!], in order to continue his foreign agent activities. Only for a long time this nice post was not granted to him, because Khrushchev had his own people for it and so Beria's henchman, Sharia, had to clear the field.

On March 25th, 1952, and on March 27th, 1952, members and candidates of the Central Committee of the CPSU took part in a meeting with the Politburo of the CPSU headed by Stalin in Moscow. As a result, another Politburo resolution was adopted: ***"On the situation in Georgia"***. In it it is literally stated: ***"The Baramia group counted on support of foreign imperialists, planned to seize power in the Communist Party of Georgia."*** The imperialists also got an overview **"on the situation in Georgia"**. They informed themselves about the plans of the counter-revolutionary forces in Georgia, tried to find out what organizations they were, how strong they were, who was leading them and with what fighting tactics they were operating. The anti-Soviet organizations had been working on a conspiracy for a number of years. They were trying to weaken the influence of the comrades in Georgia who were loyal to Stalin, or to finish them off, to use agents and spies to bring about divisions through infiltrated groups and factions. **The Mingrelian conspirators were against all who fought the influence of the imperialists in Georgia and they were for all who did not fight it. The goal of the imperialists was to link up with the counter-revolutionary forces in Georgia in order to lead them against the Soviet Union and its party leadership. The cooperation with the imperialists was intended to destroy the link between the Communists**

and the Georgian people in order to seize power and establish a Quisling government, the Georgian government-in-exile of émigrés. It was Stalin's sacred duty to put a stop to the imperialists and thwart their plans in Georgia. That is why he had to wage the struggle against the Mingrelian Conspiracy there incessantly, relentlessly and uncompromisingly.

Charviani was deposed and Mgeladze took his post of First Secretary. To "support" the Georgian Ministry of State Security headed by Rukhadze, a commission of inquiry was sent to Georgia by Stalin. Rukhadze gathered "evidence" against Mgeladze and sent a report to Stalin. Stalin then turned directly to Mgeladze and also to the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia to learn the validity or invalidity of this "evidence" from their own mouths. **Stalin thus revealed that the Ministry of State Security in Georgia was in cahoots with the Baramia group, was directed by Beria.** Thereupon, in the next step, Stalin wrote:

"The Central Committee of the CPSU suspects that Comrade Rukhadze has used prison inmates to "testify" against Georgian party leaders, bypassing the Party [that was precisely Beria's style of work ! - editor's note]. Moreover, it is understood that Comrade Rukhadze has no right to betray either the Georgian Central Committee or the Georgian government. Without their knowledge, he has sent incriminating material to the Central Committee through both Georgian organs. The Georgian Ministry of State Security is a ministry of the Union Republic and thus subordinate not only to the Moscow headquarters, but also to both the government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia." (Stalin; Translated from German).

Rukhadze's dismissal was decided by the Georgian leadership in Tbilisi and confirmed by the Politburo in Moscow. Rukhadze was transferred to Moscow and imprisoned. But this was not the end of the "Rukhadze" chapter, because he remained in prison during the "de-Stalinization" at the time of Beria and also afterwards - when Khrushchev was in power. He knew too much and therefore had to be taken out of circulation for a while. **Later Khrushchev took him into his service.** Beria did not bypass the Party, the Foreign Ministry and even the Red Army only in his secret probes. He held the Party in low esteem as the leader of the working class even in Georgia. This shows the influence Menshevism had on him there. The criticism of Rukhadze also applies to Beria. Namely, he did not attach a leading role to the Party: "Power comes from the State and not from the party!"

"The only difference is that the Mensheviks committed this error in 1906/1907, while the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia is committing it now, that is, 40 years later." (Stalin: 'Werke', Volume 17; Hamburg; 1973; p.415; Translated from German).

What Stalin wrote here to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia on May 4th, 1948, he could also have written to Beria.

In 1952, Stalin did **not** take his annual vacation to the Caucasus! That was extraordinary. Had it perhaps come to his ears that the elements of Beria, which he had purged out, had already planned his murder there? **A murder, in the middle of Stalin's homeland?** But if Beria could not yet directly eliminate Stalin's power in Moscow, he tried to strengthen his own influence in Georgia in order to push Stalin from there. **With Stalin's support, Mgeladze rose to become First Secretary of the Abkhaz Party Organization.** It was he who assisted Stalin while on leave in Abkhazia. According to Sudoplatov, Rukhadze was also said to have been there. Sudoplatov insulted Stalin as a:

"Actually it was Stalin who ordered these letters written in the Georgian language, to

incriminate Beria. We learned later that the cabal of Stalin, Rukhadze, and Mgeladze had discussed what the content of the letters should be." (Sudoplatov: 'Special Tasks'; Toronto; 1994; p.359; English Edition).

So, Stalin was a conspirator and slanderer!!!!!!! Stalin - a conspirator and slanderer against the "Marxist-Leninist" Beria!!! Stalin - the Mingrelian conspirator against Beria - Could it be any worse?!

And such an element as Sudoplatov had held a leading position in the secret service the longest of all!!!! And that Sudoplatov had trusted Stalin so long, until his boss had murdered his (Beria's) boss. Could Sudoplatov have incriminated his own boss Beria even more heavily than by labeling Stalin of all people a "conspirator" and "slanderer"? With that self-deprecating revelation Sudoplatov has forever become a branded traitor to Berianism! **Sudoplatov accused Stalin of having instigated a "conspiracy" against Beria and Malenkov, in that Stalin allegedly "slandered" them of having secret connections with Georgian Mensheviks and nationalists. Stalin, also a "slanderer" (!!!) - that is already a strong piece!** Who is the conspirator then? Beria and Malenkov or Stalin? Can there be even the slightest doubt or suspicion for Stalinists like us of the Comintern/ML that we reject with absolute indignation the accusation that Stalin is a "conspirator, slanderer and denunciator"? Is it not clear that we, on the other hand, put Beria and Malenkov in the pillory of the Marxist-Leninist world movement? Is it not a despicable deceitfulness to interchange perpetrators and victims? And is it not an even greater crime of the Berianists of today **to twist the Mingrelian Conspiracy in such a way that, conversely, it becomes a "conspiracy of Stalin" against the "Marxist-Leninist" (!) Beria??** That is pure, naked Trotskyism, which one has infiltrated into the present-day Marxist-Leninist World Movement!!! The Marxist-Leninist World Movement must distance itself from this energetically and unambiguously, if it wants to remain credible in its loyalty to Stalin. Not drawing this line of demarcation comes close to a betrayal of Stalin - because not drawing it inevitably leads to the split of the Marxist-Leninist World Movement, and this is - as Sudoplatov had revealed - intended by Berianism!!!

Well, the Berianists will surely have had someone to hide if they were willing to take the big risk of being discredited as conspirators against Stalin. They must have felt very sure of their putschist goals (with the Yankees behind them!). All the more reason to emphasize Stalin's vigilance and determination to deal with the Berianists. Stalin actually uncovered secret links with Georgian Mensheviks and nationalists. Beria commented on this placatingly, saying *"Stalin's instructions to liquidate insignificant figures in émigré circles represented no practical use for a great power!"* What kind of Hitler-fascist, great-power-chauvinist phrasemongering was Beria spouting here? "While he, the proud rooster Beria, poses in the cock basket of the great power giants in front of the Kremlin Wall like Napoleon-frighteningly, the old hen Stalin pecks herself a few 'little figures' on the backyard of Russia".

Was it really only about **"insignificant figures"** or did Beria make them extra "insignificant" in order to play down their serious danger? Whom Beria is hiding and covering up in truth, these are not the insignificant figures IN the emigrant circles, but the dark figures **BEHIND** the emigrant circles, namely **the backers, the financiers of the counter-revolutionary emigrant circles - the Western Allies!** Imperialists can not be called "insignificant figures", can they? And indeed - it was already concretely about Stalin's coordination of an action against the USA, which had already put together a bloc of nations hostile to the Soviet Union: - **Kerensky was to lead that counter-revolutionary military bloc.**

We do not want to withhold from the reader how **Lenin** assessed the so-called **"insignificant figures in emigrant circles"**:

"There is now no country in Europe without some whiteguard elements. Russian émigrds in Europe have been estimated to total about seven hundred thousand. These are fugitive capitalists and the mass of office workers who could not adapt themselves to Soviet rule. We see nothing of this third force, it has emigrated, but it lives and operates in alliance with the capitalists of the world, who are assisting it as they assisted Kolchak, Yudenich and Wrangel, with money and in other ways, because they have their international bonds." (Lenin: 'The All-Russia Congress of Transport Workers' in: 'Collected Works', Volume 32; Moscow; 1973; p.279; English Edition).

And Lenin specifies that it is not refugees, but **"(...) are the agents of world capital, who work with it hand in glove."** (ibid; p.280).

In a conversation regarding Italy that Comrade Stalin had with Comrade Enver Hoxha in 1947, the following is Stalin's advice to Enver Hoxha:

"The Anglo-Americans will try to create bases there, to organize reaction and strengthen the De Gasperi Government. In this direction you must be vigilant and watch what the Albanian fugitives are up to there." (Hoxha: 'With Stalin'; Tirana; 1979; p.72; English Edition).

And indeed, a short time later, the Americans had parachuted groups of divers over Albania, with the Albanians killing some and capturing the others.

With the Mingrelian Conspiracy, there was also an attempt by the Anglo-Americans to create a base in Georgia to organize the reaction there with the help of Beria. And Stalin, of course, was alert to what the Georgian émigrés were doing abroad, supporting the Mingrelian Conspiracy from the outside.

In this context, it is interesting what Sudoplatov mentioned about Beria in his autobiography:

sudoplatov quote

We ask: Why did the Georgian nobles of all people submit this to Beria? It is known that among Beria's relatives there were quite a few members of the Menshevik government in Georgia, whom Beria had confidential contact with in the West.

Stalin had Zhavdia arrested in 1951 as a Mingrelian nationalist and Nazi collaborator. Zhavdiya was the **nephew of Beria's wife.**

So Stalin knew why he could not underestimate the Mensheviks and their contacts with the darkest reaction. When Beria spoke of "overestimating" the "insignificant figures in emigrant circles," he made himself the vicarious agent of Menshevism as the direct extended arm of world capitalism.

The camp of Georgian emigrants was anything but unified, the camp of Georgian Mensheviks and nationalists and fascists were no less unified. They were all like crabs, tearing each other apart to claim the favor of the imperialists for themselves alone. The Georgian émigré reaction revived every time the class struggle of the enemies of the Soviet in Georgia intensified. The imperialists always saw to it. But Stalin, in his turn, always ensured that the Georgian people could free themselves from all their enemies, both external and internal, and they have not forgotten it and will not forget it today. The bitter experience of the Georgian people with Beria, sacrificing the Georgian people to the imperialists for the sake of "dear peace", never led them to lose confidence

in their true friend and Georgian son - in Comrade Stalin.

Today it is well known that the USA imperialists supported military operations on the territory of the USSR with money and weapons, and for that purpose they pampered the governments in exile. We assume that the USA did not avoid Georgia. And we are firmly convinced that Stalin would have deployed the Red Army without hesitation if the American command had not withdrawn from the affairs of Georgia.

In Ukraine money flowed from 1949 -1953. **1953???** - Well, after Stalin's death the Americans had Beria, to whom they left the command in the Ukraine, if Khrushchev also took this command from him again just as fast, what the CIA could not or did not want to prevent! **By the way, the attempted coup and assassination of Enver Hoxha in 1950 is also on the account of the US imperialists!** And in Poland counter-revolutionary military units were supported from 1950-1952, just to name a few examples. **By the way (!!!), did Beria use the radio of the Yankees or did the Yankees use Beria to publicly present the Mingrelian Conspiracy in its twisted, anti-Stalinist version? Through the radio of the Yankees the falsification of the history of the Mingrelian Conspiracy has been put into circulation! The Berianists - a mouthpiece of the imperialists!!! This falsified version went through the press in the entire West. It was directed neither against Beria, nor against the Mingrelian conspirators, but against Stalin, against the Soviet Union!!!! Why did Bill Bland try to corroborate this falsified version with a specially prepared article instead of refuting it?**

Stalin then initiated a series of countermeasures to increase vigilance in the Union Republics. Stalin planned sabotage actions against NATO, targeting oil, ports, airports, military bases, pipelines, etc., especially in areas bordering the Soviet Union in 1952 in case of war with the US and NATO, respectively, in case of local conflicts, signed by Abakumov's successor Ignatev and Defense Minister Vasilevsky plan by Sudoplatov and GRU Director Sakharov. **At the same time, Stalin demoted Beria, in order to severely limit his room for maneuver, to direct cooperation with the Western powers from Moscow.**

Stalin began to take measures on **November 9th, 1952.**

In the Politburo resolution of **November 9th, 1952**, which was sent to all Union Republics, Stalin condemned nepotism in the Union Republics. In it, he clearly indicated that violations would be severely punished. **In particular, this was a warning to Beria's network in Georgia and shows us that Beria's chair was already wobbling and he had fallen out of favor with Stalin. Then this happened:** Stalin insisted that Beria, of all people, preside over the April Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia in order to unmask himself and his cronies before the party members. Shrewd as Beria was, the latter launched a counter-maneuver to cleverly wriggle out of the jam. Stalin had handed him a defeat, but he found ways and means to get through it unscathed (as usual!). **Khrushchev and Beria had already survived other lessons that Stalin taught them in 1951-1952.** After the 19th Party Congress, Stalin also washed Molotov's and Mikoyan's heads, and Stalin finally gave Bulganin a proper lesson as well. Stalin did not leave out a single member of the Presidium with his sharp criticism! He kept his hand over the State Security Service until his death and did not let it out of his hand. Stalin never allowed the anti-Leninist, and moreover power endangering, condition of a rule of state or army over the Party in his whole life, but trimmed its power, whenever it would be decided to act over the head of the Bolshevik Party. And he made no exception with Beria.

Stalin had to use a sham maneuver to thwart Beria's criminal plans. For Stalin, the Mingrelian Conspiracy was not a pretext aimed at compromising Beria in order to thwart Beria's well-disguised and therefore difficult to prove criminal plans - namely "to free the Soviet Union from Stalin, from

Stalinism", to forestall Beria at the last moment. Stalin defended the USSR from Beria's seizure of power in Mingrelia. Can a Marxist-Leninist have a different opinion than Stalin?

Beria, on his part, launched a sham maneuver with the aim of protecting the remnants of the counter-revolutionary forces in Georgia that were still hiding in their hiding places in order to escape Stalin's purge. Thus, when speaking of *a* "sham of the Mingrelian Conspiracy," one must very well neatly separate the Marxist-Leninist and the revisionist sham, must neither mix up these two shams nor turn them into their opposite. **In Transcaucasia, it was not the "Marxist-Leninist" Beria and the Marxist-Leninist Stalin who fought in one front against some ominous Mingrelian conspirators, but here the Marxist-Leninist Stalin fought Beria, the revisionist leader of the Mingrelian conspirators, in order to defend the Leninist CPSU (B), just as Stalin did in Lenin's time against the enemies of the RSDLP (B) in Transcaucasia.** The Transcaucasian peoples always stood on **Stalin's side** in the struggle against Stalin's enemies, because Stalin's enemies were also the enemies of the Transcaucasian peoples. **Stalin fought against the Mingrelian Conspiracy not because it was a conspiracy in his "stronghold"** (Stalin was not that vain), **but because here not only the peoples of Transcaucasia, but also the entire Soviet Union was threatened in a very concrete, direct and immediate way by the intrusion of American imperialism by means of subversive, counter-revolutionary, nationalist forces. That is why Stalin (unlike Bill Bland) spoke not of national but of international cadres.**

It is not "national" cadres that form the backbone of the Soviet system, but the **international cadres from all Soviet republics** - without making the slightest distinction between Russian and non-Russian Soviet republics:

"It should be borne in mind that our communist organisations in the border regions, in the republics and regions, can develop and stand firmly on their feet, can become genuine internationalist, Marxist cadres, only if they overcome nationalism." (Stalin: 'Fourth Conference of the Central Committee of the R.C.P.(B). with Responsible Workers of the National Republics and Regions' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.315-316; English Edition).

"We cannot avoid fighting on two fronts, for we can achieve success only by fighting on two fronts—on the one hand, against Great-Russian chauvinism, which is the chief danger in our work of construction, and, on the other hand, against local chauvinism; unless we wage this double fight there will be no solidarity between the Russian workers and peasants and the workers and peasants of the other nationalities." (Stalin: 'The Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P. (B).' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.273; English Edition).

"While the Rights create the danger that by their tendency to yield to nationalism they may hinder the growth of our communist cadres in the border regions, the 'Lefts' create the danger for the Party that by their infatuation with an over-simplified and hasty 'communism' they may isolate our Party from the peasantry and from broad strata of the local population." (Stalin: 'Fourth Conference of the Central Committee of the R.C.P.(B). with Responsible Workers of the National Republics and Regions' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.308; English Edition).

Stalin had not chosen Beria because he was his compatriot, but because he mistakenly believed him to be an upright Chekist and mistakenly believed that he could entrust him with high offices in Moscow. And he finally had to pay for this mistake with his own life.

