

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. 12 (228) FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1953

Scanned/Transcribed by
The Socialist Truth in Cyprus-London Bureaux

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June 2016

CONTENTS

STALIN'S WORK WILL LIVE THROUGHOUT THE AGES! ..5	
SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R.....11	
<i>SPEECHES BY CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF U.S.S.R. COMRADE G. M. MALENKOV.....14</i>	
KLEMENT GOTTWALD.....22	
TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GOVERNMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.....23	
PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO THEIR LEADER.....25	
JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GOVERNMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC AND CENTRAL ACTION COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL FRONT ..28	
FUNERAL OF KLEMENT GOTTWALD.....32	
Speech by Deputy Prime Minister V. SIROKY.....32	
Speech by Prime Minister A. ZAPOTOCKY.....36	

Speech by Head of Soviet Delegation, Marshall N. A. BULGANIN, First Vice-Chairman, Council of Ministers of U.S.S.R.....	44
STALIN – LEADER AND INSPIRER OF STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR. Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party.....	50
PERPETUATING MEMORY OF J. V. STALIN.....	60
Poland.....	60
Rumania.....	60
Hungary.....	61
PUBLISHING J. V. STALIN’S WORKS.....	62
China.....	62
Greece.....	62
STALIN’S CAUSE IS IMMORTAL! Franciszek Jozwiak, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Polish United Workers’ Party.....	63
GREAT LEADER OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary, Communist Party of India.....	73
70th ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF KARL MARX.....	80
ALL-VICTORIOUS FORCE OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM	82
TEACHER AND LEADER OF GENIUS INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT. Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany.....	86
WORKING PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES MARK 70th ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF KARL MARX.....	97
PEOPLES OF WORLD PAY TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF GREAT STALIN.....	98
To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.....	98
Telegram from President of Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Central Committee of Communist Party and Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	100
To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.....	101

To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.....	103
To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.....	104
To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.....	105
To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.....	106
To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.....	107
To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.....	108
To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.....	109
Condolences of Communist and Workers' Parties on Occasion of Death of J. V. Stalin.....	109
MIGHT WHICH NOTHING CAN SMASH.....	111
FOLLOWING HIS GREAT BEHESTS.....	113
FORWARD, ALONG THE STALIN PATH.....	116

STALIN'S WORK WILL LIVE THROUGHOUT THE AGES!

On March 9th the Soviet people and all progressive mankind bade farewell to Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, great revolutionary thinker and fighter, colleague of the immortal Lenin, brilliant continuer of his cause, wise leader and teacher

of the Soviet people and all the working people.

Together with Lenin, Comrade Stalin founded and tempered the Communist Party as the great transforming force of society, upheld in stubborn struggle against enemies the unity, oneness and solidarity of its ranks. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union became the leading force of the international working-class movement.

Together with Lenin, Comrade Stalin led the Party of Communists and the working people of Russia headed by it to the storming of tsarism and capitalism. Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin the working people destroyed the bourgeois-landlord system and built the first socialist state of workers and peasants in the world, the appearance of which signified the dawn of a new era in world history – the era of the downfall of capitalism and the triumph of Socialism.

After Lenin's death the Communist Party, having rallied around itself all the Soviet people, carried out, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, the grand programme of industrialisation of the country and collectivisation of agriculture elaborated by him on the basis of Lenin's directives; it transformed the Soviet Union from a backward agrarian country into a powerful industrial-collective-farm Power, ensured the construction of Socialism and founded the new economic system which knows neither crises nor unemployment.

For the first time in human history, Comrade Stalin ensured, on the scale of a vast multi-national state, the abolition of the centuries-old national strife. Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin the Communist Party overcame the economic strife and cultural backwardness of the formerly oppressed peoples, united into a single fraternal family all the nations of the Soviet Union and forged the friendship of the peoples which has become a powerful motive force in Soviet society.

Under J. V. Stalin's leadership the Soviet people emerged

with honour from the greatest of all trials in the history of their country – the Great Patriotic War against Hitler fascism. By smashing the hordes of German and Japanese imperialism they upheld the freedom and independence of their homeland and delivered hundreds of millions of people in Europe and Asia from the threat of fascist enslavement.

Also linked with Comrade Stalin's name and with the Communist Party led by him are all the outstanding achievements registered by the Soviet Union in the postwar: rapid rehabilitation of the national economy, pre-schedule fulfilment of the fourth Five-Year Plan, the flowering of the socialist economy and culture and the constantly rising level of the material wellbeing of the Soviet people. J. V. Stalin equipped the Party and the Soviet people with the grand programme of Communist construction.

All his bright crystal-clear life of fighting revolutionary, of thinker of genius and fearless people's leader, J. V. Stalin dedicated wholly to sacred struggle for the cause of the working class, for the liberation of the working people.

Comrade Stalin's passing away caused deep anguish in the heart of every honest worker, of every progressive-minded person sincerely striving for peace and friendship among the nations and passionately hating war.

There is not a country in the world, not a corner of the globe in which the ordinary people did not honour the bright memory of the leader and best friend of the working people. By memorial meetings and demonstrations, by stopping work, laying wreaths at J. V. Stalin monuments or on the graves of Soviet soldiers, calling at Soviet Embassies and Legations or by sending letters and telegrams, by lovingly banking bouquets of flowers at his portrait, or simply by heartfelt, endearing words, – wherever condition permitted, everywhere, in all lands, the people expressed their deep sorrow and great love. There is nothing in history to compare with this

unprecedentedly mass, truly world-wide expression of boundless love, filial affection and reverence for the greatness of Stalin's genius.

Ordinary people throughout the world revere Stalin as a remaker of the world, irreconcilable fighter against capitalist~exploitation, against social and national oppression, valiant champion of the democratic fights and freedom of the working people. They honour him as the greatest master of revolutionary leadership as a political figure of the noblest type, a mountain eagle who, like Lenin, knew no fear in the struggle, who saw farther ahead than anybody else, wise and daring in solving the most complex problems.

All patriots of their countries honour Stalin as the liberator of the peoples to whose unsurpassed generalship world civilisation owes its salvation from the fascist buccaneers. Generations to come will remember Stalin's historic service to mankind and forever glorify him as the man who saved the honour, freedom and independence of the peoples.

The working population in the countries of people's democracy honour Stalin as the great leader of the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. In these days of mourning the working people of the People's Democracies have rallied still closer around the Soviet Union – the mainstay of their independence and security.

All people of good will revere Stalin as the great standard-bearer of peace, consistent and tireless fighter for peace and friendship among the nations. Comrade Stalin always directed the greatest efforts of his genius towards upholding peace for the peoples of all lands.

The Communists in all countries revere Comrade Stalin as the universally recognised leader of the International Communist movement who, after Lenin's death, took upon his shoulders solicitude for the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, helped daily in their moulding and transformation into

militant Marxist parties, into parties of the new type. Thanks to Comrade Stalin's tireless work the international Communist movement has become a mighty, invincible force.

All forward-looking people revere Stalin as the great master-mind of Marxist-Leninist science. In fierce struggle against the enemies of Marxism Comrade Stalin upheld the immortal teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, creatively developed it in keeping with the new historical conditions and enriched it with new theses and conclusions Comrade Stalin's brilliant works, his reports and speeches, such outstanding creations as the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course", "Marxism and Linguistics", "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", his historic speech at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. are the summit of Marxist theoretical thought, programme-documents for all Communist and Workers' Parties. Comrade Stalin's classical works equip the Communist and Workers' Parties with knowledge of the ways for the revolutionary transformation of society, illumine with the inextinguishable light of the Stalin genius the perspectives of the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism, for peace for democracy, for Socialism.

Stalin's will, Stalin's wisdom, his fearlessness and his statesman's mind are embodied in his nursling – the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in its Lenin-Stalin Central Committee, in its faithful disciples and colleagues.

With true Stalin foresight, flexibility and operativeness, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. effected a number of vital measures in order further to improve leadership of state and economic affairs. These measures, manifesting the solidarity of the Communist Party, the Government and the Soviet people, found their legislative endorsement in the decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., decisions directed towards ensuring uninterrupted

and correct leadership of life in the country, to ensuring successful realisation of the policy elaborated by the Communist Party and the Government both in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and in international affairs.

This policy is, in the future too tirelessly and in every way to strengthen the Soviet Union, its defence might, to develop socialist industry in every way and strengthen the collective-farm system, to strengthen the inviolable alliance of the working class and the collective-farm peasantry, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., to display unremitting care for the wellbeing of the people, for the maximum satisfaction of their material and cultural requirements find to ensure a more successful advance along the road of building Communist society.

In the sphere of foreign policy the position of the Soviet Government is invariably to pursue the tried policy of preserving and consolidating peace, of ensuring the defence and security of the U.S.S.R., the policy of co-operation with all countries and development of business relations with them on the basis of observation of mutual interests.

A vital condition for consolidating peace and security of the peoples, the basis for preserving world peace, the decisive barrier to unleashing a new war, is inviolable fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union with the great Chinese people, with the working people in all the countries of people's democracy, further consolidation of the great gain of the peoples – the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Comrade K. E. Voroshilov's election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and Comrade G. M. Malenkov's appointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., endorsement of the composition of the Government of the U.S.S.R. – the Council of Ministers to the U.S.S.R. – and the other decisions of the Supreme Soviet, met with the wholehearted and universal approval of the Soviet

people. The Soviet people are deeply confident of their strength. They are confident that the Government of the U.S.S.R., headed by the true disciples and colleagues of the great Stalin, will without doubt, ensure the realisation of the policy elaborated by the Party and the Government.

Together with the peoples of the Soviet Union this confidence is shared by the working people of the countries of people's democracy, by all progressive mankind.

Stalin's cause, Stalin's ideas will live for ages!

SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R.

The IV Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. took place on March 15, in the Great Kremlin Palace, in Moscow.

The session was opened by Deputy M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union. He proposed that the deputies rise in tribute to the bright memory of J. V. Stalin. In sorrowful silence in tribute to the great Stalin, the deputies and guests rose in their places.

Then the Chairman made the announcement that Klement Gottwald, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, true friend of the Soviet Union had passed away on March 14, in Prague. Those present rose in tribute to the memory of Klement Gottwald. The session unanimously adopted a message of condolence to the National Assembly of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

In view of the fact that, by Decision of the joint meeting of' the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Comrade N. M. Shvernik had been recommended for the post of Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev moved that Comrade Shvernik be released from his duties as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and that he be elected member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.. Comrade Khrushchev moved that Comrade **KLEMENT EFREMOVICH VOROSHILOV** be elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.. Comrade Khrushchev's motions were unanimously adopted.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade L. P. Beria submitted for consideration by the session the following propose to appoint Comrade **GEORGI MAXIMILIANOVICH MALENKOV** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and to request Comrade Malenkov to submit to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. his proposals for the composition of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

– Our Party, workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia, and all the peoples of the Soviet Union, said Comrade L. P. Beria, know well and profoundly respect Comrade Malenkov as a talented disciple of Lenin and faithful colleague of Stalin.

The deputies and guests rise. Tumultuous, prolonged applause in honour of Comrade Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov resounded in the Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace.

– I think, said Comrade Beria in conclusion, that I shall reflect the general opinion of the deputies by expressing the firm conviction that the Soviet Government, headed by Comrade Malenkov, will direct the entire construction of Communism in our country in the way taught by Lenin and Stalin (**tumultuous, prolonged applause**), will selflessly serve the interests of our people.

The session unanimously resolved: to appoint Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. The deputies and guests, standing, welcomed, with tumultuous applause the loyal colleague of the great Stalin.

The session then proceeded to consider the composition of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the merging of the Ministries of' the U.S.S.R.. Comrade G. M. Malenkov mounted the rostrum. All the deputies and guests rose and tumultuous, prolonged applause again resounded in the hall.

The audience listened with keen attention to Comrade G. M. Malenkov, punctuating his speech with tumultuous applause.

The session unanimously approved the Law on Merging the Ministries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The composition of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. also received unanimous approval.

SPEECHES BY CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF U.S.S.R. COMRADE G. M. MALENKOV

Comrade Deputies!

You have charged me to submit for consideration by the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the composition of the Government – the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

I thank you, comrade deputies, for the great trust and honour you have accorded me. (Tumultuous applause).

Comrades, you already know that the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. adopted a number of vital decisions designed to ensure uninterrupted and correct leadership of life in the country.

At the present session we must examine these decisions and, in accordance with the Constitution, give the force of law to measures which the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. – the highest organ of state power in our country – will deem it appropriate and necessary to adopt and endorse.

It should be said that the measures for enlarging the existing ministries, for merging into one ministry the leadership of related branches of the national economy, culture and administration did not arise today. For a long time already, during the life of Comrade Stalin and together with him, they were considered by our Party and Government. And now, in connection with the heavy loss sustained by the country, we have but accelerated the introduction of timely organisational measures for further improving the leadership of state and economic activity.

In submitting these measures we proceed from the fact that we must work still more actively for realisation of the plans elaborated by the Party and the Government for the further development of the U.S.S.R., work more actively and more successfully to carry out these plans.

We take as our starting point that the carrying out of the organisational undertakings in the sphere of improving state and economic leadership, submitted for deliberation by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., will, without doubt, create better conditions for the successful solution of the historic tasks confronting our country – for the further constant and all-round consolidation of our great multi-national socialist state, for strengthening the mighty Soviet Armed Forces in order to ensure the defence and security of our Homeland; for further all-round development of socialist industry and for strengthening the collective-farm system, for the development of culture and for raising the material well-being of the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia, and of all Soviet people; for ensuring a more successful advance along the pathway of building Communist society in our country.

We are able successfully to effect the reorganisation for enlarging the ministries and to realise all its advantages since we have cadres who have grown considerably, who have acquired rich experience and who are able to take over the leadership of the enlarged ministries.

The following proposals are submitted for consideration by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

To merge the Ministry of State Security of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. into one ministry – the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of the Army and the Ministry of the Navy of the U.S.S.R. into one ministry – the Ministry of Defence of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry

of' Trade of the U.S.S.R. into one ministry – the Ministry of Home and Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Cotton Production, the Ministry of State Farms, the Ministry of Agricultural Stocks and the Ministry of Forestry into one ministry – the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Cinematography, the Arts Committee, the Radio Information Committee. the Central Printing and Publishing Department and the Ministry of Labour Reserves into one ministry – the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of the Fish Industry into one ministry – the Ministry of The Light and Food Industry of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy into one ministry – the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

To merge the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry, the Ministry of the Machine-and-Instrument-Making Industry, the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery Industry and the Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry into one ministry – the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry.

