

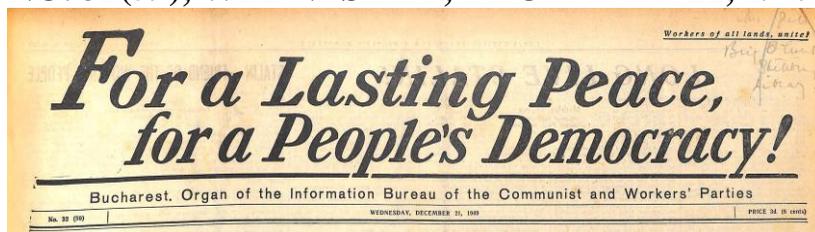
Workers of all lands, unite!

***For a Lasting Peace,
For a People's Democracy !***

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information
Bureau of the Communist and Workers'
Parties**



NO. 32(59), WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1949



*Scanned/Transcribed by
The Socialist Truth in Cyprus-London Bureaux*
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E-Book: October 2019

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**LONG LIVE THE LEADER OF THE
WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD—
JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN!**

**TO COMRADE STALIN—Great Leader and
Teacher, Continuator of Lenin's Immortal
Cause**



Dear friend, fighting comrade, teacher and leader,

On your 70th birthday, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. warmly salute you, the great companion-in-arms and friend of Lenin, the brilliant continuator of his immortal cause, the indefatigable builder of Communism, our wise teacher and leader.

Together with Lenin, you, comrade Stalin, built the Bolshevik Party, in close co-operation with Lenin, elaborated the ideological, organisational tactical and theoretical principles of Bolshevism; tempered the Party in severe battles for the liberation of the working people, and transformed it into the most powerful revolutionary Party in the world.

A fearless revolutionary, brilliant theoretician and splendid Organiser, you, together with Lenin, confidently, boldly, firmly and carefully led the party, the working class to armed uprising to the Socialist Revolution.

Together with Lenin, you, comrade Stalin, were the inspirer and leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the founder of the first Soviet Socialist State of workers and peasants in the world.

During the years of Civil War and foreign intervention, your genius as organiser and commander led the Soviet people and its heroic Red Army to victory over the enemies of the Fatherland.

Under your direct leadership, Comrade Stalin, vast work was accomplished in establishing the national Soviet Republics, in uniting them into one union—the U.S.S.R.

When death cut short the life of the great Lenin, you, Comrade Stalin, raised aloft the glorious banner of Lenin, and once again boldly and resolutely led our Party along the Lenin path.

The Bolshevik Party, strong in its loyalty to Leninism blazed the path of Socialist construction, hitherto unknown in

history in a country encircled by capitalist states.

Of the greatest significance for the victory of Socialism was the Lenin theory about the possibility of the victory of Socialism in our country; a theory further developed and enriched by you.

The enemies of Socialism, the enemies of the Soviet people and of the communist Party tried in vain to divert our Party from the Lenin-Stalin path, to split it from within, to deprive the working class of confidence in their strength, in the possibility of building Socialism.

You ruthlessly exposed the dastardly, criminal attempts of the enemies of the people to disarm the Party ideologically, to smash its unity, to destroy Soviet power and the Socialist Revolution.

In the bitter struggle against the traitors to the cause of Socialism—against the trotskyites, bukharinites, bourgeois nationalists and other enemies—there was welded around you, Comrade Stalin, the leading core of our Party, which upheld the invincible banner of Lenin, consolidated the Communist Party and led the Soviet people on to the high road of Socialist construction.

Carrying out the gigantic programme of Socialist industrialisation of our country elaborated by you, the Soviet people, in an historically short space of time, transformed Russia from a technically and economically backward country into an advanced industrial power.

Your name is associated with the mighty Socialist construction of the Five-Year Plans, with the giants of industry, with new branches of industry, all of which have played a decisive role in strengthening the defence capacity of our State.

Under your wise leadership, Comrade Stalin, an historic turning point was effected in the countryside in 1929, the consequences of which are equal only to the revolutionary upheaval of October 1917.

The Communist Party carried out the complete collectivisation of agriculture and, on this basis, the liquidation of the kulaks as a class.

As a result of the victories of the collective-farm system and the mechanisation of agriculture, the new Socialist life took root in the Soviet countryside, delivering the working peasantry from bondage, ruin and impoverishment.

Under the leadership of our Party, headed by the beloved Stalin, the Soviet Union became a mighty industrial and collective-farm power; a country of victorious Socialism.

Having built Socialism, the Soviet people once and for all destroyed the exploitation of man by man, created a new social and State order, free of crises and unemployment and ensured a steady rise in the material and cultural level of the working people.

The Constitution of the U.S.S.R., justly called by the people the Stalin Constitution, consolidated the magnificent victories of Socialism, became a magnetic force, a beacon light for the whole of working mankind.

On the basis of the rich experience of the land of Soviets, you, Comrade Stalin, elaborated a complete and all-round teaching on the Socialist State.

In further developing Leninism you reached the brilliant conclusion regarding the possibility of building Communism in our country, and the need to preserve the State under Communism should capitalist encirclement remain.

This conclusion gave the Party and the people a clear perspective of the struggle for the victory of Communism.

The solution of one of the most important questions of the Revolution—the National Question—is linked with your name, Comrade Stalin.

In the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, the formerly oppressed nations have attained unprecedented political, economic, and cultural flowering.

Inspired by you, the friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. was a great gain of the Revolution, one of the sources of the might of our Socialist Fatherland.

With the victory of Socialism, the moral-political unity of the Soviet people, closely consolidated around the Party of Lenin-Stalin, has become invincible.

Our people are imbued with warm and creative Soviet patriotism. Under your leadership, the Bolshevik Party carried out a real cultural revolution in the U.S.S.R.

Your wisdom, indomitable energy and iron will are to be found in every change effected, large or small; changes that are raising our country to ever higher levels.

It is our happiness, the happiness of our people, that the Great Stalin, as leader of the Party and the State, guides and inspires the creative, constructive work of the Soviet people for the flowering of our glorious Fatherland.

Under your leadership, Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Union has become a mighty and invincible force.

When Hitler Germany forced war on the Soviet Union and mortal danger threatened our Fatherland, you, Comrade Stalin, headed the armed struggle of the Soviet people against fascism—the worst enemy of mankind; rallied all Soviet peoples in the Great Patriotic War; inspired the Soviet people and its Armed Forces to legendary deeds and exploits.

The Party of Lenin and Stalin united the efforts of the front and rear.

Your military and organisational genius brought us victory over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan.

Great commander and organiser of victory, you, Comrade Stalin, created an advanced Soviet military science. The battles directed by you are outstanding examples of military, operational and strategic art.

The first-class military cadres, trained and educated by you, carried out with honour the Stalin plans to rout the enemy.

All honest people in the world, and future generations will sing the glory of the Soviet Union, of your name, Comrade Stalin, as the saviour of world civilisation from the fascist pogrom-makers.

In post-war conditions, the whole Soviet people, guided by your counsels, devoted their creative initiative to heal rapidly the aftermath of the war to carry out the gigantic plans for the further development of national economy and culture in the land of Socialism to improve the welfare of the working people.

The Lenin-Stalin idea of Socialist emulation, inspiring Soviet patriots to new labour exploits, released the powerful energy of millions of Soviet people to realise the great aim—the victory of Communism.

You, Comrade Stalin, are guiding the foreign policy of the Soviet Union with great firmness and foresight, fighting for peace and the security of large and small nations.

The international prestige of the U.S.S.R. as the bulwark of peace and democracy has grown immeasurably.

The working people of the capitalist and colonial countries see in you a true and staunch champion of peace and defender of the vital interests of the peoples of all countries.

You have kindled in the hearts of all ordinary people of the world an unshakable confidence in the just cause of the struggle for world peace, for the national independence of peoples, for friendship between peoples.

Under your leadership, Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Union played a decisive role in liberating the working people of the New Democracies from the fascist enslavers, from the yoke of capitalists and landlords.

The peoples of these countries are filled with gratitude to you for the disinterested fraternal aid the Soviet Union is rendering them in their economic and cultural development.

Great coryphaeus of science! Your classical works, which

developed Marxist-Leninist theory in accordance with the new epoch, the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, the epoch of the victory of Socialism in our country, are the greatest achievement of mankind, an encyclopaedia of revolutionary Marxism.

Soviet people and the progressive representatives of the working people of all countries draw from these works knowledge, confidence, new strength in the struggle for the victory of the working class and find there the answers to the most burning problems of present-day struggle for Communism.

Like a bright torch your works on the National and Colonial Questions illuminate the path of the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries.

The colossal successes of the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism are illumined by Lenin-Stalin revolutionary thought.

Great architect of Communism! You teach all Bolsheviki to be most exacting towards themselves and others, to criticise shortcomings boldly, and you warn them not to rest on their laurels, not to get bloated with success. You teach us that criticism and self-criticism is an effective weapon. In the struggle for Communism, that the integral qualities of Party and Soviet ca tires must be Bolshevik modesty, a solicitous and attentive approach to the needs of the people, to be steadfast and principled in the struggle against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

Dear Comrade Stalin. You always taught us and still teach us Bolsheviki, to be as the great Lenin was; not to spare our efforts in the service of our people, in every way to contribute to the further blossoming of our beloved Fatherland, to do everything for the victory of Communism.

The Bolshevik Party and Soviet people, all progressive

mankind, see in you a teacher and leader, the brilliant continuator of Lenin's immortal work.

The name of Stalin is the name dearest to our people, to the ordinary people of the world. The name of Stalin is the symbol of the coming victory of Communism.

The hearts of Soviet people and millions of working people throughout the world are filled with warm love for you, the Great Stalin.

It is a great happiness to live and create in our Soviet land, to belong to the Party of Lenin-Stalin, to the heroic generation of Soviet people who are fighting in the Stalin epoch for the triumph of Communism under the leadership of Stalin.

Teacher and leader, best friend and fighting comrade, accept our heartfelt wishes to you for many years of health and creative work for the good of the Bolshevik Party, Soviet people and for the happiness of the working people of the world.

Long live our own Stalin!

Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)

Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

COMRADE STALIN AWARDED THE ORDER OF LENIN

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has conferred the Order of Lenin on Joseph Vissarionovich **Stalin**. The Presidium announcement of the Award reads:—

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin and in recognition of his distinguished services in strengthening and developing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; in building Communism in the U.S.S.R; in organising the destruction of the German fascist invaders and Japanese imperialists; and for his services in rehabilitating and further developing the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in the post-war period, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. confers on Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the Order of **Lenin**.

INTERNATIONAL STALIN PRIZES “FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE BETWEEN PEOPLES” INSTITUTED

The Presidium of The Supreme Soviet of The U.S.S.R. has decreed:

1. To institute International Stalin Prizes “For Strengthening Peace between Peoples”.

The Prizes are awarded to citizens of any country of the world, irrespective of political, religious or racial distinction for outstanding services in the struggle against the instigators of war and for strengthening peace.

2. Recipients of the International Stalin Prizes to receive:

a) International Stalin Prize Diploma; b) gold medal bearing the head of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin; c) a money prize of 100,000 rubles.

3. From 5 to 10 International Stalin Prizes “For Strengthening Peace between, Peoples”, to be awarded annually by a Special International Stalin Prize Committee, formed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R, of representatives of the democratic forces of different countries of the world.

4. The Awards to be made each year on Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin’s birthday, December 21.

The first Awards to be made in 1950.

LAND OF SOVIETS ON EVE OF GREAT DAY

During these last few days, the Soviet capital has been the scene of unusual activity. From all parts of the country reports on the pre-schedule fulfilment of the year's targets, on the fulfilment and over fulfilment of obligations are pouring into Moscow, addressed to Comrade Stalin.

There is also a steady stream of congratulations, messages of greetings, letters sent by ordinary Soviet people, poems and songs dedicated to their beloved leader, father and teacher, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

The country is reporting to its leader on new achievements in production. The huge Stalin automobile plant reported the fulfilment of plan on December 10.

There are also the reports of the metal workers of Leningrad—cradle of the Revolution—reports of the miners of the Urals, Karaganda and the Moscow coal basin; reports of the tractor drivers of the Platov machine-tractor depot in the Chkalov Region and the workers of the Archangel saw mills. not to mention reports sent in by thousands of factories and entire industrial regions, by workers in Socialist agriculture and from men of science and art.

Anniversary meetings have been held throughout the country. State flags, banners and streamers decorate the streets of town and village; everywhere portraits of Stalin are on display.

The squares and streets of Leningrad, from where Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, together with Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, led the armed uprising and secured the great victory of October, are in festive garb.

Halls of the Museum of the Revolution, where the gifts sent to Stalin from all corners of the world are on view, are

thronged from early morning until late at night.

No less thronged are the museums and exhibitions portraying the life and activity, the great friendship between V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the great founders and architect of the Bolshevik Party and of the first Socialist State in the world.

LONG LIVE STALIN. Maurice Thorez, General Secretary, Communist Party of France

On December 21, the working people and peace supporters in France and throughout the world will greet with enthusiasm the seventieth birthday of our dear and great Comrade Stalin.

On this day all who are suffering, hoping and fighting, turn to their friend, teacher and leader.

Millions of French men and women lovingly utter the name with which our hero-martyrs firmly went to death, their hearts full of confidence in victory.

The name of Stalin was inscribed in the last letter sent before his death, by our unforgettable Comrade Pierre Sémard, member of the Political Bureau and beloved leader of the railwaymen.

During the dark night of occupation the name of Stalin infused hope and strength into the weakest; strengthened the courage of francs-tireurs and partisans and maintained the readiness to fight and the will for life among patriots caught by the enemy.

Mothers have taught their children to love Stalin, the man with a great heart and inexhaustible energy who guided the gigantic battle of the heroic Soviet soldiers, who won victory over the Hitler hordes, the man who gave to Europe and the entire world peace, joy of living and hope for a new life under conditions of freedom won for ordinary people.

Many French men and women, workers, former resistance movement fighters, people who escaped death in Hitler death camps—mothers whose sons did not return, send moving letters to Comrade Stalin on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

In touching words they express their love, admiration and confidence in him.

Sending a piece of beautiful tulle for which Calais is famous, the Socialist mayor of this town writes:

“I send to you this present first of all as a resistance movement fighter who was deported to Germany, and particularly as an ardent partisan of peace. In Nazi camps I became acquainted with Russian prisoners. I deeply admired them and their courage. I admire Soviet soldiers who so courageously fought when they had to wage the battle alone against the German fascists”.

This Socialist comrade’s present to Stalin is an expression of gratitude to the entire Soviet people, to their glorious soldiers who saved France and the whole world from the horrors of fascism.

Could it be otherwise? Stalin is indissolubly linked with the great Soviet people, and the Soviet people in turn see their embodiment in the person of their beloved leader, Stalin.

In Stalin the Soviet people see the reflection of their own wonderful qualities: calmness, courage, generosity, self-sacrifice, self-control, caution and boldness—all in one.

Stalin also personifies the best qualities of the international working class: an unshakable confidence in the triumph of Socialism, based on a correct Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation, perspectives and conditions of revolutionary struggle: enthusiasm of a fighter, builder and innovator; determination to overcome all obstacles; granite staunchness that cannot be shaken by the most severe trials; organisational skill capable of combining thought and action and the ability to use all available opportunities: revolutionary vigilance and reconcilability to all enemies of the people.

For over fifty years the life of Stalin has been linked indissolubly with the history of the Russian working class movement which became the most powerful trend—the

regenerating trend in the international working class movement.

Together with Lenin, Stalin organised and educated the Bolshevik Party—flesh and blood of the Russian proletariat—in a severe struggle against tsarism and all forms of oppression and exploitation, and created the mighty army of the Socialist revolution.

Together with Lenin, Stalin guided the victorious uprising in October 1917 which resulted in the overthrow of the power of capitalists and landlords and the establishment of the power of workers and peasants—the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Together with Lenin, Stalin directed the revolutionary transformation in economy; he effected the socialisation of industry, gave the land to the peasants and effected the transition to Socialist industry, thus securing the first decisive step on the road to a Communist society.

Together with Lenin, Stalin founded the multi-national Soviet State which secured, on a Socialist basis, complete equality for all allied nations, complete equality between the great Russian people and the small peoples of the outlying regions of Russia which only yesterday languished under an ignominious colonial yoke.

Together with Lenin, Stalin was the inspirer and organiser of the defence of the young Soviet State and of its Socialist gains against the intervention of imperialist powers, and their mercenaries; against white guards and all kinds of plotters.

During that period the first victory at Stalingrad, (then Tsaritsyn), was won, and the first siege of Leningrad, (then Petrograd), was raised.

Even at that time the military genius of this greatest strategist of all time was shown,

In 1924, the Party, the people and the international proletariat lost Lenin who died, having worn himself out in the gigantic work he carried out in all spheres.

The hardships and fatigue of years of imprisonment, banishment and exile told on him. The wound, caused by a poisoned bullet of a counter-revolutionary, hastened his death.