In which Socialist Republic could be fought against Stalin more inconspicuously, easily and undisturbed "in the name of Stalin", than in the Socialist Republic of Georgia, in Stalin's homeland and stronghold?! Who rules over Georgia, rules over Stalin - that was the plan, which

Stalin saw through and thwarted. Beria was interested in the elimination of Stalin, but for that he first had to bring Georgia, the firm roots of Stalin, under his influence - the Mingrelian Conspiracy served him for that.

Beria (a half-Jew) was a nephew of Stalin - more precisely: great-grandson of a cousin of Stalin's mother. Beria's daughter-in-law was the granddaughter of Maxim Gorky. Beria's son and mother were deported to Siberia. Beria's career, however, had nothing to do with favoritism. On the contrary, Beria's relationship to Stalin was rather a disadvantage for him. Stalin had the reputation of being absolutely incorruptible and uninfluenceable. He demonstratively proved this by putting relatives at a disadvantage so that not even the slightest suspicion of nepotism could arise. Beria had to wait three times as long for promotion as others who did not come close to Beria's "intelligence capabilities".

Stalin draws attention to this in his speech "The Right-Wing Deviation in the C.P.S.U.(B.), which he delivered in April 1929:

"Our organisation is not a family circle, nor an association of personal friends; it is the political party of the working class. We cannot allow interests of personal friendship to be placed above the interests of our cause." (Stalin: 'The Right Deviation in the C.P.S.U.(B.) in: 'Works', Volume 12; Moscow; 1954; p.1; English Edition).

The same applies, of course, to kinship relations. In his closing words, "Defects in Party Work and Measures for Liquidating Trotskyite and other Double-Dealers," Stalin strictly opposed kinship and nepotism:

"Of course, such a family atmosphere creates a favourable medium for the cultivation of toadies, people who lack a sense of self-respect, and therefore, have nothing in common with Bolshevism." (Stalin: 'Speech in Reply to Debate' in: 'Works', Volume 14; London; 1978; p.280; English Edition).

"Moreover, in choosing as workers people who were personally devoted to them these comrades evidently wanted to make themselves, to some extent, independent of the local people and independent of the Central Committee of the Party." (ibid; p.281).

Comrades, here Stalin points directly to the milieu of the reactionary, new petty bourgeoisie in the USSR, which had found its birthplace and breeding ground not only in the Party but also in the state. Independence from the dictatorship of the proletariat in the gray zone of the middle level between the madness of servility upwards and arrogance downwards:

"However, a theoretical or abstract recognition of these truths does not at all rid revolutionary parties of old errors, which always crop up at unexpected occasions, in somewhat new forms, in a hitherto unfamiliar garb or surroundings, in an unusual-a more or less unusual-situation." (Lenin: "Left-Wing' Communism-An Infantile Disorder' in: 'Collected Works', Volume 31; Moscow; 19; p.32; English Edition).

This was certainly true of the Berianist conspirators in Mingrelia, who wanted to secure a degree of independence both from Georgia's officials and from the party's Central Committee - not least at the 14th Party Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia.

We do not know whether the 14th Party Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia in January 1949 sent two different letters of greeting, one to Stalin and the other to Beria, as quoted by Comrade Bill Bland. And we also do not know whether Comrade Bill Bland wanted to express with

it how much the Communist Party of Georgia wanted to demonstrate with its "unity" towards the "unity" of Stalin and his compatriot and "comrade-in-arms" Beria or not. But if it were so, one would have to know first of all, what was written in it, secondly, how the two differed and thirdly, whether these different letters of greetings were submitted by the same comrades for the adoption of resolutions at the 14th Party Congress (**probably rather by the Berianists, who paid homage to Beria's cult of personality in Georgia, and hardly by the Stalinists, for whom Beria was never a blank sheet and who rejected him as much as they feared him!**) We must not speculate about it in order to "prove" something. But this fact in itself does not really correspond to the usual customs of the democratic centralism of a Bolshevik Party and one must become alert about such a process. It is therefore quite conceivable that this could have been an indication of the existence of factions, or that this could possibly already have meant an indication of an imminent split in the Communist Party of Georgia - between Stalinists and Berianists. In any case, it is a verifiable fact that Beria had conducted an **excessive personality cult** around himself in Georgia. With a greeting letter especially to Beria this would be certainly advantageous after his seizure of power, in order not to experience too bad of a surprise, if he showed up again in Georgia after Stalin's death. Certainly, Beria was faced with the task of indirectly preparing the Communist Party of Georgia for his conspiracy against Stalin and skillfully drawing them to his side, a task that was impossible to accomplish without sham maneuvers. Beria exploited the 14th Party Congress for his interests **against Stalin**. That much is certain. But whether or not a letter of greeting could have been sent to him at all would probably have been seen by Beria as a barometer of the mood at the Party Congress about the balance of power there between the Stalinists and Berianists in the Communist Party of Georgia. The assessment of this balance of power was undoubtedly tactically significant for Beria in planning his Mingrelian Conspiracy. However, a letter of greeting from the Communist Party of Georgia to him was certainly not a *carte blanche*. The Stalinist uprising was bloodily crushed in Georgia in 1956.

Comrade Bill Bland wrote of the Mingrelian Conspiracy: *"The attack on the Georgian Marxist-Leninists would be perceived by Marxist-Leninists elsewhere only as a gratuitous, provocative act."* How is this to be understood? Basically, we do not know of a single case in the history of the Bolshevik Party where an attack on Marxist-Leninists has ever been taken by Marxist-Leninists elsewhere as an "gratuitous provocative act," for any attack on this or that Marxist-Leninist can be nothing at all but a provocative act against all other Marxist-Leninists. And we also do not know of a single case where Marxist-Leninists were attacked "without reason" by their enemies.

Concretely, of course, there are innumerable cases where the enemies of the Marxist-Leninists tried to hide their real reason behind a "pretended" reason in order to mislead the comrades. **And in fact Beria was much too clever to present his attack quite clumsily and openly on Stalin, because he still needed his head to kill Stalin.** He had no choice but to put on the mantle of a "Marxist-Leninist" as long as Stalin was still alive. And he invested a lot to pose as a "Marxist-Leninist". Of course, Beria's sham maneuver was aimed at *"intervening in due course, after the elimination of Stalin and his apparatus"*. And that is exactly what he proved himself with his own **deeds** not only in Transcaucasia **after** Stalin was dead. **So, defending Stalin in words against a sham and defending him in deeds against a sham are identical among Marxist-Leninists, but not so among enemies of Marxist-Leninists.** And as we have seen, Beria belonged to the latter category.

For us World Bolsheviks, in the global class struggle, in the world socialist revolution, there can be in principle only two tactics of sham maneuvers: First, the sham maneuver In the interest of the world proletariat, to strengthen its position and weaken the world bourgeoisie. Second, the sham maneuver in the interest of the world bourgeoisie to strengthen its position and weaken that of the world proletariat. Any sham maneuver supposedly in between does not and cannot exist.

That the Ministry of State Security was in the grip of clandestine enemies, and that it was guilty of serious judicial crimes in Georgia, had already been proven by Stalin before his elimination, as we have seen above from Rukhadze's arrest by Stalin. And Beria, after Stalin's elimination, "proved" the "innocence" of the doctor conspirators and rehabilitated counter-revolutionary criminals who had served time under Stalin. It was Beria who had **"corrected Stalin's miscarriages of justice"** barely a week after Stalin's death and without the doctor conspirators even having been tried. This should have happened in March 1953 and did not have to happen in March 1953 - thanks to Beria the costs of the trial could be saved ... and that Beria's crimes could not even come to light, Beria had seen to that at the very last second.

Bill Bland quotes in his writing:

"On May 24th, 1951 " ... the 'Voice of America' station announced that ... it would broadcast in Georgian beginning Saturday..." ('New York Times,'; May 25th, 1951; p.21; Translated from English).

We ask: **Why did the imperialists announce this in connection with the Mingrelian Conspiracy ? So that the Georgian emigrants could get their covert operational directives about it? How could they have been informed about the international explosiveness of the Mingrelian Conspiracy beforehand? Because they themselves were one of its initiators? Did the US imperialists want to "fight for freedom for a few Mingrelians" or did the "Voice of America" intend to ring the storm bells against Stalin on the basis of sources from the very highest leadership circles of Moscow? Why was there suddenly such a zealous propagandistic activity of the imperialists in Georgia of all places? Did they want to provoke the Georgian people to revolt against Stalin? Did they know what was coming to Stalin earlier than Stalin himself? No, Stalin was informed about this and initiated countermeasures. Didn't there have to be already longer connections to the USA, so that the radiologistics could be used at all in time? Yes, the imperialists were already informed about Georgia before it had become socialist! The Yankees knew about Georgia. They would not have just jumped into such a maneuver on the blue. They took the risk of speculation because they must have been very sure of what they were doing. Stalin put a spoke in their wheel, and that was the reason why they felt compelled to demonstratively wash their hands of the matter. That was exactly the reason why the falsification of history about the Mingrelian Conspiracy was so important to them. Why did Bill Bland give himself to support this American falsification of history also by the "Marxist-Leninist" Beria?**

Against whom were the "voices of America" directed? They were directed against Stalin, at the very moment when he was cleaning up the enemies in Georgia bribed by the USA. The Mingrelian Conspiracy was also an inevitable sham maneuver of the Yankees to divert the bribery scandal that had come to light from themselves to Stalin! But the historical truth can never be covered up: The nationalists who magnanimously wanted to "save" the nation would have gladly sold Georgia to the imperialists for a few dollars! And so the imperialists thought they could buy the whole Georgian people, because they succumbed to the mistaken belief that communism was a kind of foreign body in Georgia, something exported from Russia, so that there was no basis for it in Georgia and they would have an easy time. The imperialists felt that Georgia would kiss their feet if only they wanted to "liberate" it from communism. They tried to turn Georgia into a barricade against communism, fatally believing it to be a stake in the flesh of communism. The imperialists made the same mistake with Albania:

"The more the nazis suffered defeat and the stronger the National Liberation War grew in our country and other countries, the more dangerous Anglo-American imperialism became. This was a ferocious enemy. It was disguised with democratic slogans and called itself <<anti-

fascist>>, but in fact it was perfidious, operated powerfully, always in disguise, and sought to turn the situation to its disadvantage to establish its hegemony over the peoples of the world. There were many who forgot this, who underestimated it, while the Communist Party of Albania and its leadership never slackened their vigilance towards it. We were wide awake at every moment to foil its plans and we did foil them, one after the other. The British stepped up their pressure on us, while we struck back at them harder." (Hoxha: 'The Anglo-American Threat to Albania'; Tirana; 1982; p.307-308; English Edition).

To this end, the Americans did everything they could to help Beria bring down Stalin's purges in Georgia. We do not know to what extent they took direct terrorist measures, but we assume that they did, because this was and is part of the fixed repertoire of the American secret services.

And Beria obviously thought that he could make all the figures dance for him on his own "world stage". He knew not only about the orders of the imperialists, but also about the orders of Stalin, and thought he could hide his own orders behind both sides and combine and remodel them to his own advantage, as he had successfully done a hundred times before. His overconfidence consisted in being able to draw his own advantage from the clash of interests between the USSR and the imperialists concerning Georgia, to defeat both and keep them in check.

Instead of reporting the truth about Stalin's purge of nationalists, the "Voice of America" supported all counter-revolutionary Georgian forces that had united with the USA. Of course, they were not allowed to report about the main character of their game, Beria, because they still needed him in Stalin's room.

Who had an intelligence apparatus in the USSR, which was able to get in contact with the USA - without being noticed by Stalin [!!!]? Only one Beria had that at his disposal. He had received the order from the imperialists to work into the communist movement of Georgia in order to weaken it, to divide it and to smuggle reactionary elements into it.

With 100% certainty, the Americans suddenly became so active for only one reason. They must have received the information from Beria's people that with the Mingrelian Conspiracy a planned overthrow of Stalin was imminent. The switched on presence of the world public allows only one conclusion: The change of course in the USSR was imminent and to exploit they in any case did not want to miss this "sensational" event. Beria probably wanted to be celebrated as a "savior" in time to secure a front seat at the head of that new Russian government that would be officially recognized and praised by the US after Stalin's fall. Perhaps Stalin forestalled his overthrow, which he had already promised the Yankees, and was now under credible pressure with the Americans, which might have prompted him to pull the emergency brake. Thus, the overthrow could have been saved only by killing Stalin. The USA could not directly invade the USSR, but could very well provide propaganda, military and economic support to the anti-Stalinist forces in Georgia, to the extent useful and necessary for the overthrow of the USSR. **What counter-revolutionary influence the US had exerted on the Mingrelian Conspiracy to hasten the overthrow of Stalin, Bill Bland had unfortunately not said a word about. But by using the propaganda sources of the US imperialists, he helped us on the track to finding the truth.**

Bill Bland has not quoted a single official document of the CPSU, Pravda or so. Not a trace of Politburo decisions either - none of that. The official position of the USSR government played no role at all for him in his assessment of the Mingrelian Conspiracy. What makes us wonder is why he did not explicitly emphasize and appreciate Stalin's policy at all, but mentioned him only in connection with the "Marxist-Leninist" Beria. Perhaps it was not possible for Bill Bland to obtain

official Soviet material, but he should have at least made an attempt to delve into Stalin's Georgia policy and clarify his political line in Georgia. The chronology of events presented by Bill Bland thus lacks its basic ideological evaluation and defense of Stalin's Soviet Policy advocated in Georgia. We consider this to be deficient and one-sided. Bill Bland quotes news leaked (!!!) to Western diplomats. By whom, he does not say, although just this proves that one had worked in Georgia **behind the back of Stalin** just "**diplomatically**" (**secret service!**). And that the Mingrelian Conspiracy was in fact a "fed" conspiracy. An imperialist **diplomatic activity** of "*insignificant figures*" from Mingrelian backyards? Who is supposed to believe that?

Bill Bland quoted the New York Times. He quoted bourgeois authors such as David Lang, "A Modern History of Georgia"; John Ducoli; "The Georgian Purges of 1951-53," in *Caucasian Review*, Vol. 6, 1958, p.55, R. Conquest; C. H. Fairbanks Jr., etc.

Why does he rely **exclusively** on anti-Stalinist sources? Of course, there is nothing wrong with that, but it is incomprehensible to us that he **uncritically takes these source statements as "fact" in order to prove that "Marxist-Leninists" and not counter-revolutionaries would have been purged there** - as it unanimously appears **from all** bourgeois sources used by him. Bill Bland knows, after all, that one cannot blindly trust bourgeois sources, that one must critically examine them with the help of Marxism-Leninism.

It seems very strange to us when comrade Mgeladze, who **according to Pravda of June 6th, 1952 (which after all was the mouthpiece of the CPSU [B] under the leadership of comrade Stalin [!!!])** was elected as First Secretary by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, is, however, quite in contrast to this, called a "secret revisionist" by Bill Bland.

Mgeladze merely carried out **Stalin's** directives. Since we assume that Bill Bland never assessed Comrade Stalin as a "secret revisionist," we must therefore assume that Mgeladze carried out a Marxist-Leninist order for Stalin. For whatever reason the latter carried it out, **that** does not change the fact that he carried it out and that is the decisive thing. Stalin was content, at least according to what he had published about this. **So, first of all, one has to defend those who were in the service of Stalin** and *not* to judge them *without foundation* as "secret revisionists". Stalin personally directed the investigations and we certainly **trust him** that he was a knowledgeable of the events in his own homeland, that he could very well distinguish friend from foe there and that he did not give up his decision-making powers even until his death. Thus, Comrade Mgeladze had assisted in the Stalinist purge of the Berianists on the direct orders of Comrade Stalin, which is why we must unconditionally protect him in this respect. Why didn't Bill Bland do the same? It would have been a duty for him as a friend of Stalin, even if he personally had a different opinion.

Those purged by Stalin were all party members whom Beria had personally recommended. Could Beria have been mistaken about whom he had recommended? In individual cases perhaps, but with 400 functionaries this is rather unlikely. Why should Stalin purge all these "Marxist-Leninist" Berianists? Why did Stalin not purge out the opponents of the "Marxist-Leninist" Beria, but of all people and exclusively the Berianists???? Bill Bland does not give an answer to this question. What shall we do? What should we believe? We cannot and will not believe that Bill Bland deliberately defended Beria against Stalin. 400 officials were arrested, including Baramia, Dzhibalidze, Shadura, the President of the Supreme Soviet Gogia, the Chief Prosecutor Shoria and the Minister of Justice Rapava and Kosomol Secretary Sadelava.

Bill Bland writes: "Mgeladze had already expressed the following to representatives of the League of Young Communists of Georgia in May 1952: '*Comrade Stalin discovered shortcomings in the leadership of the Communist Party as well as in that of the League of Young Communists of Georgia, which could have had threatening consequences, and pointed out ways to correct the*

mistakes.' (Mgeladze, 'Report to the League of Young Communists', May 1952, as quoted by: Conquest; *ibid*; 1961; p.141; Translated from German).

We consider this quotation to be correct, because it confirms what we have said above. Moreover, it is a document that Stalin must have been aware of. We do not have a denial from Stalin on this, so that we assume that Stalin really assumed that it was about averting a dangerous threat. Can anyone doubt this? We do not believe that anyone can doubt it.