To merge the Ministry of the Transport-Machinery Industry, the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry into one ministry – the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine-Building.

To merge the Ministry of Power Stations, the Ministry of the Electrical Industry and the Ministry of the Communications Equipment into one ministry – the Ministry of Power Stations and Electrical Industry.

To merge the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of the Aircraft Industry into one ministry – the Ministry of Defence Industry.

To merge the Ministry of the Timber Industry and the Ministry of the Paper and Wood-Working Industry of the U.S.S.R. into one ministry – the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Construction of Machine-Building Enterprises into one ministry – the Ministry of Construction.

To merge the Ministry of the Merchant Marine, the Ministry of Inland Water Transport and the Chief Department of the Arctic Sea Route into one ministry – the Ministry of Merchant Marine and Inland Water Transport.

To abolish the Ministry of Geological Survey, transmitting its functions correspondingly to the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Oil Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry and to other ministries in charge of the extractive industry.

To abolish the Ministry of Automobile Transport of the U.S.S.R., transmitting its functions to the Ministry of Railways.

To merge the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Materials-Technical Supply of the National Economy (Gossnab) and the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Supplying Food and Industrial Goods (Gosprodsnab) with the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R.

Comrade Deputies!

In keeping with the assignment given me as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., I hereby submit for deliberation by the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following composition of the

Government of the U.S.S.R. – the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.:

First Affairs of the U.S.S.R. – **LAVRENTI PAVLOVICH BERIA** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. – **VYACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Minister of Defence of the U.S.S.R. – Marshal of the Soviet Union **NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH BULGANIN** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. – **LAZAR MOISEYEVICH KAGANOVICH** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Minister of Home and Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. – **ANASTAS IVANOVICH MIKOYAN** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. – **Alexei Ivanovich Kozlov** (Applause);

Minister of Culture of the U.S.S.R. – **Panteleimon Kondratyevich Ponomarenko** (Applause);

Minister of the Light and Food Industry of the U.S.S.R. – **Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin** (Applause);

Minister of the Coal Industry – **Alexander Fyedorovich Zasyadko** (Applause);

Minister of the Oil Industry – **Nikolai Konstantinovich Baibakov** (Applause);

Minister of the Metallurgical Industry – **Ivan Fyedorovich Tevosyan** (Applause);

Minister of the Chemical Industry – **Sergei Mikhailovich. Tikhomirov** (Applause);

Minister of' Machine Building – **Maxim Zakharovich**

Saburov (Applause);

Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine Building –
Vyacheslav Alexandrovich Malyshev (Applause);

Minister of Power Stations and Electrical Industry –
Mikhail Georgiyevich Pervukhin (Applause);

Minister of the Defence Industry – **Dmitri Fyodorovich Ustinov** (Applause);

Minister of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R.
– **Pavel Alexandrovich Yudin** (Applause);

Minister of the Timber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R.
– **Georgi Mikhailovich Orlov** (Applause);

Minister of Construction – **Nikolai Alexandrovich Dygai**
(Applause);

Minister of Railway – **Boris Pavlovich Beshchev**
(Applause);

Minister of Communications – **Nikolai Demyanovich Psurtsev** (Applause);

Minister of Merchant Marine and Inland Water Transport –
Zosima Alexeyevich Shashkov (Applause);

Minister of Finances of the U.S.S.R. – **Arseni Grigoryevich Zverev** (Applause);

Minister of Public Health of the U.S.S.R. – **Andrei Fyodorovich Tretyakov** (Applause);

Minister of Justice of the U.S.S.R. – Konstantin Petrovich
Gorshenin (Applause);

Minister of Control of the U.S.S.R. – **Vsevolod Nikolayevich Merkulov** (Applause);

Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Council
of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. – **Grigori Petrovich Kosyachenko** (Applause);

Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of
Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Construction – **Constantin Mikhailovich Sokolov** (Applause).

Comrade Deputies!

Submitting for deliberation by the Supreme Soviet the motion on the composition of the Government, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. proceeded from the fact that the strength of our leadership consists in its collectivity, solidarity and its monolithic character. We consider that strict observance of this high principle is the guarantee of correct leadership of the country, a vital condition for our further successful advance towards the construction of Communism in our country.

In submitting the proposed composition of the Government 'for' endorsement by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., I consider it necessary to declare that in all its work the Government will strictly pursue in foreign and home affairs the policy elaborated by the Party. We have already stated this position of the Soviet Government. I have in mind my speech, Comrade L. P. Beria's speech and Comrade V. M. Molotov's speech at the memorial meeting on March 9.

As regards home policy our declarations quite definitely state that the Soviet Government will in the future to strengthen the indissoluble alliance of the working class and the collective-farm peasantry, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our country, strengthen in every way the defence might of the socialist state, that unremitting care for the well-being of the people, for the maximum satisfaction of their material and cultural requirements, for the further flowering of our socialist Homeland is law for our Government. (Tumultuous applause).

As regards foreign policy, the following fully emerges from our statements.

The Soviet Government will invariably conduct the tried policy of preserving and consolidating peace, of ensuring the defence and security of the Soviet Union, the policy of co-

operation with all countries and development of business relations with them on the basis of mutual observation of interests, will, in the future too, practice close political and economic co-operation, strengthen the bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the great Chinese people, with all the peoples of the countries of people's democracy. (Tumultuous applause).

The Soviet peace policy is based on respect for the rights of the peoples of other countries, both large and small, on observing established international norms; the Soviet foreign policy is based on strict and precise observation of all treaties signed by the Soviet Union with other states.

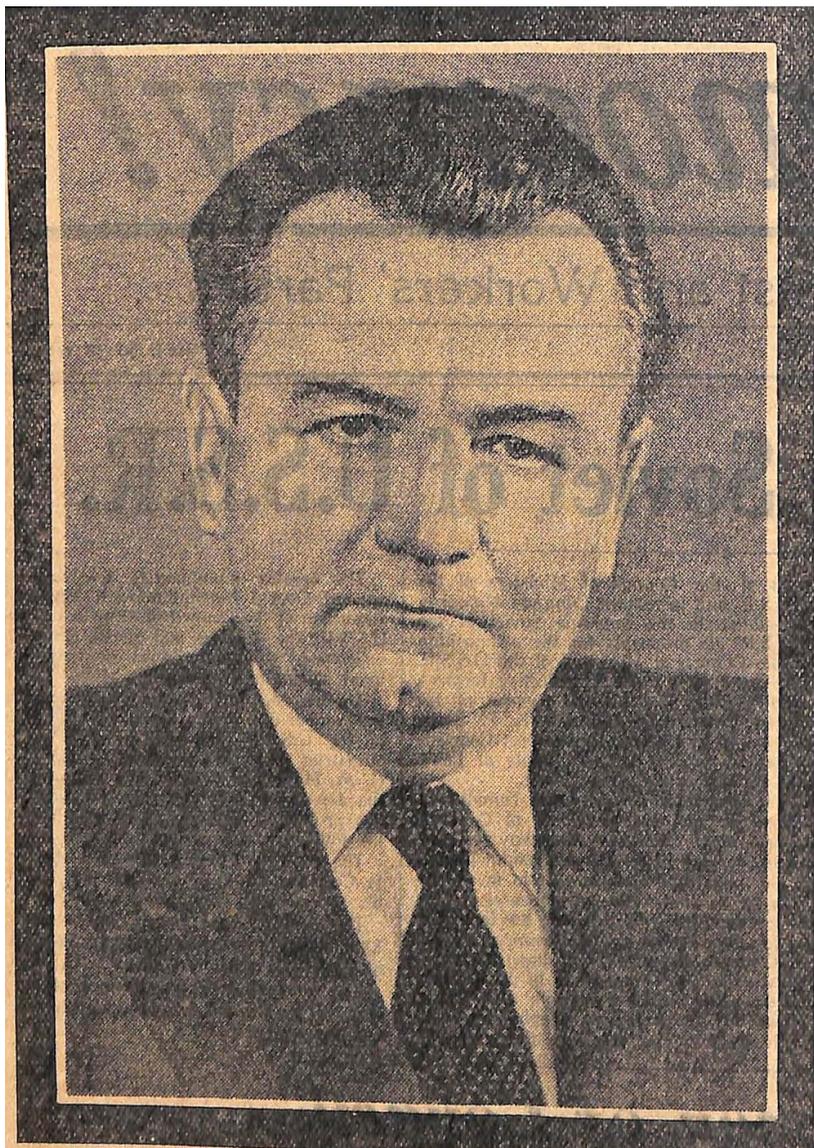
At the present time there is not a single controversial or unsettled question which could not be solved by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement of the interested countries. This goes for our relations with all states, including also our relations with the United States of America. States interested in preserving peace can rest assured both now and in the future of the durable peace policy of the Soviet Union. (Tumultuous applause).

Comrade Deputies!

The Soviet people have the greatest confidence in their forces. The might of the Soviet state, the moral-political unity of the Soviet people are great and indestructible as never before. The Soviet Government will devote all its efforts to struggle for building Communist society in our country, for a free and happy life for the Soviet people. (Tumultuous applause).

We shall march forward along road of building Communism in close unity of the Party, the Government and the Soviet people, in the friendly fraternal family of all, peoples of the Soviet Union! (Tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise).

KLEMENT GOTTWALD



**TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GOVERNMENT OF
CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY OF CZECHOSLOVAK
REPUBLIC**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. express their condolence and share with you profound grief on the occasion of the untimely death of the Chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Comrade Klement Gottwald.

The peoples and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia have lost in the person of Comrade Klement Gottwald their great leader, tireless and fearless fighter for the victory of the people's-democratic system and for building Socialism in Czechoslovakia.

The working people of the world have lost one of the outstanding leaders of the international working-class movement to which Comrade Klement Gottwald devoted his entire splendid life of proletarian revolutionary.

Comrade Klement Gottwald worked tirelessly for strengthening the close alliance and indissoluble friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, seeing in this fraternal friendship the guarantee of the independence and flowering of the Czechoslovak Republic.

A true comrade-in-arms of the Great Stalin, tried friend of the Soviet Union Klement Gottwald led Czechoslovakia along the road of strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, in which he rightly saw the guarantee of the freedom and independence of the Homeland.

In the sorrowful days of heavy loss we express the firm conviction that the peoples of Czechoslovakia will close their ranks still more around the Communist Party and Government of Czechoslovakia in the struggle for peace, for strengthening friendship among the peoples and for building Socialism.

Mourning together with the peoples of Czechoslovakia the heavy loss, the peoples of the Soviet Union will preserve in their heart the bright image of Klement Gottwald who will always serve as an inspiring example in the struggle for peace among nations, for friendship between the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Republic for all times.

**Central Committee of the Communist Party of the
Soviet Union**

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

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO THEIR LEADER

Beginning with Saturday March 14 there was a steady stream of working people heading for the Prague Castle anxious to stand even for a moment, concentrated in silence, at the place whence Klement Gottwald confidently directed the building of the joyful new life of his country liberated by the glorious Soviet Army.

On Monday, March 16, the bier with the body of Klement Gottwald, Chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Republic, was placed in the Spanish Hall of the Castle. Guards of honour constantly replaced one another. Among those standing in the guard of honour were the close colleagues of Comrade Klement Gottwald: Comrades Antonin Zapotocky, Viliam Siroky, Jaromir Dolansky, Karol Bacilek, Alexej Cepicka, Vaclav Kopecky, Antonin Novotny and other members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, Secretary and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Ministers, National Assembly deputies, the best representatives of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia. Together with them in their hearts were also those who simultaneously crowded the squares of cities and villages throughout the Republic, those who gathered in the mourning halls in factories and in the rural houses of culture.

The Soviet Government delegation headed by First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Minister of the U.S.S.R. Marshal of the Soviet Union. A. Bulganin, enters the Spanish Hall. The

members of the delegation placed a wreath the ribbons of which bear the inscription: "To the great founder of People's-Democratic Czechoslovakia, true friend of the Soviet Union. Comrade Klement Gottwald, from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Government delegation together with member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Government and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia took their place in the guard of honour.

The Government delegation of the Chinese People's Republic, headed by Prime Minister of the State Administrative Council and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, approaches the bier. They are followed by other foreign delegations. Then again the endless stream of working people flows past the coffin of their father and teacher.

One p.m., March 19. Work and transport come to a standstill for five minutes throughout the country. Trains, motor cars and river-craft, pit cages, all the machines of the Gottwald first Five-Year Plan stop and sirens and factory whistles sound sorrowfully.

Comrade Gottwald's relatives, representative of the Party and Government of the Republic and foreign delegations gather around the coffin in the Spanish Hall. The national anthems of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union resound throughout the Hall. Comrade Viliam Siroky delivers the oration Klement Gottwald's close companions-in-arms and N. A. Bulganin, Chou En-lai, B. Bierut and Y. Tsedenbal raise the coffin and place it on a gun-carriage outside.

Then begins the final journey through Prague. The military escort includes a group of generals who carry on small cushions the orders and medals of the Chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the

Republic Klement Gottwald. In Leten Field the Czechoslovak army and the people's militia pay their last tribute to the Supreme Commander.

The funeral carriage passes through the streets of Prague to Vaclav Square. At 5 p.m. the gun-carriage bearing the coffin stops before the National Museum. The working people of the capital, daughters and sons of the people's-democratic homeland, bow their heads.

The memorial meeting opens. Farewell speeches are delivered by A. Zapotocky and N. A. Bulganin.

The memorial meeting ends. The band plays the Czechoslovak and Soviet anthems, the guns fire a salute. The coffin with Klement Gottwald's body is placed in the National Museum on Vitcov Hill.

Bidding their leader farewell, the Czechoslovak people vow to continue the cause for which Comrade Gottwald gave his entire life – the cause of building Socialism in Czechoslovakia.

**JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED BY CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GOVERNMENT OF
CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC AND
CENTRAL ACTION COMMITTEE OF
NATIONAL FRONT**

Dear Comrades and Friends!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Central Action Committee of the National Front announce with the most profound grief to the Party and to all Czechoslovak people that on March 14th, at eleven a. m., the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, the Chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Comrade Klement Gottwald, passed away after a brief, severe illness.