At that time it seemed that we were orphaned. But Stalin, the best of Lenin's disciples, his immediate companion-in-arms and dearest friend took over the sacred torch from the hands of the departed and mourned teacher; the torch which continues to burn and illumine our path.

Lenin died but Leninism lives and every day wins new victories.

During the 25 years of his joint work with Lenin, Stalin always adhered to the same positions as his great senior comrade.

Not once did Stalin display the slightest vacillation on numerous complex theoretical, political and organisational questions.

Leading small, underground groups in the Caucasus or working on the editorial board of the semi-illegal "Pravda", incarcerated in dark, tsarist, torture-chambers or in exile with direct contact with Lenin or, owing to special circumstances, being separated from his leader, Stalin always thought out, elaborated and carried into practice a correct line, thus winning the confidence and friendship of Lenin and of the old Bolshevik Guard.

After Lenin's death Stalin fought, first of all, to preserve the purity of the principles of Leninism, He smashed the overt and covert attempts of Trotsky and others to distort and falsify the teachings of Marx and Lenin.

In his fundamental work, "Problems of Leninism", which provides a real code of principles for scientific Socialism, Stalin outlines, defends and develops the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

He showed to millions of Communists and proletarians all over the world the brilliant teaching of Lenin on imperialism as

the last stage of capitalism, as the epoch of wars and revolutions; the teaching of the revolutionary struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat; the teaching of the National and Colonial Questions and on the Peasant Question as part of that of the proletarian revolution in general and of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular.

Stalin shows the Lenin teaching of the Party of the working class, equipped with Marxist theory, organised on the principle of democratic centralism and capable of applying the Lenin method of criticism and self-criticism;

“A new Party, a militant Party, a revolutionary Party, one bold enough to lead the proletarians in the struggle for power, sufficiently experienced to find its bearings amidst the complex conditions of a revolutionary situation and sufficiently flexible to steer clear of all submerged rocks on the way to its goal”.

In the fourth chapter of the “Short Course of the History of the CPSU(B)”, Stalin in a few pages which are perfect in form and outstanding in content, generalises and outlines in a popular form, the entire and exceptionally rich and profound doctrine of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—dialectical and historical materialism, the world outlook of the Party of the working class.

Stalin not only safeguards the purity of the theory but also develops, deepens and enriches it.

Generalising the tremendous experience of Socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., Stalin elucidates all aspects of the economic, political, social and cultural development under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

He elaborates the theory of building Socialism in one country. Having equipped the Bolshevik Party ideologically, Stalin led the country from the New Economic Policy, temporarily introduced in 1921, to the elimination of capitalist elements in the Soviet Union, to industrialisation, collectivisation of agriculture, gradual transfer of millions of

individual, backward households to the path of Socialist production, to the building of Socialist society, to the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

In the struggle against trotskyites and other oppositionists, against Left-Wing opportunists and Right-Wing revisionists—who actually gave expression to the desperate resistance of the doomed bourgeois and petty bourgeois classes and who also were, as proved later, ordinary hired agents of the imperialists and their intelligence services—Stalin secured the adoption and realisation of gigantic plans of industrialisation, i.e. the Stalin Five-Year Plans which were enthusiastically supported by the entire people.

From a backward and mainly agricultural country the Soviet Union became a mighty industrial power whose agriculture is equipped with the most advanced technique.

The Stalin policy led the Soviet economy from victory to victory. The achievements brought about by this policy are the joy of the Soviet people, evoke the admiration of the working people in all countries and the fury of the capitalists and their Social Democratic lackeys.

Both in peaceful competition and in the most difficult trials during the war, the Socialist system proved its superiority over the capitalist system.

The Stalin Five-Year Plans made it possible constantly to raise the living standards of the Soviet people.

The Soviet land is advancing along the road to plenty. Everyone works, all enjoy the fruits of common labour. The time will come when bread will be freely distributed according to the need of every worker.

Life in workers' settlements and on collective farms is becoming more and more beautiful. Flowers are blooming in their gardens and decorate their houses.

Thanks to Stalin who said that **Man is the most valuable of all capital**, Soviet citizens have already entered this happy

world where, as Marx put it, **there will be bread and roses for all.**

The pre-war Stalin Five-Year Plans made it possible to bring the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union to the level necessitated by the circumstances—fortunately for the Socialist revolution which triumphed over the foul Hitler aggression encouraged by world capitalist reaction and fortunately for all peoples enslaved by fascism.

Never before has the International character of the October Revolution and the progressive and liberating mission of the land of Socialism—the stronghold of the international proletariat and the champion of the independence of nations—been so clear as today.

As far back as 1913, Stalin elaborated the programme of the Party of the working class of the National Question, a programme imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the pivot of which is the slogan on the right of nations to self-determination.

To solve the National Question correctly it is necessary to fight on two fronts: against the deviation towards chauvinism among Communists in the countries which oppress other peoples, and against the deviation toward narrow nationalism among Communists in countries suffering national and colonial oppression.

The lawful love for one's own country, for one's own people—the “national pride”, about which Lenin spoke—cannot justify the slightest weakening of the sacred bonds of international solidarity of the proletariat of all countries.

The abandonment of proletarian internationalism, the descent to bourgeois nationalism lead inevitably to breaking with the working class, to the abandonment of Socialism, to catastrophe.

Precisely such is the case with the traitor Tito and his clique of adventurers who have gone into the service of the

imperialist warmongers and have become the worst enemies of their people, of the international working class movement and the Soviet Union.

However, contrary to the expectations of his masters, Tito's treachery has not caused a breach in the camp of Socialism, in the democratic and anti-imperialist camp which is fighting in the international arena against the criminal and provocative actions of the adventurers from the imperialist and anti-democratic camp.

The international working class movement is winning one victory after another, the camp of Socialism is steadily gaining in strength because at the head of it stands the Soviet Union—the mainstay of democracy and peace; because it is guided by the great helmsman, Stalin.

Under the banner of Lenin and guided by Stalin, the Soviet Union and the liberated peoples won the historic battle against fascism.

Under the banner of Lenin and guided by Stalin, the Soviet Union and all the peoples will win the battle for freedom and peace.

“The horrors of the recent war are too fresh in the minds of the people, and the social forces standing for peace are too great for the Churchill disciples of aggression to overcome them and turn them towards a new war.”

These wise words of Stalin meet with a profound response from the mass of the people.

Men, women, the youth and the old, people, mothers—all desire peace, all condemn war, all are fighting against war, all are saluting Stalin, the symbol of courage and kindness, friendship and peace.

The Billy-Montigny miners have presented Stalin with a lamp on which are inscribed the following words:

“Dear Comrade Stalin, on the occasion of your seventieth birthday the miners and other workers of Billy-Montigny vow

never to allow war against their brothers in the Soviet Union”.

This vow of the Pas-de-Calais miners is repeated by all the working people of France, by the entire people who have forgotten nothing and who exclaim in unison:

Long live Stalin! Long live Stalin—our der friend, teacher and leader!

Glory and long life to the leader of the international proletariat, to the leader of the Socialist revolution, liberator of the peoples, the champion of freedom and peace!

Glory and long life to the leader of the international proletariat, to the leader of the Socialist revolution, liberator of the peoples, the champion of freedom and peace! Glory and long life to Stalin!

STALIN—FRIEND OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. Harry Pollit, General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain

The seventieth birthday of Comrade Joseph Stalin is, indeed, a landmark in the long, stormy, but glorious history of the world revolutionary movement.

It has been given to few great and outstanding personalities in history that they should themselves live to witness the mighty transformations that their thoughts, ideas and leadership have made possible. But this is the case with the lifework of Joseph Stalin.

If, when Stalin first dedicated himself to the revolutionary movement of the working class and the great cause of Communism, there had been anyone bold enough to prophecy that such immense and far-reaching changes in the world political scene would have taken place by the time Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin reached his 70th birthday, he would indeed have been described as a dreamer.

Ceaselessly learning from Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and always enriching their teachings and constantly adding something new to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism—in accordance with the concrete conditions of the situation—Stalin and Stalin's leadership enabled the workers of the world to achieve tremendous victories over their class enemies.

The glorious October Revolution of 1917, the transition from capitalism to Socialism and the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism in the Soviet Union; the political and military victory over fascism in the Second World War and the inspiration of Stalin's teachings, which resulted in transforming Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania into countries of People's Democracy; the

establishment of the German Democratic Republic; the sweeping victories in China culminating in the formation of the People's Republic of China, an event second in importance only to the Great October Socialist Revolution; the awakening of the colonial peoples and their resolute struggle for independence; the consolidation and unbreakable unity of the Communist Parties all over the world—all these are brilliant landmarks that on this, his seventieth birthday, emblazon Stalin's pathway of work and struggle in the service of the people.

But this is not all. Today, with the warmongers once again resorting to their hideous and nefarious work, it is Comrade Stalin who stands supreme in the world as the leader fighting for world peace.

Millions of people all over the world see in Stalin the champion of peace and whole-heartedly support all that he is doing for the cause of peace.

The people know that in Stalin—the architect of the historic victory over fascism—they now have the architect of peace.

In the person of Stalin the people see the wise leader, who in everything that he does, resolutely pursues the aim of lasting peace and people's democracy.

Every Communist, every working class student at Stalin's Works has his own favourite passages which will have greatly influenced his thought and activity.

Personally, I have many such passages and now, on the occasion of his birthday, I recall what Stalin said in 1945 at the victorious conclusion of World War Two.

It was a time when there was much boasting and bragging by bourgeois military and political leaders, all claiming credit for the victory over fascism.

At such a moment Comrade Stalin gave a toast at the victory celebration in the Kremlin and his modest, but touching

words made an unforgettable impression. Stalin said:

“Do not expect me to say anything extraordinary. I have a simple and ordinary toast to propose. I should like to drink the health of the people of whom few hold rank and whose titles are not envied. People who are regarded as ‘cogs in the wheel’ of the great State machine, but without whom all we marshals and army commanders are, to put it crudely, not worth a tinker’s cuss; one of the ‘cogs’ goes out of commission and the whole thing is done for.

“I propose a toast to the simple, ordinary, modest people, to the ‘cogs’ who keep our great State machine running in all branches of science, national economy and military affairs. There are very many of them, their name is legion, because they represent tens of millions. They are modest people. Nobody writes anything about them. They have no titles and few of them hold rank, but they are the people who support us as the base supports the summit”.

What dignity, what nobility there is revealed in these thoughts. How they reveal the genuine greatness of a truly great man and leader.

What confidence they radiate. What faith in the working people and the knowledge that for such people there are no obstacles which cannot be overcome.

These simple words express a humanism that puts to shame every careerist, opportunist and charlatan.

It is because such thoughts have always been present in Stalin’s mind that he has changed the political outlook of the world, changed the relationship of forces in favour of democracy, progress and Communism so that no power on earth will ever be able to set back the clock.

Today, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Joseph Stalin—this mountain eagle—we dedicate ourselves anew to the great cause of lasting peace, and people’s democracy, to Communism.

Inspired by Stalin's leadership and personal example, we go forward to even greater victories.

Long live Joseph Stalin! Long live Communism!

NEW YORK “DAILY WORKER” SPECIAL ISSUE

A special issue of the New York “Daily Worker”, organ of the Communist Party of the United States, will appear in connection with the celebration of Comrade Stalin’s seventieth birthday.

Features of the special number will be articles “Stalin’s Place in History” by William Foster; “Stalin and Peace”, by John Gates; “What Stalin Means to American Negroes”, by Abner Berry; “Stalin the Military Leader”, by J. Starobin.

NETHERLANDS WORKERS STUDY BIOGRAPHY OF STALIN

The Biography of Comrade Stalin, published in Holland for Stalin's birthday, is in considerable demand in towns and villages throughout the country. A special committee has been formed in Amsterdam to arrange the birthday celebrations.

LEADER OF WORLD COMMUNISM. Mathias Rakosi, General Secretary, Hungarian Workers' Party

“Stalin is the Lenin of today. The outstanding personality of our times”, wrote the famous French writer, Henri Barbusse, fifteen years ago.

The years which have elapsed since then have added to Stalin's greatness. And today, when we celebrate his 70th birthday, not only the peoples of the mighty Soviet Union turn to him. Not only the hundreds of millions of people of the liberated countries, building democracy and Socialism send their heart-felt greetings and good wishes.

Rejoicing together with them is every champion of human progress and peace, every fighter for progress and peace.

Never before has the history of mankind known a leader of the liberated and oppressed peoples whose influence was so widespread and deep, who was surrounded by the inspired love and respect of so many hundred of millions as Stalin, the leader and teacher of the working people of the world.

To every Communist, Socialist and consistent democrat he is today a model and leader, as was Lenin a quarter of a century ago.

Stalin who was Lenin's right hand in his lifetime and who, side by side with him, built the great Bolshevik Party and together with him led the Great October Socialist Revolution to its world historic victory, modestly says:

“I am only a student of Lenin and my aim is to be a worthy student”.

He explained what a student of Lenin must be like, what is required of leaders of the new type, the Lenin type:

That as public figures they should be as clear and definite as Lenin was; that they should be as fearless in battle and as merciless towards the enemies of the people as Lenin was; that they should be free from all panic, from any semblance of panic, when things begin to get complicated and some danger or other looms on the horizon, that they should be as free from all semblance of panic as Lenin was; that they should be as wise and deliberate in deciding complex problems requiring a comprehensive orientation and a comprehensive weighing of all the pros and cons as Lenin was; that they should be as upright and honest as Lenin was; that they should love their people as Lenin did.

“Lenin teaches that only those who are able not only to teach the workers and peasants but can also learn from them can be real Bolshevik leaders.”

The leader of the Lenin type must possess exceptional power of persuasion, must be lucid, clear and brief in his arguments, make them understandable to everyone. He must not snivel in defeat and boast after victory. He must soberly weigh the forces of the enemy in order to be able to guard his Party against possible surprises.

He must have confidence in the creative power of the working people, possess the brilliant gift of foresight which enables him to grasp quickly the essence of approaching events. On fundamental questions he must be intolerant towards conciliation: “a policy of principle is the only correct policy”.

It is clear to us, modest students and co-workers of Stalin, that the definition of the leader of the new, Lenin type coincides with all that is characteristic of Stalin’s activity—he is an outstanding, incomparable embodiment of this type.

Among the so-called great figures of the bourgeoisie one can notice at every step that while praising the qualities of water to others they, themselves, drink wine; their words are at

variance with their deeds.

How much Stalin embodies the Lenin requirements is seen from that written by those who work closely with him:

“Everything about this great man amazes one,” writes Comrade Poskrebyshev. “His profound sense of principle, which knows of no compromise when solving important and complex problems which have taxed the minds of many. The remarkable clarity and conciseness of his thought, the unsurpassed ability to grasp the essential, new and decisive aspect of a question, upon which everything else rests.

“A vast encyclopaedic store of knowledge which is constantly replenished in the process of creative, constructive labour. A boundless and tireless capacity for work which knows no interruption. An infinite responsiveness to all the phenomena of life, including such as pass unnoticed by even the most thoughtful people.

“Repeated proof of his ability to foresee history, an ability inherent in him alone. A steel will that breaks down all and every barrier in pursuance of the goal set. Bolshevik ardour in battle. Absolute fearlessness in the face of personal danger and in the face of abrupt changes in history fraught with serious consequences”.

“Like Lenin,” writes Comrade Mikoyan, “he embodies the deepest love for Man and selfless struggle for his complete emancipation and happiness. Soft-heartedness and tolerance towards the enemy are alien to Stalin.

“Stalin is cautious and calculating when a decision has to be taken. Stalin is bold, courageous and inexorable once the question has been settled and it is necessary to take action.

“Once the aim has been set and the struggle started to achieve this aim there is no deviating, no scattering of forces and attention until the main goal has been reached, until victory is ensured. Stalin reasons with iron logic. With inexorable consistency one thesis is the outcome of another, the one is the

basis of the other.

“The road to many a brilliant victory of Bolshevism lies through temporary defeats. At such moments Stalin’s personal qualities as an individual and revolutionary amaze those around him. He is fearless and courageous, he is firm, cool and calculating, he is intolerant of people who waver, who whine and snivel.

“And after a victory he is also calm, restrains those carried away by success, does not allow them to rest on their laurels; he turns the victory won into a springboard for attaining new victory”.

The qualities placed Comrade Stalin at the head of the great Bolshevik Party, the powerful Soviet Union and the anti-imperialist front of peace that stretches across the world.

Replying to congratulations on his 50th birthday Comrade Stalin wrote.

“I put your congratulations and messages of greeting to the credit of the great Party of the working class which has produced me and educated me in its own likeness”.

Stalin in his modesty, which commands the greatest respect, spoke only of the Party which educated him.

But we also know how he educated the Party; we all know and appreciate the immeasurable influence Stalin had in moulding and perfecting the great Bolshevik Party.

Marx said that the transition from capitalism to Socialism is an epoch of revolutions and people’s wars, lasting tens of years and in the course of which people transform conditions and themselves change.

Along with Lenin, Stalin—the greatest public figure known to history—is changing and moulding the epoch.

This is clear to those who know the role Stalin played in the formation and activity of the forces that transformed the world—the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet Union, the Communist International and the Information Bureau of Communist and

Workers' Parties.