But at this point, dear reader, please compare the above quote with the following quote!

Let's compare what Mgeladze said in the above quote to what Bill Bland said about it below:

"The reasons given that Beria and Stalin should have wanted these changes were then, by their very nature, abundantly nebulous."

Bill Bland suddenly had *Beria's* name appear in the quote here. Had Mgeladze named *Beria* in the above quotation from May 1952? We have read the above quote 10 times, but we can only state each time again and again: Mgeladze only mentioned Stalin's name, and not Beria's name. We ask ourselves, why did Bill Bland finagle the name *Beria* into it?

We do not find what Mgeladze said here to be abundantly nebulous at all – for it is **Stalin's clear words** that Mgeladze expressed here. We find it rather nebulous when Bill Bland mentioned **Stalin and Beria (!) in one breath, while Mgeladze spoke exclusively of Stalin.** It is nebulous why Beria was smuggled here by Bill Bland arbitrarily and unnoticed to Stalin's side, **although Stalin had averted from Beria long ago (autumn 1951)**, as can be proved by documents. Did Bill Bland overlook this? We know Bill Bland and his conscientiousness in researching his sources, and we do not accuse him of bad research. But why does he insist on the erroneous point of view **that Beria and Stalin allegedly pulled together, why does he put them together on one page - and that with the questionable method of subordination? Here is obviously the fatal mistake which he made in the whole, fundamental assessment of the Mingrelian Conspiracy.**

It was not a conspiracy against the two "Marxist-Leninists Beria and Stalin" as Bill Bland thought, but a conspiracy of the anti-Stalinist Beria against the Marxist-Leninist Stalin.

Bill Bland fell for Beria's maneuvers with fatal consequences for the whole Marxist-Leninist World Movement, because the Berianists were able to take advantage of this mistake at our expense, at the expense of Stalinism. We have tried here to contribute to criticizing and correcting Bill's mistake. We really could not do more for Comrade Bill Bland on the question of the Mingrelian Conspiracy. **The murderer of Stalin cannot be included in the Marxist-Leninist movement as a "Marxist-Leninist." This is too much to ask of us and cannot be left in the room!!!! This mistake is hereby officially and self-critically corrected by the Comintern/ML and we are sure that all other organizations of the Marxist-Leninist World Movement will draw the right consequences for themselves!!! What is right, we take in ourselves without clinging to what is wrong. We consider it appropriate to recommend to the Marxist-Leninist World Movement for this serious reason, with due respect to Bill Bland, to critically and self-critically examine his work again objectively for similar weaknesses, in order to be able to correct further misjudgments on his part.** Should our uncertainty about Bill Bland prove unfounded, so much the better. I hope Bill will forgive us if we **have** to study his work **more thoroughly** than we have so far. For, if we did not critically analyze what we believe to be Bill Bland's erroneous stand on the Mingrelian Conspiracy, we would continue to advocate and disseminate it and thus do a disservice to the working class. We would be bad Marxist-Leninists if we did not criticize each other's mistakes in solidarity because of this, just to avoid hurting a friend and comrade. Criticism and self-

criticism are a sure way of consolidating our correct positions and correcting incorrect positions - without regard to the person. And Comrade Bill Bland, in our opinion, has taken a wrong stand, a dangerous stand. We must criticize Bill Bland - there is no other way for us.

Thankfully, in the following quote Bill Bland provides his readers with the concrete reason why Stalin had to act against the old leadership (which, however, consisted of Beria's henchmen):

"Mgeladze said before the Party Congress of the Georgian Communist Party in September 1952: 'The old leadership had forgotten that international reactionaries are trying to find nationalist elements with a hostile attitude in our republic in order to commit acts of sabotage and carry out espionage work with their help.'" (New York Times, September 23rd, 1952, p.3; Translated from German).

These very words could have come from the mouth of Stalin, for what Mgeladze said here was in line with the political line that Stalin had advocated in word and deed at that time. And the historical facts, the events of that time give us the right and impose on us the duty to unconditionally defend this position of Stalin.

The reason for Stalin's dismissal of Beria's henchmen was precisely their "lack of vigilance" (this is relatively mild, but from Stalin's mouth it was always a devastating judgment!) towards the imperialists, who were approaching the nationalist elements in Georgia in order to support them against the Soviet Union by counter-revolutionary means. For Stalin, the policy of the Americans was clear - namely, to organize reaction in Georgia. With the purges, Stalin made it clear to the secret services of the imperialists that Georgia was not an open-door for them, where one could walk in and out at will.

If Stalin did not know that the Berianists had not simply "looked the other way" here, that these had not only covered up for the nationalist elements but also instrumentalized them, then Stalin would have operated with quite different methods of work, with the methods of persuasion and comradely assistance in the development of the cadres, and would not have resorted to the method of coercion and purge. Stalin was well aware of the open betrayal of Beria's henchmen, but warned them before he struck. That was the reason why Stalin first fished for information in Georgia (...that in August 2008, Bush's placards disfigured beautiful Georgia, Beria was not entirely innocent of that, after all!) to see who would fall down. And we are firmly convinced that his method confirmed those assured results of which he was also convinced before. In the course of his struggle against the Mingrelian Conspiracy, Stalin had become increasingly clear that the main danger in Georgia came from Beria, because all the threads that Stalin had followed led to Beria – and to no one else.

Let us now turn to **our** rather modest sources, which we would like to contrast with Bill Bland's sources, so that the reader can make up his own mind:

We refer to the Trial of Beria in 1953. Berishvili, a henchman of Beria, testified as a witness. According to Berishvili's testimony:

"All Mingrelians, led by Gegechkori and Kedia (from Mensheviks to fascists), created a Beria cult. They considered him the greatest personality in the Soviet Union and lifted him to heaven in every way. They were all unwaveringly sure: Beria is Stalin's successor. However much the Mingrelians - Mensheviks and Fascists alike - grumbled at Soviet power, they did not do so with regard to Beria. They considered him a genius."

Berishvili testified that as early as 1938, when Beria had just been appointed Minister of Internal Affairs, the Menshevik leader Noi Shordanov told him;

"With this appointment, Beria has won the first stage of his quest for power, and he will strive to take the first place in place of Stalin. He will not stop on this way from destroying Stalin and the people of his environment" (Popov, Oppikov: "Berievshchina". In: Wojenno-istorichesky Shurnal Krasnaya Zvezda of September 30th, 1989; Translated from German).

In this testimony we find again our old thesis **that fascists and social democrats have always made common cause against Bolshevism.**

At the Security Council meeting on March 11th, 1953, John F. Dulles called for promoting nationalism behind the "Iron Curtain." Attempts at subversion were to be supported. We have no doubt that this counter-revolutionary guideline of American imperialism also found its application with regard to Georgia. This was immediately after Stalin's death, and Beria had done his best to comply fully with the demands of the United States! He was the strongest figure of the counter-revolution in the Soviet Union at that time.

Korotkov - an intelligence officer, appeared as a witness against him in the Beria Case and accused him of having maintained contacts with foreign intelligence services. For the moment, we will leave aside the fact that this testimony was "coerced" by Khrushchev. Sudoplatov, too, finally admitted that he had established contacts with foreign intelligence services on Beria's behalf, and he said this not under Khrushchev's pressure, but at a time when the Soviet Union no longer existed, as Beria's old aide. What is certain is that both Beria and Khrushchev betrayed Stalin by collaborating with imperialism. It is clear to us that Khrushchev used this testimony only to sink his own collaboration crimes into Beria's grave. The Berianists, of course, draw a very different "conclusion" from this. They say that if the revisionist Khrushchev accused Beria of being an English agent, this **automatically** means that **Beria must have been a Stalinist**. Why must that be? This is undialectical, because it **excludes a priori of any** possibility that Beria could have had **other motives than Marxist-Leninist ones**. Everything we know about Beria so far contradicts the Beria self-protection assertion, which is why we have brought it to light.

If Beria was a "Marxist-Leninist", why did most of his followers defect to Khrushchev after his death, who should have been branded by them as an arch-revisionist, especially since he had killed their "Marxist-Leninist" leader Beria?

Why did Beria's henchmen participate **in the suppression** of the Stalinist demonstrations in Tbilisi?

Why did they **continue** Beria's "de-Stalinization" without Beria instead of fighting for Stalin's rehabilitation as the Georgians are still doing today? It should not be difficult for Beria's henchmen to fight against "de-Stalinization", especially in Georgia, with the great support of the Stalin-friendly Georgian people. Did the Georgian uprising come "from above" or from below?

We could ask a hundred more questions, but only one answer ever comes out: **Beria was not a Marxist-Leninist - he was an anti-Stalinist. Whoever attacks Stalinism with "Marxism-Leninism" accuses himself of being an anti-Marxist-Leninist.**

Our most important witness is and remains Beria himself. We judge him not by what he said and what he thought of himself or what others thought of him, but only by his deeds, and these revealed themselves especially after Stalin's death, after he had demonstratively taken off his "Stalinist" mask to the astonishment of everyone. He revealed himself quite openly as a criminal. Beria deserved to die. And Stalin had taken care of his execution during his lifetime

by cleverly exploiting the contradictions among his conspirators, so that sooner or later one of them had to be caught. Khrushchev had Beria shot, but we credit that to Stalin, not to the criminal Khrushchev.

Now what did **Beria's sham maneuver** consist of? **How did he distract Stalin from further prosecution of the Mingrelian Conspiracy?**

Beria drew Stalin's attention to **Abakumov**, who allegedly kept a conspiracy secret from Stalin (Abakumov was then proposed and appointed by Stalin as Minister of State Security. Beria and Molotov remained silent, while Zhdanov supported this proposal!) Thus, from the very beginning, Beria was against Abakumov, who had taken Beria's heels and directed the purges of the Mingrelian Conspiracy. So he had to get Abakumov out of the way. In the summer of 1951, the then head of the Department of Specially Important Cases in the Ministry of State Security, M. Ryumin, informed Stalin about a conspiracy of Jewish bourgeois nationalists inspired by American espionage. Moreover, he had killed the source of this information, Professor Etinger, in prison (Krasnaya Zvezda; September 30th, 1989; Translated from German). **Stalin was redirected by Beria to the Jews.** Through the Mingrelian Conspiracy, Beria had taken 2nd place behind Malenkov. But Khrushchev and Bulganin, who had fraternized earlier in Moscow, were lying in wait. But more on that in the next chapter.

As a result, Stalin initially prevented Beria from seceding the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia with the help of the United States through the Mingrelian Conspiracy, thereby setting in motion the collapse of the Soviet Union. **Instead of maneuvering to isolate Georgia, it came to isolate the isolators. Stalin had warned the imperialists. The bullets against the Georgian traitors would hit them too if they had the forehead to intervene directly in the internal affairs of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia.** Stalin's aim in the Mingrelian Conspiracy was not acts of retaliation, but to make the criminals expose each other, weaken each other and wipe each other out. This he succeeded in doing. Stalin's fight against the Mingrelian Conspiracy was not one of the biggest purges in the history of the Soviet Union "for the sole purpose" of cleaning out a few nationalists in the Georgian Communist Party who wanted to pursue their "own local criminal interests." **No, there were much more explosive things at stake - power over the USSR, the question: "Whom?" Stalin tried to prevent Beria from exploiting the Mingrelian Conspiracy as a springboard for the elimination of Soviet power. This was a life-and-death struggle of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a struggle against the seizure of power by the Presidium, the headquarters of the CPSU, a struggle against conspirators within the Presidium who were collaborating with world imperialism to "free" the USSR from Stalin, to "free" world imperialism from the Bolshevik threat.**

At that moment, Mingrelia became the hottest seam in world history: Who would win now, world capitalism or world socialism? Will world imperialism succeed in breaking away union republics from Moscow or will the common fatherland of the world proletariat succeed in consolidating the unity of the union republics in the struggle against world imperialism?

For Stalin, victory or defeat in the face of world imperialism depended on the fraternal cooperation of the Soviet republics, because the entire East regarded the development in the Union Republics as a testing ground for its liberation from world imperialism. As soon as the hinterland of the East breaks away, world imperialism is spent! Stalin recognized the danger that the Union Republics would inevitably lose their attraction to the East by the open outbreak of conflicts among the nationalities or to the Moscow center. Thus, the beginning of the collapse of world imperialism could be seriously endangered. Hence the fierce struggle of the internal and external opponents of Stalin's National Policy. **In the solution of the National Question of the USSR Stalin saw a key role for the victory of the world socialist revolution!**

"It is precisely for this reason that we say that the victory of socialism in one country is not an end in itself, but an aid, a means and an instrument for the victory of the proletarian revolution in all countries." (Stalin: 'Reply to the Discussion' in: 'Works', Volume 8; Moscow; 1954; p.341; English Edition).

"Leninism has proved (...) that the national question can be solved only in connection with and on the basis of the proletarian revolution, and that the road to victory of the revolution in the West lies through the revolutionary alliance with the liberation movement of the colonies and dependent countries against imperialism. The national question is a part of the general question of the proletarian revolution, a part of the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat." (Stalin: 'The Foundations of Leninism' in: 'Works', Volume 6; Moscow; 1953; p.146; English Edition).

"One thing or the other: either we succeed in stirring up, in revolutionising the remote rear of world imperialism—the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the East—and thereby hasten the fall of imperialism; or we fail to do so, and thereby strengthen imperialism and weaken the force of our movement. That is how the question stands." (Stalin: 'The Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P.(B.)' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.242-243; English Edition).

How dramatically this fateful question was posed was already shown 4 months before the Party Congress, when Trotsky and his followers wanted to seize power in Transcaucasia immediately after Lenin's death, in order to prevent both the foundation of the USSR and the foundation of the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet republic, in order to politically bury Stalin and his National Policy, in order to delay the collapse of world imperialism, the breakthrough of the World Revolution! We will speak about it below.

It must not surprise the Marxist-Leninist World Movement why the Berianists of today have covered one of Beria's worst attacks against Stalin with their falsification of history by means of their Mingrelian sham maneuver. And it should be equally unsurprising why, at this juncture of world history, the Comintern/ML is asserting its very own interest in defending Stalin's world revolutionary General Line all the more resolutely and passionately against the treacherous betrayal of the Berianists! Stalin made the Mingrelian Conspiracy against the USSR fail, so the order then was "Destroy Stalin!" And so Beria and Malenkov and finally Khrushchev did everything to separate Stalinism from Stalin. It is true that Stalin had developed his National Policy on the foundations of Leninism, but it is revisionist to reduce Stalinism to Leninism, especially on the National Question, which no Marxist-Leninist had solved as masterfully as Stalin.

The "de-Stalinization" in Georgia was prepared with the Mingrelian conspiracy and carried out after Stalin's death

With Stalin's purges in Georgia, Beria had lost his strength, but the deviousness, scheming, and his deceptive maneuvers had remained the same after Stalin's death, and at most had become more sophisticated.

On March 10th, 1953, Beria set up four groups in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD), which he himself had expanded, to "investigate", or rehabilitate, the Doctors' Conspiracy, the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, the Mingrelian Affair, and the trials of officers of the secret service who had been arrested on Stalin's orders (!!!!) (among the officers were Berianists whom Stalin had taken action against). Beria personally closed the file cover on the

investigation in Mingrelia, which had been opened two years earlier by Stalin(!!!!). Beria released (!) the secretaries of the Georgian Party Committee, Baramia and Sharia, who had been convicted by Stalin, as well as the former Minister of State Security Rapava. This, for example, is such clear evidence that we contrast with Bill Bland's account of the Mingrelian Conspiracy: **Beria rehabilitated the Mingrelian conspirators whom Stalin had purged.** This is clearly an act of "de-Stalinization" and proves that as a Marxist-Leninist one must not construct Beria and Stalin as a "Marxist-Leninist Bloc against the Mingrelian Conspiracy," as comrade Bill Bland had done.

Ignatiev was a henchman of Malenkov in the Ministry of Interior. In the Mingrelian Affair Ignatiev was also in Beria's way and with the help of Khrushchev he deposed him, which in turn strengthened Khrushchev's power against Malenkov! **This was an open expression of "de-Stalinization" - and already three years before Khrushchev's Secret Speech at the Twentieth Party Congress.**

Ignatiev had been elected Secretary of the Central Committee immediately after Stalin's death to oversee the state security organs. **Now Khrushchev was the only one who was both a member of the Presidium and simultaneously held the post of Party Secretary.** Even before Stalin's death, Khrushchev had used his alliance with Malenkov for his own rise to power, if only for the privilege of speaking at the 19th Party Congress (on statute changes). Through a series of purges, he had eliminated his rivals within his own faction in order to now post his own henchmen in office. **In this way, Khrushchev had already smuggled four allies into top positions in the Ministry of State Security in the last year before Stalin's death: Serov, Savchenko, Ryazoy and Yepishev.**

Even earlier, in April 1953, when Beria and Malenkov traveled to Georgia, **the Georgian state security agents who had carried out Stalin's purges were deposed and punished.** Some who complied with Beria were rehabilitated. Beria was **supported by Khrushchev (!)** in ending the "Mingrelian Affair." The Presidium - that is, Beria and Khrushchev, among others - **recanted** Stalin's indictment for nationalist activities in the Georgian Party Organization. Beria traveled directly to Tbilisi with that recantation in his pocket. There Mgeladze was relieved of his post as First Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia. With Khrushchev's blessing, Beria made Mamulov, the former head of his secretariat in Moscow, the head of the Georgian Communist Party's personnel department, in order to carry out purges of Stalin supporters there, to get bloody serious about "de-Stalinization." Khrushchev allegedly instructed Beria to carry out the "de-Stalinization" and thus the purge of Stalin supporters without bloodshed. Who instructed whom and how much blood of Stalinists flowed in Georgia during the "de-Stalinization", we do not know. But we do know that Beria and Khrushchev may have differed only by the amount of blood spilled on their hands. Old Bolsheviks, comrades-in-arms of Stalin in Georgia were shot with the exception of Mgeladze.