Everything humanly possible was done to save the life of Comrade Klement Gottwald. In this, great and truly fraternal help was rendered the Czechoslovak people by the Government of the Soviet Union. Leading Soviet and Czechoslovak physicians were at the bedside of the patient. Comrade Gottwald himself fought heroically, being fully conscious almost to the last hours. Unfortunately, it was impossible to save the life that was dearest to us.

Difficult, very difficult, hours have come for the Czechoslovak people. Shortly after the death of the great Stalin

a new, immeasurable misfortune befell the Czechoslovak people. The beloved leader of our working people, our best and most loyal pupil of Lenin and Stalin, the father of our People's Democratic country, has passed away. Comrade Gottwald, who built and steered our Communist Party into a Party of the new Lenin-Stalin type, has left us.

Comrade Gottwald who taught our people how to defeat the capitalists, exploiters, the enemies of the people, and who in this struggle firmly united the Czech and Slovak working people, has left us.

Comrade Gottwald, who forever linked our nations with the nations of the Soviet Union in the indestructible union of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and fraternity, has left us.

Gone from us is Comrade Gottwald, who, firmly and unswervingly led the great struggle of our people against the fascist occupationists, for national freedom.

Gone from us is Comrade Gottwald, who in our country, liberated by the heroic Soviet soldiers, led us to the building of a new system in which capitalists, big landowners and foreign imperialists no longer rule, but in which the working class rules in fraternal unity with all sections of the working people.

Gone from us is Comrade Gottwald, who opened up for us the great perspective of a bright socialist future, the perspective of peace, of prosperity and happiness of the people, and who taught us daily how to build Socialism in our country.

Gone from us is Comrade Gottwald who displayed constant care for strengthening the defence capacity of our state, who wisely looked after our armed forces that they should stand side by side with the glorious Soviet Army, on guard over our country, over world peace and be ready to rebuff all machinations of the aggressor.

Dear Comrades, Brothers and Sisters!

Great and irreplaceable is the loss suffered by our people. However, as Comrade Gottwald only recently stressed, as the

great Stalin has taught us, we must not, even in the most difficult days lose heart or lose sight of our great tasks and goals.

Now all of us must be like that. Weakness and confusion must not find any place in our ranks.

Let us all rally still more firmly around the Central Committee of our Communist Party and around our Government of the National Front!

Let the unity of our people in this difficult period be as firm as granite! We shall go forward still more resolutely, still more selflessly along the path of Lenin and Stalin, the path along which Comrade Gottwald led us!

We shall rally still more closely to our mainstay and our mainstay and our model, the great Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party!

We shall be more selfless and more vigilant and we shall crush all who seek to harm the unity of our Party and our Czechoslovak National Front of working people in town and countryside.

We shall work with redoubled powerful energy on our constructive tasks. We named our first Five-Year Plan the Gottwald Five-Year Plan: now we shall exert all our strength to fulfil it in the way he demanded, we shall exert all our strength to build Socialism in our country, we shall exert all our strength to thwart still more effectively the criminal plans of the warmongers and to make our country an impregnable bastion of the world front of peace, led by the Soviet Union!

The name of Comrade Klement Gottwald will live forever in the Czechoslovak people. It will live in our hearts, in our minds, in our deeds.

Forward, Czechoslovak "Shock-Brigade", under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, along the Gottwald path!

Long live the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Party, that will never betray the Lenin-Stalin behests of

Klement Gottwald!

Long live the eternal friendship and fraternity of the Czechoslovak and Soviet people!

Long live the Hussite and Gottwald strong and brave Czechoslovak people!

Long live our dear Czechoslovak homeland and may it flourish to the honour and glory of its greatest son, Comrade Klement Gottwald!

**The Central Committee of the Communist Party of
Czechoslovakia**

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic

The Central Action Committee of the National Front

FUNERAL OF KLEMENT GOTTWALD

Speech by Deputy Prime Minister V. SIROKY

Dear Friends,
Dear Comrades!

The sorrowful moment has come, the most sorrowful moment of parting with our beloved leader and teacher, with the loyal colleague of the great Stalin, with the President of the Republic and the Chairman of our Party, Comrade Klement Gottwald. In a few minutes his body will leave the Prague Castle on its last journey through a Prague in mourning. The Prague Castle is being left by its finest statesman, the greatest man in the history of our country who had elevated the Prague Castle and our entire country to unprecedented glory.

Yes, the Gottwald era in the Prague Castle, unfortunately very brief, was its most glorious era. The very advent of Comrade Gottwald to the Prague Castle, on June 14, 1948, was the symbol of the final victory of the working people in our homeland. It confirmed, after the February defeat of internal and foreign reaction, that no one will ever succeed in frustrating the development of the people's-democratic system in our country, in restoring capitalism and with it the exploitation of the popular masses, hunger, unemployment, the

shooting of workers, economic and political dependence of the state on foreign imperialists. It confirmed that the working people who have taken the factories, the land and all the wealth of their homeland into their hands will forever be masters in our country in order to multiply it in our own interests and in the interests of future generations.

A new spirit prevailed in the Prague Castle when Comrade Gottwald was there. Its halls no longer serve as they did before for the amusement of idle feudalists and bourgeoisie, for intrigues and machinations against the people and the nation. In the Prague Castle Comrade Gottwald received workers, peasants and working intellectuals who came to relate their experiences to him, to seek his wise counsel how best to work for the flowering of the homeland. Here in this very hall the best workers of our country were annually decorated for successes achieved in the factories and mills, in the pits, in the unified agricultural co-operatives and in scientific laboratories. Here in this hall the momentous meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was held, here Comrade Gottwald charted for the Party the general line of socialist construction. Here, in December last year, the momentous Nationalist Party Conference took place during which Comrade Gottwald showed us how further to direct our country successfully in the struggle for the happiness and wellbeing of the people and for preserving world peace. Here he explain to us the purport of the new Rules of our Party which would bring it still closer to the model of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and equip it for fulfilment of the new great tasks.

To the Prague Castle also came our friends from the Soviet Union, and the countries of people's democracy as well as representatives of the progressive movement from other countries. Here friendship and fraternity were strengthened with the Soviet Union and all other friends and colleagues of

the world front of peace and democracy.

The presence in this sorrowful hour of our friends from the Soviet Union, People's China, from the countries of people's democracy and from all over the world is the best testimony to the respect Comrade Gottwald enjoyed among the working people of the world and to the outstanding role Czechoslovakia began to play in the world-wide struggle under his leadership.

We looked at the Prague Castle when Comrade Gottwald was there with pride and love as never before, because we knew that within its walls were the heart and brains of our homeland, our experienced and staunch leader, our wisest and tender father.

Comrades! In the Prague Castle where everything testifies to the new glorious Gottwald era, we realise our loss even more; but in these most difficult minutes of our parting with Comrade Gottwald it would be unworthy of his disciples and of his people to despair, to forget Comrade Gottwald's behests.

Comrade Gottwald, as a good father bequeathed to us a grand and rich legacy, a grand and rich behest. It behoves us, as good sons and daughters, to vow Comrade Gottwald that we shall preserve his behest, that we shall ever and in all circumstances be loyal to him.

Comrade Gottwald left to us a stable people's-democratic state, which has its support in the broad sections of our people and serve the people.

Comrade Gottwald united all our working people – workers, peasants and intelligentsia – in the serried ranks of the National Front, unit the Czech and Slovak peoples in eternal and fraternal alliance.

Comrade Gottwald gave our people the experienced and resolute leader – the Lenin-Stalin Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

In the interests of ensuring our national defence and state independence Comrade Gottwald indestructibly linked the

future of our people with the future of our liberator – the Soviet Union – and explained to us that a basic law for the further successful development of our country is unremitting approximation to the Soviet model.

Comrade Gottwald bequeathed to us the friendship of many peoples and countries, friendship based on mutual trust and mutual aid, aimed at preserving world peace and further development of fraternal co-operation between them.

Comrade Gottwald bequeathed to us the successfully developing and growing socialist national economy and taught us how to work in the new, socialist style both in industry and agriculture. Comrade Gottwald left a great behest to our science and culture; he displayed loving care for our youth. In every sphere of our life and on every sector of our work we see the solid results and constant influence of Comrade Gottwald's wise leadership.

Of what must we be conscious today, comrades?

Comrade Klement Gottwald has passed away but his behests, his great cause lives on and shows us clearly and correctly in the future too, our direction and our path, the path towards a still better future.

To live up to Comrade Gottwald's behests means in the future, too, to strengthen our state which is deeply rooted in the hearts of our working people, to consolidate its security and enhance its defence capacity.

This means safeguarding the unity of the people and going ahead with the work of consolidating the National Front of all the working people of town and countryside in Czechoslovakia.

This means rallying still more closely around the leading force of our country, around the Communist Party; it means smashing everyone who would attempt to weaken the unity of the Party and the people.

This means rallying still more closely around the Soviet

Union and the Lenin-Stalin Party, our pillar and model.

This means consolidating the friendship and co-operation with great China, the People's Democracies and all the forces of the world peace camp.

This means working with still greater vigour and with a greater feeling of responsibility for socialist construction in our country.

Any valid today are the words spoken by Comrade Klement Gottwald when he first entered the Prague Castle: "so far we have laid a good, solid foundation for the new Republic and we have begun to build. Today it is necessary to continue building so that our homeland becomes as beautiful as possible, so that every citizen enjoys a good and happy life."

Dear Comrade Gottwald! As you take your departure from the Prague Castle, which you have turned into a symbol of the victorious power of the working class and working people, listen to the sacred vow which we make in the hearing of our friends from the Soviet Union and from the whole world:

We shall be strong and vigilant. With wavering and with iron consistency we shall realise your behests. We shall not lose heart. Our dear communist Party, the working class and the entire working people will not weaken. In the spirit of your behests, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people, as one man, we shall go forward in order to ensure wellbeing and happiness for our valiant people, to ensure peace, to achieve peace throughout the world.

Speech by Prime Minister A. ZAPOTOCKY

Comrades,
Sisters and Brothers,
Dear foreign Friends!

For the second time within a short time we are standing here on Vaclav Square, the historical witness of numerous battles by our working people, of glorious victories, heavy losses and sad farewells.

Today, too, the severe blow suffered by our country and all her people is the cause of our gathering here,

Shortly after the death of the unforgettable Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin who was so dear to us, there has died his loyal comrade-in-arms and disciple, leader of the working people of Czechoslovakia, President of the Republic and Chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, our Comrade Klement Gottwald.

The man who was beloved by our people for his kindness and care, who was esteemed for his wisdom and greatness, who was respected for his inexhaustible energy and the resoluteness which he, until the last, displayed for the wellbeing and happiness of the Republic and all the working people, has died.

The great political figure and statesman, our tender father and teacher, the friend and comrade who was nearest and dearest to our hearts, has died. The man whose memory will be retained for ever in the minds of the working people not only in this country, but also abroad, has died.

Great and boundless is our sorrow.

Heavy and irreplaceable is the loss we have suffered.

Comrade Klement Gottwald developed into a true revolutionary leader of the working people in hard struggle against the capitalist enemies, in untiring effort to build a revolutionary workers' party of the Lenin-Stalin type. Comrade Gottwald always headed the struggle against oppression, denial of rights and injustice at the time of the bourgeois Republic when capitalist exploitation prevailed in the country. He headed the fight for national liberation of our people from the cruel tyranny of the fascist invaders to which our country had been abandoned by the bourgeois pseudo-patriots and perfidious

foreign “allies”. After the liberation of our country by the glorious Soviet Army, Comrade Gottwald led our people to consolidation of the achievements of the national and democratic revolution. He was the initiator and organiser of the glorious victory of the Czechoslovak working people over the plotting of reaction in February, 1948. Under the leadership our Communist Party resolutely and mercilessly settled accounts with the gang of traitors who tried to corrupt it and to prevent us from marching towards Socialism.

Comrade Gottwald always knew how to apply creatively and to develop in our condition the Marxist-Leninist teaching. He unceasingly learnt from the experience of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party. He knew how to use this experience correctly both in his activity as a proletarian revolutionary and in his work as the first statesman and builder of our liberated country. As a consistent follower of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, as a loyal pupil of the unforgettable Stalin, he always kept in mind first of all the interests and wellbeing of the working people and devoted all his life to the fight for their better future.

A few months hence it will be five years since the time when in the Vladislav Hall of the Prague Castle, Comrade Klement Gottwald was elected, unanimously, by the will of the people, President of our People’s Democratic Republic. This was not only the will of the people, it was also the great love, gratitude and recognition which made Comrade Klement Gottwald, worker, proletarian and revolutionary fighter, the first worker-President and leader of our People’s Democratic Republic.

Comrade Klement Gottwald always taught us that the real shield of the independence of our homeland, our support in the struggle against the plotting of capitalist enemies at home and abroad, the shining example of the building of Socialism, the loyal friend in good times and bad, is, for us, the first socialist

country in the world, the country of Lenin and Stalin, the great and mighty Soviet Union.

Consequently, in these hard days of our sorrow, we pledge that we shall never violate our friendship and alliance with the peoples of the Soviet Union. We shall rally still closer around our liberator and friend who confirmed in a magnificent way his friendship in the most difficult times by innumerable deeds of selfless aid. We shall rally still closer around the champion of our independence and the champion of peace for all freedom-loving nations, around the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Comrade Klement Gottwald, by his entire life and by his entire work, taught us above all, that for the working class to liberate itself, for the working people to free themselves from the yoke of capitalism, for the nation successfully to defend its national independence and freedom – they must, for the struggle against their enemies and to defend their rights, forge the appropriate weapons, train an army, conscious of its aims, and have able and honest leaders. They must build up a really strong, united, militant and revolutionary Communist Party.

To the building of such a party Comrade Gottwald devoted every minute of his intense activity and fruitful work, his entire life. Linked with Comrade Gottwald's name is the entire life and growth of our Party, all that made it the really tempered vanguard of the working class, the acknowledged leader of all working people and enabled it to go forward firmly, conscious of its aims, despite all obstacles and difficulties, despite betrayal by renegades, always forward, and never a single step backward. Only thanks to the vigilant leadership of Comrade Gottwald our own Party grew up into the mighty, strong and firm Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, guardian of the progressive traditions of our people, inspirer of all the successes and victories of our working people.