Speaking of Comrade Stalin—outstanding organiser of titanic victories—the great revolutionary Kirov, said fifteen years ago:

“During the past few years, since the day we have had to work without Lenin, we do not know of a single change in our work, a single undertaking of any magnitude, a single slogan or trend in our policy of which anyone but Comrade Stalin was the author.

“All the main work—and the Party should know this—is carried out on the advice, initiative and under the guidance of Comrade Stalin.

“The most important questions of world politics are solved on his advice. And not only important questions. He is interested also in questions that seem to be of third-rate and even tenth-rate importance so long as they concern workers, peasants and all the working people of our country... Everything that directs Socialist construction at the given stage of our work... proceeds from this man”.

Regarding questions that may seem to be of third-rate and even tenth-rate importance Stalin says: Do not neglect trifles, the small things go to make the big.

Comrade Stalin has that sixth sense which enables him to grasp imperceptible changes—he senses the new coming into being and can foresee from the way the seed sprouts where the shadow of the grown tree will fall.

More than one of his statements, may have appeared prophetic had we not known that this insight into the future was backed by the scientific arsenal of Marxism-Leninism.

In the winter of 1927, when the entire reactionary world rejoiced over the “final” defeat of the Chinese Revolution, Comrade Stalin uttered these prophetic words:

“Only the blind and faint headed can doubt that the Chinese workers and peasants are on their way to a new

revolutionary advance.”

Today, the victory of the Chinese Revolution is a fact, and the death knell of the entire imperialist colonial system has sounded.

In 1928, referring to the more highly developed capitalist countries, Comrade Stalin said: “In order to secure the final victory of Socialism in our country, it is necessary to overtake and surpass these countries in respect to technique and economy. Either we do this or we are lost”.

Fifteen years later, as a result of the realisation of the Five Year Plans, overcoming all obstacles in the process of decisive battles, fascism, not the Soviet Union, was smashed.

The uncanny insight which enables Stalin to see the big in the little, to see the whole development in embryo, is combined with skill in organising, and ability to link theory with practice, which were features also characteristic of Lenin.

Death deprived us of Lenin while he was in his prime, when, after the victory of the Revolution, he outlined the path of building Socialism.

The most difficult—the realisation of that which had been charted—devolved on Stalin.

Marx stressed that it was not enough to have the goal in view, it was necessary also to know the path leading to the goal.

Stalin coped with this task in all respects—he charted all sections of the pathway leading to Socialism.

Above all he upheld against the trotskyites, the creative, revolutionary, Leninist idea and, in relentless struggle against them, realised the Leninist theory of the possibility of building Socialism in one country.

By means of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, new Socialist methods of work, the Stakhanov movement, labour emulation, he transformed the Soviet Union, from a backward agricultural country into a mighty industrial Power.

The Leninist idea of rural co-operation was realised by Stalin in the shape of collective farming and, in doing so, he elaborated Socialist construction in the countryside.

The Stalin Constitution is a model State construction in a Socialist Society. Stalin further developed the Lenin teaching concerning the strategy and tactics of the proletarian liberation struggle, elaborated the teaching concerning the revolutionary proletarian Party, elaborated the teaching concerning the National Question and, developing and deepening the great teachings of Lenin, applied them to the new situation.

He showed that the People's Democracy is a new means of building Socialism, and with his aid; and thanks to his counsel, the basic questions of the people's democratic system became clear to us.

Stalin's written works, and in the first place, "Problems of Leninism" and the "Brief History of the CPSU(B)", are handbooks for all progressive mankind. Every word of these exact, clear productions is weighed, thought out and, like a sniper's bullet, hits the target.

It is no accident that these Works have become the spiritual food of hundreds of millions, teaching every Communist, every builder of Socialism.

The work devoted to building the Soviet Army forms a special chapter in Comrade Stalin's life. In this too, he showed himself a faithful companion of Lenin, the great continuator of Lenin's cause, developing his teaching.

His military genius was displayed in the period of armed intervention and in the civil war which followed the Great October Revolution—during the defence of Tsaritsyn in 1919.

Even then there was displayed the strength which later inflicted mortal wounds on the fascist beast at Stalingrad in 1942.

Stalin, the military leader, demonstrated the superiority of Marxist-Leninist military science, mainly in the course of

World War Two.

In that war there triumphed not only the superior Soviet Army over the imperialist army, the Soviet State over the fascist State, Socialist industry over capitalist industry, collective agriculture over individual farming, but over the allegedly invincible German generals there triumphed the superior Stalinist military science, the Marxist-Leninist military leadership which has distinguished Stalin.

Apart from new theses in the art of warfare, this military leadership took into account the class struggle of the working people, of the people as a whole, their longing for freedom, the entire arsenal of Socialism.

This victory and struggle, in the course of which the mighty Soviet people, under the leadership of Stalin, halted and then routed the fascist barbarians, opened a new page in the annals of mankind.

When the Soviet military forces halted, turned back and smashed the black forces of fascism, they saved European civilisation by their selfless struggle and stood at the head of progressive mankind.

The world has not forgotten the days of tension when, with drawn breath, everyone looked towards Stalingrad, and the happy feeling of deliverance and release felt when the fascist hordes were defeated is still fresh in the minds of the people.

And today, five year after victory when a new danger threatens mankind—the desire of imperialist reaction to dominate the world, which means a third world war—again the mighty Soviet Union, guided by the wise Stalin, rises rock-like against which the turgid waves of the warmongers will be smashed.

With the American capitalists in the fore, the imperialist front has inherited the aims of both German fascism and Japanese militarism. Today this front is trying to dominate the whole world.

But since the destruction of fascism, the relation of forces has changed fundamentally and is still changing from day to day in favour of the peace front, headed by the Soviet Union.

Comrade Malenkov rightly noted that World War One ended in the establishment of the Soviet Union over one-sixth of the earth's surface, whereas after World War Two, 800 million people are now building Socialism. And should the imperialists start a third world war, this will spell the end of capitalism throughout the world.

The world anti-imperialist front which is defending peace has extended and grown stronger. And again, as in the period of mortal battle to destroy fascist barbarity and save civilisation, Stalin is in the forefront.

Again he is the symbol of a constructive peace, a better future. Again hundreds of millions of working people, threatened by the imperialist who are brandishing arms, have turned to him with hope and love.

“Stalin means peace”. Under this slogan, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, all progressive mankind is rallying today, proudly and militantly.

Rallying around him are also the Hungarian working people who, after years of suffering, have again returned to the great family of people defending peace and freedom, spurred by the finest traditions of their history.

After many centuries we can now, for the first time, build our Hungarian homeland, freely and independently, build in the interests and for the happiness of the working people—the worker, peasant and progressive intellectual.

The grateful Hungarian people will never forget that during the period of terrible depression, following the rout of the fascist barbarians, the Soviet Union and the great Stalin offered our people a helping hand and helped them to get on their feet.

Stalin generously blotted out the past in which he had always carefully drawn a distinction between the Horthy

regime and the Hungarian people.

The imperialists of the West who, during the war, encouraged Horthy and his associates rather than attacked them, never miss an opportunity to hold us responsible for the crimes of the Horthy regime, to harm the country of working people, to encroach on our independence and interfere in our internal affairs.

That we are today independent, are able calmly and successfully to build a better future in our free land—for this we are indebted not only to the fact that we can reckon confidently on Stalin's understanding and help in overcoming difficulties, but also on the fact that our country, our peace are protected by the shield of the great Soviet Union.

The Hungarian working people know this and are grateful. The recent exposure of the traitors and provocateurs of the Tito gang have shown that our country would have again become a seat of the sanguinary ventures of the imperialist warmongers had we not been protected by the strong arm of the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian working people know this and are grateful that their leader and helmsman—the Hungarian Workers' Party—is marching in the footsteps of Stalin; that the Hungarian Communists are pupils of Stalin and that their successes grow commensurate to their mastery and application of the teachings of Stalin.

The Hungarian people see in Stalin not only a mountain eagle. With the deep, healthy instinct of the working people they sense in the leader who is moulding the epoch, a man with a warm heart, a man who is of their own flesh and blood.

They sense and warmly welcome a responsive friend of the working people, burdened with cares, the emancipator of oppressed women, the man who has opened wide the doors of the future to the youth, the man who is so near and dear to all of us—Stalin the father.

The presents which the Hungarian people have sent to Comrade Stalin on the occasion of his birthday and in the loving preparation of which all sections of the people—workers and peasants, engineers and artists, men and women, young and old—vied with each other, are but a faint indication of the feelings of gratitude of the Hungarian people.

What Stalin's name means to our people is proved, better than any words could, by the labour obligations undertaken in his honour.

For several months we spent much effort popularising labour emulation but were not entirely successful. However, when we called upon the working people to mark Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday with successes in production the ice began to move.

The onrush of creative labour is like a river that has broken through a dam and, as if by magic, Hungarian Stakhanovites appeared—Pozsonyi, Muscka and others.

Labour has now become a thing of honour and glory in our country too, and the words of the "Cantata about Stalin", "with the name of Stalin on our lips we are building a new world", are being realised.

Together with the hundreds of millions celebrating Stalin's 70th birthday, the Hungarian working people today form the mighty, united camp.

We add our voice to the good wishes winging their way from all corners of the earth:

"Long live the bulwark of our peace—the mighty Soviet Union. Long life and many years of creative work to the wise, beloved and great Stalin—the leader of progressive mankind, the master architect of Socialism!

STALIN'S CAUSE IS INVINCIBLE. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, Communist Party, Italy.

It is difficult in a short article to describe the emotion and thoughts which Stalin's life-work and personality as thinker and fighter evoke in the head of the Communist worker, peasant, and ordinary man at even the richness of our language can do justice to this.

Lenin's closest disciple, Stalin, together with Lenin, headed the great undertaking of creating and building the Bolshevik Party, vanguard of the working class of the world; the Party to whose lot fell the great historic task of smashing the chain of, imperialism, destroying the capitalist system in the first country in the world and of building, in that country, to the astonishment of all mankind, the first Socialist society.

In the course of these enormous labours, Stalin experienced every trial and emerged victorious.

He was hounded and persecuted by the Russian autocracy; he headed revolutions, led the armed forces of the young Soviet Republic in the war, against foreign intervention and commanded the land, air and naval forces of the great Soviet Union in the war against the Hitler hordes, fascist criminals and their allies.

Jointly with Lenin and after his death, as leader of the Bolshevik Party, Stalin inspired and guided the economic upbuilding which transformed the face of the earth and decided the outcome of the struggle between capitalism and Socialism.

By word and example he outlined the way forward for the proletarian vanguard and the peoples of the world in their struggle for liberation.

It is this, above all, that is so remarkable about his life, activity, his theoretical, philosophical and scientific work.

Ever since the closing decade of the previous century, Stalin has always been in the world arena, at the point where the decisive battle was being waged.

It has been thus from the very first day, from the beginning of his work in the underground Bolshevik organisations in the Caucasus until now, when he is the leader of the greatest World Power, the leader to whom the working people and oppressed of the world turn with confidence, affection and hope.

More than that, since Lenin's death, it has fallen to Stalin to play the decisive role at crucial periods.

And his actions have always been crowned with success, the success that rewards the far-sighted and tenacious; the reward of the brave, the bold and the patient.

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It would be absurd even to think of making comparison with the statesmen, thinkers, organisers and other representatives of the old bourgeois classes and their governments.

Before the grandeur of Stalin they are nonentities, pygmies at the feet of a giant, pale shadows in the wake of the flesh and blood, life and deeds of the titan who heads the new world now in the making and which strides forward triumphantly.

Those far removed from an understanding of the nature of the laws governing the class struggle of the proletariat and the contemporary development of society, either cannot and understand the nature of Stalin's greatness, or they try to explain this greatness on the basis of the usual practice of bourgeois society.

Stalin is the living embodiment of Marxist teaching which is the peak reached by human thought in its knowledge of the world and ability to transform the world.

When, together with Lenin, leading the first great

victorious Socialist revolution, determining the conditions and forms of building Socialist society, when leading the working people of the Socialist fatherland to smash the enemy in time of peace and war, Stalin always was and remains a living example of unity of thought and action, theory and practice, revolutionary teaching and revolutionary activity which constitute the main features and great new factors in Marxism.

Lenin, developing Marxism, demonstrated that imperialism was the last stage of capitalism, and, simultaneously, further elaborated the Marx-Engels teachings on the revolution, on the State and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the Party.

Stalin's great service to history is that, as disciple and co-worker of Lenin, he went further in these questions and in others which caught his eagle eye in the process of development, in the world of decaying imperialism, and in the world of Socialism.

But the new theoretical discoveries for which we are indebted to Stalin are inseparable from the concrete conditions of his work and struggle at the head of the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet State and the world proletariat; inseparable from the concrete questions raised and solved by him, from the victories won.

The Lenin teaching on imperialism and on the possibility of building Socialism in one country, which are closely interrelated, were further clarified and developed by Stalin.

Without this, Stalin's confident and successful work in transforming the Socialist State into the greatest World power; his firmness in guiding the State during one of the most stormy periods in world history, would have been unthinkable.

At the time of Lenin's death only the general contours of the building of Socialism had been outlined.

Questions of planning, the building of heavy industry with the aid of Five-Year Plans, the new and last revolution in the countryside—collectivisation of agriculture—the new role of

labour in Socialist society and, arising therefrom, emulation and the Stakhanov movement: these problems could be solved only on the basis of a new, profound theoretical analysis which, vastly enriching the treasure house of Marxism, shed new light on the activity and consciousness of millions of people, and made possible the success of their labour.

We are indebted to Stalin, the Marxist theoretician of the National Question, for further elaborating the theoretical and practical theses which not only made it possible to lay the foundations of a multi-national State in the Soviet Union, in which widely varied nation have united freely and on an equal basis, but which also guided and still guide the struggle of entire peoples for liberation from imperialist domination.

We are indebted to Stalin for the definition of fascism, a definition which furnished the invincible theoretical basis for the United Front and People's Front policy.

This policy not only helped to defeat fascism, it helped to launch a powerful Communist movement in the leading capitalist countries.

Communists and advanced workers of the world have learned from Stalin to wage irreconcilable struggle against all manifestations of opportunism, to expose the enemy who has penetrated our ranks, to build strong and disciplined Parties which are linked with the working people and capable of conducting a struggle under the most difficult conditions.

The peoples of the Soviet Union are indebted to Stalin for the new military doctrine which, being based on a profound knowledge of imperialism, its peculiarities and internal weaknesses and contradictions, made it possible to elaborate new strategy and tactics by the application of which the Soviet Army showed itself to be the most powerful army in the world.

But doctrine alone does not ensure victory. Stalin signifies the might of the working class, the new class designed by history to destroy the old world, based on the exploitation of

man and divided into classes, and to build the new world in which there will be no classes and no exploitation. The astonishing thing about Stalin is his constant, live and intimate contact with the working class. This is the source of the confidence with which he acts, his faith in victory, in the success of actions carried out in consonance with working class principles and ensured by the élan of the working class.

I know of no other such phenomenon in history, but it is a fact that this invincible confidence in the successful outcome of our struggle grips the masses; it is spreading, and is felt in the inner recesses of the heart of every fighter. The example of Stalin, who draws his strength from the working class, is awakening the class consciousness of the workers, organising and rallying them to struggle. In the last war, millions of people went into action, sacrificed their lives with Stalin's name on their lips. Today, millions of people are confident of the future because Stalin is with us, because Stalin is in front of us. Our cause is Stalin's cause. The cause of Stalin has never known defeat. It is invincible.

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This confidence, emanating from the working class, grips ever wider sections of the population and entire peoples. Stalin is the hope of the people who, having experienced the horrors of two wars in one generation, long for the new and better life which peace alone can give them.

Further developing the teaching on imperialism and the State, analysing the experience of the past decades of the peoples and their struggle for emancipation, weighing, with the scientist's mind, the relations between States in the contemporary world, Stalin reached the conclusion that the peaceful co-existence of the Socialist world and the capitalist world was possible, without the need for any war between

them which would destroy mankind.

Hence, the wide sweep of the peace policy, the concrete peace proposals submitted by the Soviet Union to the world. Once again, the most profound teaching and practical liberation measures go hand in hand, complement each other.

This unity is the source of ever new, boundless inspiration to the working people and to all people in their struggle for the greatest, most just and most urgent cause of all—the cause of peace. Stalin's name, his prestige, his teaching and his work inspire this struggle.

Stalin is the organiser of the victorious Socialist Revolution.

Stalin is the architect of the triumph of Socialism and civilisation over the vandalism of capitalism, fascism and imperialism.

Stalin is the champion of peace which millions of people, by their will and action, wish to, and will save. They will foil the evil machinations of the enemies of mankind.

That is why, on the occasion of Stalin's 70th birthday, not only greetings and congratulations are addressed to him from all parts of the world, but also confidence in victory and the pledge to fight with redoubled energy for peace, for the freedom of peoples, for Socialism.

With Stalin's name on our lips, we have always been victorious.