As soon as Stalin was eliminated, Beria hurried to repeal the purges ordered by Stalin against the Mingrelian conspirators **(also against himself!)** and to rehabilitate them. Not only that! Beria for his part purged Stalin's purgers (with support from Khrushchev!). And how did Beria "thank" Khrushchev? No sooner had Beria successfully initiated "de-Stalinization" in the Caucasus than he set off for Ukraine with his next brazen coup: this time – release the purged and purge of the purgers - the **Khrushchevites!** **With this, Beria sensitively interfered with Khrushchev's domain of power, who, of course, did not let this provocation stand.** But this did not bother Beria in the least. In the next step, Beria set his sights on the **Baltic states**, until his path led him via the **GDR and Czechoslovakia to Hungary.** **Everywhere he made use of the ministries of the interior and the state security services to promote "de-Stalinization" in the Eastern Bloc.** It is an open secret that he directed the domestic policy of the Eastern Bloc countries from Moscow in order to implement his criminal course of "de-Stalinization" in their **foreign policy** as well,

bypassing the Party and the Foreign Ministry. We will discuss Beria's adventurous "foreign policy" again in detail in a separate chapter.

Comrades, you may ask: **How could all this have been accomplished by Beria in a few weeks or months?** This question is quite justified and gives some insight into the scope of the conspiracy against Stalin. Such a thing cannot be done spontaneously - **there had to be a system behind it - a broad, carefully prepared Soviet-wide conspiracy against Stalin. Beria must have not only built up concrete counter-revolutionary contacts long beforehand, not only prepared plans for a coup in all the Union Republics down to the last detail, but also organized the henchmen who were instructed to go into military action on day "X" on his orders.** And, as few people know: **Beria had at his disposal 1 million of his own employees, 500,000 soldiers, tanks, an air fleet, and so on.** He also used all these forces during **his military coup in Moscow in March 1953.** Beria also had a powerful dual power in the Party and the state, so he had already secretly built up his Berianist "state within the state" before Stalin pulled him to the curb. This shows the domestic and military power he had built up behind Stalin's back and under the suspicious eyes of the Red Army, and how dangerous his foreign policy crimes against the Soviet Union were, which he had previously secured domestically. **If Stalin had prepared the death sentence on Beria, we know today that this was done rightly, that it was inevitable for the protection of the Soviet Union.** And this is exactly what sheds a telling light on Berianists today - exactly what makes them guilty of defending Beria's crimes. **What we accuse them of is the fact that they have also justified these crimes of Beria as a "Marxist-Leninist" act! Can any anti-Stalinism sink lower than Berianist hypocrisy?**

Because it was much more difficult for the 1953 conspirators to draw from the masses for their counter-revolution than it was for the conspirators of the Bloc of the Right and Trotskyites (Kulak uprisings) in 1933, they shifted to strengthening the nationalist organizations and their agencies in the Georgian Communist Party (Beria) and in the Ukrainian Communist Party (Khrushchev), In other words, they focused on **the anti-Soviet independence efforts in the borders regions internally, combined with the rapprochement with the cosmopolitanism of the Western powers externally,** with Beria probably relying more on England and Khrushchev more on the United States (?). The differences of the American and English interests towards the Soviet Union are well known and this had to be reflected in the influence on the Presidium of the CPSU. The modern revisionists had to play with different cards in order to put out their probes to the West, which did not go off without contradictions within their own camp, indeed threatened to split the camp of the modern revisionists. **Beria's reformism had its deep roots in the influence of the Second International, which had always left a lasting impact on Georgia. Beria's Menshevism was a flayed Menshevism, a Menshevism in disguise. Beria was in words against Menshevism but in deeds defended it against Stalin, devaluing Stalin's struggle against Menshevism as "obsolete" and considering the struggle against the US "much more important."** This is all well and good, but Beria acted as if he did not know that the Mensheviks were the pioneers of the USA incorporation. **The cessation of the struggle against Menshevism would just invite the USA to help itself more easily to the USSR, to help itself to social supports in Georgia. In Georgia there was by nature a strong camp of Menshevism, the old rope lines to the West, the Eastern anti-Bolshevik lever of international social democracy.** And for this very reason Stalin had to intervene here, he had to stop Beria's Menshevik influence and bring Beria to justice and convict him of his crimes. So Stalin did everything to pull out the roots of Menshevism in the Caucasus - from the beginning to the end. We, who hold high the banner of Stalin, have assumed the duty to bring Stalin's indictment of Beria to a historic conclusion. We owe this to Stalin and the world proletariat.

However, there were and still are nationalist groups in Georgia that neither wanted to be harnessed to the cart of any Western power, nor to be affiliated with the USSR and socialism, nor to be

harnessed to the cart of Russian imperialism, but to establish a "sovereign and independent capitalist state of Georgia." **It was no accident that the political rot of the wavering elements of the nationalists in the fringes was exploited by Beria to turn them against Stalin.** While the nationalists of the border unions hoped for the collapse of the Soviet Union in order to break away from it at the best opportunity, the Soviet counter-revolutionaries took the stand that the nationalists should submit to the leadership of the entire anti-Soviet counter-revolution for the transformation of all Soviet socialism into capitalism. Just as the Bloc of Rights and Trotskyites had played an important role in the anti-Soviet unification of the most diverse nationalist groups fighting among themselves, Beria - especially after Stalin's death - pursued the independence efforts of the non-Russian Union Republics in the interest of weakening Soviet power - he attempted to open the door to the nationalist policy of the non-Russian Union Republics "from above" in order to introduce the restoration of capitalism in the border regions and thus use it as a lever to transform the Soviet center into capitalism (divide and conquer!). We assume that Beria had cooperated with the foreign countries, that he supported the Yugoslav path. Beria was pulling the counter-revolutionary strings between Georgia and Moscow. Throughout his life he abused Georgia only as a stepping stone for his power in Moscow.

Beria had eliminated all "competitors" in Georgia. Beria directed the nationalist conspiracy groups in Georgia from the right-wing center in Moscow. He wanted to turn Georgia into a buffer state between the Anglo-Americans and Soviet Russia. Beria systematically ousted the Stalinists from the Georgian state and party apparatus in order to fill the posts with his own people to get the Georgian state in his hands. For this purpose, he formed the new cadres from the bourgeois youth. Some of them were even trained abroad in the West instead of in the Soviet Union. He tried to get the Georgian militia on his side, formed armed forces in Georgia against Stalin. Beria propagated national separation quite openly after Stalin's death - duplicitous before. Contacts of national groups were accelerated under Beria's pressure. It was part of Beria's dualism that he worked in the party apparatus, while the nationalist groups outside the Party worked on the nationalist-fascist front. So, on the one hand, the conspiracy against the Party - on the other hand, the conspiracy in the state, in the Soviet organs - first together against Stalin and then against each other. From taking advantage of the contradictions between the Party and the state, the division of the state and the Party, the Stalinist unity of the state and the Party was shattered. In Georgia there was a contradiction between open and hidden nationalism, the separation of Georgia was prepared by division of labor. Of course, there was tacit agreement instead of formal agreements. There was an official pseudo-fight "against nationalism" in order to hide behind it one's own nationalism, but also to protect the nationalist movement from Stalin's grasp by keeping the leadership over the fight "against" it in one's own hands and thus to be able to direct and manipulate it better. Beria sought to achieve Georgia's economic independence from the other Union Republics, which would run counter to the directives of the Georgian Republic. Stalin saw through the fact that Beria wanted to go his own Georgian way - independent from the Soviet Union. **The slogan of his "own way to socialism" was at that time an internationally widespread counter-revolutionary, revisionist slogan, which had been set up with the intention to cause with it the separation from Stalin's Soviet Union, to isolate the USSR in order to make it more vulnerable.**

"The Yugoslav party leaders are trying to pretend to the world that they have discovered their own new road to socialism. This path, which they are following in immoderate arrogance and delusion, leads directly into the arms of the imperialist robbers. From this we must learn the lesson that, despite the diversity of the transitional forms, there can be no special national road to socialism that makes it possible to arrive at socialism without class struggle, bypassing the political power of the working class" (Stalin: 'On the Degeneration of the Leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia'; Berlin; 1948,; p.14; Translated from German).

It contains the Titoist poison of **decentralism** and the Togliattian bacillus of **polycentralism**, which

amount to the same thing, namely to division and turning away from the world center of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. It had caused great damage in the communist world movement at the time of late Stalinism, was widespread there and some organizations are still not completely cured from this disease. We know that this slogan was created and spread by Tito. In any case, Beria used this slogan in his National Policy. How far he secretly cooperated with Tito and how far this slogan: "Georgia's own way to socialism" played a role in the Mingrelian Conspiracy, we can only assume at the moment.

Stalin had also exposed that anti-Soviet, nationalist movement in Uzbekistan in the 1930s. After that, Stalin's correction was paralyzed by its harmful, wanton **exaggeration**. Thus the discontent of the population, which of course could **not fulfill the completely exaggerated plans** at all, was to be bundled **against** Stalin, **against** the center, **against** Soviet Russia. We know the trick with Khrushchev's monocultures from Albania, and we know that after Stalin's death the Presidium worked like this everywhere to make the countries economically dependent, not without Beria's help.

After Stalin's death, Beria was more active in implementing the restoration of capitalism than Khrushchev. The latter had his difficulties in restraining Beria. And even Malenkov, who had been on Beria's side for some time, could no longer keep up with Beria's pace. Beria's activities ran ever more brazenly over the heads of the other conspirators. They had no interest in a blitzkrieg against Stalinist socialism, because they would have lost it like Hitler's blitzkrieg against the Soviet Union.

Before the Great Patriotic War, it was still possible to exploit the contradictions between the imperialist powers relatively well for oneself, but in the Cold War the USA led the whole world against the Soviet Union, the anti-Soviet international front was more united, compromises had to be made. There were a number of bourgeois historians who, from studying the new documents, recognized in Beria a "real politician," a "reformer," and assessed him as a politician who, like no other, had had the "courage" to free the Soviet Union from Stalinism. Beria was held in particularly high esteem by those German bourgeois historians who considered him to be someone who had clearly opposed a socialist Germany and supported a capitalist postwar Germany. However, Beria did not limit himself to weakening and liquidating the socialist camp, but also tried to promote the independence and autonomy of the non-Russian republics, and it is clear what was meant by this: **preparing these republics for a separation from socialism**. Thus he made himself a lackey of the imperialism of the Western powers. Already in the 1930s, the Trotskyites tried to serve the interests of the fascists, which were to cut off the border republics from the Soviet system, not only to be able to incorporate them more easily, but also to weaken the Soviet center, conquer it and crush Bolshevism.

Beria viewed the Soviet Union no differently from Georgia - namely nationalistically. And on the question of Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia, he did not behave differently - also in a nationalist manner. What was he planning to do with the Soviet Union and Georgia? It was Beria's plan to unite Russian great power chauvinism (RSFSR) with local nationalism in the border areas (e.g. the Soviet Republic of Georgia) **against** the world proletariat, against the World Revolution. That meant: building a counter-revolutionary bulwark against world socialism - and that in the middle of the fatherland of the world proletariat. Can one serve the interests of world imperialism more submissively than Beria did? And the interests of world capital consist in defeating the Soviet Union - detached from the world proletariat and isolated from all other countries - that is, before the Soviet Union succeeds in uniting the revolutionary troops into a great international army.

Beria did not regard the Soviet Union as Lenin and Stalin did, namely as an **internationalist** country, committed to the world proletariat and the World Revolution, but he had above all the self-interests of the Soviet Union as an imperialist superpower in mind, proceeded from an absolutely

bourgeois standpoint, **placed national interests above internationalist interests**. But if the interests of "socialism in one country" are misused to detach them from the internationalist interests of the world proletariat, if they are even used against the interests of the proletarians of all countries, this is nationalism of the worst kind, this is a policy of Russian Great-Power Chauvinism, of Russian imperialism, dressed up with "left" phrases, this is both treason against the Soviet peoples and treason against all peoples of the world. In words against Russian Great-Power Chauvinism, in deeds for a Russian imperialist superpower - that was what Beria tried to implement in the fastest way with the support of the nationalists in the peripheral areas.

On **July 10th, 1953**, the **anti-Beria campaign** officially began. Beria was accused of consorting with imperialist intelligence circles. He was helped in this by relatives living in exile in Paris in the West, as well as members of the former Menshevik government in Georgia. Radio Tbilisi announced on July 15th, 1953, that at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Party Committee of the city of Tbilisi, the previous Minister of the Interior of the Georgian Union Republic, Dekanosov (known for his lavish life of luxury), and the member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Mamulov, were relieved of their posts (both **Berianists**). Colonel Ludvigov, head of Beria's Secretariat in the Interior Ministry, was imprisoned for knowing too much about his boss and his sexual escapades. Ludvigov was married to Mikoyan's niece and was rehabilitated by Brezhnev after Khrushchev's fall. Zakisov, chief of Beria's bodyguard, had been supplying women to Beria for his "pleasure" for many years on Beria's orders. Those of Beria's henchmen who had not turned back were put out cold by Khrushchev. Beria's people were purged by Stalin before Stalin's death and by Khrushchev after Stalin's death. In the first case it was a matter of warding off anti-Stalinist party enemies, in the other case it was a matter of eliminating such anti-Stalinist forces who did not want to bow to Khrushchev's faction, but wanted to continue on Beria's path even after his death. Sudoplatov was put behind bars for 15 years. Mamulov was Beria's secretary and also served in the Communist Party of Georgia. Khrushchev threw him into prison, also imprisoned Sharia, Georgian party secretary. After serving a prison sentence for his activities as a Mingrelian nationalist, he was designated, unfortunately for him, as Beria's henchman in charge of foreign affairs, a victim caught in the web woven around Beria.

"In September 1955, a major trial of state security functionaries took place in Georgia, but the public was not informed of it until November 22th, through a radio report from Tbilisi." (Leonhard: "The Kremlin without Stalin"; 1959; p.170; Translated from German).

Just like Beria before in July and December 1953, they were accused of "falsifying investigation files and using criminal investigation methods against arrested persons against honest Soviet people". But who were these "honest Soviet people" in reality? They were those criminals whom Stalin had rightly punished in 1936-1938 and who were now rehabilitated by the revisionists. **According to a Yugoslav report ("Borba", February 13th, 1956), Stalin's Georgian purge was completely reversed by the Khrushchevite revisionists.** In Georgia alone, 2589 (!) secretaries of the basic organizations were replaced by Khrushchev's supporters, by rehabilitated criminals against socialism. Everything in Georgia that was remotely reminiscent of Stalin was completely eliminated and eradicated on Khrushchev's orders, which was not without protest among the Georgians. The "de-Stalinization" campaign in Georgia was followed by the trial of Bagirov and five senior state security officials of the Caucasus from April 12th to 26th, 1956. Bagirov was considered an "ingrained Stalinist" who had held a leading position in the state security service of the Caucasus from 1920 to 1931 and carried out Stalin's purges there from 1950 to 1953. Also at the 19th Party Congress in 1952, he was one of those who most strongly condemned the cosmopolitans and bourgeois nationalists in the Caucasus. Bagirov (Azerbaijan) was sentenced to death by Khrushchev along with three comrades-in-arms, two others received prison sentences of 25 years - **in words the Khrushchev revisionists were against terror, even portraying themselves as victims of terror,**

but in deeds they hunted down the Stalinists and committed bloody acts of terror against them.

The notorious 19th century **Caucasian "freedom fighter" Shamil, who had been quite rightly labeled an English agent by Bagirov in 1950, was rehabilitated by Khrushchev.** If one now asks what Georgia has to do with Tito, one only has to look up the Titoite diatribes that denigrated the Stalinist Bagirov as early as 1951, in the middle of the time when the class struggle in Georgia between Stalinists and the Berianists was raging (**coincidence or Titoite support for the Berianists?**). If one compares the policy of Tito with the policy of Beria, then there are not only accidental coincidences to be recognized, **but Tito had demonstratively put himself on the side of Beria in Georgia and had supported him in the fight against Stalin!!! And the "Marxist-Leninist" Beria accepted the help of Tito with gratitude. The nationalists Beria and Tito turned the tables and accused Stalin of what Stalin had accused them of – nationalism!!!!** And there it says in the Titoite diatribe by Najdan Pashić; Belgrade; 1951; p.43:

"How deeply Soviet policy and with it Soviet science have sunk into the addiction to great power and darkest nationalism can be seen from the fact that today the imperialist policy of tsarist Russia is quite openly taken in defense, even praised and glorified. (...) To whom this seems incredible (...) may read the article by M. Bagirov: "On the Question of the Character of the Movement of Miriditism and Shamil" published in the 13th last year number of 'Bolshevik', the 'theoretical and political journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B)'."