Loyal to the behests of Comrade Klement Gottwald we

shall guard our Communist Party, the fighting strength and purity of its ranks as the apple of the eye. We shall further consolidate and strengthen its fighting strength and unity, educate all Party members in the Gottwald spirit, in the spirit of love for the homeland and the people, in the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of Socialism in the spirit of loyalty to and friendship for the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and the world camp of peace and progress. We shall so guide our Party members that they will never falter when faced with difficulties, that they will always march in the front ranks of our working people of town and countryside, in the front ranks of those surmounting the obstacles, in the front ranks of those who, with the tempo of shock-workers, are carrying but the daily tasks of the great construction of Socialism in our homeland.

Comrade Klement Gottwald taught us that in our really free people's democratic republic we ourselves must learn to rule, taught us that for the people to be the sole source of power in the state, it is not enough only to inscribe these words in the Constitution, it is necessary to build up real unity of all the working people and to create, in the firm alliance of the working people in town and countryside, a source of strength and power that would secure the independence of the Republic and her advance along the road to Socialism.

Loyal to the behests of Comrade Klement Gottwald we shall build, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, our United National Front of the working people of town and countryside, with still greater effort master the art of ruling with the people and for the people, and thus strengthen, through people's democracy, freedom, progress and peace in our country, the power in the country, to lay, in accordance with the will of the people and for the happiness of all, the firm foundations of socialist construction.

Comrade Klement Gottwald, as the best disciple of Lenin

and Stalin already at the beginning of his political activity, recognised and solved the national problem of the Czechs and Slovaks. He became the founder of the unity and co-operation of both our nations in the new, liberated state.

Loyal to the behests of Comrade Klement Gottwald we shall, in the future too, consolidate this co-operation and unity of Czechs and Slovaks, increase the inner might of our Republic, and, in this way, arm her against all the plotting of both internal and external enemies.

Comrade Gottwald never tired of reminding us that the building of Socialism in our country is taking place and will continue to take place in conditions of sharpening class struggle. He kept calling on us not to forget that the class enemy is not yet completely smashed and that it will try to use all available means and strength to hamper the peaceful constructive work of our people.

Loyal to the behests of Comrade Klement Gottwald we shall tirelessly enhance our vigilance, guard our socialist construction, maintain state and labour discipline, firmly and mercilessly crash anyone who attempts to frustrate or harm our constructive effort.

Well aware of the significance of the sovereignty and independence of our people's democratic state for the building of Socialism in our homeland, Comrade Klement Gottwald never forgot the need to strengthen the defence capacity of our Republic. Mindful of Lenin's words that the weak are always beaten, he endeavoured to make our army strong, well equipped and steeled, in order to deter any aggressor from embarking on war gambles.

Loyal to the behests of Comrade Klement Gottwald we shall, therefore, continue to strengthen and consolidate our army, the guardian and pillar of our freedom, sovereignty, national independence and peace.

Comrade Klement Gottwald was the creator of our two-

year rehabilitation plan and of the first Five-Year Plan for the reconstruction and development of our economy. Hence, we named our first Five-Year Plan the Gottwald Five-Year Plan.

Comrade Gottwald taught us that, in the interest of ensuring the freedom and national independence of our country we need such a development of our economy as would enable us to be strong not only politically, but also economically, and to be independent of the capitalist countries. He urged us, relying on co-operation and alliance with the Soviet Union and the people's-democratic countries, to mobilise more and more the internal resources of our economy in industry and agriculture, since only a higher tempo of growth of labour productivity will enable us to ensure the flowering of our homeland and systematically to intensify and improve the wellbeing of the people.

Loyal to the behests of Comrade Klement Gottwald we shall with honour complete the first Gottwald Five-Year Plan and continue to build and consolidate the economic basis of socialist construction. We shall continue to strengthen and develop our industry – first of all heavy industry – and consistently continue the socialist reconstruction of our agriculture, making good use of the skill and brains of our working people. We shall all learn in common, we shall try, each at his place of work, to work better and better, so that each should be responsible in his section and at his post, displaying care for the common good and wellbeing.

Comrade Gottwald taught us that it is not enough simply to ensure peaceful construction for our country; he taught that it is necessary to unite our effort for peace with the efforts of the defenders of peace and enemies of war on a world-wide scale.

Loyal to the behests of Comrade Klement Gottwald we shall enhance peaceful constructive efforts in our country. Conscious that defence of peace rests in our hands and within our power we shall unceasingly develop and increase our

industrial and agricultural production, fulfil and overfulfil our economic plans. We shall, with increased effort, support the peace policy of the Soviet Union, consolidate friendly relations with the People's Republic of China, with the People's Democracies, the German Democratic Republic and with all people of good will, wherever they may live, with those who love peace and hate war.

And, like Comrade Malenkov at the funeral of Comrade Stalin, we too declare at the coffin of our President and Chairman of the leading Party of the United National Front that, in the spirit of the Lenin-Stalin principles we do not deny the possibility of durable co-existence and peaceful completion between the two different systems and regimes. We want, and shall endeavour to pursue, a policy of international co-operation and development of trade relations with all countries on the basis of the principle of equality, without interference in the internal affairs of the state and without violation of state sovereignty.

Comrades, Sisters and Brothers!

Comrade Klement Gottwald has left us at a time when we find ourselves at the climax of intense effort to finish our first Five-Year Plan, and, by doing so, to lay the foundation stone for the further building of Socialism in our country. This is a great and sacred behest.

The lofty aim of this behest – ensuring the maximum satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of society as a whole – in the realisation of which Comrade Gottwald, as a loyal disciple of Comrade Stalin, firmly believed – merits that we as Gottwald followers, do all in our power for its realisation. We shall prove to the entire world that the furrow, which the solicitous farmer ploughed on the nation's inherited soil, will not be left unfinished and deserted after his untimely death.

We shall unit in a powerful front of builders of Socialism

in town and countryside we shall grasp hammer and plough firmly in our hands, we shall with glory complete the first Gottwald Five-Year Plan, and pave the way for further building of great constructions of Socialism, signifying the era of people's happiness in our beloved Czechoslovak Republic.

We vow to you, Comrade Gottwald that we shall live up to your sacred behests!

We vow to you, Comrade Gottwald, that we shall in the future too, further consolidate and steel our own dear Communist Party!

We vow you, Comrade Gottwald, that we shall rally around our Party, in firm determination to fulfil your behests, the entire United National Front, all people of good will to whom the independence of our country and the all-round prosperity and wellbeing of its people are dear!

We vow to you, Comrade Gottwald, that we shall intensify socialist emulation, increase productivity of labour, strengthen the defence capacity of our country, and, in alliance with the world camp of defenders of peace, frustrate all the plots of the enemies of peace and uphold peace!

We vow to you, Comrade Gottwald, that we shall never betray the firm and loyal friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, our liberator, the great country of Lenin and Stalin, the champion of peace and progress!

We bid you, our beloved teacher and friend, Comrade Gottwald, a last militant and comradely farewell!

Honour to your great work!

Glory to your immortal memory!

Forward, Czechoslovak "Shock-Brigade", forward under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, forward for fulfilment of the life's goal of Comrade Gottwald, for the construction of Socialism in our homeland!

Forward, forward, not a step backward!

Speech by Head of Soviet Delegation, Marshall N. A. BULGANIN, First Vice- Chairman, Council of Ministers of U.S.S.R.

Dear Comrades and Friends!

We have come here on behalf of our Government and our Communist Party, on behalf of all Soviet people to share with you and with the delegations from other countries the deep grief at the untimely death of Klement Gottwald, great leader of the Czechoslovak people and our dear friend, President of the Czechoslovak Republic and Chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The working people of Moscow and all over the Soviet country, our Party and Government experience together with you profound sorrow at the death of Klement Gottwald.

Klement Gottwald death caused great sadness among the working people in the countries of people's democracy. This is seen in the moving fact that to express their condolences at the death of the President of Czechoslovakia there came here Government delegation from the Chinese People's Republic, from Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and from the People's Republic of Viet Nam.

Only a few days ago Klement Gottwald was among us at the bier of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, our teacher and leader. As a true colleague and close friend of the great Stalin, he, together with the Soviet people, accompanied the leader and teacher on his last journey.

Only a few days have passed. And now Klement Gottwald has departed.

We have lost the great leader and the faithful son of the Czechoslovak people. Departed from life is the greatest statesman, founder of the Czechoslovak people's democratic

state outstanding representative of the international working-class movement, talented disciple of Lenin and colleague of the great Stalin.

All his bright life Klement Gottwald devoted to the noblest cause in the world – the cause of emancipating the working people from the capitalist yoke. For almost a quarter of a century he stood at the helm of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and firmly led it towards the great goal – towards Communism.

His great work was of invaluable significance. The Party that he educated and the Czechoslovak people led by it have emerged with honour from severe trials, never letting fall their banner of freedom and independence. In the grim and gloomy years of fascist occupation they did not cease even for a single day their valiant and courageous struggle for regaining the independence of the country, for ensuring in this sacred struggle the unity of all the national forces of Czechoslovakia.

Headed by Klement Gottwald the working people of Czechoslovakia established the people's-democratic system. They successfully liquidated the attempt of reaction to return the country to the road of capitalism. As a result of this historic victory the people's-democratic system in Czechoslovakia gained greater strength.

Relying on friendship with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of the people's-democratic camp, Czechoslovakia took the path of building Socialism.

In his state activity Klement Gottwald always had at heart the interests of the people. His greatest concern was to strengthen the might of Czechoslovakia as a free and independent state, to raise the material and cultural level of the popular masses.

The first Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy of Czechoslovakia, the plan for laying the material-technical foundations of Socialism, was elaborated and adopted

on his initiative and under his leadership. The people have named it the Gottwald Five-Year Plan.

As Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Czechoslovakia, Klement Gottwald worked tirelessly for strengthening the Army and for raising the defence capacity of the country. The Czechoslovak Army, the nursling of Klement Gottwald, grew into a well organised and mighty force, ever ready for defence of the homeland.

Simultaneously, in the person of Klement Gottwald we have lost a fervent standard-bearer of peace, a statesman who invariably upheld the cause of peace. Under his leadership Czechoslovakia conducted a consistent policy of preserving and consolidating peace, a policy of struggle against unleashing a new war, a policy of international co-operation. In his last speech delivered over the radio on March 7, in Prague, prior to his departure for Moscow, Klement Gottwald said that Czechoslovakia in future too would follow the path of struggle for preserving and consolidating peace and would raise this banner still higher. Today, when Klement Gottwald is no more, these words sound as his behest.

Dear Comrades and Friends!

Klement Gottwald never tired of calling on the people of Czechoslovakia to preserve and strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union. He said that he regarded consolidation of this friendship as the main aim of his life. The Treaty of Alliance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, concluded during the war years, was signed with his active participation. He saw the reliable guarantee of the independence and flowering of the Czechoslovak Republic precisely in close alliance and indestructible friendship of our fraternal peoples.

The historic call of Klement Gottwald: "With the Soviet Union in perpetuity!" has become the banner of the Czechoslovak people in the struggle for their bright future.

The peoples of the Soviet Union highly valued the noble

work of Klement Gottwald directed towards elevating and strengthening Czechoslovakia. They ardently respected him for his fidelity to the interests of the working people, for his loyalty to the Lenin-Stalin teaching, for his activity aimed at consolidating friendship with the Soviet Union. And today all Soviet people together with the peoples of Czechoslovakia lower their banner over the coffin of their dear friend.

The death of Klement Gottwald is a grave loss for all progressive mankind. We realise that this loss is particularly grave and heavy for the peoples of Czechoslovakia. But Klement Gottwald has left to the working people of Czechoslovakia a great legacy – the battle-tempered Communist Party which will confidently lend the people of Czechoslovakia forward, along the pathway of socialist construction.

The words spoken by Klement Gottwald on the occasion of the death of the great Stalin will be a constant behest for all working people of Czechoslovakia.

“Comrade Stalin”, Klement Gottwald said, “always taught us not to lose heart, never and in no circumstances to lose our heads. That is why, carrying out Stalin’s behests, we will raise still higher the Lenin-Stalin banner and resolutely follow the path indicated to us by Stalin, the path of socialist construction in our country, the path of struggle for preserving and consolidating peace”.

Rallying still closer around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and their Government, and strengthening the fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union, the peoples of Czechoslovakia will register further successes in consolidating their people’s-democratic state and in solving the tasks confronting them.

In these difficult day of mourning, dear comrades and friends, you are not alone. Together with you are the peoples of the mighty Soviet Union, the great Chinese people, the

working people of the People's Democracies and all progressive mankind. The camp of democracy and Socialism is wowing stronger day by day. It is united and consolidated in firm and inviolable friendship for the strengthening of which our leader and teacher, the great Stalin, and his true pupil and colleague, Klement Gottwald, laboured so hard.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and all evict people will in the future too, tirelessly strengthen the friendship between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and extend to the people of Czechoslovakia support and aid in socialist construction.

Our friendship, comrades, is strong and inviolable. No one will ever succeed in destroying or even shaking this friendship!

The bright and noble image of Klement Gottwald, outstanding revolutionary, valiant fighter for the happiness of mankind, one of the glorious figures of our epoch, the Lenin-Stalin epoch, will live in our hearts and in the memory of posterity!

Eternal glory and memory to Klement Gottwald, great leader of the people of Czechoslovakia!

STALIN – LEADER AND INSPIRER OF STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR. Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

The death of Comrade Stalin evoked profound sorrow among Italian working people and democrats. They felt that they had lost the giant of thought and action, the great architect of Socialism, brilliant captain who had brought about the historic victory over fascism, the defender of peace and independence of the peoples. They felt that they had lost a teacher, leader and invaluable friend in their struggle for the freedom and progress of their country.

The Italian working people and democrats retain in their heart special love for and gratitude to Comrade Stalin for the constant support he gave by his theoretical works and practical activity in the long and difficult struggle against the brutal Mussolini dictatorship. In the black years of fascist reaction, when to many faint-hearted the pathways to liberation and regeneration seemed closed forever, the name of Stalin and the great victories won by the Soviet peoples under his leadership always supported in the hearts of the Italian working people find democrats inextinguishable faith in inevitable victory over fascism, in the coming of Socialism.