With Stalin's name, all victories will be ours.

COMRADE STALIN—ORGANISER OF THE VICTORIES OF SOCIALISM. Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman, Central Committee, United Workers' Party of Poland

I.

The Marxist revolutionary idea differed from all preceding social ideas precisely in the fact that it was based on objective, scientific grounds.

It was free from abstract utopias detached from practical life and, above all, expressed the only consistent scientific method—dialectical and historical materialism.

Marxism transformed the idea of Socialism from an utopia and abstract dream into a science, into a concise theory of social revolution.

Lenin and Stalin gave this theory the granite foundation of practical criteria, enriched it with new experience and further developed it in the course of its realisation.

Over the period of a century, distinguished by a social struggle waged on a scale that had no precedent, the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism proved its complete unity with practice, was fully confirmed by historical experience.

Therein lies its incomparable power and source of its victory. The genius of the architects of scientific Socialism—Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—who were also simultaneously the organisers of the victory of its principles, is reflected in this unity of theory, life and the concrete course of history.

Marx and Engels became the architects of scientific Socialism in the “springtime of the peoples”, at the time when their native land, Germany, and other countries of Europe,

were passing through a revolutionary upheaval which, conditions permitting, might have made her the centre of the European revolutionary movement.

They gave to revolutionary ideas an incomparable and invincible power, raising them to the monumental foundation of an advanced doctrine.

Lenin and Stalin became the architects of the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution at a much later stage in the development of capitalism, when capitalism had grown into parasitic monopoly capitalism, that is into imperialism.

Their native land—Russia—entered the period of belated bourgeois revolution which, as the result of brilliant leadership, became the prologue to the greatest revolution in the history of mankind—the proletarian revolution.

They were the victorious leaders of this revolution which made the Russian proletariat the “vanguard of the international proletariat”, as Lenin prophetically foresaw in his work, “What Is To Be Done, in 1902.

Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin are the majestic phenomena of one and the same historical process—the process of shaping the new epoch of mankind’s liberation, the process of the birth and victory of this epoch.

The ideas of Marxist revolutionary theory inspired the most selfless fighters of the proletariat to action and gripped the finest minds in a number countries.

These advanced people took upon themselves the task of making the ideas of Socialism known to the working class, whose interests and final emancipation could be realised only with the victory of these ideas.

But there is a long intervening phase between the advanced section of the proletariat understanding the aims of the struggle and the realisation of these aims by overthrowing capitalism as a result of correct political strategy and tactics.

This intervening phase is, first, the continued process of

combining the Socialist idea with the practical work of the working-class movement, doing this with the help of a revolutionary Party which take its place at the head of this movement.

Secondly, it is the simultaneous process of shaping the conditions which make it possible to widen the scale of the mass struggle and its necessary revolutionary scope, with the help of proper strategy and tactics.

During the period of imperialism and changed conditions of the class struggle, Lenin and Stalin shed new light on the path of struggle. They equipped the working-class movement with a powerful and sure weapon—**a revolutionary Party of the new type, the Lenin Party.**

They greatly advanced Marxist revolutionary theory, taking into account the achievements of human knowledge, generalising the experience of the international movement, bearing in mind the specific conditions of struggle both in the advanced countries and those which were economically backward and where class contradiction were at time particularly sharp.

Master strategists, they gave the international working-class movement invaluable theoretical and practical examples of revolutionary strategy and tactics the condition of victory.

II.

The masterly fashion in which Lenin and Stalin applied these principles of strategy and tactics can be seen in the example of the historical period that was marked by tense class battles, a period of contradiction and revolutionary upheavals, a period in which the new Russia took shape.

For a long time the essentially false view that the Socialist revolution can be victorious first of all in countries of highly developed capitalism was prevalent among Socialist proletarian

figures in various countries.

As is known this view was the basis of trotskyism. The Bolshevik Party rejected this view.

At the Sixth Congress of the Party in August 1917, Comrade Stalin, opposing the trotskyite motion which made the possibility of Socialist construction dependent on the victory of a proletarian revolution in the West, said:

“The possibility is not excluded that Russia will be the country that will lay the road to Socialism...

“.., the basis of our revolution is wider than in Western Europe where the proletariat stands alone, face to face with the bourgeoisie. In our country the workers are supported by the poorest section of the peasantry.

“... We must discard the antiquated idea that only Europe can show us the way. There is dogmatic Marxism and creative Marxism. I stand by the latter”.

Creative Marxism was able at every historical turning point **correctly to evaluate the relation of social forces**, as well as their position in a revolutionary situation and to determine the direction of the working-class movement, taking into account the support of its revolutionary allies.

It was necessary to mobilise the main social forces to overthrow the colossal machine of tsarist Russia’s State apparatus of coercion.

Who could inspire the big social forces—the forces capable of dealing a decisive blow at the despotic autocracy—to go into action in order to change the relation of social-political forces in favour of the revolution, and how could this be done?

The many millions of peasant, suffering under the landlord and capitalist yoke, and who had risen up against this yoke, represented a vast social force.

The other social force, the only consistent and revolutionary force, was the proletariat which already had its

organised vanguard—the revolutionary Party.

The leaders of this Party—Lenin and Stalin—pointed out that only the **Party of the proletariat** can and must head this great movement of the force of the bourgeois-democratic revolution.

On the basis of a firm alliance of the working class and peasantry, the bourgeois-democratic revolution in October 1917 developed into a victorious proletarian revolution.

The basis of Leninist strategy and tactics in revolutionary struggle is leadership of the emancipation movement of the people by a worker's Party.

Leninism crystallised the principles of the hegemony of the proletariat, advanced by Marx and Engels, widely developing these principles theoretically and harmonising them.

The hegemony of the proletariat, Stalin teaches, is not only designed to overthrow tsarism and capitalism, but also to build Socialism in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The theory of the hegemony of the proletariat and alliance of workers and peasants, exhaustively developed by Lenin and Stalin became the cornerstone of the strategy and tactics of the Bolshevik Party both in the period of the revolutions of 1905 and 1917, as well as in the period of Socialist construction.

The question of revolutionary reserves, latent in the masses, and of working-class leadership of the liberation struggle of these masses is just as important today, and will continue to be so as long as imperialist oppression and tyranny exist.

The theoretical works of Lenin and Stalin, as well as the policy of the Bolshevik Party on the National Question, are closely related to this problem.

The opportunist parties of the Second International closed their eyes to the oppression of the peoples in the colonies and semi-colonies.

Kow-towing to imperialism they tried and still try, to

justify directly and indirectly the exploitation and plunder of the peoples, their enslavement by their own imperialist State. Leninism closely linked the question of the liberation of the peoples oppressed by imperialism, with the question of proletarian revolution.

Lenin and Stalin furnished the most thorough theoretical Marxist analysis of the National Question, reducing to nought the false bourgeois and revisionist theories in this sphere.

They proved that the proletarian party can and must wage a struggle to turn the “dependent and colonial countries from a reserve of the imperialist bourgeoisie into a reserve of the revolutionary proletariat” (Stalin). They proved that the “national question can be solved only in connection with, and on the basis of the proletarian revolution” (Stalin).

III.

The common revolutionary front of the working class and liberation movement of the oppressed peoples against imperialism, under the leadership of the working-class Party—such is the second principal form of the hegemony the proletariat in the revolutionary struggle of all the oppressed and exploited.

The victorious proletarian revolution of 1917 solved the National Question on the vast territory of Tsarist Russia where scores of economically and culturally backward nationalities lived, oppressed by tsarism.

As a result of the proletarian revolution these peoples received full equality and entered the great family of Socialist peoples.

And today, thanks to the fraternal assistance which the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics render each other, they have entered a period of economic and cultural development such as they themselves would never have

attained in centuries.

By tearing down the entire social superstructure which safeguarded and protected the order of tyranny and exploitation and which proclaimed that this order is immutable and inviolable, the working class is helping all the oppressed to rise and straighten their backs; is helping all those harnessed to the yoke of the bourgeois social order.

On the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution, Comrade Stalin said:

“Revolutions in the past usually ended with one group of exploiters replacing another group of exploiters at the helm of government. The exploiters changed, exploitation remained.

“Such was the case during the liberation movements of the slaves. Such was the case during the period of the rebellions of the serfs. Such was the case during the period of the well-known ‘great’ revolutions in England, France and Germany.

“I am not speaking of the Paris Commune, which was the first glorious, heroic but unsuccessful attempt on the part of the proletariat to turn history against capitalism.

“The October Revolution differs from these revolutions in **principle**. Its aim is not to substitute one form of exploitation for another form of exploitation, one group of exploiters for another group of exploiters, but to abolish all exploitation of man by man, to abolish all exploiter groups, to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, to establish the power of the most revolutionary class of all the oppressed classes that have ever existed, to organise a new, classless, Socialist society”.

There is only one way to build a society, free of class struggle—through an inexorable class struggle, through proletarian revolution.

The only way out of the system of capitalist class dictatorship and imperialist slavery is through the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin and Stalin fully elaborated the theory and tactics of

the proletarian revolution in general and the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular. In keeping with this theory and tactics they organise the forces for revolutionary struggle and organised the leadership of this struggle.

“The dictatorship of the proletariat”, state Stalin “is the instrument of the proletarian revolution, its organ, its most important mainstay, brought into being for the purpose of, first. crushing the resistance of the overthrown exploiters and consolidating the achievement of the proletarian revolution, and, secondly, carrying the proletarian revolution to its completion, carrying the revolution to the complete victory of Socialism.”

Due to the victory of the proletarian revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R., due to the help of Stalin and the Soviet people, Poland and the other countries, liberated by the Soviet Army from the violence of the imperialist Hitler invaders, can today carry out the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of People’s Democracy.

People’s Democracy is a tremendous historic achievement for which our people and the people of the countries liberated by the Soviet Army are indebted to the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R.; a victory won under the guidance of Comrade Stalin and the Bolshevik Party.

Strengthening the leading role of the Polish working class, People’s Democracy firmly guarantees to the Polish Democracy firmly guarantees to the Polish people the victory of Socialism in Poland.

We can speak about this victory with such profound confidence and faith precisely because we have before us the historic experience of the example of the path and struggle which, guided by Lenin and Stalin, resulted in the triumph of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

The historic experience of past decades has fully proved

the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist theory; it has proved how important it is to co-ordinate scientific ideas with revolutionary practice, and, moulding our consciousness in the spirit of the great revolutionary ideology of the proletariat—the ideology of new epoch—it has furnished us with a reliable compass in every-day practical work.

IV.

The Great October Revolution was the most profound historic turning point in the history of the world.

It would be a great mistake to measure the significance of the Revolution within the national or geographical limits.

The Party of Lenin was the force which guided the victorious Revolution, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and which also secured the subsequent achievements of this dictatorship.

Comrade Stalin wrote in 1921 that at the moment of the victory of the Revolution the Party from a **national** force became mainly an **international** force.

How profoundly correct are these words in light of the experience of the past period; how correctly they reflect the present role of the CPSU(B).

The Party created by Lenin and Stalin is the model of a proletarian Party which has been able to rally under its banner many millions of the working people and to win great prestige and boundless confidence among them.

It is a model of a Party which always carried high the banner of internationalism and which did not spare any effort to consolidate and extend the alliance of the working people all over the world.

Like Lenin, Comrade Stalin treasures above all the ideological purity of the Party, teaches it to master the science of Marxism-Leninism and to link this science with

revolutionary practice.

He teaches it to combat any ideological deviations, opportunism, sectarianism and factionalism.

Particularly great attention he devotes to the closest, daily contact of Party organisation with non-party masses of workers and peasants.

He inculcates revolutionary vigilance in the Party and imparts to it his rich knowledge as a strategist, capable of applying flexible, well thought-out tactics based on thorough analyses of concrete conditions.

The entire life and practical activity of Comrade Stalin, as also all his theoretical works, are characterised by the most profound revolutionary internationalism.

Like Lenin, Comrade Stalin feels the rhythm of the world revolutionary movement and, like Lenin, he quickly responds to all its phases and problems.

With his wise counsel he helped individual Parties affiliated to the Communist International to overcome difficulties, to remove obstacles and to straighten out deviations or ideological vacillations.

The Polish working class movement which was headed by the Communist Party of Poland and, during the war, by the Polish Workers' Party, is greatly indebted to the profound, thoughtful counsel and assistance of Comrade Stalin.

The leader of the world revolutionary movement, with his science, experience and example of the CPSU(B)—the Party directly guided by him—Comrade Stalin showed the working people of the world the clear and correct path of struggle.

A vivid example of an international approach and long-range perspective is provided by Comrade Stalin's speech delivered on July, 3, 1941, two weeks after the Hitler attack on the U.S.S.R.

“The aim of this people's Patriotic War against the fascist oppressors is not only to avert the danger that is hanging over

our country, but also to aid all the European peoples who are groaning under the yoke of German fascism”.

What firmness and prevision are contained in these calm words, spoken at a time which, undoubtedly, was extremely difficult for the people.

In the powerful, creative and brilliant mind of Comrade Stalin, profound political knowledge is combined with the science and experience of an incomparable captain.

Nor is this an accidental phenomenon. Modern war is, above all, one of science and organisation, one of the spheres of social science.

In the sphere social questions, Comrade Stalin, without a shadow of doubt, is the greatest scientist and organiser known to the modern world.

The Soviet people, and all the peoples of Europe are indebted to Comrade Stalin for victory in the recent war, for the smashing of the Hitlerite hordes, for liberation from oppression.

Moreover, the people of Poland are indebted to him for the fact that Polish troops, jointly with the invincible Soviet Army, took an active part in the war.

The Polish people are also under a debt of obligation to Comrade Stalin for the great historical change that has taken place in the relations between Poland and the U.S.S.R.

Comrade Stalin was the initiator and organiser of the radical turn in the relations between the Russian, Ukrainian and Bielorussian peoples on the one hand and with the Polish people on the other.

Thanks to Comrade Stalin, the People's Poland, restored within new boundaries—on the Oder, Neisse and Baltic sea—is a State of a single people, in the national sense, based on sound economic foundations and possessing great possibilities for future development.

Now, with Poland liberated from the yoke of capitalism

which cramped her development, having put an end to imperialist penetration which prevented and distorted her development and threatened her independence, the sovereignty of Poland is fully secured.

Immense, indeed, are Comrade Stalin's services in achieving the regeneration of Poland and in securing her development, might and welfare. That is why Comrade Stalin is so deeply venerated by all working people, by all genuine patriots in Poland.

Thanks to this profound turn and to the political, economic, and cultural transformations now in progress, there has begun the gradual transformation of the Polish people into a Socialist nation more consolidated than ever before—an active and creative nation, into a splendid republic, of a kind known before in Polish history.

Comrade Stalin was not only the victor in the war. He is also the creator of peace.

Stalin's name is at once the inspiration and banner in the struggle waged by hundreds of millions for peace. When routing the Hitler hordes, Comrade Stalin was fighting for peace. When building Socialism, he was fighting for peace.

Today, he is leader of the World camp in the struggle for peace and for the national independence of the peoples oppressed by imperialism; leader in the struggle for the new Man, for overcoming bourgeois influence in the mind of man.

The veteran Danish writer, Martin Andersen Nexø, ten years ago wrote: "The future belongs to the idea, of which Stalin is the splendid embodiment".

This idea is **Socialism**, the building of a new, better and happier world. Marxism transformed this idea into a science, Leninism inspires the working masses to struggle in order to realise it in the fire of revolution.

Stalin directs the inexhaustible reserves of creative revolutionary energy and labour of the masses into

channels of Socialist construction, securing for Socialism the decisive and ever bigger balance in the world.

In Stalin's remarkable mind there is concentrated the experience of a century of revolutionary struggle waged by the proletariat, and the brilliant ideas of his renowned predecessors.

This great pupil of Marx, Engels and Lenin, fully developed their theoretical achievements, enriched them with his own experience acquired in the historical process of Socialist construction and World War Two, the greatest war in history—which was a decisive clash between two social systems and two epochs.

Stalin made Socialism an invincible force. He is leader and inspiration of the Party which he and Lenin created, the Party which built Socialism, the most powerful Party of the world proletariat, its steel-like, impregnable vanguard.

For the working class of the world Stalin's name is indissolubly linked with faith in the victory of the workers' cause, in the victory of the new epoch in the history of mankind.

The victory of the workers' cause heralded the opening of the new epoch. Due to this victory Stalin's name has become a household word, a mighty bulwark of the new era in history, the era of Socialism.

For this reason, on the seventieth birthday of the great Stalin, the hearts of the working people of the world are filled with emotion and joy.

OUR TEACHER AND FATHER. Vilko Tchervenkov, Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

Hundreds of millions of people from all parts of the world—from East and West, North and South—are today filled with thoughts of warm love and deep gratitude for their great leader and teacher, dear Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

From the depths of their hearts they send him their most fervent greetings, wish him good health and many, many years of life and work to the joy and happiness of the Soviet people and the peoples of the world, to the joy and happiness of all honest hearts, of all who treasure peace, democracy and Socialism.