Stalin had supported Bagirov and defended that Shamil was not at all the "liberation fighter" of the Caucasus that history books had thought him to be until then. Khrushchev had Bagirov shot.

In this context it should not be uninteresting to point out that special units of the Nazis used this historical name **"Shamil"** quite deliberately in their interest to recruit anti-Soviet elements from Caucasus tribes as partisan units and to smuggle them behind the front lines of the Red Army in order to commit blood revenge on the Red Army soldiers there under the command of Gehlen. This Gehlen, as the highest German intelligence officer on the Eastern Front, was responsible for hundreds of thousands of lives. He is none other than the founder of the West German Federal Intelligence Service - one year after Stalin's death!!! The USA "saved" him from the grasp of Stalin and brought him to America, where the red scare fomented by him among the Americans had almost caused a Third World War and where the CIA trained **10,000 (!) Nazi war criminals as secret agents**, in order to use them (already for the second time now!) at the anti-communist front, thus **from the Eastern front of the hot war of the German imperialists to the Eastern front of the Cold War of the US imperialists!**

If the name "Shamil" had reappeared in the Chechens' resistance struggle against Putin's imperialist army, it shows what different political-military interests this name has served and continues to serve.

At the Twentieth Party Congress, Khrushchev wisely and deliberately concealed the Mingrelian **Conspiracy** as a so-called "Mingrelian **Affair**" because he had to fear that otherwise his lies, his crimes, might become public. It was already very suspicious that he kept Beria, whom he eventually foisted all kinds of crimes on, out of the Mingrelian Conspiracy of all things. Who was Khrushchev trying to cover up for? Himself? Berianism? **There were various groups hostile to Stalin who had already fought among themselves for power in secret during Stalin's lifetime and after Stalin's death continued this fight for power just as openly as covertly - also and especially in the country of Stalin's birth - in Georgia. Everything that happened openly after 1953 took place covertly during Stalin's lifetime, long before. The factional struggles since 1953 coincided with the factional struggles up to 1953, only their balance of power now**

changed in Khrushchev's favor.

Bakradze (a henchman of Beria and fired by Mgaladze!), Tvaltsrelidze, Chilaysvili, Tavadze, Tarba, Taktakisvili, Takidze - all of them were revisionist members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia **elected in 1956** (according to the **Twentieth** Party Congress of the CPSU - all swung over to Khrushchev. Mshavadnadze - Khrushchev's henchman at the Twentieth Party Congress against the "Anti-Party Group" around Molotov - was the one who implemented Khrushchev's course, the course of modern revisionism in Georgia in the most criminal (militarist) way. He is one of the biggest traitors of Georgia! 100 retired intelligence generals and officers, were demoted and expelled from the Party by Khrushchev during 1955-57. They knew too much about his crimes and party intrigues and were killed.

During the Twentieth Party Congress, endless lines of people still passed Stalin's grave to say goodbye. **In 1961, a new wave of purges against Stalin's supporters took place. From now on, Stalinists were considered criminals, and from then on they were not only secretly but openly persecuted, tortured, imprisoned or murdered, while the mass flows in front of Stalin's coffin did not stop.** On Sunday, October 29th, 1961, the Lenin-Stalin Mausoleum was closed for "repairs." As part of his "de-Stalinization," Khrushchev proposed erecting a memorial to the "**victims** of Stalin." The next afternoon, Radio Moscow reported that Stalin's embalmed body had been removed from its resting place. Workers had to remove Stalin's glass coffin from the Kremlin. Khrushchev had the remains poured behind the Kremlin wall.

In his memoirs, between 1967 and 1971, **Khrushchev rejected all blame for the crimes. He concealed his own crimes until the end of his life, and the CPSU covered them up until its dissolution.**

Of course, Khrushchev's "personality cult" accusation against Stalin could not arouse enthusiasm in Georgia. On the contrary, the majority of the Georgian people were convinced that Stalin had been murdered when they learned about Stalin's death. The Georgian people reacted to Khrushchev's Secret Speech with the greatest indignation and they went to the barricades.

On August 23th, 1956, the Tbilisi-based central organ of the CP of Georgia "Zarya Vostoka" reported from a Plenum meeting of the Central Committee there that a whole series of leading party comrades were sharply attacked after the Twentieth Party Congress for defending Stalin. Literally, it was said: "*(...) that the personality cult in relation to Stalin took deep roots in the consciousness of the population of Georgia, that it reached particularly exaggerated proportions in our country.*" In other words, Georgia was demonstratively reluctant to tacitly accept the unjustified accusations of the Twentieth Party Congress against Stalin. **In 1956 there had been not only demonstrations of sympathy for Stalin, but also the "Uprising of 1956", which, in contrast to the Hungarian uprising, was not a counter-revolutionary but a revolutionary uprising of the Georgians, which Khrushchev had violently put down through force of arms!** The "de-Stalinization" - one of the bloodiest chapters of the Soviet revisionists, especially in Stalin's homeland! In addition it was said in the revisionist press that it had been about "*anti-party rallies*" to "*oppose the decisions against the personality cult*". There are still people today "*who are blinded by the personality cult of Stalin*". The revisionist papers could agitate against Stalin as much as they wanted, but one thing is and remains a historical fact: **neither in Georgia nor in any other Soviet Republic has there ever been a mass demonstration to condemn the alleged "personality cult of Stalin" and there never will be. However, there has been a revolutionary movement in defense of Stalin throughout the Soviet Union, which cannot be concealed by anyone. This should be emphasized in honor of party comrades loyal to Stalin, of the Soviet proletariat, in defense of the Soviet people by the world proletariat. We cannot and will not forget the great merits of the Stalinist comrades in the struggle against the modern revisionists and we honor**

their sacrifices by continuing their struggle against the hated revisionists until their complete annihilation!

What does Berianism have to do with today's Georgia? More than you suspect, comrades! Or do you believe in a coincidence, when a Berianist with his Lilliputian line, with his advocacy and defense of the imperialist war against Georgia in the KPD/ML (Roter Stern) revolted to split it? Doesn't this show in all clarity how topical the danger of Berianism is, what corrosive influence it has on the Marxist-Leninist movement and how important it is to close one's own ranks to Berianists and to send these people into the desert? Can the lessons of Stalin's struggle against Beria's Mingrelian Conspiracy be any more topical? **Doesn't this show how Bill Bland's mistake has a positive effect on Berianists and a devastating effect on the Marxist-Leninist World Movement?**

The Grand Finale of the Mingrelian Conspiracy or the Fairy Tale about Lenin, who Allegedly Turned Stalin into a "Brutal Village Policeman"

Lenin's works are **directly** connected with the Mingrelian Conspiracy. How can that be possible? Lenin had been dead for almost 30 years? Well, Khrushchev had managed the incredible feat of bringing Lenin back to life! So let's unravel the mystery of this "resurrection":

Khrushchev had come under tremendous pressure with the Mingrelian Conspiracy. No wonder: **First the death of the Georgian Stalin and then also the death of the Mingrelian Beria, first the elimination of the Berianist posts by Stalin, then the reoccupation of the posts with Beria's people by Beria and finally the renewed elimination of the Berianist henchmen, this time by Khrushchev and the occupation of the posts with Khrushchevites.** And then, in the process, his corpses of the Tbilisi Stalin uprising had to be swept from the streets. Whoever knows the turbulent Transcaucasus does not need much imagination to imagine what was going on there!!! It created huge waves among the agitated masses there, and they would not and would not subside again. He had just been able to put down the Tbilisi uprising, but with that Khrushchev had only poured more oil on the fire. Khrushchev was struggling to find a way to restore calm in the Transcaucasus. **Khrushchev was not Stalin and thus incapable of solving the National Question.** None of this helped him: The completely tangled ball of wool had to be untangled at last and once and for all in a way that firstly sounded plausible and secondly would be acceptable to everyone. To do this, he had to find the other end of the thread, namely what started it all. And the person with whom everything began was **Lenin**, who had taken a clear, Bolshevik line on the Caucasus Question that could finally "shut everybody up." Lenin would be the only authority for Khrushchev with whom he believed he could calm the heated tempers in the Transcaucasus again - so he believed he could give the Transcaucasus a "Leninist muzzle." And so he looked for conflicting views between Lenin and Stalin on the Caucasus Question. There had to be something in Lenin somewhere that could be used against Stalin. Khrushchev searched, searched and searched, but no matter how hard he tried, he unfortunately could not find anything that would have helped him out of the fix. His knees must have shuddered at the thought of helping Lenin a little "on his toes", namely that he must once long, long ago have written a "testament" which neither Lenin himself nor the entire Party could ever have known anything about. The posterity of people interested in Lenin's works "owes" it to Khrushchev that he was able to enrich Lenin's works with another document by a letter that suddenly appeared at his place. What a coincidence that the letter was found at the moment when the Twentieth Party Congress was held. And what an even greater coincidence that something was written in it that could be used exactly for the presentation of Khrushchev's affair of the heart at the Party Congress. And, oh miracle, with "Lenin's Testament" Khrushchev finally got rid of his "Mingrelian migraine".

But what was so mysterious in the "Lenin's Testament"? Let's take a look:

"I think that Stalin's haste and his infatuation with pure administration, together with his spite against the notorious "nationalist-socialism", played a fatal role here. In politics spite generally plays the basest of roles." (Lenin, as fabricated by Khrushchev: 'The Question of Nationalities or 'Autonomisation' in: 'Collected Works', Volume 36; Moscow; 1977; p.606; English Edition).

What do you think comrades, did Lenin or his opponents write this? Did Lenin ever mention "haste, spite or even a infatuation with pure administration" in Stalin? Never! Why should he. Ever since the two knew each other, they held each other in great esteem until their deaths and were cordially united by the inseparable bond of the Bolshevik Party. Only death could separate them. Khrushchev, by the way, directly borrowed the accusation of "infatuation of pure administration" in his secret speech from Trotskyism. **Trotsky did administrate, but the accusation of administrating was leveled against Stalin.**

In his notes on "Comrade Lenin on Vacation," Stalin noted Lenin's remarks about the Socialist-Nationalists (Social Revolutionaries in Georgia) and Mensheviks on September 15th, 1922:

"Yes, they have made it their aim to defame Soviet Russia. They are facilitating the imperialists' fight against Soviet Russia. They have been caught in the mire of capitalism, and are sliding into an abyss. Let them flounder. They have long been dead as far as the working class is concerned." (Lenin, as quoted by Stalin in: 'Comrade Lenin on Vacation' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.138; English Edition).

And indeed, the Mingrelian Conspiracy of socialist-nationalists facilitated the US struggle against Soviet Russia.

We do not even want to get into a discussion about socialist-nationalism, when there was complete agreement between Lenin and Stalin on this question. If you want, you can find enough material about Lenin's attitude during the **Caucasus Period of Comrade Stalin's life and work in our article on Georgia.**

But what else does the "Lenin's Testament" say?

"The political responsibility for all this truly Great-Russian nationalist campaign must, of course, be laid on Stalin and Dzerzhinsky." (Lenin, as falsified by Khrushchev in: 'The Question of Nationalities or 'Automisation' in: 'Works', Volume 36; Moscow; 1977; p.610; English Edition).

When did Stalin and Dzerzhinsky ever in their lives make a "Great-Russian Nationalist" campaign?

In the year before Stalin was proposed as General Secretary, the latter had lectured at the Tenth Party Congress on the next tasks in the National Question. In the year before Stalin was proposed as General Secretary, he had lectured at the Tenth Party Congress on the Party's next tasks in the National Question - with Lenin's fullest support:

"Further, history shows that although individual peoples succeed in liberating themselves from their own national bourgeoisie and also from the 'foreign' bourgeoisie, i.e., although they succeed in establishing the Soviet system in their respective countries, they cannot, as long as imperialism exists, maintain and successfully defend their separate existence unless they receive the economic and military support of neighbouring Soviet republics." (Stalin: 'The

Tenth Congress of the R.C.P.(B.)' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.38; English Edition).

Is this supposed to be "Great-Russian Nationalism"? And what did Lenin do? Did he intervene against it? On the contrary, he gave the directive to send the Red Army on the road to Georgia, which Stalin immediately put into practice. Thus, the victory of socialism in the Transcaucasus was undeniably based on the closest cooperation between Lenin and Stalin. Whoever denies this nevertheless, makes himself a vicarious agent of Anglo-American imperialism, a traitor to socialism in Georgia! And it was Beria and Khrushchev who committed this betrayal of Lenin, of Stalin and of the Georgian people!

Stalin played a significant role in the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which can be demonstrated in a few short sentences. Lenin prepared the way for the creation of the Soviet Union and Stalin was ultimately the executor, the actual founder of the USSR. Stalinism is the basis for the creation of the future World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On August 11th, 1922, and September 23rd-24th, 1922, Stalin headed a commission to discuss the question of mutual relations between the RSFSR (...) and the Transcaucasian Federation. On September 27th he went to Gorky to discuss the issues with Lenin. On October 6th, he made a speech about it at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPR (B). He was appointed by the Plenum of the Central Committee to head a commission to prepare for the establishment of the USSR. On October 16th, Stalin informs the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia of the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPR (B) that the Transcaucasian Federation will be preserved against the will of the socialist-nationalist minority. From November 21st-28th, the commission headed by Stalin prepares a draft constitution of the USSR. He reported on it to the Politburo on November 30th, 1922, which confirmed Stalin's "Fundamental Points of the Constitution of the USSR." On December 5th, 1922, at the meeting of the Commission of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPR (B), Stalin is elected to the subcommission to draft the text of the Constitution and the Declaration. On December 16th, Stalin's draft is adopted. It states:

"Comrades, since the Soviet republics were formed, the states of the world have split into two camps: the camp of socialism and the camp of capitalism (emphasized by the editors as a note for the comparison to the "world Camp Theory" of Zhdanov that would be made later). In the camp of capitalism there are imperialist wars, national strife, oppression, colonial slavery and chauvinism. In the camp of the Soviets, the camp of socialism, there are, on the contrary, mutual confidence, national equality of rights and the peaceful co-existence and fraternal co-operation of peoples. Capitalist democracy has been striving for decades to eliminate national contradictions by combining the free development of nationalities with the system of exploitation. So far it has not succeeded, and it will not succeed. On the contrary, the skein of national contradictions is becoming more and more entangled, threatening capitalism with death. Here alone, in the world of the Soviets, in the camp of socialism, has it been possible to eradicate national oppression and to establish mutual confidence and fraternal co-operation between peoples. And only after the Soviets succeeded in doing this did it become possible for us to build up our federation and to defend it against the attack of the enemies, both internal and external." (Stalin: 'The Union of Soviet Republics' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.157-158; English Edition).

Stalin, unlike Beria, was never in favor of a national socialist state by itself, but of an international state in the sense of proletarian internationalism. Learning from Stalin, then, means conceiving the future states of socialism as **world socialist** states. For Stalin, the socialist nation was never an end in itself, but was destined to contribute to the emergence of socialist nations all over the globe, world socialist states as distinct from the "one" socialist nation. **Every socialist nation that does**

not fight for the World Revolution, that abandons the struggle for the World Revolution, stops it and undermines it, is doomed to the fate of the restoration of the bourgeois nation, is a nationalist and not an internationalist nation, betrays the interests of the world proletariat, with which the fate of the existence of every socialist nation - without exception - is linked. This is not only mere theory, but with the death of Stalin this became a sad fact. One cannot be for the socialist nation without being for the World Revolution, without abandoning oneself as a communist and slipping into the bourgeois camp. Stalin, contrary to the claims of the anti-Stalinists, never underestimated, dropped or even betrayed the principle of fighting for World Revolution. He had kept faith with his oath on Lenin's grave to fight for World Revolution all his life, even to his death. When Lenin died in 1924, Stalin, at Lenin's suggestion, took his place as his most loyal disciple and closest comrade-in-arms. Lenin and Stalin never fought for the World Revolution other than shoulder to shoulder. In all questions, in every serious situation, in every important decision, Lenin and Stalin stood on this internationalist stand. Together they created the organizational and ideological foundations of the revolutionary party that was later able to overthrow the power of the exploiting classes. Together they waged an irreconcilable struggle against Trotskyism and other manifestations of opportunism and established the rule of the working class in spite of the opportunists. What was Beria against Stalin? Where was Beria hanging out when Stalin was fulfilling his titanic role as organizer of the October Revolution? Where was Beria when Stalin presided over the Sixth Party Congress (where Lenin had to stay hidden)? Around Lenin's guidelines to armed insurrection, to socialist revolution, Stalin had organized and mobilized the party there. It was Stalin who put Lenin's strategy against the Trotskyites into action at the crucial hour. It was Stalin who successfully fought the Trotskyite tactic of "waiting" for the revolution of the West and also led the fight against Bukharin, who made the claim that the peasants would "not support" the revolution. On whom could Lenin rely to strike the decisive blow against the capitulators within his own ranks? On Stalin! On November 7th, power passed to the Soviets and the first workers' and peasants' government in history was formed.