But the service of Comrade Stalin is not only that he – by his brilliant works and the magnificent success achieved under his leadership in socialist construction of the U.S.S.R. – supported and gave guidance to the Italian anti-fascist fighters. To Stalin belongs the decisive and basic role in elaborating theoretically and politically all the questions pertaining to the anti-fascist struggle. Stalin undeviatingly carried out the policy of the Soviet Union, directed towards defence of peace, against

all fascist intrigues and aggressive acts. It was precisely this that made possible the unity of the peoples who, rallied around the Soviet Union and under his leadership, barred the way to the fascist hordes, Stalin was the brilliant leader of the Soviet people and their armed forces which crushed the insolent fascist reptile.

The Italian working people and democrats know that they are indebted for their victory in the struggle against fascism and the German occupationists, first of all to the selflessness and victory of the peoples and of the army of the Soviet Union. The Italian working people and democrats know that if their struggle was able to develop on such a scope and so successfully it was the result above all of Comrade Stalin's counsel which always inspired and guided them. This explains why the Italian working people and democrats are so pained by the irreparable loss – the death of Comrade Stalin, their teacher, their leader, their friend.



By his exhaustive definition of fascism as open terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, the most chauvinistic and the most imperialist elements of finance capital Stalin, way back in 1933, directed the struggle against fascism along the correct path. This definition of his put an end to all attempts to camouflage the reactionary, class character of fascism, attempts which aimed at disorientating the masses and at paralysing their struggle. Completely exposing the demagogy of those who sought to prove the allegedly above-class character of fascist rule, ruthlessly ridiculing the hostile Trotskyite talk about fascism being a kind of dictatorship of the petty-bourgeoisie and lumpen-proletariat over finance capital, Comrade Stalin showed up fascism in its true light: the rule of finance capital, or rather, the open terrorist dictatorship of the

most reactionary, the most chauvinistic and the most imperialist of its elements.

Stalin regarded the coming to power of Nazism in Germany not only as a “symptom of the weakness of the working class and as a result of the betrayals of the working class by the Social-Democratic Party”, but also as a “symptom of the weakness of the bourgeoisie, of the fact that the bourgeoisie is already unable to rule by the old methods of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy, and, as a consequence, is compelled in its home policy to resort to terroristic methods of rule – as a symptom of the fact that it is no longer able to find a way out of the present situation on the basis of a peaceful foreign policy, and that, as a consequence, it is compelled to resort to a policy of war”.

This characterisation of fascism, given by Comrade Stalin, clearly showed not only the most hateful and dangerous features of fascism for the working people and popular masses, for the cause of peace and the freedom of the peoples, it emphasised simultaneously the depth of the crisis which was shaking capitalism, showed the vast possibilities for uniting in the anti-fascist struggle all social strata, countries and states, interested in preserving peace and in defending their own freedom and national independence. It was necessary to elaborate a victorious strategy and tactics of anti-fascist struggle precisely by taking into account the real situation and existing opportunities shown by Stalin. And this was done under the sure Stalin leadership: the Soviet Union met “half way those countries which for one reason or another stand for the preservation of peace; exposing and tearing the masks from those who are preparing for and provoking war” (Stalin); the working-class movement directed its efforts towards building a broad, popular anti-fascist front, at establishing a militant alliance of the proletariat with the working peasantry and with the main mass of the urban petty-bourgeoisie.

In keeping with Comrade Stalin's counsel everything that could serve, even in the slightest degree, to avert the danger of war, everything that could hinder the outbreak of war had to be done or utilised. When Germany and Japan withdrew from the League of Nations the Soviet Union joined it "considering that despite its weakness the League might nevertheless serve as a place where aggressors can be exposed, and as a certain instrument of peace, however feeble, that might hinder the outbreak of war" (Stalin). Subsequently the Soviet Union signed with neighbouring countries non-aggression treaties and treaties defining aggression, treaties of mutual aid against possible attacks by aggressors with France and Czechoslovakia, the treaty of mutual aid with the Mongolian People's Republic and a non-aggression pact with the Chinese Republic. "Our foreign policy is clear", Comrade' Stalin said at the XVII Congress of the Party, "it is a policy of preserving peace and strengthening commercial relations with all countries... We stand for peace and champion the cause of peace... Those who want peace and seek business relations with us will always have our support".



But Hitler and the fascist forces in different countries were preparing for war. The warmonger, resorting to various manoeuvres, sought to split the countries interested in preserving peace and to sow distrust and suspicion among them.

It was necessary to frustrate these manoeuvres, to unite all genuine peace-loving forces. "There is no doubt that any war, however small, started by the aggressors in any remote corner of the world constitutes a danger to the peaceful countries" (Stalin). The actions of Soviet diplomacy, directed at ensuring collective security and collective resistance to the aggressors,

became, in those days, the pivot of the peace policy of the Soviet Union counterposed to the aggressive policy of fascism.

While the manoeuvres of the aggressors directed at splitting the peace-loving countries were obvious, all the more so was the preparation of aggression against the Soviet Union; the ultra reactionary groups in the different capitalist countries were prepared to give a free hand to Japan in China, to Japan and Germany against the Soviet Union if only they could preserve their own privileges. Stalin gave a grim warning to the instigator of war against the Soviet Union so that they should have no illusions as to the outcome of their plans “because the peoples of the U.S.S.R. would fight to the very death to preserve the gains of the revolution”. And “for the added reason that it would be waged not only at the fronts, but also behind the enemy’s lines”. He prophetically warned: “And let not Messieurs the bourgeoisie blame us if some of the governments so near and dear to them, which today rule happily ‘by the grace of god’, are missing on the morrow after such a war... 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 Asia, and to the destruction of the bourgeois-landlord governments in those countries”.

The fascist governments turned a deaf ear to this warning. The first to begin was Italian fascism which attacked Abyssinia in 1935, subjecting it to military occupation. In 1936, on the direct instigation from fascist Italy and Hitler Germany. Franco organised a revolt against Republican Spain; In 1937 Japan invaded North and Central China. The popular masses headed by the working class vigorously acted against the fascist provocation and acts of aggression. In 1936 Comrade Stalin sent a telegram to the Spanish Communists fighting for the independence and freedom of their country, which read: “..... The liberation of Spain from the yoke of the fascist

reactionaries is not the private matter of the Spaniards but the common cause of all advanced and progressive mankind”, Thus Comrade Stalin clearly indicated the paths of struggle for the democrats of the whole world. Thousand of working people – anti-fascists – went to the aid of the people of Spain fighting with arms in hand for the freedom and independence of the peoples.

However, the noble initiative of the popular masses, the Communist calls for action and unity met with hardly any response from the leaders of the Social Democratic parties. The French Social Democrats, then in the government, the British Labourites, the leaders of the Second International, in fact, associated themselves with the policy of their own bourgeoisie, with the policy of so-called non-intervention, “... The policy of non-intervention means conniving at aggression, giving free rein to war, and, consequently, transforming the war into a world war. The policy of non-intervention reveals an eagerness, a desire, not to hinder the aggressors in their nefarious work” (Stalin).

The fascist government became even more insolent and intensified their provocations and aggressive actions as a result of the non-intervention policy practised by the governments of Britain and France. In 1938 the Hitler army occupied Austria and later – the Sudeten region of Czechoslovakia; in Munich Hitler was given a free hand to enslave Czechoslovakia; in 1939 Italian fascism attacked and occupied Albania. The bourgeois governments passed over to the policy of egging the fascist aggressors against the Soviet Union.

In his report to the XVIII Congress of the Party Comrade Stalin, pointing out “that a new redivision of the world by means of war became imminent”, that many imperialist governments were engaged in a dangerous political game wishing to realise this redivision at the expense of the Soviet Union, stressed the need for conducting in the future too, a

policy of peace and of strengthening business relations with all countries; he also stressed the need for being cautious, not to be drawn into conflicts “by warmongers who are accustomed to have others pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them”.



When agreement with the reactionary governments of Britain and France and collective security, because of them, became impossible, and after the government of Poland, acting on orders from the imperialist governments of the West, rejected corresponding and direct aid from the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union accepted a proposal advanced by Germany for the signing of a non-aggression pact ensuring its own security and peace. “We secured for our country peace for a year and a half and the opportunity of preparing our forces to repulse fascist Germany should she risk an attack on our country despite the pact”, Comrade Stalin said apropos this pact.

Hitler, despite the pact, risked the attack on the Soviet Union and dragged into this attack all his satellites including fascist Italy. Speaking about the aim of the war on the part of the Soviet Union against the Hitler invaders Comrade Stalin pointed out: “The aim of this people’s Patriotic War against the fascist oppressors is not only to avert the danger hanging over our country, but also to aid all the European peoples who are groaning under the yoke of German fascism. In this war of liberation we shall not be alone... Our war for the freedom of our motherland will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties. It will be a united front of the peoples who stand for freedom and against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler’s fascist armies”.

The clear-cut directives given by Comrade Stalin to the

Soviet people for organising resistance and rebuffing aggression, his directives “to create unbeatable conditions for the enemy and all his accomplices, to bound them and annihilate them at every step and to frustrate all their measures”, met with an enthusiastic response on the part of the peoples of all countries who found themselves under the yoke of the fascist oppressors and became the basis for organising their own liberation struggle. The directives of the great Stalin were based on his profound faith in the forces of the proletariat and the peoples of all countries, on a correct assessment of the immense advantages ensured for the Soviet Union by the consistent and firm peace policy, by the socialist construction and the policy of international solidarity.

This Stalin call and the heroic example of the Soviet peoples, of the Soviet Army, and of the guerrillas who rose in struggle in response to the call of their leader, gave rise to a powerful resistance movement in Italy. It spread, grew became tempered, invincible and victorious thanks to Stalin’s counsel and the brilliant military victories won by the great strategist of genius over the Hitler fascist armies.

The people of the Soviet Union stood out in all the greatness of their liberating mission. “The heroic fight which the peoples of our country are waging for their freedom, honour and independence”, said Comrade Stalin, “evokes the admiration of all progressive mankind. The peoples of all freedom-loving countries regard the Soviet Union as the force that is capable of delivering the world from the Hitlerite plague”. Stalin also saved Italy from the Hitler-Mussolini plague which, unfortunately for us, had gripped the country, and after the liberation, he was the staunchest defender of our freedom and national independence, of which the U.S.-British occupationists sought, and seek, to deprive us and which they are trying in every way to suppress. As soon as the first national government had been formed in a small part of Italy

liberated from fascism the Soviet Union was the first to acknowledge the right of the government to represent the entire Italian people, establishing permanent diplomatic relations with it.

Comrade Stalin pointed out with foresight that “winning the war does not yet mean ensuring the peoples a durable peace and reliable security in the future. The task is not only to win the war, but also to prevent the outbreak of fresh aggression and another war, if not for ever, than at least for a long time to come”. However, the American and British leaders have now renounced these honourable Stalin proposals, approved and adopted by the U.S. and British representatives in Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam. Recently the new President of U.S. took it upon himself officially to reject these proposals.

U.S. imperialists, completely ignoring the lessons of history, have appropriated Hitler’s anti-Soviet plans. Striving to carry out these plans they established political, economic and military control over the so-called Atlantic countries, brazenly trampling on their freedom and national independence and facilitating the establishment in them of reactionary and fascist regimes and governments.



Before leaving us the great Stalin gave us his last counsel at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. in order that we could meet fully equipped the new dangers threatening the world and the freedom of the peoples. The bourgeoisie, he said, has changed radically, it has thrown overboard the banner of bourgeois-democratic liberties. It has thrown overboard the banner of national independence and national sovereignty, it sells for dollars the rights and independence of the nations. Comrade Stalin pointed out that precisely we, the representatives of the Communist and Democratic Parties will

have to pick up and carry forward the banner of bourgeois-democratic liberties, the banner of national independence and national sovereignty. There is no one else to pick it up.

We, Italian Communists and democrats, who, under Stalin's guidance, traversed a victorious path in the struggle against fascism and the German occupationists, and who again won freedom and national independence for our country, are taking as our own vital cause the last, precious counsel of Stalin's genius. Beneath the banner of freedom and national independence we shall fight with all resolve against any attempt to return to fascism, no matter how it is camouflaged; we shall fight to prevent the transformation of our national territory, as was the case in the days of Mussolini, into a field for the manoeuvres of foreign armies, into a base for new aggression. As a sign of our deep respect and gratitude for all that Stalin has given mankind and our people in particular, we, Communists, patriots and Italian democrats, dip our mourning banners before the coffin of the great teacher, leader and friend who has left us. Dipping our mourning banners we solemnly pledge to follow with all vigour and enthusiasm the counsel given us by Comrade Stalin: to be patriots of our country, the leading force of the nation.

PERPETUATING MEMORY OF J. V. STALIN

Poland

At the suggestion of the Katowice Regional Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Katowice Regional Rada Narodowa, the Presidium of the Katowice City Rada Narodowa and the Katowice Regional Committee of the National Front, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic resolved to give the name Stalinogrod to the town of Katowice and to name the Katowice region – Stalinogrod region. The State Council and the Council of Ministers resolved to give Comrade Stalin's name to the Palace of Culture and Science which, on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Union presented to the Polish People's Republic, and to build a monument to Comrade Stalin in the Palace square.

Rumania

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic, complying with the wish of the working people, have decided to name after J. V. Stalin tire "Casa Scanteia" poligraphic combinat in Bucharest, the chemical combinat in Stalin region and the Military Academy in Bucharest.

During 1953-55 monuments to Comrade Stalin will be erected in the following towns: Jași, Cluj, Timisoara, Ploești, Galati, Constanta. The permanent exhibition in Bucharest dedicated to the life and work of J. V. Stalin will be reorganised into the Lenin-Stalin Museum of the Central Committee of the

Rumanian Workers' Party.

Hungary

The State Assembly of “the Hungarian People’s Republic, at a special meeting, enacted the following law: “As a token of the eternal gratitude of the Hungarian people for the unfading services in liberating the Hungarian people, in winning and ensuring the independence of the Hungarian nation, and the political, economic and cultural development of the Hungarian working people, the State Assembly resolves to register in the Book of Laws the memory of Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin”.