In these days, days of outstanding significance to the international working-class and Communist movement, to peace-loving and progressive mankind also, the Bulgarian people—our workers and peasants, handicraftsmen and intellectuals, the men of our army, as well as the men and women, youth and children—send their heartfelt greetings and filial wishes to Comrade Stalin.

The Communist Party of Bulgaria, too, sends its militant, ardent and Bolshevik greetings.

The people of Bulgaria take the occasion of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday to express their boundless devotion, gratitude and love for their father and teacher, their great friend and defender, and pledge to treasure, like the apple of their eye, their inviolable friend hip with the fraternal Soviet people and to spare no efforts to strengthen this friendship.

Our people deeply love Comrade Stalin. They look upon him as their leader. There is no greater honour for them, no greater happiness than the honour and happiness of fighting, working and emerging victorious in keeping with his teachings,

his counsel and the example set by him.

Every working person in Bulgaria not only knows but feels with his whole being what Comrade Stalin means to our country, to its development and progress, to its existence as an independent and free State.

Comrade Stalin is Bulgaria's liberator from the shameful oppression of German imperialism. Our people will never forget what Comrade Stalin and the Soviet people did for our country in the autumn of 1944 when the heroic Soviet Army entered Bulgarian territory. This step was decisive in the country's destiny.

Never will our people forget the help given by the Soviet Army of liberation which was quartered in the country until peace was signed—the army, which by its presence alone, helped us in the struggle to consolidate the people's power.

Never will our people forget that even before the war was over, the Soviet Government, on Comrade Stalin's instructions, began to supply Bulgaria with valuable material to restore the national economy, devastated by fascist oppression and the war.

Will our people ever forget that it was only the help of Comrade Stalin and the Soviet Government, that saved them from starvation in the early post-war years?

Never will our people forget that they have preserved their national independence, their State sovereignty and their territorial integrity thanks only to the brilliant and laudable defence by the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin.

Comrade Stalin is the great champion of Bulgarian national independence.

Comrade Stalin has always supported Bulgaria in times of stress. Our people will never forget, and are eternally grateful to, Comrade Stalin for the great assistance the Soviet Union is rendering them, without which they could not have tackled successfully the job of Socialist construction, nor have

overcome the age-old economic backwardness of the country.

The Communist Party of Bulgaria will never forget, and will always be grateful to Comrade Stalin for the invaluable and timely assistance he has given by advising and elucidating questions concerning the Party's policy as the leading force in People's Democratic Bulgaria.

Due to the assistance of Comrade Stalin and the Soviet Union, our country is now on the upgrade and our people are beginning to unfold their latent energies.

They see from their own experience that the key to Bulgaria's prosperity lies in inviolable and ever closer friendship with the Soviet Union, in loyalty and devotion to Comrade Stalin—the great and beloved leader, teacher and father of our people.

That is why the Bulgarian working people take the occasion of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday to send him warm words of love and to express their heartfelt gratitude.

That is why Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and devotion to Comrade Stalin are like sun and air to the Bulgarian nation.

That is why the Communist Party and Bulgarian working people joyfully call Comrade Stalin their leader and follow him.

Long live our great teacher and leader—our beloved Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin!

STALIN—VICTOR OVER GERMAN IMPERIALISM, AND TRUE FRIEND OF GERMAN PEOPLE. Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

The peoples of the world are celebrating the seventieth birthday of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. In the person of Stalin they are congratulating the brilliant continuator of the cause of Marx-Engels-Lenin, the far-sighted architect of Socialist society, the wise statesman pursuing the policy of peace, the renowned captain who triumphed over German militarism and liberated the peoples from the fascist yoke.

They greet Stalin—the great Marxist, the teacher of millions, a warm friend of mankind, a resolute warrior. Together with the Soviet people, all freedom-loving and peace-loving people of all countries, with boundless confidence and deep love, concentrate their thoughts and hopes on Stalin, the leader of the Soviet Union.

The people of Germany are particularly grateful to Stalin and are indebted to him. The formation of the German Democratic Republic was made possible only by Stalin's peace policy which opened a new chapter in the history of the German people, signifying "a turning point in the history of Europe".

The German people and the German working class movement have experienced for themselves the misfortunes of ignoring Stalin's wise counsel.

The example of Germany shows the profound, principled nature of Stalin's foreign policy towards a people who were led by their former imperialist rulers into such immeasurable guilt in relation to the Soviet Union.

The facts of history serve to emphasize the entire responsibility which rests with us, German Socialists, and also with all freedom-loving and democratic forces in Germany.

Facts from the past of Germany teach us that friendship with Stalin and with the Soviet Union led by him, is a national necessity for the German people, a condition for our national existence.

The Harsh Brest Peace

In the fourth year of World War One, the Great October Socialist Revolution with its call, "To All! To All!", brought to the long-suffering peoples proposals for an immediate peace.

German imperialism regarded this peace proposal as a sign of the weakness of Russia and as a suitable opportunity for monstrous plunder.

It wanted to impose a predatory peace on the young Soviet Republic, to seize its boundless expanses, above all the Ukraine. It demanded enormous indemnities and exactions running into billions.

Despite the treacherous actions of Trotsky, Bukharin and others, Lenin and Stalin secured the acceptance of the Brest Peace, its predatory nature notwithstanding.

They did so because, being Marxists, they correctly gauged the further course of the war; because they did not confuse the generals of the Kaiser and the imperialists with the German people, and because they regarded the preservation of the first Soviet Republic in the world, the power of the workers and peasants, to be the most vital of all decisive factors in contemporary history.

Stalin, then People's Commissar of Nationalities, directed the struggle against the German occupation in the Ukraine. On February 24, 1918, when the "harsh conditions" of the Brest-

Litovsk Peace were accepted, Stalin, in a special memorandum to the People's Secretariat of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, wrote:

In view of the German offensive and the flight of our troops, we estimate the present situation as follows: having overthrown our imperialists we find ourselves, **due to the slow rate of the revolutionary movement in the West**, to the instability of our troops and the unprecedented demands of the German imperialists, temporarily in the clutches of foreign imperialism against which we must at once prepare forces for waging a patriotic war **in the hope of action by the revolutionary forces in the West, which in our opinion, is inevitable.**

For such preparations. a minimum breathing space is required which even the harsh peace might provide... (my emphasis—W.P.).

These brief lines express the strength of Stalin, who faces events unflinchingly, speaks frankly about the hard and bitter facts and, at the same time, sees the motive forces, the forward movement, and acts accordingly.

In those days there were Social-Democratic leaders in Germany who regarded the Brest Peace as the "peace of bread", who concealed the monstrous predatory crusade of German imperialism and aided it in every way.

This was not only a shameful abandonment of all the principles of Social Democracy, not only a crime in relation to the young Soviet Republic but also and above all, a crime in relation to the German people.

In this way the Social Democratic leaders helped the sanguinary offensives of Ludendorff on the Western front and the draining of Germany's life's blood.

The crime committed in Brest-Litovsk against the young Soviet Republic was, simultaneously a crime against the German people.

Rejected Assistance

Lenin and Stalin were not mistaken when, despite the brutal nature of the Brest Peace, they secured its acceptance. Their wisdom secured the existence of the Soviet power.

And when, arising from the military defeat of German imperialism and as a result of the November Revolution, a German Republic came into being, they did not pursue an “eye for an eye” policy but hastened to help the Republic.

Despite food difficulties at home, the Soviet Government sent two train-loads of grain to the starving German people and prepared additional trainloads for transportation.

However, the Council of “People’s Representatives”, influenced by Right-Wing Social Democrats, crudely rejected this noble offer of fraternal help. Haase and Kautsky ironically declared that “the Soviet Government would be unable to hold out and that it would be all over in a few weeks”.

Kautsky, at one time an outstanding theoretician of German Social Democracy, sided with the extreme Right-Wing leaders of German Social Democracy.

This refusal represented an abandonment of the great possibilities provided by the Lenin-Stalin policy for a genuinely democratic and peaceful development of the German Republic.

It represented an about-turn towards the Western imperialist powers, a turn which led to the yoke of the Versailles Treaty, and which brought to the German people many, agonizing years of inflation, economic crisis and, finally, fascism, war and catastrophe.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Government pursued its line of friendly, good-neighbourly relations towards Germany. It did not recognise the Versailles Treaty and it was first among the governments of the great power to recognise Germany (in the Treaty of Rappallo) as an equal and to end Germany’s

isolation.

According to the Treaty of Rappallo, the Soviet Government relinquished even the reparations to which it was entitled in accordance with the Versailles Treaty.

The same friendly, peace-loving course in Soviet foreign policy found expression in the 1926 Berlin agreement, and also in the Soviet orders for goods and material, which during the crisis years secured employment and bread for hundreds of thousands of German workers.

Stalin's Prevision in 1925

When the period of relative and temporary stabilisation of capitalism set in and American loans streamed into Germany, the Right-Wing Social Democratic leaders saw only the glitter of dollars.

It seemed to them that along with the Dawes Plan, an era of prosperity had arrived. They became even more adamant in their orientation on, and subordination to the Western imperialists.

At that time Stalin, analysing the real nature of the capitalist stabilisation in his report, "The Results of the Fourteenth Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union", pointed out that the relative stabilisation of capitalism found expression:

"First, in that America, Britain and France have, for the time being, succeeded in coming to an understanding as to how and to what extent to despoil Germany.

"In other words, they have succeeded in coming to an understanding, which they call the 'Dawesisation' of Germany.

"Can this understanding be regarded as being at all durable? No! Because first, it was brought about without 'reckoning with the master,' namely, the German people;

second, this understanding means that the German nation is subjected to a double yoke; the yoke of its own bourgeoisie, and the yoke of the foreign bourgeoisie.

“To think that a cultured nation like Germany, and a cultured proletariat like the German proletariat, would agree to bear this double yoke without making a number of serious attempts at revolutionary explosions, would be tantamount to a belief in miracles”,

When Stalin made this estimate of the future development of Germany, the temporary capitalist stabilisation was still in its “honeymoon” phase.

German trade-union leaders dreamed of organised capitalism; Karl Kautsky, of ultra-imperialism, and the American bankers assured the world that prosperity had come to stay.

But it was Stalin who was right. Five years later German economy was in the grip of a most severe; profound crisis.

During these years the German proletariat, in the struggle for bread and higher wages, fought a number of large-scale strikes in the Ruhr. Berlin and in Central Germany.

But these struggles did not develop into the “revolutionary explosion” which would have resulted in national and social salvation of the German people.

The weakness of the German Communist Party lay in the fact that it failed to solve the task outlined by Stalin, the aim of which was:

“To develop the campaign for unity in the trade union movement and to bring it to its consummation; to make it the absolute duty of all Communists to join the trade unions; to carry on systematic work in them in order to unite the workers in a united front against capital”.

Meanwhile, during the Weimar Republic, orientation on the West still prevailed. With the blessing of the Right-Wing Social Democrats, Stresemann brought Germany into the

Locarno system, described by Stalin as a ‘system of preparing new wars and re-grouping forces for future military conflicts.

As early as 1927, Stalin foresaw that the frantic war course of revenge would lead to the sharpening of crisis and to fascism.

Not a single capitalist country, said Comrade Stalin, can wage a major war without first consolidating its own rear, without curbing “its” workers, without curbing “its” colonies. Hence, gradual fascisation of the policy of bourgeois government.

The absolute correctness of this Stalin thesis was confirmed with exceptional clarity in the case of Germany.

Hitler’s advent to power was the beginning of unconcealed, brazen preparations for World War Two, by means of which German imperialism hoped, as it did in World War One, to attain world domination.

Stalin’s Warning to German Warmongers in 1934

Feverishly re-arming Germany, the Hitlerites at the same time waged an hysterical campaign against the Soviet Union.

Year after year the congresses of the Hitler Party were turned, more and more, into real orgies of anti-Soviet war propaganda.

Stalin replied to this with a calm and firm peace policy, relying on the growing strength and might of the Soviet Union and urged that all countries interested in maintaining peace should get together.

This was followed by an attempt on the part of the Hitlerites to discredit the Soviet Union in the eyes of the German people by asserting that the U.S.S.R. from being an “enemy of the Versailles Treaty had become a supporter”.

Stalin answered with a scathing exposure of the German warmongers:

“Nor is it a question of any alleged change in our attitude towards the Versailles Treaty. It is not for us, who have experienced the shame of the Brest-Litovsk Peace, to sing the praises of the Versailles Treaty. We merely do not agree to the world being hurled into the abyss of a new war on account of this Treaty”.

In his report to the Seventeenth Congress of the CPSU(B), in 1934, Comrade Stalin delivered a fitting rebuff, testifying to classical Marxist foresight, to those who believed that the only way out of the Versailles peace lay in a war of the “superior” German race against “inferior races”, above all, against the Slavs.

“It is known that ancient Rome looked upon the ancestors of the present-day Germans and French in the same way as the representatives of the ‘superior race’ now look upon the Slavic tribes... But what was the upshot of this?

“The upshot was that the non-Romans, i.e. all the ‘barbarians’, united against the common enemy, hurled themselves against Rome, and bore her down with a crash.

“The question arises: What guarantee is there that the claims of the representative of the ‘superior race’ of today will not lead to the same deplorable results?

“What guarantee is there that the fascist literary politicians in Berlin will be more fortunate than the old and experienced conquerors in Rome? Would it not be more correct to assume that the opposite will be the case ?” .

Stalin’s historical analogy which, against the background of the present American claims to world domination, is as topical now as it was then, disclosed with penetrating insight the march of history right up to Hitler’s defeat in 1945.

But at that time neither the German, nor British and French imperialists wanted to heed this Stalin warning, and the peoples

had to pay with their blood for this criminal game of “superior” and ‘inferior” races.

Destruction of the Hitler State

Anxious to maintain peace, the Soviet Government signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Germany in the summer of 1939.

Even after Hitler’s treacherous attack on the Soviet Union, Stalin categorically rejected the view that the signing of the Pact had been a mistake, he declared:

“A Non-Aggression pact is a pact of peace between two States. It was precisely such a pact that Germany proposed to us in 1939...

“I think that not a single peace-loving State could decline a treaty with a neighbouring country even if that country is headed by such monsters and cannibals as Hitler and Ribbentrop”.

These monsters not only violated the Non-Aggression Pact in a most crafty way, they also waged war against the Soviet Union with unparalleled brutality and ferocity.

But even during the most terrible days of this war in which Germans stained themselves with outrageous fascist crimes, Stalin repeatedly stressed the difference between the Hitler State and Army and the German State and the people.

In reply to the cannibal Hitler’s boasting that he would destroy Russia, Stalin declared on November 6, 1942:

“We do not pursue the aim of destroying Germany, for it is impossible to destroy Germany, just as it is impossible to destroy Russia. But we can and must destroy the Hitler State”.

Stalin, the brilliant commander of the Soviet Army and the great statesman of the Soviet Union realised this task. He is the victor over the mailed fist of imperialism—German fascism.

In the Struggle for a Democratic, Freedom-Loving Germany

On the day of final victory over the Hitler Army, the day it capitulated, Stalin said:

The Soviet Union, while celebrating victory, has no intention of either dismembering or destroying Germany.

The imperialist powers, members of the anti-Hitler coalition adhered to a different viewpoint. They wanted to be rid of their rival—Germany, and, simultaneously, to convert it into a reactionary bastion against the Soviet Union. They wanted to preserve as many of its old militarist forces as possible and at the same time to maintain a powerless, docile Germany.

These reactionary, imperialist strivings dictated the policy of the Western powers at every conference of the Foreign Ministers since Potsdam.

Measures to denazify, demilitarise and democratise Germany, measures agreed upon at Potsdam, are not to their liking.

They are afraid of meting out due punishment to the German war criminals, militarists and junkers and fear to deprive them of power; they fear this much more than they fear the danger of reviving these forces whom the Western imperialists are anxious to draw into the struggle against the camp of democracy and peace.

Had a decisive policy of denazification, demilitarisation and democratisation been carried out all over Germany as thoroughly as was the case in the Soviet zone, the unity of Germany could have been preserved.

Such a policy corresponds to the vital interests of the German people and serves the aim of safeguarding world peace. It was this policy that Stalin defended at the Potsdam

Conference in 1945.

In 1946, Molotov declared that, at Potsdam, J. V. Stalin, head of the Soviet Government, proposed the formation of a united, central government for the whole of Germany, and that the other participants in the conference opposed discussion of this question at the time.

Since the Western powers wanted to preserve the remnants of German imperialism and militarism, their plans provided for the dismemberment of Germany in order to have undivided sway in their zones.

They are strangling the German people with the Occupation and Ruhr Statutes, and in waging the “cold war” they are utilising the old imperialist forces and Right-Wing Social Democratic leaders.

They are turning the Ruhr into an arsenal, and Western Germany into a base for attack against the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies.

They are recruiting mercenary troops and drawing Western Germany into the Atlantic Pact which pursues the aim of preparing a new war.

But they forget that the post 1940 Germany is not Weimar Germany.

As an Occupation power, the Soviet Union has carried out enormous work to secure the democratic development of Germany.