The socialist revolution was victorious because at the head of the working class and the toiling masses stood a party which for 15 years under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin had defeated in bitter struggle all anti-Marxist and opportunist elements, and in this struggle had become a unified and cohesive organization standing firmly on the ground of revolutionary Marxist theory, distinguished from all previous socialist parties by an iron discipline and a purposeful leadership. The doctrine of the role of the revolutionary party, elaborated by Lenin and further developed by Stalin, is one of the fundamental and decisive doctrines without the appropriation of which no party of the working class of any country, no World Communist Party, no Communist International can successfully wage its struggle. Stalin led the Soviet Union along the only possible road, which has received its historical confirmation, to socialism. This achievement is undoubtedly the greatest and most formidable merit he has earned for the cause of the international working-class movement. The doctrine of "socialism in one country" was elaborated by Lenin and further developed and put into practice by Stalin - against Trotskyism. With "socialism in one country", a new socialist camp emerged alongside capitalism, from now on the capitalist and the socialist nations faced each other.

Stalin's teaching about creation of the world socialist camp, world revolutionary transition from the period of "one" socialist nation to the period of socialist nations in the whole world, is one of the foundations of Stalinism.

Thus, as early as 1922, Stalin put into practice Lenin's world-historical thesis of the two world camps - the capitalist and the socialist camps - with the creation of the USSR:

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as you know, was formed in 1922, at the First

Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R. It was formed on the principles of equality and the voluntary affiliation of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The Constitution now in force, adopted in 1924, was the first Constitution of the U.S.S.R. That was the period when relations among the peoples had not yet been properly adjusted, when survivals of distrust towards the Great-Russians had not yet disappeared, and when centrifugal forces still continued to operate. Under those conditions it was necessary to establish fraternal cooperation among the peoples on the basis of economic, political, and military mutual aid by uniting them in a single federated, multi-national state. The Soviet government could not but see the difficulties of this task.

"It had before it the unsuccessful experiments of multinational states in bourgeois countries. It had before it the experiment of old Austria-Hungary, which ended in failure. Nevertheless, it resolved to make the experiment of creating a multi-national state, for it knew that a multi-national state which has arisen on the basis of Socialism is bound to stand every and any test.

"Since then fourteen years have elapsed. A period long enough to test the experiment. And what do we find? This period has shown beyond a doubt that the experiment of forming a multi-national state based on Socialism has been completely successful. This is the undoubted victory of the Leninist national policy.

"How is this victory to be explained?

"The absence of exploiting classes, which are the principal organizers of strife between nations; the absence of exploitation, which cultivates mutual distrust and kindles nationalist passions; the fact that power is in the hands of the working class, which is the foe of all enslavement and the true vehicle of the ideas of internationalism; the actual practice of mutual aid among the peoples in all spheres of economic and social life; and, finally, the flourishing national culture of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., culture which is national in form and Socialist in content - all these and similar factors have brought about a radical change in the aspect of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.; their feeling of mutual distrust has disappeared, a feeling of mutual friendship has developed among them, and thus real fraternal cooperation among the peoples has been established within the system of a single federated state.

"As a result, we now have a fully formed multinational Socialist state, which has stood all tests, and whose stability might well be envied by any national state in any part of the world.

"Such are the changes which have taken place during this period in the sphere of national relations in the U.S.S.R.

"Such is the sum total of changes which have taken place in the sphere of the economic and social-political life of the U.S.S.R. in the period from 1924 to 1936." (Stalin: 'On the Draft Constitution of the U.S.S.R.' in: 'Works', Volume 14; London; 1978; p.161-163; English Edition).

The creation of the USSR meant a tremendous strengthening of Soviet power and a great victory of the Lenin-Stalin policy of the Party of Bolsheviks on the National Question.

Defending Stalinism means defending this important cornerstone, the doctrine of the USSR and the solution of its National Question. This does not mean holding on to historically outdated doctrines of Stalin. For example, the following thesis of Stalin must be reconsidered:

"(...) although individual peoples succeed in liberating themselves from their own national bourgeoisie and also from the 'foreign' bourgeoisie, i.e., although they succeed in establishing

the Soviet system in their respective countries, they cannot, as long as imperialism exists, maintain and successfully defend their separate existence unless they receive the economic and military support of neighbouring Soviet republics." (Stalin: 'The Tenth Congress of the R.C.P.(B.)' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.38; English Edition0.

Stalin was partly "mistaken" here - and in a positive sense - because what he said here contradicts the example of Albania, which at least, or at least for a period of decades, had managed to lead (to have to lead!) quite a "separate existence". The teachings of Enver Hoxha clearly prove that even in a small country like Albania the beacon of socialism shone over the entire capitalist-revisionist world, that despite the betrayals of Yugoslav, Khrushchevite and Chinese revisionism it was able to lead a socialist separate existence, to defend itself and to economically develop independently, and despite all this to become a flourishing socialist country by successfully applying the teachings of Enver Hoxha and relying "on its own forces". This constitutes the essence and strength of Hoxhaism. Enver Hoxha was able to successfully fend off all attempts by Tito, with whose "national policy" Albania would have become one of his Yugoslav "Soviet republics" (meaning: a Yugoslav colony). The overthrow of the dictatorship of the Albanian proletariat failed, however, not because Albania had not "adhered" to Stalin's thesis (Albania was forced to follow its own Stalinist path of socialism or perish!), but because revisionism spread in Albania after Enver Hoxha's death, it renounced Stalinism under its pressure, and it allowed - despite the resistance of upright Albanian Stalinists - the counter-revolution to topple the Stalin monument in Tirana. "To learn from Stalin - is to learn to win!" This was true not only for the flourishing of socialist Albania, it is true at present and in the future for the victory of the World Revolution, for the victory of world socialism!

What does the Albanian example show? It shows that Stalinism cannot be uncritically applied to all future conditions. It must be modified in the Marxist sense. Stalinism cannot be defended today by constructing a "copy" of the USSR on a world scale at the drawing board. It is necessary to understand the essence of Stalinism and build a qualitatively completely new World Union of World Soviet Socialist Republics, which in today's conditions of globalization most optimally reflects and satisfies the national and social needs of the working people of the entire world. The new form of the Union of World Soviet Socialist Republics will emerge in the international class struggle itself, according to the ideas of the world proletariat, and not as a result of clever scholars, whom it is impossible to "think up" and "construct" forms with. These forms of the development of world socialism cannot be determined in advance. They must be worked out scientifically in the class struggle. This is what Marxism-Leninism teaches.

The socialist nation in the First Period of socialism had to stand up to the capitalist nations that surrounded it, had to defend itself against them. Socialism was constantly threatened by world capitalism. The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat was the cornerstone on which the victorious solution of the National Question in the USSR was built. The history of the socialist nation in this period was the history of repelling military invasions and wars. The imperialist class struggle against socialism shaped the type of socialist nation in the First Period of socialism.

So what will explain the solution of the National Question by the world socialist revolution of the world proletariat?

World capitalism fails because it is unable to change its capitulation to the solution of the social and National Question, because it has chained its existence to exploitation and oppression and thus digs its own grave.

World socialism succeeds because it is formed in the struggle for the solution of the social and National Question, because it is not viable without the international liberation of the social world, because it eliminates exploitation and oppression all over the world. In world socialism, it will be something like the following:

The absence of the contradiction between exploiting and oppressing and the absence of exploited and oppressed nations; the absence of globalized, world imperialist exploitation; through the elimination of its main imperialist organizers who fomented anti-imperialist and mutual nationalist hatred; the fact that the world proletariat is in power all over the world, which is an enemy of all enslavement and the faithful bearer of the ideas of internationalism; the actual realization of the mutual help of all peoples in all fields of world economic and world social life; finally, the blossoming of the national culture of the peoples of the world socialist union, (still) national in form (but already no longer in the old form national), world socialist in content - all these and similar factors will lead to a complete change in the physiognomy of the peoples of the world socialist union, that the feeling of mutual distrust and, above all, that the feeling of being dominated again by some new bourgeois world power will disappear in them, and thus the truly fraternal cooperation of the peoples in the world system of a unified federal state will come about. These will be the changes that will take place in the future in the field of national relations in the world socialist union. The result will be that we will have a fully formed socialist nationality state on a world scale, which will withstand all tests and whose firmness will far surpass the firmness of the old confederation of nationalities, Lenin's and Stalin's USSR. In the Second Period of socialism, the socialist nations together form a world system of socialist nations under the conditions of the world dictatorship of the proletariat. The antagonistic contradiction of capitalist nations can be transformed into a non-antagonistic contradiction of socialist nations with the help of the world dictatorship of the proletariat. Also in the socialist world scale there will be a period of overcoming the remnants of distrust against the then "former" capitalist great powers and nations transformed into socialist nations such as the USA, Russia, China, Europe, Japan, etc., whose centrifugal forces will continue to work for some time and still make possible military countermeasures inevitable. The world dictatorship is the armed world power of the workers against the restoration of world capitalism, against the counter-revolutionary remnants of world imperialism.

In the Second Period of socialism it is necessary to organize the fraternal cooperation of the peoples on the basis of world-economic, world-political mutual aid, by uniting all peoples of the world to a worldwide nation-state, to the World Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (whose actual, special forms will still emerge and therefore cannot be constructed on today's drawing board). The new proletarian world power must be aware of this, because it has before it the failed attempt of the former revisionist camp, the revisionist degenerated, social-imperialist nations and their vassal states. And yet, the workers of the whole world will create a world socialist union that will withstand any and all tests. Thus, the peoples of the world will experience from their own experience that a world union based on world socialism, on the basis of their equality and voluntary will to unite, will fully succeed. Stalin was absolutely right when he said:

"But from this it follows that the international significance of the new Constitution of the U.S.S.R. can hardly be exaggerated." (Stalin: 'On the Draft Constitution of the U.S.S.R.' in: 'Works', Volume 14; London; 1978; p.196; English Edition).

To restore this international significance of Stalin's Constitution as a world-historical victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in its practical implementation under today's conditions,

that is, not only to understand the fundamentals of Stalinism, but also to apply them correctly.

The future constitution of the new type of WUSSR, the World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will undoubtedly *crown* the victory of Stalin's National Policy on a world scale:

The first 12 articles of the Constitution of the USSR require only a simple exchange of the name "USSR" for "WUSSR" and can be literally adopted fully on a world scale. Why not? We add only - derived from Stalin's remarks on the draft of the constitution of the USSR of 1936 - seven further points for the illustration of the fundamental differences between the constitutions of the capitalist and the socialist world system:

Thirteenth Article

In contrast to the constitutions of the nations of the capitalist world order, the constitutions of the future world socialist nations are based on the socialist constitutions of Lenin's and Stalin's USSR and Enver Hoxha's Socialist Peoples' Republic of Albania. The main difference is only that the constitutions of the world socialist nations now commit themselves just as voluntarily to the constitution of the World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Fourteenth Article

Unlike the constitutions of the nations of the world imperialist order, the constitution of the nations of the world socialist order starts from the fact that the capitalist order of the world society has been eliminated, from the fact that the world socialist social order has triumphed in the WUSSR. The main basis of the constitution of the WUSSR will be the principles of world socialism, its already achieved and realized basic pillars: World socialist ownership of the land of the whole world, forests, factories and workshops and other means and instruments of production on the entire earth; the abolition of global exploitation and elimination of the exploiting classes in all countries of the world; the elimination of the misery of the majority of the world's population and the wastefulness of its minority, which held the world's riches in its hands; the elimination of world unemployment; work as the task and honorary duty of every world socialist citizen capable of work according to the formula: "He who does not work shall not eat"; the global right to work, the global right of every socialist citizen to guaranteed employment; the global right to rest; the global right to education, etc.

Fifteenth Article

If the bourgeois constitutions of the world imperialist order assumed from their dictatorship that the world society consists of antagonistic classes, of classes owning the world and the propertyless classes, the constitution of the WUSSR assumes that there are no more antagonistic classes in the world society, that the world society consists of two friendly classes, workers and peasants, that these working classes are in the world power, that the world dictatorship of the working class - as the most advanced class of the world society - rules (hegemony of the world proletariat), that the world constitution is necessary to anchor the world socialist circumstances and world social conditions, which are convenient and advantageous for the working people all over the world.

Sixteenth Article

The bourgeois constitutions of the capitalist world order tacitly assume that nations and races cannot be equal, that there are fully entitled nations and not fully entitled nations, that, in addition, there is a third category of nations or races, e.g. in the colonies, which have even

fewer rights than the not fully entitled nations. This means that all these constitutions are nationalist in their basis, they are the capitalist constitutions of the ruling nations.

In contrast to these constitutions, the constitution of the WUSSR is deeply internationalist. It assumes that all world socialist nations and races are equal. It assumes that differences in skin color or in language, in level of culture or in level of world state development, as well as any other differences among nations and races, cannot be used as a reason to justify legal inequality among nations. The Constitution of the WUSSR will assume that all nations and races, regardless of their past and present situation, regardless of their strength or weakness, will enjoy equal rights in all spheres of economic, social, state and cultural life of the socialist society.

Seventeenth Article

In the constitutions of the nations of the world imperialist order, the great words of "human rights", "democracy", "environmental protection", etc. were written in order to disregard and trample them in practice. In those nations, there is only democracy for the minority; the majority is ruled by the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, which is destroying the world.

In the constitution of the WUSSR there is no difference between word and deed concerning human rights, the world democracy, the preservation (and the reconstruction of destroyed) nature towards the majority of the world population. In order to guarantee the world democracy and the human rights of the majority of the world population, in order to eliminate the destruction of the world, the constitution of the WUSSR is based on the world dictatorship of the proletariat over the minority of the world population, which does not want to accept world socialism, declares war on it and wants to transform it back into the world imperialist order by counter-revolutionary means.

For the constitution of the WUSSR there will be no distinction between active and passive citizens, for the WUSSR all citizens are politically active. In the constitution of the WUSSR, the equality of men and women is guaranteed in word and deed. Also incompatible with the constitution are distinctions such as "residents" and "non-residents," haves and have-nots, educated and uneducated, etc. For the WUSSR Constitution, all citizens throughout the world and their rights and duties are equal. It is not the regional advantage of one country over another, not wealth, not national or social origin, not gender, not position of service, etc., but the personal abilities and personal work of each citizen throughout the world that determines his or her position in world society.

Eighteenth Article

The constitutions of bourgeois nations around the world guarantee the realization of the rights of their citizens, but the paper on which these rights are written is not worth it. In reality, only the rights for the rich are realized, and the poor fall by the wayside. On the contrary, if the workers and peasants, the toilers want to claim these rights for themselves, they are prevented from doing so, and they are imprisoned for it, if thereby the realization of the "rights" of the rich (to exploit and oppress!) are restricted, denounced, questioned or even eliminated.

In contrast, the Constitution of the WUSSR abolishes this mere formality of self-realization of socialist citizens. It provides in practice all means for the development of socialist man, creates jobs for all, frees all from exploitation, from unemployment, from capitalist crises, creates the necessary material means for the realization of world democracy, health and prosperity for

every citizen of the world. World socialism is one office and one factory with equal work and equal pay.

Nineteenth Article

In the capitalist world, the law of the strongest applied, the nation's right to self-determination was trampled underfoot, subjected to the imperialist military boots and the profit interests of the "big" nations, which used the UN and other international organizations and associations to do so.

But we still have to overcome many other boils of the capitalist state system. The individual capitalist states act as a stumbling block for all those interests that go beyond the narrow-minded nationalist interests. As soon as a citizen moves from one country to another, he is confronted with the respective national laws, there is a real running of the gauntlet with the respective bureaucratic state apparatuses, there is no justice and security instance above these national instances, the rights of global citizens are trampled underfoot, the the global citizen is treated as a second-class human being, he has to stand in line behind the bourgeois, "national" citizens, he is discriminated against, not to mention the xenophobia and racism. The bourgeois states consider all human needs outside their 4 state walls as "not relevant" or against "national law". This misanthropic arbitrariness of the national states towards the "rest of the world", the criminalization and discrimination of foreigners, must be smashed globally. The bourgeois states themselves are neither able nor willing to do this. What is needed here is a global power entity that will end the arbitrariness of the bourgeois states forever. This balancing, regulating and controlling power instance can only guarantee the world dictatorship of the proletariat, since it is deeply internationalist and can nip in the bud any nationalism, any bigotry of bourgeois states. The global citizen needs a global state, a socialist state, which does not serve profit, exploitation and oppression, but the needs of all world citizens equally. This can only be a union of world socialist states. The political power belongs to the internationalist world proletariat. Only the world political power of the workers and peasants guarantees justice and freedom of movement to the working people in every country. The needs of humanity, the need for nationally transcending freedom, for global freedom, the overcoming of discrimination by narrow-minded political borders of the national bourgeoisie and their global overlords can be satisfied in the future only by a World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The international right of the worker is the key to his national right. And this key he holds only when he breaks the key of the international "right" of the bourgeoisie, when he rules over the class of the world bourgeoisie, when he forever eliminates that class of global oppression and exploitation in each and every country.