PUBLISHING J. V. STALIN'S WORKS

China

In these days of nation-wide grief for J. V. Stalin, great leader and teacher of the working people of the world and best friend of the Chinese people, tremendous interest in studying his works is observed in Peking. In order to satisfy the growing demand for Comrade Stalin's works additional book-stalls were opened in the city.

The Hsinhua Publishing House is preparing for the press a brief biography of J. V. Stalin and 27 Stalin works in an edition of 100,009 copies. Its Peking print shop will shortly issue books by J. V. Stalin in 300 thousand copies.

Greece

The Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece has issued Volume VIII of J. V. Stalin's works in Greek translation. This is the first volume published since the death of the great leader. The mourning cover of the book bears the inscription: "The great Stalin is dead but his cause will live forever".

A second edition of J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." , will shortly come off the press.

It is anticipated that thirteen volumes of J. V. Stalin's works will be printed in the current year.

STALIN'S CAUSE IS IMMORTAL!
Franciszek Jozwiak, Member, Political
Bureau, Central Committee, Polish
United Workers' Party

When we pronounce Stalin's name our thoughts turn to his image – the image of the great son of the peoples of the Soviet Union, to the great genius of mankind, to the image of the fighter for the independence of the peoples, to the man with the warm heart and kindness, the embodiment of simplicity and modesty, to the image of the leader and teacher, fervently loved by the peoples of the Soviet Union, by the working masses and by peace-loving and freedom-loving people all over the world.

Stalin's great name is indivisibly linked with the struggle for the cause of the proletariat, with the struggle for freedom and social justice, with the struggle for progress, for Socialism and peace, Stalin's great name is the banner of struggle, the banner of victory, the banner of lasting peace and security of the peoples.

Stalin is not only the leader of the working people of the Soviet Union, he is the leader of the world proletariat, the leader of the world camp of peace.

Filled with deep sorrow, united – shoulder to shoulder with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union – the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies and in the countries as yet groaning under the yoke of capitalism, demonstrated on March 9 their indestructible ideological unity and their solidarity with our leader and guide the great Party of Lenin-Stalin – their love for the country of victorious Socialism, their firm resolve to struggle for the victorious realisation of the ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

The mighty popular demonstrations expressed profound grief at the passing of our most dear leader, teacher and friend, but simultaneously they manifested also the strength which no one can prevent from building a still more magnificent future.

Stalin's immortal name is immeasurably dear to the Polish people and the Polish revolutionary movement. Stalin's teaching on the national question became, for the Polish revolutionary movement, for the Polish Communist Party, the guiding star which helped them to understand and eradicate the mistakes committed in this sphere.

During the years of struggle against fascism, at the time when the treacherous deal between Pilsudski and Hitler threatened the vital interests and independence of the Polish people, when the Sanacja-fascist regime punished Byelorussian and Ukrainian villages, the Communist Party of Poland drew upon Stalin's teaching and gradually rid itself of the mistakes of the Luxemburg trend.

In the struggle for the Lenin-Stalin line in the Communist Party of Poland, for reviewing the hangovers of Luxemburg concepts and for the eradication of Luxemburg mistakes, the teaching of Lenin-Stalin was the main pillar for the Party in the inter-war years.

In the process of ideological and organisational maturing of the Communist Party of Poland the counsel of Comrade Stalin, who on numerous occasions personally took part in the work of the Polish commission set up by the Executive Committee of the Communist International, was of decisive significance.

During the years of Hitler occupation, when the Polish Workers' Party – continuer of the cause of the Communist Party of Poland – was confronted with the task of ensuring leadership of the national-liberation struggle, its guide was the Stalin teaching that the national question is not an isolated entity, but part of the general question of the proletarian

revolution, subordinated to the whole and necessitating examination from the standpoint of the whole.

Assimilation of this teaching enabled our Party to link, in the Stalin way, the struggle for social liberation with the struggle for national liberation, enabled the revolutionary core of the Party leadership, rallied around Comrade Bierut, to expose the Right-wing nationalist concepts of Gomulka, who, advancing to the forefront the question of a broad national front with the bourgeoisie and landlords, denied the hegemony of the proletariat in the National Front and the need to fight for the power of the working class and the toiling peasantry. Comrade Bierut, true to Stalin's teaching, pointed out that it is impossible to isolate the struggle; for national liberation from the question of the proletarian revolution, that rejection of the hegemony of the proletariat in the militant National Front, rejection of the struggle for power means betrayal of the interests of the working class.

Thanks to the revolutionary Stalin line the Party did not deviate from the Marxist positions.

The history of the struggle of the Polish people for social and national liberation is indivisibly linked with Stalin's name. During the years of Hitler occupation of Poland, the words of the great Stalin, full of strength, hope and confidence, which he pronounced on July 3, 1941, in an address to all the oppressed and subjected, like a bright star, pointed out for us the way to freedom, the way to struggle. Stalin said: "The aim of this people's Patriotic War against the fascist oppressors is not, only to avert the danger hanging over our country, but also to aid all the European peoples who are groaning under the yoke of German fascism".

The working people of Poland and the proletariat of the world knew that Stalin's words implied deeds, that they, like a granite wall, were backed by all Soviet people, the heroic Soviet Army, by the unbending fighters of the great Communist

Party of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Stalin's words became the guide in the struggle of the peoples for freedom, and, simultaneously, a majestic document of the great patriotism and fervent internationalism of the leader of the October revolution. The words of the great Stalin, like a torch, kindled the flames of the liberation struggle in all European countries, including our country. The struggle became more concrete and real, and faith in victory grew stronger.

Stalin's name was the banner and shield for all fighters for freedom and inspired them to great heroic exploits. Comrade Stalin's words equipped them with an invincible weapon – profound confidence in triumph of the ideas of freedom and justice. And when Stalin said: “Our turn will come!” we realised and knew that that meant our victory also. The working people in Poland realised that the mighty hand of the great strategist would confidently lead the Soviet people to victory, to the inevitable defeat of the Hitlerites. They also knew that this powerful hand was the fraternal hand of the leader of the proletariat, the liberator of the peoples, the friend of all the oppressed. And this explains why the Polish soldiers and guerrillas fought and performed heroic exploits with the name of Stalin on their lips. With Stalin's name on their lips the first regular units of the Polish Army, the Army built on the fraternal Soviet soil, went into the attack. They went to battle with the name of the man who, indicating the direction of the liberation struggle, said: “You can rest assured that the Soviet Union will do everything in its power to accelerate the defeat of our common enemy – Hitler Germany – to consolidate Polish-Soviet friendship and to facilitate in every way the rebirth of a strong and independent Poland”.

Indissolubly linked with Stalin's name is the history of our people's regenerated Polish Army. Due to the personal aid and solicitude of the great friend of Poland our Kosciuszko

Division and later the Polish Army were armed and equipped. Our regenerated Polish Army is indebted to Stalin for the fact that it was able to take part, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, in the final defeat of Hitlerism.

There is not a single sphere in the life of the people of Poland, there is not a single sector of the struggle and activity of our Party in which we have not been guided by Stalin's directives, by Stalin's counsel, by Stalin's sincere words. Our Party and our people received aid and advice from Comrade Stalin in the most difficult days of the rehabilitation of the country, during the period of our first Three-Year Plan, during the period of carrying out the grand plan for laying the foundations of Socialism.

There is not an inch of Polish soil, not a district, not a factory or mine which has not felt the sincere solicitude of the great Stalin. An expression of the solicitude of Stalin's great heart is the Palace of Culture and Science bearing his name, now being built in Warsaw by sons and daughters of the land of Soviets – a monument to the eternal friendship of the people of Poland with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Our people received many proofs of the great friendship and aid of Comrade Stalin, not only material aid but aid in the cultural, political and ideological fields also. Comrade Stalin's counsel, his brilliant mind and the penetrating vigilance of a great leader and great revolutionary leader in good time to tear the mask of hypocrisy from the treacherous countenance of the gang of Tito bandits. The exposure of the Titoites also helped our Party to render harmless and to smash the Gomulka Right-wing nationalist group, helped the Polish revolutionary movement to unite on a Lenin-Stalin basis.

The people of Poland are indebted to Comrade Stalin for the return of the ancient Piast lands and the just borders of Poland along the Oder-Neisse and the Baltic; they are indebted to him for protection of our borders from encroachments by

U.S.-British imperialism. Comrade Stalin, replying to Churchill's Fulton speech, said: "As is known, the decision on the Western borders of Poland was adopted at the Berlin Conference of the Three Powers on the basis of Poland's demands. The Soviet Union stated more than once that it regards Poland's demands as correct and just."

A few months later Comrade Stalin, replying to the question put by the President of the American United Press Agency "Does Russia regard the Western borders of Poland as being permanent?" stated clearly and resolutely: "Yes, she does".

The people of Poland are indebted to Comrade Stalin for the historic turn in the relations between the people of Poland and the peoples of the Soviet Union. In the course of twenty years the bourgeoisie and its Right-wing Polish Socialist Party agency, dreading the working masses and striving to deflect them from the struggle against exploitation and oppression, poisoned the people of Poland with the venom of hatred for the great land of Stalin. The defeat of Hitler fascism by the Soviet Army ushered in a new era in the history of the people of Poland – the era of people's-democratic rule, an era indissolubly linked with the name of the great Stalin. It was Comrade Stalin – organiser of the victory over the Hitlerites, our liberator – who was the creator of this historic turn.

At the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Post-war Co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and Poland on April 21, 1945, Comrade Stalin said: "The relations between our countries during the past five centuries, as is known, were replete with elements of mutual estrangement, unfriendliness and often with open military conflicts. These relations weakened both our countries and strengthened German imperialism.

"The importance of the present Treaty lies in that it puts an end to these old relations between our countries, nails them in

their coffin, and creates a real basis for substituting relations of alliance and friendship between the Soviet Union and Poland, for the old unfriendly relations”.

This historic treaty was signed by the great Stalin.

Stalin's name is linked indissolubly with the struggle of the people of Poland for freedom, for socialist construction, for peace. When, immediately after the defeat of Hitler Germany, U.S. imperialism began to prepare for a third world war, when the Wall Street gangsters began brandishing the atom bomb and knocking together aggressive blocs, when they set in motion their entire espionage apparatus in the hope that by threats and hyena howling they would be able to intimidate the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, Stalin's name became the symbol of peace for all mankind, for the people of Poland building the new life – the foundations of Socialism.

In reply to the howlings of the imperialist hyenas and their hysterical screaming, Stalin with his inherent calm and with the simplicity of genius was able to throw' in the face of the imperialists the great truth of peace, about the rights of the peoples, about the Soviet Union.

The logic, simplicity and truth of these words are of such irresistible and powerful force that they, were able to rally in the struggle for peace millions of people of all nations of all races, all convictions and beliefs.

Stalin taught the oppressed masses in the capitalist countries, the enslaved peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries that the hopes of liberation from the yoke of the capitalists and landlords, from the yoke of the colonial and semi-colonial bondage are not vain hopes, that the rule, of the capitalists and landlords is not eternal, that the fortresses of capitalism can be destroyed and replaced by the new, splendid world of labour, wellbeing and human happiness. Stalin's genius evoked, these hopes of liberation in the hearts of the workers and peasants of the whole world. This explains why

Stalin is immortal.

His words: “Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands, and uphold it to the end”, have become a powerful material force mobilising for the struggle millions of fighters for peace. And although Stalin has left us, millions of people, united by the common struggle for peace, have rallied their ranks still more closely, raised higher the immortal Stalin banner of the struggle for peace and democracy.

Comrade Stalin said: “Of course, the aggressors want the Soviet Union to be unarmed in the event of them attacking it. But the Soviet Union does not agree with this and considers that it is necessary to meet the aggressor fully prepared”. These historic words have become a guide and a directive for all countries building Socialism.

Simultaneously they point to the need for constant vigilance in relation to the machinations of U.S. imperialism; they teach that the enemy fears the strong, recall that it is a sacred duty to uphold the revolutionary gains of the masses against the encroachments of the capitalists, and that so long as the capitalist encirclement exists, the threat of aggression will also exist.

Guided by this teaching our Party and our Government are strengthening the might of our people’s Army, the defence capacity of our homeland, strengthening our vigilance and our preparedness to give a resolute rebuff to anyone trying to encroach on our soil, on our right to a free and happy life.

The Wall Street buccaneers are profoundly mistaken by imagining that Stalin’s death could, even for a second, weaken our militant preparedness, our vigilance, our fraternal unity with the land of Soviets, with the countries of people’s democracy.

Stalin is dead, but Stalin’s ideas live among us, in the millions of ordinary people throughout the world, and will live

forever. There are no forces capable of destroying the granite of the ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

Stalin is dead, but his cause, his teaching is immortal. Therein lies the strength which no efforts of the enemies of mankind, no attempts of the warmongers can overcome.

Immortal is the great Party of Lenin-Stalin, the powerful, strong and monolithic steel-tempered Party – teacher and leader of all Communist and Workers’ Parties. The invincible cause of Stalin is in the strong hands of Stalin’s immediate colleagues and disciples.

Invincible is the Stalin camp of the countries liberated from imperialist oppression, the 800 million-strong camp of the free fraternal peoples stretching from the Elbe to the Pacific, the camp which is becoming , mightier, and mightier day by day. Unbreakable is the might of the camp of peace headed by the land of Lenin an Stalin.

Embedded deep in the hearts of all peoples are the words spoken by Comrade Malenkov at the bier of Stalin: “The great Stalin has educated us in the spirit of boundless devotion to service in the people’s interests. We are true servants of the people, and the people want peace, they hate war. Let the wish of the people not to permit the blood of millions to be shed and to ensure the peaceful construction of a happy life, be sacred for of us!”

The victorious ideas of Lenin and Stalin are embodied in the Soviet Union, the People’s Republic of China, in the People’s Democracies and in the broad front of the struggle for peace waged by all peace-loving people. That is why Stalin is immortal, why he will live forever among us

Stalin teaches us always to be vigilant never to be lulled by conceit, mercilessly to combat gullibility. Loyal to this counsel we shall rally our ranks still more closely, reinforce our fraternal bonds with the C.P.S.U., sharpen our vigilance in

relation to the external and internal enemies.

On his return from Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin's funeral, Comrade Bierut, on behalf of our Party, said: "Let us tirelessly master Comrade Stalin's great teaching, study works, his remarkable, creative, selfless life; let us take him as an example, learn to act as he acted. Let us tirelessly utilise the immeasurable treasure-house of his talent, of his genius."

