

SMASH THE CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER AGAINST THE GREAT STALIN!

Joseph V. Stalin, born on December 21, 1879, was to become one of the greatest leaders of the Russian working class and of the international working class. After the death of V.I. Lenin, Stalin was called upon to lead the vast masses of workers and peasants in the Soviet Union. Millions of workers in all countries looked to Stalin as their teacher. They learned and continue to learn through his teachings how to carry on the class struggle and pave the way for the ultimate victory of the working class. The triumph of the socialist revolution in the Soviet Union, the building of socialism and the victory of the Patriotic war against the fascists in the second World War, all clearly pointed out the correctness of the leadership of the great Lenin and Stalin.

In many particular areas the great leader, Stalin furthered the development of Marxism-Leninism. *On the national question it was and continues to be Stalin's work, MARXISM AND THE NATIONAL AND COLONIAL QUESTION, which serves as a guide to action for oppressed peoples of the world in their struggle for liberation.* Stalin performed a great task in the Soviet Union in the forming of the National Soviet Republics and then in the voluntary amalgamation of all the Soviet Republics into one union state, the

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Stalin's contributions in the process of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat are innumerable. It was under the leadership of Stalin that the plan of socialist industrialization of Russia was carried out. *Stalin laid out the plan for the voluntary collectivization of agriculture, which was of extreme imp-*



ortance as the peasantry was the main ally of the proletariat.

It was Stalin who recognized the true nature of Trotskyism as enemies of the working class and that they actively sought to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat. Stalin resolutely led the struggle against these opportunists.

The Communist International grew and developed under the

guidance of Stalin. The Communist International played a large role in the welding of the vanguard of the working class into true working class parties. In the United States, the Communist Party was given much assistance on such burning questions as factory nuclei and the Black National Question.

It was through the leadership of Stalin that the Soviet Union was able to defeat the fascist attack of Hitler's army when the whole of the German army directed its attack on the socialist state of Russia.

There are two questions of particular importance that we focus on today: one, as we celebrate International Working Women's Day, the correct line put forward by Comrade Stalin on the Woman Question; the other, taking party building as the key link, is the question of training of cadre.

Stalin clearly recognized the important role women have historically played in the struggle of the oppressed. He pointed to the task of the proletariat and its vanguard, the Communist Party, to wage a resolute struggle to wrest working class women from the influence of the bourgeoisie and to politically educate and organize them under the banner of the pro-

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letariat. In this way, women can become not a reserve army of the working class, but a part of the army of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. This task holds true today, as the special oppression of women still exists, the need for women to engage in socialized production is yet unfulfilled, and it is still the task of the working class and its party to organize women as fighters for the cause of socialism.

Comrade Stalin stressed the absolute necessity of cadre to master bolshevism. In PROBLEMS OF LENINISM, Stalin pointed out that the higher the level and the Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the cadre the better and more fruitful the work of the party would be. This training should make the cadre able to find their bearings in the internal and international situation and be able to see beyond the day to day work to the aims of the working class movement. If a party is successful in this training, and cadre are capable of solving problems involved in the guidance of the country without any serious error, then, Stalin tells us, 9/10's of the practical problems could be considered solved.

Of significant importance in this was Stalin's book HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION (BOSHEVIKS) (HCPSUB). This proved to be a major event in the ideological life of the party. It became a guide to the fundamental ideas of Marxism-Leninism. show-

ing how to apply and develop them in the course of struggling for socialism. This book was not only useful to the Russian working class movement. It remains an important work in the working class movement today. It is for this reason that we have taken up the study of the HCPSU(B) in this paper. (see p.8-9). The question of the training of cadre is of extreme importance to the working class in the United States today, as we proceed in our task of building a revolutionary Communist Party. For it is only if the cadre are trained ideologically and steeled politically that the party will be capable of leading the working class in its struggle against the bourgeoisie and on to the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the Soviet Union, after the death of Stalin, a revisionist clique came to power headed by Khrushchev. In order to carry out the all round restoration of capitalism, these revisionists needed to camouflage their treachery under the slogan of "creative Marxism". To this end they claimed that the main danger in the Soviet Union was dogmatism and sectarianism. But to succeed in this the revisionists needed to remove from the minds of the people the great contributions of Stalin. A full fledged, vicious campaign was launched against the so-called "cult of the individual". In the course of this campaign many

loyal party cadre were purged and in their place enemies of Communism were put. This campaign was carried out with the support of the world's Trotskyskyists and capitalists. This campaign, although forceful to the extent that vast numbers of the worlds peoples now think of Stalin as a Hitler, was not complete enough. For now, even the revisionists feel obligated to speak of a reappraisal of Stalin. This does not come from any regret on their parts, but is forced upon them by the peoples of the Soviet Union and the people of the world who recognize the link between the campaign against Stalin and the revisionist betrayal of the cause of socialism. And this discontent will continue to grow until the Soviet Union returns to the glorious path of Lenin and Stalin.