Since the World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a voluntary federation of equal nations, the Constitution must not lack the right of each World Soviet Socialist Republic to decide freely on its secession from the Union.

What distinguishes the union of nation-states from the world socialist state?

The World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a union of nation states and not yet a unified socialist world state. This corresponds roughly to the Soviet Union, which for its part was also not yet a nation state, but as the name says, precisely a union. For this reason, Stalin emphasized:

"We have a supreme body in which are represented the common interests of all the working people of the U.S.S.R. irrespective of nationality. This is the Soviet of the Union. But in addition to common interests, the nationalities of the U.S.S.R. have their particular, specific

interests, connected with their specific national characteristics. Can these specific interests be ignored? No, they cannot. Do we need a special supreme body to reflect precisely these specific interests? Unquestionably, we do. There can be no doubt that without such a body it would be impossible to administer a multi-national state like the U.S.S.R. Such a body is the second chamber, the Soviet of Nationalities of the U.S.S.R." (Stalin: 'On the Draft of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.' in: 'Works', Volume 14; London; 1978; p.189-190; English Edition).

Thus, the WUSSR will not abandon the bicameral system in accordance with Stalin's teachings. **The unicameral system will come into force only when a unified world socialist state has emerged.**

Does World Communism Still Need a Constitution?

No, in world communism the constitution in the conventional sense has no more use, as little as for the state which gave it to itself. This does not exclude that the constitution can still find application in certain points in world communism for a shorter while. In fully matured world communism, however, people have long been mature enough to get along without states and their constitutions. Constitutions are instruments of class dictatorship, which will be abolished in world communism.

The globalization of the imperialist world order is already in the process of creating the conditions for all people to be able to actually govern the world together, to communicate and produce together, to exchange and distribute their products, to regulate their living and working together themselves without a state, without legal norms "from above".

However, the rights guaranteed in the constitution of the WUSSR can never be higher than the world socialist production relations and the global cultural development of the world socialist society caused by it. In world socialism, the "bourgeois law" is not yet completely abolished, what is abolished is the right to private property, the basic pillar of the capitalist world society. Lenin said in "The State and Revolution":

"'Bourgeois law' recognises them as the private property of individuals. Socialism converts them into common property. *To that extent—and to that extent alone—'bourgeois law' disappears.*" (Lenin: 'The State and Revolution' in: 'Works', Volume 25; Moscow; 1974; p.472; English Edition).

World socialism does not yet eliminate the allocation of de facto unequal amounts of labor to unequal individuals.

Lenin taught:

"This is a 'defect', says Marx, but it is unavoidable in the first phase of communism; for if we are not to indulge in utopianism, we must not think that having overthrown capitalism people will at once learn to work for society *without any rules of law*. Besides, the abolition of capitalism *does not immediately create* the economic prerequisites for such a change." (ibid).

World socialism is not yet world communism, but a special preliminary form of world communism on a lower stage. When Lenin spoke of communism in the following quotation, he spoke of socialism as the first or lower stage of communism. In this respect, world socialism is not yet as far developed in certain respects at the beginning as Lenin's and Stalin's USSR, which was already developing on the way to the higher phase, to communism. Nevertheless, world socialism is superior to "communism in one country" in that world capitalism is

eliminated and thus the way to world communism is guaranteed. Only world socialism creates the conditions for the guarantee of communism in one country. In world socialism, therefore, the ground has been removed from the danger of the restoration of capitalism, which could not yet be the case under the conditions of the transition to "communism in one country", because world capitalism was in the way.

"It follows that under communism there remains for a time not only bourgeois law, but even the bourgeois state, without the bourgeoisie!

"This may sound like a paradox or simply a dialectical conundrum of which Marxism is often accused by people who have not taken the slightest trouble to study its extra-ordinarily profound content." (ibid; p.476).

The "bourgeois law" and with it the constitution of the WUSSR will be completely abolished only with the completion of the world communism, when the world population can regulate their living together everywhere on the globe *without compelling legal norms*.

In world communism the National Question solves itself. Communism is international both in its form and in its content. In communism the national shells of the world society fall, the fusion of the nations is followed by the death of the nations. People can be free only when they have freed themselves from the forced existence of belonging not only to this or that nation, but to a nation at all.

The fusion of nations presupposes their revolutionary separation from the world capitalist system, presupposes the global creation of world socialism. The process of the disintegration of bourgeois nations is directly linked to the process of disintegration of world capitalism. The fate of nations is sealed by the world capitalist system itself. They were forcibly united as slave nations of world capital and hang on its drip. The liberation of the world proletariat also means the liberation of the nations from their forced enslavement, means the creation of the World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The separation from the world capitalist system is the precondition for the free and voluntary union of world socialist nations, which in turn are the precondition for the fusion of nations. Thus, the essence of Stalinism has not changed, but the way to the goal, the forms of fusion have completely changed due to the globalization of capitalism and are then forced by the globalization of socialism.

Without the Mingrelian Conspiracy, we would be a little further along with this goal than we are today. The Mingrelian Conspiracy has contributed to the revival of nationalism, to the reaction that has darkened the world again today.

Thus, at the world historical juncture of the Mingrelian Conspiracy, we can clearly study the basis of Stalinism and apply it to the present day.

What is the Basis of Stalinism on the National Question?

The basis of Stalinism on the National Question is the construction of the USSR under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship.

The elimination of the antagonistic opposition between nations, of the exploitation of one nation by another, the establishment of the equality of nations, the cooperation and union of nations in solidarity and friendship, the overcoming of the backwardness of one nation in relation to another, caused by the capitalist law of inequality - all this is a general regularity of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The elimination of non-antagonistic contradictions between nations - and thus the elimination of these contradictions between nations in general, the merging of nations up to the gradual abolition of nations as such - all this is a general regularity of the transition from socialism to communism, with which the natural differences between people of this or that former nation still remain largely untouched.

How do we correctly apply the Foundations of Stalinism in the National Question to today's conditions?

Stalinism teaches that the National Question of the First Period of socialism ("in one country") and the Second Period of socialism (on a global scale) should not be lumped together, since they are both essentially different. We recommend a deeper study of Stalin's works, in which this difference was precisely worked out and which had caused the storm of indignation among the revisionists.

Today, the National Question can be solved only with the help of the world socialist revolution. Because only with the global liberation from world capitalism the basis for the equality and the development of the free will of the peoples of the whole world, the liberation of every single nation from exploitation and oppression, will be created.

Stalinism on the National Question today means the global liberation from world capitalism, means the struggle for world socialist revolution, means the liberation of each nation.

Stalinism, the Stalinist USSR, is thus the basis for building the world union of all Soviet republics on this earth.

Just as Stalinism was the teaching of the solution of the National Question on the example of the USSR, Stalinism today is the teaching of the solution of the National Question on a world scale, the solution of the National Question in the struggle for world socialism, for the world dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin's and Stalin's USSR does not exist any more and will never exist again as it was - this to the ears of those who dream of wanting to re-establish Lenin's and Stalin's old USSR as it once existed with all its great sacrifices that world imperialism had inflicted on them and would inevitably inflict again. We want a new USSR as part of the USSR. Tomorrow a USSR of a new type and not of the old Lenin-Stalin type will arise. The old USSR of Lenin and Stalin will keep its place of honor in history. We will patiently convince all comrades of this, because only those who are fighting for the USSR today are also fighting for the defense of the great achievements of the Soviet peoples under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, for the flourishing of the new USSR. The old USSR of Lenin and Stalin was the first fatherland of the world proletariat, but in the meantime the patriotic heart of the world proletariat has become so big that it needs the whole world for its fatherland. There is no fatherland of the world proletariat anymore, but there is still a world proletariat, namely a world proletariat developing into an independent gigantic global revolutionary force, a proletariat like the world has never seen and experienced before. What is the fatherland of the world proletariat today? Today, the fatherland is no longer limited to any country in the world as in the First Period of socialism, but the fatherland of the world proletariat extends over the entire globe. The proletarian fatherland of tomorrow will be the world fatherland of the proletariat. This distinguishes the fatherland of the world proletariat in the First Period of socialism from the fatherland of the world proletariat in the Second Period, in the period of world socialism. The future fatherland of the world proletariat - the world fatherland, that is the World Union of

Soviet Socialist Republics, that is no longer the USSR, but the future USSR. The doctrine of building the USSR - this is the Stalinism of today and tomorrow.

"We stand for the close union and the complete amalgamation of the workers and peasants of all nations in a single world Soviet republic" (Lenin: 'Letter to the Workers and Peasants of Ukraine' in: 'Collected Works', Volume 30; Moscow; 1974; p.293; English Edition).

Stalin fought for the unified world Soviet republic of Leninism. And we only continue this struggle of Lenin and Stalin - nothing else.

Long live the new WUSSR in the spirit of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Enver Hoxha!

What was Soviet patriotism in Stalin's time? It was the unlimited and unconditional self-sacrifice and love of the world proletariat and Soviet peoples for their great fatherland of Lenin's and Stalin's USSR, it was the form of proletarian internationalism towards Lenin's and Stalin's USSR that left its special and characteristic mark on the First Period of socialism.

What is Soviet patriotism today? Soviet patriotism is not the same today as it was at the time of Lenin and Stalin. It will certainly never exist again in its old form in the future. What will exist, however, is a higher form of Soviet patriotism - namely world patriotism. What is the meaning of this new word creation of the Comintern/ML?

World patriotism of today, that is, to place one's attachment to one's homeland and love for the whole world higher than one's attachment to one's homeland and love for one's own country, means global enrichment of one's own patriotism. People begin to understand to know, love and defend the world as their common fatherland. World patriotism considers the world as the fatherland of the community of nations. The world proletariat considers world patriotism as global patriotism, which will shape the patriotism of every country. World patriotism ignites the struggle of the proletarians of each country to work together with the proletarians of all other countries for the revival of this world destroyed by capitalism, this is the heroic struggle of the peoples to save their common world from world imperialism, to destroy world enemy No. 1, capitalism - to fight under the leadership of the world proletariat for the world dictatorship of the proletariat! World patriotism is the fight for the freedom of all people to regard the world no longer as their private property, but as a common living space, which all living beings on this earth share peacefully with each other, protect it, care for it and cultivate it, instead of destroying and annihilating it, means to bring man and nature globally in harmony in the fight against everyone who stands in the way of this common task.

Soviet patriotism of our time, that is the global struggle for protection from world capitalism in every country of the world, that is the struggle for the protection of peoples, is the struggle for the establishment and protection of the WUSSR, that is the highest, the global form of proletarian internationalism, which puts its special, its characteristic stamp on the proletarian countries of tomorrow.

Back to Georgia, back to 1923.

We ask: Who then at the Twelfth Party Congress of the CPR (B) in April 1923, at the first Party Congress that Lenin could no longer attend, exposed the representatives of the Georgian nationalist deviation that Trotsky had led? Who was re-elected General Secretary at the Twelfth Party Congress? Stalin. Stalin's policy on the National Question was absolutely approved and supported. Trotsky's friends in Georgia suffered a severe defeat to Lenin and Stalin on the National Question. These are facts, and they were historically corroborated by

Stalin's actions throughout his life, not only in the Caucasus. It was the Trotskyites who were thwarted by his election as General Secretary in 1923, and it was also the Trotskyites who tried to replace him as General Secretary in 1952!

At the Twelfth Party Congress, Stalin referred to the National Question first and foremost for its enormous international significance and considered it the driving force for the revolutionary liberation of all oppressed peoples in the East and in the West. Stalin pointed to the need to work vigorously to eliminate inequality in the economic and cultural condition of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Stalin called on the entire party to fight resolutely against Great-Russian-Chauvinism and local nationalism, which had intensified in connection with the partial revival of capitalism (NEP). And it was precisely this Bolshevik policy on the National Question of the Twelfth Party Congress of the CPR (B) Stalin principally continued against the Mingrelian Conspiracy, which Beria was behind. And how did the "Marxist-Leninist" Beria "solve" the National Question? With the murder of Stalin! Beria decisively participated in the murder of Trotsky, in order to be able to later become Trotsky's executioner of Stalin. And Khrushchev rehabilitated Trotsky with Lenin's alleged "Testament". Thus the circle is closed: Khrushchev justified Beria's Mingrelian Conspiracy with Lenin's "facts" and forever closed the file on the Mingrelian Conspiracy with the seal of "Lenin"! But let's leave it open.

Here are some more jems from the "Lenin's Testament" which any further comment about is superfluous::

"He (Trotsky) is personally perhaps the most capable man in the present C.C., but he has displayed excessive self-assurance and shown excessive preoccupation with the purely administrative side of the work." (Lenin, as falsified by Khrushchev in: 'Letter to the Congress' in: 'Collected Works', Volume 36; Moscow; 1977; p.595; English Edition).

If the Comintern/ML reissues Lenin's Collected Works, everything Khrushchev put in will of course be taken out again! **To put a non-Bolshevik at the head of the Bolshevik Party because Trotsky should not be blamed for it personally? Can this gem of opportunism be topped in the history of the Leninist party????!!! Yes, it could be topped in 1956, namely by the fact that Khrushchev served this opportunism to the Twentieth Party Congress as "Leninism": "He (Khrushchev) is personally perhaps the most capable man in the present C.C.! Khrushchev could not be charged with non-Bolshevism as a personal fault." At the Twentieth Party Congress Khrushchev allowed himself to be proposed as the new Kremlin Tsar - quite correctly in fulfillment of "Lenin's Testament" - Khrushchev - truly the worthy and legitimate successor of Lenin!**

What was the alleged "Lenin's Testament" about?

It is allegedly a "Letter to **the Congress**".

Now, one normally assumes that such a letter should be able to be read by the comrades in one go, perhaps even decided upon. But this is completely impossible. The letter is a mess, completely torn apart or fragmented and artificially patched together, both in form and content. The content was demonstrably manipulated and falsified afterwards and the falsifiers extraordinarily bumbled with **"supplementary entries"**, which do not correspond with the current diary entries of Lenin's secretaries, completely contrary to their up to now extraordinarily careful way of working. This also included Stalin's second wife, N.S. Allluyeva, whom Lenin had had full confidence in.

The whole letter is a single puzzle with many puzzle pieces and question marks. For example, it is

quite strange that "Lenin's Testament" is divided into completely incoherent "transcripts". The first transcript is dated **December 23rd, 1922** (Chapter I). The continuation is dated **December 24th, 1922**, but without a transcript note, without the initials of the secretaries. The transcript of **December 25th, 1922** appears **in the middle** of the transcript of **December 24th, 1922** – and thus has no beginning at all. Why does a "supplement to the letter of December 24th, 1922" follow only after the section of the notes of December 25th, 1922 and not directly after December 24th, 1922, which would be temporally logical? From medical notes of the doctors it is provable that Lenin for health reasons was not able to work at all on the days on which he is supposed to have dictated the additions [sic!!!].

In terms of content, this "note" of Chapter II deals with a *"series of considerations of a purely personal nature."* What?? The election of the general secretary = consideration of purely personal nature ?? Rather "nebulous" for a professional politician like Lenin?

And on page 599 the exact opposite (!) is written: *"I think that personal matters are at present too closely interwoven with the question of principle."* – (sic!). Asserting the opposite in a single breath - Lenin has never done such a thing.

Stalin had become General Secretary, but Lenin is said to have expressed doubts in the letter as to whether things would go well with him. In the supplement to the letter of December 24th, 1922, it reads completely differently. There it suddenly says: **"Stalin is too rude and this defect, although quite tolerable in our midst and in dealings among us Communists, becomes intolerable in a Secretary-General."** In it Lenin allegedly proposes his replacement. First it says: Stalin as General Secretary? Yes, that can be tolerated, even if with anguish. But quite differently in the "supplement": there it unmistakably says: Stalin is to be replaced as General Secretary, and **cannot be tolerated!!** What are these? These are **two fundamentally different, contradictory attitudes from today to tomorrow? Is that Leninism?**

It appears to us after the fact that this "supplement" was **amended**, but certainly not by Lenin! That Stalin should be replaced by Trotsky, that appears to us that this is Trotsky's (Krupskaya) dictation and not Lenin's. What is this "Letter to the Congress", in which Lenin abruptly leaves **two opposing assessments of Stalin** standing next to each other? Both of them together could not be implemented by the Party Congress at all. Should the Party Congress then be guided by one or the other point of view of Lenin in the future?? This does not fit to Lenin's straightforwardness, because only **on April 3th, 1922 the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPR (B) had elected Stalin as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party - and who of all people made the proposal for this? Comrade Lenin himself!** Why should Lenin propose a General Secretary, only to throw this proposal over after 8 months? One must imagine this once: **On the day when Lenin supposedly proposed the replacement of Stalin, the USSR was founded by Stalin - and with the will and the full support of Lenin and the entire Bolshevik Party!!!!**

And Trotsky?

With Rykov and the rest of the Anti-Party Opposition, he involved the Party in endless discussions about the GOELRO in order to buy time to carry out pest work and rally its own counter-revolutionary forces to bring down the GOELRO. **"Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country."** - Trotsky even had the temerity to publicly doubt that this famous formula came from Lenin!!!