In daily selfless labour, in resolute struggle for building Socialism in Poland, for world peace, united around the great Lenin-Stalin Party, we shall victoriously carry forward the immortal banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

GREAT LEADER OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary, Communist Party of India

Comrade Stalin is no more.

With deep sorrow, ordinary men and women of all lands bow their heads before their beloved leader. With great pride, they remember that they had the honour of being guided by him. With profound reverence they recollect his colossal achievements in the realm of revolutionary ideas and revolutionary deeds.



Comrade Stalin was the builder of the new society which realises the dream of the noblest thinkers of all times. Under his leadership there was realised the greatest unity of the revolutionary movement of all times – the unity of the international Communist movement, the unity of the toiling people of all lands for a common goal under a common banner.

Under his leadership there arose a new world – stretching over vast areas of Europe and Asia and with population of over 800 million – a world in which all nations live in relations of friendship and co-operation, a world where all peoples and all races enjoy equal rights, a world which knows no exploitation of man by man. Under his leadership there grew the broadest movement of all times, the movement which has drawn into its orbit men and women of all countries, of all faiths, and of all political beliefs – the movement to rid the peoples of the horrors of war, the movement to vindicate the principle of peace between countries and nations.

Comrade Stalin lived and worked in a turbulent epoch. It was an epoch in which the historic battle between labour and capital, between imperialism and the oppressed peoples,

between exploiters and exploited, had entered into its final and decisive phase. It was an epoch which witnessed the menace of fascist barbarism on the one hand, the development of proletarian revolutions in the countries of imperialism, on the other. Comrade Stalin passed away when the common people, led by the working class and its Communist Parties, had already triumphed in one-third of the world, when capitalism in its dying convulsions had revealed itself as the defender of all that is reactionary, when all progressive mankind were rising against the policy of the imperialists, and the balance was shifting in favour of the people.

Comrade Stalin's leadership was the decisive factor that made possible these epic achievements, that brought about this decisive shift.

Colleague and comrade-in-arms of the great Lenin, Stalin together with him founded the Bolshevik Party, the model party of the working class, the party that showed how the battle for Socialism is waged. Colleague and comrade-in-arms of the great Lenin, he together with Lenin founded the Soviet Union, the land of victorious Socialism, the citadel of the world revolution. Colleague and comrade-in-arms of the great Lenin, he developed and tempered the international Communist movement which has already liberated vast masses from the shackles of capitalist rule. Colleague and comrade-in-arms of the great Lenin, he further developed the science of Socialism, the science of revolution, enriching it with new thoughts, arming the world's movement for freedom with new weapons.

In his last great work, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", and in his historic speech at the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he charted the path to Communism in the U.S.S.R. and pointed out the tasks confronting the working class in all countries in the new era.

Comrade Stalin taught that the working class can win victories only if it is led by its own Party, only if the Party

continually strengthens its links with the masses, only if the Party preserves its own unity as its most precious asset, if it firmly and consistently upholds the principle of internationalism, if the Party constantly teaches the masses, learns from the masses and improves its own work through criticism and self-criticism.

A rare combination of profundity of ideas and simplicity of expression, of titanic hatred for the oppressors and exploiters and deep love for the oppressed and downtrodden, of immense theoretical power and practical leadership of day-to-day struggles – Comrade Stalin carried out the historic vow made on the solemn occasion of the death of Lenin. No threat could cow him, no difficulties could shake his iron will, no obstacles could stand in the way of his steadfast and dynamic pursuit of the goal he had set before himself.

Only the people are immortal-taught Comrade Stalin and throughout his life he strove to make the common man, the working people, conscious of its role, of its power, of its responsibility as the maker of history, the creator of the new world. And if the Soviet Union was transformed into the mightiest country in the world, if the hordes of Hitler who dreamed of conquering the world were smashed, this, above all was due to Stalin's indomitable leadership, to his profound faith in the common man, because of the revolutionary and creative energy of the masses he unleashed, because of the heroic stature which the working class attained under his leadership.



Great was the contribution of Comrade Stalin in every sphere of thought and action but with special affection he will be remembered by the peoples of the colonial and enslaved countries whose cause he advanced as no man had ever done.

The traitors from the Second International belittled the struggle of the colonial people. For them the nations of the East, peoples of Asia and Africa, were ever destined to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. For them civilisation existed only for the white peoples who alone had the right to be free. For them Asia and Africa were only sources of raw material, markets, reservoirs of cheap labour to be exploited in the interest of the white masters.

Comrade Stalin taught that no nation can be free if it oppresses others, that the proletariat cannot emancipate itself without emancipating and uplifting the oppressed nations, without making their cause its own. Under his leadership and with the unselfish aid rendered by the Russian people the oppressed nationalities of the tsarist empire who, for centuries, had remained backward and downtrodden, attained not only freedom and equal rights but achieved gigantic progress in industry and agriculture, in education and cultural upliftment, in health and wellbeing. Under his leadership, relations of a new kind were established between nations, relations based on mutual respect, friendly aid and fraternal co-operation. Under his leadership, the Soviet state renounced all unequal treaties, championed the right to freedom of all peoples and waged a determined battle against all forms of national and racial oppression.

The liberating role of the Soviet Army in relation to the enslaved peoples during the anti-fascist war, the magnificent support of the Soviet state which is helping the great People's Republic of China to rebuild its economy, the fraternal help to the People's Democracies, the consistent fight for the cause of peace, a cause especially dear to the colonial people who would be the worst sufferers in the event of a new world war – such are the concrete manifestations of the Stalin foreign policy.

This Stalin policy and these impressive acts could not but

exert a profound influence on all colonial and dependent peoples groaning under the iron heel of the imperialists, could not but rouse them against their own enslavers and fire them with revolutionary fervour. No wonder, therefore, that the era of Stalin has been the era of unprecedented development of the national-liberation struggle of the colonial and dependent peoples that is shaking imperialism to its very foundations.

The contribution of Comrade Stalin to the problems of the colonial peoples, to the question of national-colonial revolution, to the question of the united front in colonial countries, to the question of proletarian hegemony in the national movement, is known to all. He showed the colonial peoples the path to freedom. He taught how the fight for national liberation is combined with the fight of the working class of the colonial countries, that it is they who must assume the leadership of the national revolution, build a broad united front of all progressive classes and establish firm unity with the vast masses of the peasantry. He taught that national liberation can be attained only through a determined struggle against imperialism, against the reactionary bourgeoisie and feudalism and by unleashing the agrarian revolution. He taught that this demands the building above all of a mass Communist Party faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, rooted in the broad masses.

It is an eloquent tribute to the genius of Comrade Stalin that wherever in colonial countries the people, under the leadership of the working class have taken the path blazed by Stalin, there the reign of imperialism has been uprooted once and for all, there complete freedom and democracy have been attained, there the people – the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia and national bourgeoisie – are building a new life. Wherever on the other hand the national movement has been led along the other path, the path of the bourgeoisie, there imperialism still dominates the country, there the people remain

sunk in poverty and backwardness.

Traversing the path shown by Comrade Stalin and under the leadership of their great Communist Party and glorious leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the people of China have shattered the rule of imperialism in their vast country. They have frustrated the plans of the imperialists who strove to enslave the peoples of Asia and extend the flames of war. Their victories, becoming ever more consolidated with the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, their historic friendship, cemented in blood with the Soviet people, have marked the beginning of a new path for the peoples of Asia. The days of impunity for imperialist intervention in the affairs of the peoples of Asia, the days of gunboat diplomacy are over. And all the ravings of the Eisenhowers and Dulleses, and of their European satellites, all their nefarious plans of making "Asians fight Asians" will not bring these days back.

Deep and profound was Comrade Stalin's love for the Indian people, deep and sustained was his interest in their movement for national freedom. Fully conscious of the treacherous character of the national bourgeois leadership he warned the Indian people against its manoeuvres and stressed the importance of a mass Communist Party which alone could lead the battle for freedom. His counsel in relation to the Indian revolutionary movement will ever be remembered by the Indian Communist Party with reverence, with love, with pride.

Guided by the principles of Stalin, inspired by the ideas of Stalin, imbibing the teaching of Stalin, the Programme of the Communist Party of India serves today as a mighty weapon for uniting the broad masses of the Indian people under the leadership of the working class for full freedom and democracy. With the economic crisis in India deepening everyday, with the plans and projects of the ruling classes suffering fiasco and imposing new burdens on the people with the growing radicalisation of the masses of our people, more

and more millions will rally in the camping programme.



Comrade Stalin is no more. But his achievements live. His cause lives. The movement he led lives and grows. The world he led to liberation grows stronger, more united more consolidated.

His work remains unfinished. We, the Communist Parties that he led, must carry forward his banner, must complete his work. Two-thirds of the world yet to be liberated. The plans of the imperialists brandishing the atom bomb, who want to plunge humanity into the horrors of another war, who are massacring the peoples of Korea, Malaya and Viet Nam, have yet to be finally smashed.

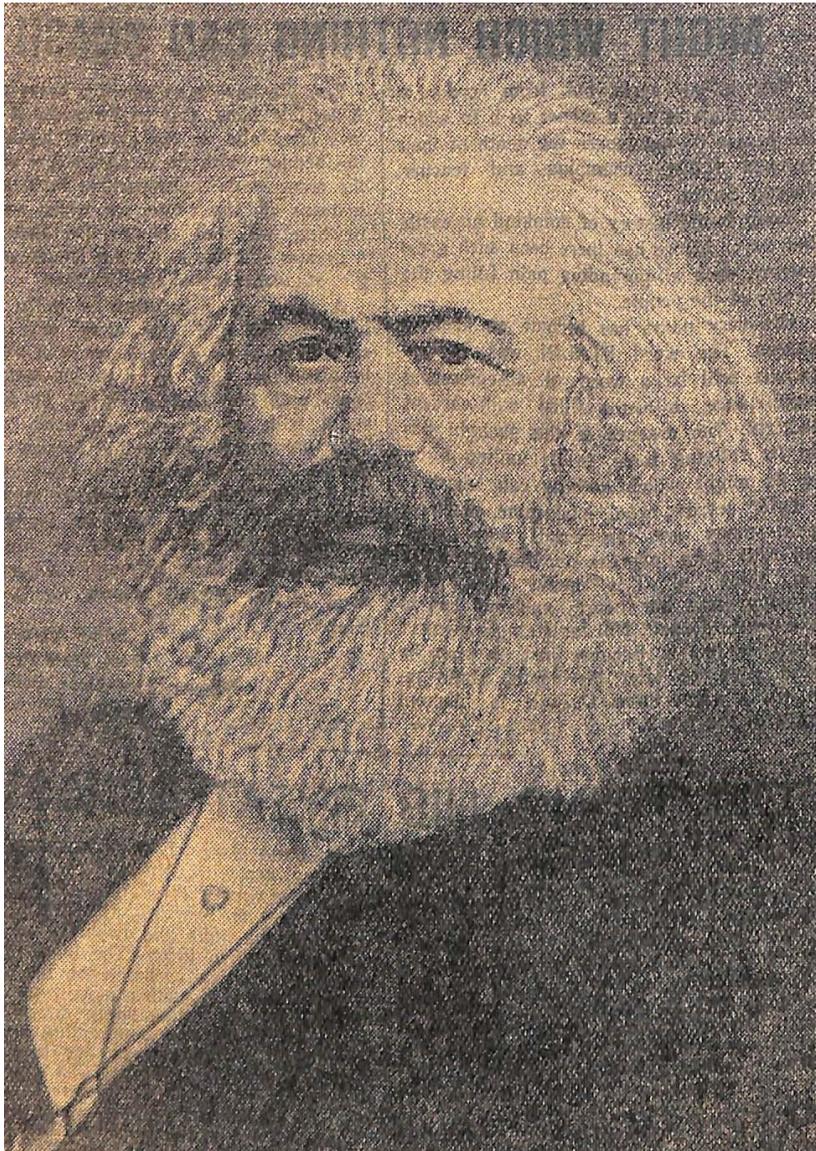
Our responsibilities have grown immensely. But led by the teaching of Stalin, we shall march ahead, preserving and strengthening the unity of our Party, preserving and strengthening the great unity of the international working-class movement.

Great Stalin taught us to uphold national freedom which the bourgeoisie has betrayed. He taught us to hold aloft the banner of democratic liberties which the bourgeoisie has thrown overboard. He taught us to fight for the great principles of friendship between peoples and peace between states. He taught us that by doing this alone we shall rally all progressive people under our banner and advance the cause of liberation.

These theses shall be our guide in the battles ahead.

Victory will be ours for Stalin continues to lead us!

**70th ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF
KARL MARX**



“For Marx, science was a motive force of history, was a revolutionary force.

“... Before all else, Marx was a revolutionist. To collaborate in one way or another in the overthrow of capitalist society and of the State institutions created by that society; to collaborate in the freeing of the modern proletariat, which he was the first to inspire with a consciousness of its needs, with a knowledge of the conditions requisite for its emancipation – this was his true mission in life. Fighting was his natural element. Few men ever fought with so much passion, tenacity, and success”.

F. ENGELS

“The world-historic service rendered by Marx and Engels is that, by means of scientific analysis, they proved the inevitability of the downfall of capitalism and its transition to Communism in which there would no longer be exploitation of man by man”.

V. LENIN

“Marxism is the science of the laws governing the development of nature and society, the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of Socialism in all countries, the science of building a Communist society”.

J. V. STALIN

ALL-VICTORIOUS FORCE OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM

The teaching of Marxism is all-powerful because it is true. The great service rendered by Karl Marx – the founder of Scientific Communism, – the 70th anniversary of whose death was marked by all progressive mankind, was, that he, together with his friend and colleague Friedrich Engels, transformed Socialism from utopia into a science, having proved the inevitability of the doom of capitalism and the transition of human society to Communism.

Marx and Engels scientifically substantiated the world-historic role of the proletariat as the most advanced class in contemporary society, as the sole class which can rally around itself all the forces of the working people and lead them to the storming of capitalism. Marx and Engels proved that only the class struggle of the proletariat, only the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, the victory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat will rid mankind of the capitalist yoke, of exploitation and denial of rights.