It has helped the German people to effect radical changes which take the ground from under the feet of the junkers, imperialists and fascists—land reform, confiscation of enterprises belonging to Nazis and war criminals, and democratic educational reform.

The Soviet Union has helped the German people to take the new path of anti-fascist democratic development.

In the Soviet zone it became possible to heal the split in the working class movement and to create, on the basis of

Marxism-Leninism, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The culminating point of all these measures was the formation of the German Democratic Republic as a stronghold of peace and rapprochement between the peoples, as a firm base of democratic unity in Germany.

More than any other, Stalin, the victor over German imperialism, and the true friend of the German people, had the right to indicate to the German people a new path, and he did so in his message of greetings to the President and Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic.

“There can be doubt that the existence of a peace-loving, democratic Germany, side by side with the existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union, excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslaving of the European countries by the world imperialists.

“The experience of the recent war showed that the greatest sacrifice in this war were borne by the German and Soviet peoples, that these two peoples possess the greatest potential in Europe for accomplishing great actions of world importance.

“If these two peoples display determination to fight for peace with the same intensity as they waged war, then peace in Europe can be regarded as secured”.

Stalin’s message places a great responsibility on all Socialists and democrats in Germany. They hold a most responsible position in the struggle, for peace against war.

From Stalin’s friendship we draw strength and confidence that we will cope with the tasks which history has placed before us.

Filled with this confidence we greet, on J. V. Stalin’s seventieth birthday, the great coryphaeus of Marxism-Leninism, wise leader of the international camp of peace and democracy, the best friend of the German people. We wish him many years of life, the best of health and creative strength.

J. V. STALIN AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE.* K. Gottwald, Chairman, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

Dear comrades and friends. Today we are celebrating a great and joyful holiday—the 70th birthday of Comrade Stalin. The most wonderful and gladdening thing about this holiday is that our Comrade Stalin celebrates his 70th birthday working, creating and in good health.

Indeed, there has never been such a holiday before. Never before has anyone been congratulated on his birthday by many people and with so much esteem and love.

The great people of the Soviet Union the peoples of the countries of the People's Democracy, the awakened peoples of Asia, all the ordinary, honest people of the capitalist world:— in a word hundreds of millions today congratulate Generalissimo Stalin, leader of the Soviet Union from the depths of their hearts.

We all know why the ordinary people throughout the world love Stalin. It is because his name stands for peace, freedom and the welfare of working people.

Stalin is loved by the honest people of the world because he is the embodiment and head of world progressive mankind.

And, indeed, never before has it been so evident what can be accomplished by a great personality, a genius of mankind, when he realises the truth of historical development and expresses the interests and will of the working masses.

Stalin's wisdom embodies the entire history of human development. This is the wisdom of the successor of Marx and Engels, of Lenin's best pupil, comrade-in-arms and continuator

* *Comrade Gottwald's report to the anniversary meeting in Prague in honour of J. V. Stalin's birthday*

of his cause.

It is the wisdom of the Bolshevik Party of the Soviet Union. It is the wisdom that has its source in the experience of the victorious October Revolution; in the building of Socialism and Communism in the Soviet Union; in the liberation struggle of the working people of the World.

Stalin's strength is the strength of historical truth, won at the cost of a terrific straining of effort and sacrifice; it is the strength of the first Socialist power in the world, the strength of hundreds of millions of working people throughout the world who are fighting for a better morrow.

For many years Stalin has already been directing the destiny of the Soviet Union and world progress. Stalin always correctly foresaw things and adopted the correct course.

That is why every plan was brought to a victorious conclusion.

And there can be no doubt that since it is Stalin who today indicates the path leading to a lasting peace, freedom and friendship between peoples, to democracy and the happiness of peoples, that this great struggle also will ultimately end in victory.

That is why all ordinary and honest people of the world, all who want to live in peace and aspire to a better future for their people, see in Stalin the realisation of their aspirations and hope, see in him their leader.

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The Czechoslovak people, today salute Generalissimo Stalin with love and esteem.

Together with all honest people, our people salute Stalin as one of the two architects of the world historic Great October Revolution; as the builder of the Soviet Union, as the victor over Hitler fascism; as the standard bearer of world peace.

We well know that this titanic work of Stalin profoundly influenced the destiny of the Czechoslovak people and that without him, we would not have had our independent State, our People's Democracy.

But our feelings for Generalissimo Stalin are all the deeper because Stalin takes a personal interest in the destiny of our peoples; because he has left a **deep impress** on their history, because we can truly call him our best friend.

Let me emphasise but a few facts in proof of this.

Stalin enters our history even prior to World War One, in 1913, when he wrote his magnificent work, "Marxism and the National Question".

This book shows that Stalin was the first political figure to proclaim our right to freedom and an independent State life.

In this book Stalin sharply rejects the views of Austrian Social-Democracy, aimed at preserving Austro-Hungary, and indignantly asks:

What kind of a "solution" of the question is it which mechanically squeezes a nation into the Procrustean bed of integrity of the State?

That is why it will go down in the annals of the Czech and Slovak peoples that **Stalin, as the exponent of the ideas of the Russian Bolsheviks, even before the Czech political figures, was the first to proclaim the right of our people to national freedom and State independence outside the Hapsburg monarchy.**

The second outstanding fact which puts Stalin in the history of our country is the help he is giving to our working class and working people as a whole in the struggle to overthrow capitalism; in the struggle to safeguard national freedom and State independence.

This help was expressed in his wise counsel to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, especially between 1925 and 1929, that is, in the period of the fight for a Bolshevik

Party, the fight to apply correctly the Marxist-Leninist policy to Czechoslovak conditions.

Comrade Stalin' speech on the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, March 27, 1925, at the Czechoslovak Commission of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, greatly contributed towards consolidating the healthy revolutionary forces in the Czechoslovak Party, thus furnishing the pre-requisites for the victory of the Marxist-Leninist line at the Fifth Congress of the Czechoslovak Party in 1929.

That is why it will go down in the annals of our peoples that **Stalin helped our people to weld the essential weapon of struggle for the freedom of the people and victory of Socialism in our country—a Bolshevik Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.**

The most outstanding phase of Comrade Stalin's influence on our history starts with the time when Hitler Germany began to raise its mailed fist against Czechoslovakia and danger threatened the very existence of our peoples.

As one of the most important questions of peace in Europe and throughout the world, the Czechoslovak question was in the centre of the struggle waged for peace by the Soviet Union and Stalin personally during the '30's.

The facts are known. I shall only dwell on one fact little known.

In the critical year of 1938 I was invited to visit Stalin. In a long conversation we discussed the situation in Czechoslovakia and the question of Soviet aid in the event of Hitler Germany attacking Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Stalin emphatically stated at the time that the Soviet Union was prepared to render military assistance to Czechoslovakia even if France refused to do so, which was a condition of Soviet aid, and even if the Poland of the Beck-Government Rumania of the boyars refused to allow Soviet

troops to pass through.

Naturally, stressed Stalin, the Soviet Union could render assistance to Czechoslovakia on the sole condition that Czechoslovakia would defend herself and, request Soviet aid.

I asked Comrade Stalin whether I could make this promise known to responsible statesmen of the Czechoslovak Republic. In reply Stalin asked me to inform Benes, who was President at the time, of our conversation, which I did.

Later, similar statements were made to the Czechoslovak Government also by official Soviet representatives, a fact which Beran himself, incidentally, admitted in his announcement following the capitulation of Czechoslovakia.

Unfortunately; the ruling clique of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, fearing for their class interests, refused the outstretched hand of the Soviet Union, the hand of Stalin, preferring ignominious capitulation.

These facts will go down in the annals of Czechoslovakia **to the honour and glory of the Soviet Union, to the honour and glory of Stalin, and to the shame of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie.**

But Stalin and the Soviet people understand that it was the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and not the Czechoslovak people who had capitulated.

The Soviet Union never recognised the occupation of Czechoslovakia, this most gross violation of the rights of a people, to a free life.

That is why, when the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the Hitler aggressors, burst into flame, the leader of the Soviet Union and Commander-in-Chief of Soviet troops advanced, as one of the aims of the war, also the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the yoke of the occupiers.

Throughout the war, Stalin followed the liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people, giving them great support. Stalin placed every means at the disposal of Czechoslovak public

figures in emigration in Moscow, to further the resistance movement inside the country.

He showed a fatherly solicitude for our military units in the Soviet Union, took part in the signing of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Allied Treaty of 1943 and rendered great support to the Slovak popular uprising. Yes, Soviet aid played a decisive role in the Slovak popular uprising.

Stalin, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet troops, gave the Slovak men arms and experienced partisan commanders. At a critical moment in the Slovak uprising, Stalin prevented the destruction of the Slovak people by ordering the army of the First Ukrainian Front to launch an offensive in the Dukla Pass.

Finally, in May 1945, Stalin ordered Konyev's army to sweep forward and save Prague and its population from being destroyed by the German troops. The glorious liberation of Prague by Stalin's troops completed the liberation of Czechoslovakia and the victorious campaign against Hitler Germany.

And so, it will be inscribed in golden letters in the annals of Czechoslovakia that **Stalin saved our peoples from annihilation, won them their freedom and independence.**

May, 1945, opened a new stage in Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, built this time on the firm basis of an alliance and fraternal reciprocity.

Thus, our people secured, for ever, their national freedom and State independence.

Only now, several years later, can we fully appreciate what the liberation of our lands by the Soviet Army means.

The peoples of the countries entered by American and British troops, clearly see that so-called liberation by these troops was actually a new national misfortune and the beginning of new slavery.

Not so in the countries liberated by the Soviet Army. As early as 1941 Comrade Stalin stated that the liberated peoples

must be allowed freely to build their own way of life in their countries.

Stalin has honoured this promise. Yes, thanks to the Soviet Union which protects the right of our people freely to settle their affairs, we have been able in our liberated country to deal with traitors to the people and with bourgeois reaction in fitting manner; to overthrow the domination of capitalism; to create our people's democratic order and embark on Socialist construction.

That is why in our annals **Stalin's name will always be associated with the security of Czechoslovakia's national freedom and State independence, with the liquidation of the capitalist order and the building of Socialism in Czechoslovakia.**

We have also repeatedly seen for ourselves the meaning of the Soviet Union's disinterested fraternal help in our new free life.

To cite but one example. The aid the Soviet Union rendered to us following the disastrous drought in 1947.

We were truly threatened with disaster; with starvation at the time. The Soviet Union was the first to come to our assistance by giving us 400,000 tons of grain.

However, the effect of the drought were worse than assumed. What is more, we could not expect help from any other quarter. The reactionary elements in the country already took it for granted that their day had dawned, that they could hold the People's Democratic order and our Party as the leading force in the State, responsible for the calamity.

In a word, they reckoned on taking advantage of the calamity for their own reactionary ends, for overthrowing the People's Democracy and restoring capitalism.

Under these circumstances I addressed a personal letter to Comrade Stalin asking whether it was possible for the Soviet Union to send us another 150,000 tons of grain:

Three days later the Soviet Ambassador gave me Stalin's telegram in which he wrote that immediately on receipt of my letter he had called a meeting of responsible executives at which it had been decided to meet my request and that instead of the 150,000 tons I had asked for, the Soviet Union was offering us 200,000 tons.

The price for the grain and fodder offered us was the lowest on the world market. In all, the Soviet Union supplied us with 600,000 tons of grain between 1947 and 1948.

Thus, the Soviet Union saved us from starvation, from a reactionary putsch which would have taken place then in conditions far more difficult for our People's order than was the case later, in February 1948.

Then again, in 1948, when our country was experiencing difficulties in supplies of meat and fats, Stalin offered, during my visit to the Crimea, to help, which he is doing to this day.

For instance, Soviet meat deliveries this year alone, account for more than 23 per cent of the total consumption of meat in the Czech lands.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the mutual exchange of goods with the Soviet Union, which has been regulated, during the past few years, constitutes the essential basis of our foreign trade and production and safeguards us against crises and all kinds of economic upheavals.

And this aid which Stalin has given us in times of stress, and his assistance in building our new economy will forever go down in the annals of our people.

Further, I would like to point out what Stalin's genius and work mean to us in carrying out the biggest job that faces us today, that of building Socialism.

There was a time when Socialist construction in the Soviet Union was a big moral support for our working class and working people as a whole and a stimulus in the struggle against capitalism.

Today it is an even greater support to us and I would say an even more concrete and joyous example: today it is an example and model to us upon which to work.

The teachings of Lenin and Stalin, the experience of the Soviet Union furnish the richest source of knowledge for our daily creative work; they are a beacon light illuminating our path to Socialism.

We realise that we are on the threshold of a new and most glorious chapter in our history, the chapter in which a happy Socialist fatherland for the working people of our country will be built.

And we shall always remember that this chapter is entitled: The victorious path of Lenin and Stalin, in building Socialism and Communism in the Soviet Union, is also our path leading to the! victory of Socialism and Communism in our country.

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Comrades, I have tried in brief to describe the enormous significance of Stalin, his activity and that of the powerful Soviet Union for our people, for the destiny of our country.

I think therefore it only remains to be repeated: **Without Stalin, without the Soviet Union, without his struggle for peace we would not have had our freedom, our independent People's Democratic State, our Socialist construction.**

There can also be no successful struggle waged against the war lust and aims of enslavement by the Western imperialists, without Stalin, without the Soviet Union.

The conclusion that follows is clear:

Only loyalty to the Soviet Union and to the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin can ensure the wellbeing and prosperity of our State, the welfare of our people, and guarantee our country, against the machinations of imperialism.

Therefore; let our heartfelt greetings ring out, carrying our message to Moscow, to the ancient and glorious Kremlin:

To you, the great Stalin our thanks and love.

Long live the everlasting fraternal alliance of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

May the struggle of the working people of all countries for a lasting peace, freedom and democracy throughout the world be victorious.

May Comrade Stalin, the great leader of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the working peoples of the world, our teacher and best friend, have many years of good health and happiness.

CALL OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF NORWAY

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway decided on the suggestion of Comrade Levlien, to call upon all Party organisations and all Party members actively to celebrate the seventieth birthday of Comrade Stalin, and to develop a large-scale campaign to popularise the struggle waged by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), under the leadership of Comrade Stalin for Marxism-Leninism and to solve all cardinal tasks of the working class and its allies in the victorious battle for Socialism.

For this purpose, Party organisations are holding public meetings to acquaint the people with the leading role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and democracy throughout the world, and the role played by Comrade Stalin, who heads this struggle.

Party members are circulating Norwegian editions of the “Brief Biography of Comrade Stalin”, “Foundations of Leninism”, and other works.

The main task set by the Central Committee in this campaign is to raise the ideological level of the Party by studying Stalin’s theoretical works.

The Party is publishing a collection of Stalin’s article on Marxism and the National Question.

The Central Committee will continue and intensify the campaign for subscriptions for the new edition of the “Short Course of the CPSU(B)”.

A special fund is being opened to secure publication of this fundamental work. To study primary questions which are of such decisive significance for the Communist Party of Norway, courses and classes to master the “Short Course of the History of the CPSU(B)” are being formed.

FIGHTING SALUTE FROM THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ITALY

Each of the four editions of “Unita”, organ of the Italian Communist Party, devotes much space to Comrade Stalin’s birthday celebrations. Other Party papers also feature biographical articles, episodes from Stalin’s life, and comment on his written works.

The Party has issued in hundreds of thousands of copies a special publication entitled: “Stalin, a Life Devoted to the Cause of Socialism and Peace”. It includes articles by Longo, Secchia, Sereni, Platone, and others.

The Party has also issued a special poster and an album with sixteen photo-pictures depicting the work of Comrade Stalin.

The latest issues of the Party weekly, “Vie Nuove”, and the theoretical journal, “Rinasita” are devoted to the Stalin birthday. Party organisations are competing to secure the highest sales of Stalin’s Works, the Brief Biography and Henri Barbusse’s book, “Stalin”.

At a celebration meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Togliatti delivered a speech dedicated to Comrade Stalin. The meeting adopted a decision to send greetings to Comrade Stalin:

MEETINGS THROUGHOUT FRANCE IN HONOUR OF COMRADE STALIN

PARIS. (From our own correspondent).

Tens of thousands of people have visited the exhibition in Paris of birthday gifts for Comrade Stalin from people in France. Meetings in honour of Stalin's birthday are held every evening throughout France.

A special celebration meeting will be held in Paris on December 21, under the chairmanship of Marcel Cachin. Maurice Thorez will deliver an address on the life and work of Comrade Stalin.

LIBERATOR OF THE PEOPLES. Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

For the peoples of the Soviet Union the names of Lenin and Stalin are the names of the glorious liberators who saved them from the brutality and darkness of capitalist slavery.

In their folk songs and legends, in tales and epic poems, over 100 peoples of the U.S.S.R. express their great love and gratitude to the man of genius who brought them to a worthy and happy life and to an advanced culture; who led them to the victory of Socialism and to victory over the German-fascist invaders.

Not only the peoples of the Soviet Union but also the peoples of the world see in Stalin the organiser of the victory over fascism, the man who saved civilisation from the menace of Hitler barbarity.