"The congress rejected the views of an anti-Party group which called itself "The Group of Democratic-Centralism" and was opposed to one-man management and the undivided responsibility of industrial directors. It advocated unrestricted "group management" under

which nobody would be personally responsible for the administration of industry. The chief figures in this anti-Party group were Sapronov, Ossinsky, and Y. Smirnov. They were supported at the congress by Rykov and Trotsky." (Stalin: 'The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [Bolsheviks] - Short Course' Tbilisi; 2017; p.336-337; English Edition).

Shortly before Lenin proposed Stalin as General Secretary, Lenin received a letter from Stalin praising Lenin's GOELRO plan, **taking his side and defending it against Trotsky:**

"You remember Trotsky's 'plan' (his theses) of last year for the 'economic revival' of Russia on the basis of the mass application of the labour of unskilled peasant-worker masses (the labour army) to the remnants of pre-war industry. How wretched, how backward, compared with the Goelro plan! A medieval handicraftsman who imagines he is an Ibsen hero called to "save" Russia by an ancient saga. . . . " (Stalin: 'A Letter to V.I. Lenin' in: 'Works', Volume 5; Moscow; 1953; p.50; English Edition).

If Stalin wrote him something like that about Trotsky, why did Lenin **at the same moment nevertheless propose Stalin and not Trotsky** as General Secretary? Why did Lenin choose Stalin, of all people, if in his "testament" he supposedly changed his mind about Trotsky's way on the question of the State Planning Commission? There are innumerable documents of Lenin in which he dismissed the criticism of the Trotskyites of the GOELRO as **"literary claptrap"**.

"GOELRO's is the only integrated economic plan we can hope to have just now." (Lenin: 'Integrated Economic Plan' in: 'Collected Works', Volume 32; Moscow; 1973; p.143; English Edition).

"The danger lies in this discord, for it betrays an inability to work, and the prevalence of intellectualist and bureaucratic complacency, to the exclusion of all real effort." (ibid; p.141).

And if Stalin had not defended Lenin's stand on the General Planning Commission against Trotsky at that time, what would have happened? Trotsky would have replaced Lenin's NEP with a plan for the restoration of capitalism!!! And this is exactly what the conspirators of 1953 were about. They finally successfully implemented Trotsky's "plan" of 1922 by working with the same criminal methods as Trotsky, namely to "refer" to Lenin underhandedly! Because Trotsky could not assert himself against Stalin and the Party in 1922, the latter seized the stamp of Lenin to have his diabolical "Lenin document" attested by Krupskaya!

The idea that Lenin should have **commissioned Trotsky of all people (!) to clarify the Georgia question** in order to take action against Stalin really does not fit in with Lenin's principled and critical attitude toward the liquidationist role that Trotsky had played in Georgia from the beginning. Lenin did not want to make the fox in charge of the henhouse! **Trotsky, Mdivani and Makharadze** were separatist autonomist leaders of a mini-group that agitated against Stalin's National Policy in Georgia and perpetrated counter-revolutionary terrorist acts there, as later document evidence shows. **They tried to prevent both the establishment of the USSR and the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic! And no less of a person than Lenin had been waging a principled struggle against this Trotskyite group for a long time for this precise reason!** Nowhere and at no time did Lenin even remotely think of questioning Stalin's Georgia policy, let alone deny it his support. What was it about?

Khrushchev found in the "Lenin's Testament" a passage from which it appears that Stalin in his National Policy was allegedly guilty of "betrayal of proletarian internationalism" ["standing still on the standpoint of the petty bourgeoisie"] by "offending" the Georgians with his alleged "Great Power Chauvinism" [taunting them with the insult word "Kapkasiens"]. **And this is exactly how**

Beria tried to incite the Georgians against Stalin with his Mingrelian Conspiracy!!!

Lenin, of all people, was supposed to have charged Trotsky with leading Stalin back to the course of proletarian internationalism? **That is a laughing stock! Trotsky would have been the last one whom Lenin would have charged with it, because he was the biggest enemy of proletarian internationalism within the camp of the Bolsheviks. Stalin's National Policy is based on nothing other than proletarian internationalism as Lenin taught it.** Khrushchev made Lenin the mouthpiece of Trotsky against Stalin - is it possible to do worse to Leninism, to proletarian internationalism?

Khrushchev was not defending Lenin against Trotsky, but Lenin against Stalin. But defending Lenin against Stalin means nothing else than to go the criminal path of Trotsky to the end, means to betray proletarian internationalism.

Then in "Lenin's Testament" there is a continuation of **December 26th, 1922** as Chapter III. Then follows a Chapter IV with the "Continuation of the Notes" of December 27th, 1922; Chapter V = Continuation of the Notes on Granting Legislative Functions of the decisions of the State Planning Commission (**December 28th, 1922**); Chapter VI, the Continuation of the Notes (**December 29th, 1922**); Chapter VII (On the section on the increase of the number of Central Committee members) also (!) of **December 29th, 1922**. Now no more chapters follow, but only the "Continuation of the Notes on The Question of Nationalities or "Autonomization" (this time without brackets); **December 30th, 1922**. On that day - **the USSR was founded by Stalin (!!!)**. Lenin thus allegedly accused Stalin of "hastiness, his tendency to administrate and his anger" and this of all things after Stalin had collectively prepared the Constitution of the USSR for months and with extreme caution - absolutely not hastily. He also did not prepare the formation of the USSR administratively, but all his preparations were correctly in accordance with democratic centralism, Stalin sought Lenin's opinion and he fully represented his points of view. If Stalin put forward Lenin's positions in the Party and took care of their political implementation, why would Lenin instruct Trotsky to overturn Stalin's National Policy, when they were his own positions? Should Lenin have instructed Trotsky to thwart the foundation of the USSR? That can hardly be assumed.

Stalin was duly elected to the commissions by the party bodies, as we have described in a few short sentences above.

On December 31th, 1922, the Continuation of the Notes (Continuation on the Question of Nationalities or "Autonomization"). Here Lenin allegedly polemicized against Stalin, the latter being:

"(...) a real and true 'nationalist-socialist', and even a vulgar Great-Russian bully (...)" (ibid; p.608).

In English: A "beating village policeman" - **that was supposedly dictated by Lenin in Gorky when Stalin was elected just one day before with the express will of Lenin in Moscow of the First Union Congress of the USSR into the Presidency and into the Central Executive Committee - Hello??????????????** To impute such a monstrosity to Lenin of all people - **only a Trotsky is capable of that!!!!** And to dig up such a thing - 34 years later - from the Trotskyite dunghill - **only a Khrushchev is capable of that!**

Continuation of Notes. **December 31st, 1922**; this was probably intended as a criticism of Stalin, it should read in the penultimate sentence as:

"It is another thing when we ourselves lapse, even if only in trifles, into imperialist attitudes

towards oppressed nationalities, thus undermining all our principled sincerity, all our principled defence of the struggle against imperialism." (ibid; p.611).

Very nice, except that this unfortunately applies exactly to Beria's "de-Stalinization", to his "peaceful coexistence", that this unfortunately also applies to Khrushchev, who as Kremlin czar marched into Tbilisi to massacre the Tbilisi Uprising of 1956 just as the Prague Uprising was later bloodily massacred in 1968. This has nothing whatsoever to do with Stalin's liberation of oppressed peoples in the Great Patriotic War, nothing to do with his principled course against the imperialists' Cold War!!!!

One can also shake their head over a small editorial note, which reads: "Obviously a spelling mistake: instead of 'him' it should read 'them'." (found on page 579 of the German Edition – Translator's Note). Does one still want to decorate with it the "scientific seriousness" of the brazen mendacity in "Lenin's Testament"?

It was not Lenin who changed his opinion about Stalin's Georgia policy by 180 degrees, but Khrushchev who used a falsification of Lenin's Collected Works. There is no doubt that the falsifications and "additions" to Lenin's Collected Works **were not originally included at all in Volume 36**, the publication of which was decided by the Ninth Party Congress of the CPR(B). Where do these strange "additions" come from and from what period do they originate then? In Stalin's time there were no falsifications and "additions" to Lenin's Collected Works. Stalin published the Lenin works correctly - Khrushchev, however, the falsified and added "supplements". In volume 36 - as it appeared in **1962 (!)** in the **first** edition - **a publication is taken up again, which comes from the year 1956 (sic!), from the year of the anti-Stalinist Twentieth Party Congress (a pure coincidence, of course!) of all things.** It is exactly this alleged "Letter to the Congress"- "The Question of Nationalities or 'Autonomization'", which was allegedly dictated between December 1922 and January 1923 and which is sold by the Trotskyites until today as "Lenin's Testament". It is strange that this "Testament" of Lenin had only been "discovered" in **1956** (33/34 years after!!) and had been published for the **first time** in **1956** in the magazine "Communist", Issue No. 9. And why did this "Testament" of Lenin contain of all things **the demand to replace Stalin?** The answer leaves no doubt: **"Lenin's Testament" is the work of Trotsky, not Lenin.** And it was part of the counter-revolutionary activity of the Bloc of the Rights and Trotskyites, which was smashed at the end of the 1930s. And we, the Comintern/ML will not be dissuaded from this. It is not we Marxist-Leninists who have to prove that it is not "Lenin's Testament", but it must first be **PROVEN** by those who claim it to be authentically from Lenin.

The historian V.A. Sakharov has scientifically proved that Lenin COULD not be the author of "Lenin's Testament" at all, but that it was written by Trotsky. There was an "accidental" exchange of the scribe at that time, but it was not ordered by Lenin at all, so that on some days there were empty pages in Lenin's diary. This had given Trotsky his criminal idea. It was just the thing for him to have the new secretary fill in these empty pages afterwards with Trotsky's "Lenin's Testament". Lenin's secretary Fotieva supported Trotsky in this (publication in the magazine "Molniya" of the movement "Trudovaya Rossiya"). Fotieva, the name of a Trotskyite agent at Lenin's deathbed, suddenly reappeared [sic !], not by chance, in the "List of the Old Bolshevik Guard Still Alive" drawn up by the Khrushchevites in 1956. The rehabilitation of the Trotskyites that was undertaken was not accidentally part of the "de-Stalinization" carried out by the modern revisionists. It is clear that in contrast to this Fotieva had not appeared at all in the "List of the Old Bolshevik Guard" drawn up by Stalin in 1947 [sic!!], which the anti-Stalinists - how could it be otherwise - attributed to Stalin's alleged "purge rage". The opposite was the case: Fotieva still experienced the fall of Stalin, for which she was historically jointly responsible as she dictated the so-called "Lenin's Testament" on

behalf of Trotsky and which the Khrushchevites could now gratefully use against Stalin. It is clear from Fotieva that the Khrushchevites had exchanged the Old Bolshevik Guard for the Old Trotskyite Guard.

In any case, it is a fact that Krupskaya had been an active member of the counter-revolutionary Trotskyite conspiracy against Stalin and that she had therefore strictly forbidden Stalin's access to Lenin - shortly before his death. There was no other way to conceal the whole truth about Lenin. Only in this way could Krupskaya appear as "Lenin" and replace him with Trotsky without anyone noticing.... Allegedly, Lenin requested that this "Testament" was **not to be published**. There is no evidence for it, so that one unabashedly concocted such "truths" in the rumor mill, as they needed them against Stalin. **But the fact that this would have meant that Lenin had allowed himself to be disowned by the Party Congress, that the contents of the "Testament" would severely incriminate and compromise Lenin himself, did not bother the rumor-mongers, because they were already working in Lenin's time to replace Leninism with Trotskyism.** For us it is completely absurd that Lenin should have dictated a "Testament" at all, moreover one that he would have wished to **hide** from the eyes of the working class. **Lenin never deceived the working class, and certainly not in such an important decision as the re-election of the General Secretary after his death.** Even if this were true, which we consider impossible, Khrushchev would already have been **guilty twice** with this publication to Lenin:

Firstly, he would have obviously violated Lenin's last will and the decisions of a party congress, and:

Secondly, as an "upright Leninist" he should not have cultivated Stalin for decades as the "greatest genius of the universe" - for exactly the same reasons as Lenin is said to have dictated in the "supplement" to the letter of December 24th, 1922, namely because of the supposed replacement of Stalin for the purpose of avoiding:

"(...) **the danger of a split (...)**" (ibid; p.594).

Who is now the splitter of the Party - Stalin or Trotsky? And Lenin is probably the last one who would not know that from more than 10 years of party experience. We want to spare ourselves the quotation of Lenin's exposures of the **Trotskyite factionalism and splitting** in the Bolshevik Party here, because one can fill entire books with it. Whether it is Khrushchev or all those who today still stand behind this Trotskyite invention and publication of an alleged "Lenin's Testament," they are only sinking deeper into the opportunist swamp. For this reason, we consider it anything but advisable for Comrade Bill Bland to speak here of a "disputed document": **"The disputed document known as 'Lenin's Testament'"** (Bill Bland). Why controversial? For Marxist-Leninists, this "document" **is not and never has been** controversial and **never will be.**

For us, the principled stand of condemnation of such Trotskyite-staged testaments is a touchstone for every upright Marxist-Leninist. Nothing in the world can shake the merits of Stalin, nothing in the world can refute that there could be no better successor to Lenin than Stalin - not even an alleged "Lenin's Testament" written and circulated by enemies of Stalin AND (!) by enemies of Lenin. The Trotskyite backdoor of the "discussion about a disputed Lenin's Testament" is hereby closed by the Comintern/ML for the time being.

For those who are still not convinced, however, we pull the last trump card out of our sleeve and recommend as a very last opportunity to read Stalin's speech delivered at the meeting of the united plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the CPSU (B) on October 23rd, 1927 - in particular on Lenin's "Testament" in Chapter I, "Some Minor Questions". The speech is entitled: "The Trotskyist Opposition Before and Now" and

can be found in Volume 10 of the Stalin's Works on pages 177-182. In it Stalin read Trotsky's personal statement, which had been published in the "Bolshevik" Issue No. 16 from September, 1st, 1925 on page 68 - here Trotsky's original statement:

"All talk about concealing or violating a 'will' is a malicious invention and is entirely directed against Vladimir Ilyich's real will, and against the interests of the Party he created."

What can one add to this "self-confession" wrung from Trotsky? Nothing. At any rate, we can think of nothing more for this time.

There were and are no "testaments" of the classics, and there will never be "testaments" of the classics. This completely contradicts the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. We are not a communist dynasty in which the heirs to the throne are passed on. In Marxism-Leninism there is neither private ownership, nor private claim. Such a thing exists only in capitalism, which is built on private property and tries to keep it alive by abusing Marxism-Leninism. A revisionist class that privately appropriates Marxism-Leninism in order to exploit and oppress the working class, which it has deceived, will be expropriated and eliminated by the revolutionary latter!

Private property is socialized by world socialism - as it was written down in the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels. Marxism-Leninism, the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Hoxha belong to the world proletariat and they will belong to it as long as there is a world proletariat - and after that Marxism-Leninism will belong to the classless, communist world society, which has buried the bourgeois inheritance long ago!

Khrushchev continued the attack that Beria began with the Mingrelian Conspiracy against Stalin, and he ended it with the "scathing" indictment "from the mouth" of Lenin himself. The Mingrelian Conspiracy serves as irrefutable proof to the Comintern/ML that Khrushchev did not shrink from resorting to the criminal method of Trotsky, - to replace Leninism with Trotskyism - to replace Stalinism with Khrushchevism - in the "name of Lenin".

One can drive as many Trotskyite wedges as they like between Lenin and Stalin, but their common world-historical achievements in the First Period of socialism are based on their absolute unity, which cannot and can never be divided by anyone:

The USSR of Lenin and Stalin and with it the socialist Transcaucasian republics – and this is a fact - cannot be falsified or erased from history - not even with the falsification of history of the Mingrelian Conspiracy, which was carried out with the support of the American CIA, and justified by Bill Bland as "Marxist-Leninist".

With the "Testament" the attempt of the Trotskyite enemies of the Soviets to thwart the foundation of the USSR and especially the foundation of the republics in the Transcaucasus failed, but with Beria's Mingrelian Conspiracy and with Khrushchev's "rediscovery of the Testament" it was still executed by the modern revisionists, and the will of Trotsky written down in it, which he passed off as the will of Lenin, was fulfilled. The "Testament" could not prevent Stalin from becoming the leader of the world proletariat, the leader of the USSR, the leader of the Leninist Bolshevik Party, but it served the enemies of Lenin's and Stalin's Soviet Union to "liberate" the fatherland of the world proletariat from the Stalinists and thus to destroy it. And to make sure that history does not repeat itself, we must expose the falsification of history about the Mingrelian Conspiracy and help the truth to its right.

It was not about the "Russification of Georgia" as Beria claimed, but about the elimination of

socialist Georgia in order to impose capitalist nationalism there. One only has to look at the events of August 2008 to correctly answer the question of who was right, Beria or Stalin.

The Georgian people and other Caucasian peoples had to pay with their blood the unjust and predatory war between Russian imperialism and Georgian nationalism fomented by the West. We hope that with these lines a small contribution can be made so that no more blood flows from the mountains of the Caucasus into the sea of world imperialism.

- End of the Third Chapter -