They see in him a great liberator of the peoples. The peoples of the world increasingly realise that the Soviet Union is the State which, more than any other, is fighting for peace and freedom for them; that Stalin is the man who more than anyone else, fights for peace, freedom and happiness for them.

Analysing the question of the liberation of nations, Comrade Stalin pointed out that this question should be regarded not as a private and inner-State question but as a world question of liberating the oppressed peoples from the yoke of imperialism, as an inseparable part of the general question of proletarian revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution made a breach in the front of imperialism; it ushered in a new era of liberating-revolutions in colonial and dependent countries, and created the Soviet Union—the centre around which it became possible

to organise a united revolutionary front of proletarians and oppressed peoples of all countries against imperialism.

Since its existence, the Soviet Union has proved to be an active and decisive factor in that mighty liberation movement of the people now taking place.

The very fact of the victory of the revolution and of Socialism in one country—the U.S.S.R.—was a great contribution of the Party of Lenin-Stalin to the cause of developing and stimulating a revolutionary and national-liberation movement in **all countries**.

Today, when world imperialism has received new smashing blows such as the detaching from the imperialist system of the countries in Central and South Eastern Europe, the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Korea and of the German Democratic Republic, we can appreciate the entire profound nature of Stalin's brilliant thesis that:

“... the very development of the world revolution, the very process of the breakaway from imperialism of a number of new countries will be more rapid and more thorough, the more thoroughly Socialism fortifies itself in the first victorious country, the faster this country is transformed into a base for the further development of world revolution and into a lever for the further disintegration of imperialism”.

The existence of the Soviet Union, its growing power and the invincible onward march of Communism are guarantees of success in the struggle of the peoples for peace and freedom.

This has become an historical law of our time, the grandeur at which law is felt by all peoples of the world, and above all, by the peoples in countries liberated from the fascist yoke by the armed forces of the Socialist State.

Would it have been possible to liberate the peoples of Central and South-Eastern Europe from the clutches of German imperialism without the help of the great Soviet Union?

Certainly not.

Quite justly the people of Rumania call the great Stalin their friend and liberator. Even in the midst of the war, Comrade Stalin, in his Order of the Day, May 1, 1944, wisely advised our people to break with the German-fascist imperialists, drop out of the war and take the cause of liberation into our own hands.

Our people followed this friendly advice. The victorious offensive of the Soviet Army on the Jassy-Kishinev front created favourable conditions which enabled the country's patriotic forces, fighting under the leadership of the Communist Party, to overthrow the fascist Antonescu regime and to turn their arms against the Hitler invaders.

During the war Stalin's words were, for the workers and all patriotic forces of our country, a rousing call to combat the invaders. His firm and confident voice, over the radio from Moscow, infused courage and hope for better days.

The Rumanian Communist Party published, illegally, Comrade Stalin's speeches and orders of the Day which were widely circulated by Communists who risked their lives to bring the splendid words of Stalin to the people.

For Communists incarcerated in bourgeois-landlord prisons, every new speech of Stalin's was a ray of sunshine.

These speeches furnished our Party with a correct political orientation and greatly helped to temper Communist cadres both ideologically and politically.

The Soviet Army carried out an honourable mission, during the Great Patriotic War. It brought to the peoples not only liberation from the fascist yoke but also national and social liberation.

As early as 1934, Comrade Stalin, with remarkable foresight, predicted that war would bring such results:

"It can hardly be doubted that a second war against the U.S.S.R. will lead to the complete defeat of the aggressors, to

revolution in a number of countries in Europe and in Asia, and to the destruction of bourgeois-landlord governments in those countries”.

The Rumanian people who had endured an age-old, Turkish oppression, and later the yoke of international capital, experienced for the first time, genuine national freedom,

Western cosmopolitans and their bourgeois agents in our country bartered the country to foreign imperialists and tried for decades to kill the national consciousness of our people, to destroy their culture, to undermine their confidence in their own strength in order to exploit them even more ruthlessly.

For our people, liberation meant not only salvation from the abyss, not only the overthrow of the imperialist yoke, but also national and cultural regeneration on the basis of the economic development of the country and Socialist reorganisation of our economy.

That is why, on the eve of Comrade Stalin’s seventieth birthday, the workers and working peasants of our country who won the right to a free life and a life of dignity, express most touching and ardent feelings of gratitude and love to their liberator, Comrade Stalin—feelings which come from the bottom of their hearts.

This movement, which has swept the country, shows the great initiative of the people and the hitherto unprecedented possibilities and talents which flourish only as a result of the liberation of the people from the yoke of capital.

One of the most noble ideas of our era was expressed by Comrade Stalin on April 7, 1948:

“Every nation, whether large or small, has its own specific, qualitative peculiarities which belong to it alone. These peculiarities are the contribution made by every nation to the common treasure house of world culture, thus adding to it and enriching it. In this sense all nations, both large and small, are in the same position and every nation is the equivalent of any

other nation”.

These words are a smack in the face to those imperialist rulers who strive to enslave the peoples by force and who send mercenary troops to drown in blood the liberation struggle of men and women, aged people and young children in Viet Nam, Malaya, Indonesia, Burma, India and Madagascar.

Supported by the chorus of their agents—the Right-Wing Social Democrats—Anglo-American imperialist murderers arrogantly propagate reactionary “theories” about the abolition of national sovereignty and the creation of a “World” (i.e., American) Government; for eliminating national States; for the dissolution and absorption of nationalities by the “superior” Anglo-Saxon race; of liquidating national culture and the forcible adoption of the “American way of life”.

The peoples who fought for their liberation and independence did not shed their blood to replace the domination of the Hitlers, with that of the Churchills.

They now rally in a united world front of peace, headed by the U.S.S.R.; and organise themselves to deliver a fitting rebuff to the instigators of a new war.

Never before in history have such gigantic forces risen in active defence of peace. Their fighting banner is the great Stalin—symbol of the struggle of the peoples for peace and freedom.

Like the Hitlerites before them, the Anglo-American imperialists have begun their war preparation by gradually eliminating the last remnants of bourgeois-democratic liberties, by introducing in their countries an anti-popular regime of terror, by vile racial oppression, by threatening the peoples who desire freedom with the colonial yoke.

This, in its time, resulted in the fact that, World War Two—an inevitable outcome of the development of world economic and political forces on the basis of, modern monopoly capitalism—acquired from **the outset, the**

character of an anti-fascist liberation war, as pointed out by Comrade Stalin.

The entry of the Soviet Union, into the war strengthened the anti-fascist and liberating nature of World War Two which ended in the defeat of the most aggressive imperialist forces and in the liberation of countries with a total population of 600 million people.

The increasing feverish war preparations unfolded by the imperialist camp are signs of its weakness. The possibilities to exploit and to find a way out of the crisis are steadily lessening, the inner and outer contradictions of imperialism are more acute. The forces of peace are growing rapidly, erecting a powerful, insurmountable barrier to the machinations of the warmongers.

And should the Anglo-American imperialist adventurers—having lost their heads and having forgotten the lesson taught to them by the fate of the Hitlerites—try to unleash a third world war it would, from the very beginning, take the nature of an anti-imperialist liberation war of the whole of mankind, of all peoples, headed by the Soviet Union, which would inevitably lead to the complete doom of imperialism and the liberation of the peoples.

The sharp vigilance of the peoples and their firm determination actively and by all ways and means to fight for peace, will result in the complete failure of the plans of the warmongers.

Comrade Stalin gave to the revolutionary movement and to the gigantic social forces of the world, an invaluable weapon in the struggle for victory over the dark forces of war.

At the same time, with remarkable foresight, he gave mankind a brilliant theory of the laws and perspective of the future development of nations and national culture under Socialism, Comrade Stalin elaborated the theory of bourgeois and Socialist nations, the theory which, with a revolutionary,

boldness, looks into the future and outlines a wonderful perspective of the development of Socialist nations under the conditions of the triumph of Communism.

Defining the essence of bourgeois nations which are characterised by their political, economic and ideological domination of the exploiting classes, a domination maintained by fomenting national animosities and chauvinism, Comrade Stalin says that these nations are the product of the bourgeois epoch and must disappear together with capitalism.

Comrade Stalin further points out that a Socialist revolution lays the foundations of new, Socialist nations which differ radically from bourgeois nations in their class essence, spiritual outlook, political and social interests and aspirations.

Freed from class antagonisms, the Soviet Socialist nations, comprised of the working class, peasantry and Soviet intelligentsia, live in close harmony and build a classless, Communist society.

The superiority of these nations over bourgeois ones is that they are linked by a moral-political unity, a common aim, a single will and a single aspiration for Communism.

The nations of the People's Democracies in Europe and Asia which have taken the path of abolishing exploiting classes and class contradictions are also becoming Socialist nations.

These nations rally round the U.S.S.R., citadel of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The great Lenin-Stalin ideas, and the Soviet State which realises these ideas in practice, enormously influence the peoples all over the world.

The oppressed peoples of the world see in the U.S.S.R. the multi-national, Socialist State—a brilliant example of the solution of the National Question and the liquidation of national oppression on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

Never before has the voice defending the cause of the liberation of the people sounded so powerfully as that of the

Soviet Union and of Stalin today.

This voice finds a mighty response in the heart and mind of all peoples, both free and oppressed.

For all peoples, the name of Stalin is a symbol of the heroism and glory of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and a call for new heroic deeds.

With the bright image of Stalin, the liberator, before them, and guiding themselves by his teachings, the peoples of the New Democracies march forward towards Socialism.

Turning their thoughts and hearts to the Soviet Union and to Stalin, Yugoslav Communist revolutionaries and patriots fight to overthrow the Tito gang of assassins and spies and to liberate Yugoslavia from the grip of imperialism.

Millions of people in China have rallied under the banner of Lenin-Stalin in the victorious war of liberation against imperialism and feudalism.

On the Marambun Mountain, the highest point above the town of Phyong-yang, in Korea, an obelisk of white stone towers on which are engraved the words "A Nation's Gratitude to Generalissimo Stalin".

In France and Italy, in Malaya and Burma, in Spain and Indonesia, in Argentine and in oppressed Africa, working class revolutionaries, patriots and partisans fight with the name of Stalin on their lips for their freedom and independence.

The name of Stalin, the liberator, resounds as a call to fight for peace, freedom and the happiness of the peoples.

**THE LIGHT AND HOPE OF PEOPLES.
Dolores Ibarruri, General Secretary,
Central Committee, Communist Party of
Spain**

Never before has there been such an inspired and widespread mobilisation of the masses as is now taking place in all countries of the world in connection with the 70th birthday of Stalin, leader of the great Soviet Union, beloved leader of all peoples.

In countries liberated from the capitalist yoke the people are singing of the joy of life regained, of the bright future of the new generation.

The theme of their songs, coming from the depths of their hearts which knew the bitterness of fascist and reactionary slavery; the bitterness of inhuman capitalist exploitation, is one and the same—Stalin.

Stalin the teacher; Stalin the leader; Stalin the liberator; Stalin the comrade and friend.

Stalin's name is pronounced by the ordinary people of all nations, by the hundreds and millions of citizens who constitute the greater part of humanity, with veneration, infinite love, confidence and hope.

Stalin. Everyone looks upon him as a father, as a leader alongside whom we fight for the same sacred cause, from whom we learn to conquer difficulties and be undaunted by threats and dangers.

The working people, all progressive and honest people, see in Stalin a political leader of titanic stature. His counsel equips them both theoretically and politically, helps them to advance firmly along the path of struggle, a path of difficulties and obstacles which, inevitably, are surmounted in the struggle for national independence, peace and Socialism.

All over the world, from end to end, ordinary folk mark the anniversary of Stalin's birth as a solemn act in the history of the peoples, an act which is deeply linked with their own lives and the destiny of their country.

This is because Stalin's activity covers a decisive period in the history of the world. The building of Socialism and Communism in the Soviet Union bears the' immortal impress of Stalin's genius.

With immense force Stalin's activity illuminates the present and future of man· kind, awakening latent energy, drawing new forces of the working people into the struggle against capitalist oppression and exploitation and preparing these forces to repel open criminal attacks and secret, crafty designs with the help of which the imperialists are trying to hurl the peoples into a new war of devastation.

For the first time in the history of mankind, the revolution led by Lenin and Stalin destroyed the exploitation of the working masses.

In the struggle against the philistinism and treachery of the Social-Democratic leaders, Lenin and Stalin led the working class of Russia from the bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1917 to the victorious October Socialist Revolution which destroyed the power of the landlords and capitalists and established the dictatorship of the proletariat, the power of the workers and peasants, the power of the majority of the people who, from that day onwards, became the master of their destiny.

Socialism began to win out, and the slogan, "He who does not work neither shall he eat", rang out over the world; a slogan which awakened the consciousness of those who had been doomed in the capitalist inferno and which, like a gigantic wave, swept them into struggle.

For the first time in history, the labour of Man become worthy of respect.

For the first time the slave in the colonies, the exploited worker in the capitalist world, the landless and downtrodden peasant, the intellectual, forced to degrade himself in order to live, heard words never before pronounced, words which gave new meaning to the life and work of the individual:

“It is time to realise that of all the valuable capital the world possesses, the most valuable and most decisive is the people—cadres.

It is, therefore, not difficult to understand that in a country where people are valued and prized as the greatest of all treasures, a marvellous change is taking place in the promotion of heroes of labour, heroes of the Patriotic War, great scientists, outstanding inventors, talented artists and poets, all of whom can, in the words of Mayakovsky’s passionate and inspired verse, filled with patriotic pride, say to the miserable and decaying capitalist world: “Look and envy, I am a citizen of the Soviet Union.”

Stalin has inculcated new patriotic feelings in the Soviet people, feelings that differ completely from bourgeois patriotism and nationalism, with the help of which the capitalists poison the minds of the people in order to hurl them into predatory wars.

This new Stalinist patriotism, an example of proletarian internationalism and friendship among peoples, is vividly expressed in the epic of the Soviet Army and Soviet people who, in bitter battles, liberated their country from the criminal invaders; these same forces which bring freedom and national independence even to former aggressor countries and are helping the peoples of these countries to destroy the enemies at home and build a new, happy life leading to Socialism.

This is the only case in history when a country, after being attacked and repelling this attack, did not subordinate the vanquished peoples but helped them to regain their foothold, offered its friendship and, at great sacrifices to itself, is now

helping one-time aggressor countries to emerge from their state of poverty.

Only one State, one people could do this—the Soviet people, the land of Socialism, the mighty Soviet Union, guided by the great Stalin.

And this is known not only to the countries which, due to the Soviet Union, are today independent and sovereign countries which have a democratic or people's democratic order, and which know from their own experience the meaning of the internationalism of the Soviet people, the policy of friendship with peoples supported by the Soviet Union under the leadership of Stalin.

We, Spaniards also know this feeling of fraternal solidarity and we can say something about it.

When, in 1936, the Spanish revolution found itself disarmed in face of a fascist military revolt organised from outside, when it was abandoned by the perfidious so-called democratic governments, when the Republic was denied the right to defend itself, one country alone openly announced its support of the Spanish Republic. That country was the Soviet Union.

There is not a single honest Spaniard who can forget this, not a single anti-fascist fighter who does not remember Stalin's impressive words addressed to those who called themselves democrats, to prevent the murder of the Spanish people.

“The liberation of Spain from the yoke of the fascist reactionaries is not the private affair of the Spaniards but the common cause of all advanced and progressive mankind”.

The Soviet Union was far away but our men felt its proximity. They heard the brave heart-beat of the Soviet people, steeled, in the Stalin school, and their own hearts, burning with hatred for the fascists and traitors, beat in unison.

The echo of Stalin's words was heard beyond the shores of Spain, by the finest sons of every country.

And volunteers came, to our country, confident, enthusiastic and determined to fight alongside us: men of the International Brigades, moved by the great proletarian internationalism inculcated in them by the existence of the Soviet Union; an internationalism which gave them the strength to regard the cause of Spain as their own.

The existence of the Soviet Union helped them to understand that the struggle of a people for freedom is not a national, isolated, transient episode but part of the great struggle of working humanity for Socialism.

For three years our people resisted the fierce onslaught of the German and Italian fascists who, had joined forces with the Spanish fascists. In the air and on the land of our country, the fascist weapons were tested which were later used to attack other countries.

The resistance of Spain hampered the imperialists in carrying out their plans. Pursuing their “non-intervention” policy, which tied the hands of the Spanish people, the Anglo-American imperialists and their servants—the Right-Wing Socialist leaders—who cleared the path for Hitler aggression, gave fascism the job of carrying out their criminal aim, namely, that of crushing popular resistance in Spain.

They thought they would thus eradicate from the minds of men the heroic struggle of the people, the wretched Tartuffes and contemptible Judases, mortally afraid of the influence of the Communists, reckoned that a fascist regime in Spain would kill the affection and gratitude of the Spanish people for the Soviet Union and Stalin.

But they were mistaken. Love for Stalin and boundless confidence in him are alive as never before in tortured Spain.

In the black night of the terror and persecution of the Inquisition, ruin, hunger and endless poverty into which fascism has hurled Spain—to our people, Stalin is light, hope and confidence in a future free Spain.

Stalin has taught us not to forget that tyrants come and go but the people remain.

The teachings of Stalin find expression in factory and mine, and in the resistance movement of the Spanish peasants and the people as a whole; in the operations of the partisans and the steadfastness of our comrades.

They are alive in the firm confidence in the future, in knowledge that setbacks in the struggle for a real, democratic and Socialist future for the people, are both transient and temporary.

In spite of the malignant anti-Soviet slander conducted in the corrupt press, the “workers and peasant masses of Spain, the progressive forces of our country and the people under the imperialist yoke know that the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Stalin has opened the road to victorious heights to which the Soviet people are swiftly ascending.

And the peoples of the world, drawing on the experience of the Soviet Union, will advance along this road.

“Our turn will come.” The Spaniards will not lag behind. The struggle of the Spanish working class and peasantry show the fighting ability of our people.

Drenched in blood they have shown their love for freedom, and for the independence of their country in an unequal struggle against internal reaction and foreign fascism.

They are showing their desire to live under a democratic regime by continuing their anti-fascist resistance, a resistance which prevents the consolidation of this hated Franco regime.

The Spanish people, inspired by the successes of the Soviet Union, are regrouping their forces for a decisive struggle to establish a democratic republic in our country and to frustrate the manoeuvres of the imperialist aggressors who try to turn Spain into an American colony.

On the 70th birthday of Comrade Stalin—the great architect of Communism, the consistent defender of the rights

of peoples to national independence and sovereignty—the Spanish Communists who, together with all honest anti-Franco men and women; are waging an heroic struggle which is fraught with difficulties and one in which they risk their lives and freedom, repeat their promise gain and again—at all costs to prevent Spain from being used by the Anglo-American imperialists as a base for aggression against the Soviet Union and People’s Democracies.

Comrade Stalin may rest assured that the Spanish Communists, who are one with the people, will carry out their duty.

WORKING PEOPLE OF SOFIA GIVE A SEND OFF TO A TRAIN LOADED WITH GIFTS FOR COMRADE STALIN



Working people of Sofia give a send off to a train loaded with gifts for Comrade STALIN

STALIN BIRTHDAY IN CHINA

Widespread preparations for the celebration of Comrade Stalin's seventieth birthday are taking place throughout the Chinese People's Republic.

Newspapers and magazines feature numerous articles dealing with the life and work of Comrade Stalin. The "Peoples Daily" printed an important article by Chen Po Ta, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Party, under the heading, "Stalin and the Chinese Revolution".

A special Stalin number of the magazine, "Chinese-Soviet Friendship" published in Peking, contains articles on Stalin's life and work and his aid to the Chinese people, by Lio Shao Chi, Chen Po Ta, Madame Sun Yat Sen, Kuo Mojo and others.

The magazine reprinted the speech delivered by Stalin in 1926: "Concerning the future of the Chinese People".

The entire birthday edition of the magazine was sold out the moment it came off the press.

A special "Stalin Week" in honour of the birthday was held throughout the Chinese People's Republic December 15-21.

Lectures, special radio broadcasts and screening of Soviet films acquainted the people with the various phrases of Stalin's revolutionary activity.

Mobile cinema units travelled through the rural areas giving a special showing of Soviet films for the rural population. The "Stalin Week" will end with a series of public demonstrations in towns and villages.

A Stalin celebration will be held in Shanghai from December 21-27.

During this week a Film Festival showing the life and work of the leader of the working people will be held.

Soviet films, the "Lenin in 1918 "Member of the Government", and others will be shown.

The Shanghai State Conservatoire and the People's

symphony orchestra will hold special concerts dedicated to the seventieth birthday of Comrade Stalin.

A souvenir book with a specially embroidered cover made by Chinese writers and artists as their birthday present to Stalin has been sent to Moscow.

Contents of the book include the poem, "Long Live Stalin" by the famous writer and historian, Kuo Mojo.

The closing, session of the Conference of the Women of Asia, held in Peking, sent birthday greetings to Stalin saying:

"Dear Comrade Stalin, we delegates from more than twenty countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and America, assembled at Peking, are determined to strengthen the solidarity of our democratic women; to combat the preparations for a new war, to oppose imperialist aggression and to fight for the happiness and well-being of women and children.

"The happy life of our Soviet sisters who are building Communism under your guidance fills us with confidence and inspires us in our struggle for the liberation and happiness of our people and our children.

"In you, we deeply realise the greatness of a leader of mankind. You are a friend of all people. We and our children, joyfully express to you our indescribable gratitude.

"We will forever sing of you with one voice, with one heart. Your radiance illumines the path of Liberation for all peoples. We wish you health and long life".

MEETINGS IN LONDON

Four great public demonstrations, were held in London on December 19-20 in honour of Comrade Stalin's birthday. Palme Dutt, J. R. Campbell (editor Daily Worker), George Matthews and other Communist Party leaders spoke on the life and work of Comrade Stalin.

After the speeches, the well-known Soviet films "The Wow" and "Meeting on the Elbe", were shown at the meetings.

A new English edition of "Problems of Leninism" appeared on December, 21.

The December issue of the "Communist Review", the theoretical organ of the Executive Committee, is a special Stalin number containing articles by Comrades Gallacher, Rothstein and others.

"Labour Monthly", the Marxist journal edited by Palme Dutt, is likewise devoted to the Stalin anniversary and contains a number of Stalin writings published for the first time in English.

TO THE MAN WHO HAS REGENERATED THE WORLD. *Jorges Amado*

The working people of Brazil wish you, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the leader of the Soviet peoples, health and long life.

In their letter to me, the Brazilian workers wrote: Salute Comrade Stalin on our behalf and tell him of our love in your most beautiful words. Tell him that we also are lighting for peace”.

And so on their behalf, I congratulate you on this joyful December day when the hopes of the peoples rise still higher.

I greet you on behalf of the Indians lost in the maze of Amazon jungles, the slaves in forests and oil plantations where rubber plants are tapped.

To them your name has shone like a star shining in the darkness of the night.

Poverty stricken and lonely, having neither home nor bread, they once heard that in a far-away country other people, formerly slaves like themselves, liberated themselves under your guidance.

The waters of the endless river have brought to them the echo of the history of the Soviet people, the names of Lenin and Stalin.

Overcoming all geographical boundaries and borders and despite police terror, your name lights the impenetrable forests of the Amazon, illuminating the solitary life of the toilers saving on plantations.

As a child draws courage from the guidance of his father as it makes its first steps in life so they turn their eyes in the direction of the Eastern winds, to the country whose happiness you have built.

I greet you on behalf of Mulattoes, Negroes, Metises of the

burning Brazilian North-East; on behalf of workers and peasants who starve on the most fertile land and who have not a crust of bread on their tables.

In Brazilian bases in the North-East foreign banners of aggression and death and being raised—Yankee banners raised against your country and against the whole of mankind.

But the Negroes and Mulattos, the Whites and Metises in the North-East ask me to tell you:

“We will tear down the foreign banners and drive away these soldiers of aggression. They will not leave here to attack your heroic working people. And the time will come when the banner of peace and fraternity, the banner of friendship with the Union of Soviet Republics will wave high above the young grass of the sugar-cane plantations”.

I am congratulating you on behalf of Brazilian miners who leave the pits to declare in their repeated strikes:

“We will not hew minerals for foul murderers preparing war. We will never give our natural resources to imperialists for a war against the U.S.S.R.

I greet you in the name of the industrial proletariat, of the South, on behalf of the workers who, every morning of this festive December, inscribe your glorious name on the walls of buildings.

“We will not give our youth for war”, they declare. “And should we be forced to fight will turn our arms against those who have made us slaves”.

That is why, in the silence of the night they chalk your beloved name on the walls. In the tropical mornings, passers by read with approval:

“Down with Yankee imperialism. Long live Stalin!” “Long live Stalin!” whisper the workers as they go to their work.

The Wall-Street lackeys, the members of the government which has sold itself, and those of the police—who are paid in dollars—they grit their teeth and their henchmen hasten to

erase your name from the walls.

But in the morning some loving and unknown hand has again written on the walls of towns and villages greeting you on your birthday.

Your name is inscribed on the heart of every Brazilian patriot, above coffee fields, pampasses and in the desert—throughout the length and breadth of the land, Because for us, your name spells peace, the warmth of hearth and home, bread, health and joy, progress and freedom.

I congratulate you on behalf of these people. They are fustian toilers with rough hands but the hearts of these fighters are tender.

I am greeting you on behalf of those who fell, who are wounded and who languish in jails; on behalf of all those tortured by the police because they fight for peace, independence and Socialism.

I am greeting you in the name of the leader of all Brazilian working people, of all Brazilian patriots—on behalf of Louis Carlos Prestes, whom the people call the “Knight of Hope”.

Sought and persecuted by the police he, from illegal headquarters in the heart of Brazil, tells you on behalf of the people.

“Lenin and Stalin have taught us how to love and defend the fatherland. Never will Brazilians fight against the united family of the Soviet peoples”.

Therefore, in the name of the Brazilian people I greet you, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, leader of the Soviet peoples, teacher of all peoples of the immense globe.

Our gifts to you are: strikes, peasant struggles, meetings in defence of peace, staunchness in the struggle against Yankee imperialism, heroism in torture-chambers, the firm and confident advance of the anti-imperialist movement of the people, our difficult and victorious struggle for peace.

This is what we present to you—who has given so much to

us in the October Revolution, by building Socialism, by the victory over fascism and by the march towards Communism; you who have quickened the tread of time and turn the morrow into our today.

To you who have regenerated the entire world; to you who have transformed it, we bring our confidence in struggle and our faith in victory.

In your person we greet the memory of Lenin, greet the old Bolshevik guard; the sparkling youth of the Komsomol—the young guard building Communism; the fraternity of the Soviet peoples creating happiness for the people of the world.

In your person we greet the flourishing of a free culture, a culture for all; in your person we greet the world without hunger, sorrow and grief, the world of love which we see in our dreams.

International solidarity of all working people, the great world and invincible front of peace and Socialism—this is what we greet in you, Stalin, the symbol of the grandeur of the working class and of the epoch of triumphant Communism.

PUBLICATION OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS IN RUMANIA

For Comrade Stalin's seventieth birthday all Publishing houses in the People's Republic of Rumania have issued copies of his books which total-876,800 copies

In addition Stalin's works have been issued in Hungarian, German and Serbian to the total of 95,000 copies.

The "Cartea Rusa" ("Russian Book") Publishing House has issued a booklet, J. V. Stalin—Great Friend of the People", in Rumanian, Hungarian, German, Ukrainian and Serbian.

Verses by Russian and Rumanian poets dedicated to the great friend and teacher of the peoples are also available.

THE FRIEND OF MANKIND

From all over the Soviet Union and other countries, trains are speeding on their way with gifts for Comrade Stalin on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Everywhere, in all corners of the world, millions of ordinary people are preparing their gifts, discussing how to make them worth of the recipient.

Millions are pledging to make, their labour during these days a present to Stalin. The very words, “Stalin’s birthday present” have acquired a new meaning.

Even toddlers are busy with pencil and crayon, drawing something with childish hands in honour of Stalin, insisting that their presents must be sent to Moscow.

Visitors at the exhibitions of presents which have already reached the Soviet capital are amazed at the range, originality, profound thought and warm sentiments expressed in them. The people are deeply moved by these offerings which form the subject of many newspaper articles.

We are fortunate. We are witnessing and taking part in a wonderful historical event; an event of which no one who is making a study of the new life will neglect.

The preparation collection and dispatch of gifts to Comrade Stalin is a nation-wide movement. It is more.

It is a movement of the peoples.

The thoughts and feelings of millions, nay, of hundreds of millions of people are turned towards one man. He is the centre of a vast mass movement.

“**Stalin**” is repeated every day in the languages of the world; repeated with: indescribable affection.

Millions will toast the health of Comrade Stalin on the day and hour when all Moscow will rise en masse to wish the man nearest and dearest to the peoples many, many years of good health.

World history has never known such a mass movement, a movement which, in its scale and unity, is altogether new. There could not have been such a movement before.

It is not only that Stalin is the greatest of figures, the brilliant continuator of the works of “Marx-Engels-Lenin. It is the triumph of Stalin’s teachings and leadership that has made possible such a mighty movement of the masses, astonishing in its grandeur.

The celebration of Comrade Stalin’s 70th birthday is a new victory for the great Socialist revolution which is transforming the world and which already has transformed a considerable part of mankind.

This movement is, in its very essence, a people’s movement. The idea gifts to the great leader and teacher spread like wildfire among millions and stimulated broad popular initiative.

What does a gift to Stalin signify? It is an expression of profound gratitude to him, an expression of warm love.

In a most remarkable way the intimate and profound feelings of every working man and woman coincide with this powerful collective feeling.

What is more, far from becoming impersonal, these sentiments contain a special meaning in every individual case. Millions have risen to congratulate Comrade Stalin and everyone of these millions has his own personal reason for expressing gratitude to him.

Comrade Stalin is the liberator of peoples. Everyone can tell you this from his own personal experience.

Comrade Stalin is the teacher of the peoples. And here again everyone can tell you this in his own way, drawing the experience of his own life.

Stalin opened the way to something new for all, “blazed” a new path for each and everyone. And to everyone Stalin was and is a ray of sunlight transmitting light and warmth to the

soul.

In addition to Stalin's ideas concerning the Communist transformation of the world, millions of people as a whole, and singly, are moved by the marvellous power of Stalin's charm—which is why the peoples speak warmly of him as their father and friend.

Never before has the world known such a popular movement, unparalleled in character and scope.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the capitalist press, which never misses a sensation, is now silent as if struck dumb.

It cannot, or more correctly, it is afraid to understand and explain this new phenomenon.

They cannot fail to see in this demonstration of love for Comrade Stalin the failure of their attempts to incite hostility to the Soviet Union, to Communism.

The enemy cannot but be disconcerted by the power of the movement and its stirring spontaneity. The enemy cannot but fail to see that there is something here that is inaccessible to him. The bourgeoisie has not got any really great men; it lacks the strength to set such masses of the people into motion.

The world has been shown in this mass movement the full grandeur of the leader of peoples on a scale made possible only by the victory of Socialism, the triumph of Communist ideas throughout the world.

What are all the former, renowned "great men" of antiquity, feudal times and capitalism compared with the grandeur of the heroes and leaders of the working class and Socialism? All that has remained is the word "great", but not the content.

Spontaneity is one aspect of the great movement of presents to Stalin. Organisation is another.

This movement expresses the buoyant enthusiasm of millions, an enthusiasm strong in its very spontaneity, in its explosive power.

But this surge of enthusiasm of the millions might have receded had it not been for the organising power of the Communist Parties and democratic bodies, for the monolithic Party unity that permeates the people—a unity which is also the result of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on the Party and on the great importance of organisation in the struggle for Socialism.

The great strength and majesty of the Stalin jubilee celebrations lie in the combination of a sweeping spontaneity with firm organisation.

The enemies of the working class are also aware of this. They know what an obstacle this affection for Stalin and the boundless confidence in him is to the unleashing of the criminal war for Wall Street world domination; this love and confidence in the Communist Parties, in the minds of the people are indissolubly associated with the name of Stalin. Stalin and the Communist Party are one united whole.

The peoples of the world congratulate Stalin. In the unity of these congratulations we see before us the contours of humanity. In last epochs, this was a sociological abstraction, an historical philosophical idea. What was real was the population of the world, divided into thousands of nations peoples, tribes.

The unity which would have transformed the sum total of people into a new quality, was lacking.

Racial and national exclusiveness and enmity under capitalism, crushed the possibility of attaining a higher unity of peoples, while cosmopolitans, which created the fiction of the world citizen actually concealed the imperialist domination of one group of people or peoples over the entire world and its inhabitants.

For the first time the Socialist revolution made possible the birth of Man as something real and the triumph of a genuine humanism.

Stalin's teachings on the triumph of Communism indicate

the future when the peoples of the world will begin to merge into one single fraternal family—which is humanity.

The road to this lies through the complete emancipation of peoples, from all forms of oppression, through complete national independence, through the flowering of all possibilities for culture, national in form and socialist in content.

The national development of Socialist nations is inseparable from their internationalism, the Socialist peoples are marching in unison towards humanism.

And when the peoples in different parts of the world rise to a man and, united by one and the same feelings and thoughts, pronounce in all languages of the world: “Long live Stalin!—this is a real expression of humanity.

It already exists as an offshoot of Communism, as part of the new and beautiful that has come to life thanks to Stalin, the greatest innovator of the new epoch, the architect of the new society and new Man.

The 70th birthday of Comrade Stalin is the celebration of mankind. Peoples call him the friend of mankind. He belongs to mankind. His celebration is the triumph of Communism, because when they say, “Stalin” they mean “Communism”.

When people exclaim in unison and with boundless devotion: “Long life to Stalin!” they also mean: “Long live the Communist Party and may it be victorious! Long live Socialism throughout the world and may it be victorious!”

D. ZASLAVSKY

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*Journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy"
appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and Publishing
House: 56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest. Tel. 5.10.59.*