Marx and Engels founded the great revolutionary world outlook of the proletariat – dialectical and historical materialism. They effected a genuine revolution in the outlook on the history of human society. “The chaos and arbitrariness”, wrote Lenin, “that had previously reigned in the views on history and politics gave way to a strikingly integral and harmonious scientific theory, which shows how, in consequence of the growth of productive forces, out of one system of social life another and higher system develops...”

Marxism is the battle-standard of hundreds of millions of people. Marx’s ideas have become a mighty world-transforming material force because they scientifically express

the urgent requirements of the development of the material life of society, the cardinal interests of the working class and of all working people. On the granite foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory there grew the Marxist party of a new type created by Lenin and Stalin.

Marx and Engels emphasised that their teaching should be regarded as a guide to revolutionary action and not as lifeless dogma. Marxism is a creative science which is constantly being developed and perfected. The best confirmation of this is the incomparable works of the master-minds of revolutionary thought and action, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. In the new historical setting, in the period of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, in irreconcilable struggle against the enemies of Marxism and opportunists of all hues, Lenin developed in every way all the integral parts of the teaching of Marx and Engels, elevating Marxism to a new, higher plane. "Leninism is Marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution" (Stalin).

The Lenin theory on the socialist revolution, the theory of the possibility of the victory of Socialism first in one country taken singly is of immense theoretical and practical significance for the world Communist movement. J. V. Stalin upheld this theory in bitter struggle against the enemies of the people, fully developed it, and gave to the Communist Party and the Soviet people the clear perspective of the victorious construction of Socialism and Communism in the U.S.S.R. Lenin and Stalin created a systematised, complete teaching about the Marxist Party of the new type, enriched and further developed the teaching about the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Indefatigably developing the Marxist-Leninist theory, the great Stalin profoundly generalised problems of Leninism, founded a complete teaching on the socialist state, on the classes and class struggle in the transition period, elaborated the theses on the socialist industrialisation of the country and

collectivisation of agriculture, on the motive forces of Socialist society, fully elaborated the national question, the question of national-colonial revolutions in the epoch of imperialism. indicated the paths of transition from Socialism to Communism and worked out a concrete programme for building Communist society in the U.S.S.R.

Comrade Stalin left to all the Communist and Workers' Parties, to the entire international proletariat, an invaluable ideological legacy. Comrade Stalin's theoretical discoveries are of world-historic significance, equipping the peoples with knowledge of the ways for the revolutionary reconstruction of society and with the rich experience of the struggle of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Having generalised the century-old experience of the World Communist movement, and the experience of building Communism in the U.S.S.R., of building Socialism in the countries or people's democracy, Comrade Stalin gave a classical definition of Marxism as the science governing the laws of the development of nature and, society, the science of the revolutions of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of Socialism in all countries the science of building Communist society.

There is no force in the world capable of holding up the victorious march of the ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. Eight hundred million people have forever broken with the old world of capital and have united into the powerful camp of democracy and Socialism. Marxist-Leninist teaching gives the liberated peoples great and invincible strength, the ability to blaze new paths in history, clearly to see their goal.

Gripped with fury and malice, imperialist reaction is rallying all its forces in the struggle against the new world illumined by the ideas of Marxist-Leninist teaching. The paid servants of imperialism – the Right-wing Socialist leaders, the Tito fascist spies and assassins and other enemies of the people

– all are trying to excel each other in treachery. What is this entire brood striving to achieve? To perpetuate exploitation, oppression, poverty, racial and national hatred, fascist brigandage and plunder, the rule of the dollar, and bloody wars – such is the aim of imperialism and its servants.

But no one will ever succeed in weakening the indomitable revolutionary energy of the proletariat, its will to victory.

In the course of the titanic struggle of the working people for peace, for democracy for Socialism, their unity, solidarity and inviolable friendship grow and become stronger. For all the Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries, for all genuine revolutionary fighters, for the working people of the world the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin teaching will always be a great beacon.

**TEACHER AND LEADER OF GENIUS
INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT. Wilhelm
Pieck, Chairman, Central Committee,
Socialist Unity Party of Germany**

March 14, 1953 marked the 70th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx – founder of scientific Communism, teacher and leader of genius of the international proletariat.

In Lenin's words, Karl Marx reviewed subjected to criticism and verified on the experience of the working-class movement all that had been created by human thought. Marx's teaching brought about the greatest revolution in the social sciences and gave the proletariat an understanding of its world-historic, role in the matter of overthrowing capitalism, the role of founder of socialist society.

Karl Marx, together with his friend Friedrich Engels, proved for the first time that Socialism was not the invention of dreamers but the inevitable result of the development of capitalist society. The world-historic service of Marx and Engels is that they proved the inevitability of the downfall of capitalism and its replacement by a new, more progressive, socialist society in which there would be no exploitation of man by man. Their service is that they revealed to the world proletariat its role, its task, its mission – to rise in revolutionary struggle against capital, to rally around itself in this struggle all toilers and exploited.

Lenin and Stalin continued the immortal cause of Marx and Engels in the new historical setting. Having penetrated deeply into the theoretical foundation of Marxism they upheld and defended Marxism from each and every distortion, brilliantly developed and raised it to new, unheard of heights. Lenin and Stalin constantly, at every turn in history, linked Marxism with the concrete practical tasks of the epoch, proving that Marxism

is not a dead dogma but a living guide to revolutionary action.

Lenin and Stalin, by developing and enriching Marxism with new theses and conclusions, equipped the proletariat with the new theory of socialist revolution, the theory of the possibility of the victory of Socialism at first in one country taken singly, enriched and developed further the Marxist teaching on the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the Party as the leading and guiding force in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the hegemony of the proletariat in any popular revolution, the teaching on the colonial-national revolution in the epoch of imperialism, and the paths of building Communism.

I.

In the early 40's of the last century, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels took a decisive step forward which was of historic significance both for the German and the international working-class movement. In 1845 they established contact with progressive German, French and British workers. In 1847 the "League of the Just" asked them to take part in reorganising the League and to outline their views at its Congress. Marx and Engels joined this League. Marx organised a branch of the League in Brussels, while Engels contacted its Paris organisations. The tireless activity of Marx and Engels yielded fruit. At its Congress held in 1847 the "League of the Just" was renamed the "Communist League" which set itself the following task:

The aim of the League is overthrow of the bourgeoisie, to establish the rule of the proletariat, abolish the old bourgeois society based on class antagonisms and found a new Society without classes and without private property.

The new Rules were designed to transform the former secret League into an organisation that would propagate the

socialist teaching elaborated by Marx. At the Second Congress of the League, held in November-December 1847, Marx smashed the remaining doubts about the correctness of scientific Socialism, and the new principles were unanimously adopted. Marx and Engels were requested to draw up a manifesto for the League. On the eve of the Bourgeois Revolution of February 1848 in Germany there appeared the “Communist Manifesto” – proof of the birth of scientific Socialism, the “song of songs of Marxism”, as J. V. Stalin called it.

The “Communist Manifesto” gave the world proletariat the teaching about the historical role of the class struggle in the development of human society. The thesis: “The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle” became the solid indestructible basis of the policy of the working-class movement in all countries. No wonder criticism of Marxism always begins with denying class antagonisms. From Bernstein to the present-day hired lackeys of American imperialism – the Right-wing leaders of the Social Democratic Parties have tried, and try now, to deny the existing, antagonistic contradictions between the classes. Thus, for instance, Waiter Freitag, President of the Amalgamated Trade Unions of Western Germany, declared in his 1953 New Year address: “The Amalgamated Trade Unions of Germany once again declare their readiness for loyal co-operation with the employers. At the same time the trade unions urge an end to all class struggle from above”.

According to Freitag and other Right-wing Social Democratic leaders, class struggle is simply an unreasonable attitude on the part of certain unreasonable employer and an unreasonable attitude of the part of some workers. Freitag wants the workers of Western Germany to believe that it is possible to convince the owners of the concerns to give up “the drive for maximum profits” and after this, they will be satisfied

with lower profits. This is out and out demagoguery, and the trade union leaders in Western Germany know it from the experience of scores of years of class struggle by the German workers. And if, nevertheless, they deny the class struggle now taking place in Western Germany, hypocritically declaring that “class struggle from above must be ended”, this is done on instructions from the bosses of the German and American concerns. The trade union leaders in Western Germany are assigned the job of sowing among the masses the illusion that it is possible, given the domination of the concerns, to establish a just social system. By spreading this illusion they want to keep the working class of Western Germany from fighting for their social and national demands.

The great significance of the teaching of Marx that the history of all human society is a history of class struggle, must be particularly stressed also in relation to the struggle for laying the foundations of Socialism in the German Democratic Republic. True, there are neither Junkers nor magnates of monopoly capital in the German Democratic Republic. Proceeding from this some party and trade union functionaries erroneously concluded that there is no longer class struggle in the German Democratic Republic. Waiter Ulbricht, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, in his report to the X Plenary meeting of the Central Committee, resolutely rebuffed these erroneous views. He said:

“A characteristic feature of the present situation in the German Democratic Republic is precisely the fact that class struggle is sharpening arising from the application of the different economic laws of Socialism, on the one hand, and, on the other, from the strivings of the forces at capitalism to use their position in order to frustrate socialist construction”.

The teaching about the class struggle and the historical aims of the class struggle of the proletariat is of great

significance currently. In the “Communist Manifesto” Marx and Engels have this to say about the class struggle of the proletariat:

“In depicting the most general phases or the development of the proletariat, we traced the more or less veiled civil war, raging within existing society, up to the point where that war breaks out into open revolution, and where the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie lay the foundation for the sway of the proletariat”.

By the sway of the proletariat Marx always understood nothing else but the dictatorship of the proletariat. In his letter to Joseph Weydemeyer dated March 5, 1852, he stated quite clearly: “What I did that was new was to prove: 1) that the **existence of classes** is only bound up with **particular, historic phases in the development of production**; 2) that the class struggle necessarily leads to the **dictatorship of the proletariat**; 3) that this dictatorship itself only constitutes the transition to the **abolition of all classes** and to a **classless society**”...

The first government of the working class was founded as a result of the heroic struggle of the Paris proletariat in 1871. Engels, in full conformity with the theses of Marx, pointed out that the Paris Commune was the dictatorship of the proletariat. Treating the dictatorship of the proletariat as the historically necessary result of the class struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, Marx also defined the historic role of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the advance of human society from capitalism to Socialism. In his brilliant critique of the Gotha Programme of the Social Democratic Workers’ Party of Germany, Marx gave a formulation, bold in perspective and unusual in its scientific profundity:

“Between capitalist and communist society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in

which the state can be nothing but **the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat**".

The hold prediction made by Karl Marx in 1875 was realised on November 7, 1917 in Russia, as a result of the establishment of Soviet power under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin Party.

II.

Marx and Engels were not only the founders of the socialist working-class movement in Germany, they became also the founders of the International Working Men's Association. Karl Marx was a member of the Committee of the International Working Men's Association elected in London on September 28, 1864, and from its very inception was its ideological leader. Marx wrote "The Address and Provisional Rules" in which he advanced before the working class of the world the task of winning political power. The founding of an international organisation of the working class was one of the conditions for accomplishing this. One element of success, Marx said, – numbers – the workers already possess; "... but number weigh only in the balance, if united by combination and led by knowledge".

In the Inaugural Address Karl Marx denounced the foreign policy of the capitalist countries and placed before the working class the task of penetrating into the secrecy in which world politics are conducted. Substantiating this point Karl Marx recalled the successful struggle waged by the British working class to avert war. Karl Marx wrote:

"It was not the wisdom of the ruling classes, but the heroic resistance to their criminal folly by the working classes of England that saved the West of Europe from plunging headlong into an infamous crusade for the perpetuation and propagation of slavery on the other side of the Atlantic".

Here Karl Marx referred to the energetic campaign developed by the English workers during the Civil War in the United States, a campaign directed against the attempt of the English and French bourgeoisie to organise armed intervention in favour of the Southern states that upheld slavery. This historic example shows that already 90 years ago the working class resolutely fought for peace and against unjust wars. How much wider are the real possibilities for upholding peace in our time when Marxism has spread all over the world, when there is such a firm mainstay of peace as the socialist Soviet Union!

The First International led by Marx successfully withstood the severe trial during the Franco-Prussian war (1870-71), when, at the time of the courageous uprising of the Paris workers, it supported the Paris Commune. Then, in fact, for the first time in history, the working class appeared with its own foreign policy. While the governments in Paris and Berlin were unloosing a fierce campaign of chauvinism, the workers of France and Germany exchanged messages of peace and goodwill. In the first Address to the General Council of the First International, Karl Marx gave the following characteristic of this great historical fact:

“This great fact, unparalleled in the history of the past, opens the vista of a brighter future, it proves that in contrast to the old society, with its economical miseries, and its political delirium, a new society is springing up, whose International rule will be **Peace**, because its national rule will be everywhere the same – **Labour!**”

With keen interest Karl Marx followed the struggle of the French people, particularly the struggle of the French working class after the capitulation of Louis Bonaparte. When the Paris workers forced the traitors to take flight and established their own rule – the Commune – Karl Marx, with the revolutionary fervour that was typical of him, sided with the Parisians who were “storming heaven”, as he called the Communards. His

“Civil War in France” is one of the splendid documents of the great revolutionary and leader of the workers. In this work the fervour of the revolutionary is combined with the genius of the scientist. From the experience of the Paris workers in the heroic period of their Commune, Karl Marx drew lessons which have become an integral part of scientific Socialism.

The working class cannot simply take the existing state machine into its hands and utilise it in its interest, it must crush, smash the old state machine, and not just seize it, said Karl Marx, making a necessary amendment to the “Communist Manifesto” an amendment based on the experiences of the heroic Paris proletariat. Another of the great historical lessons drawn by Karl Marx from the Paris Commune is the following:

“The working class did not expect miracles from the Commune. They have no ready-made utopias to introduce par decret du people. They know that in order to work out their own emancipation, and along with it that higher form to which present society is irresistibly tending, by its own economical agencies, they will have to pass through long struggles, through a series of historic processes, transforming circumstances and men”.

There is no better testimony to the correctness of this daring forecast of the class struggle of the proletariat and of its development after the winning of power than the history of the class struggle and of building Socialism in the Soviet Union, and in the countries of people’s democracy, than the struggle for laying the foundation’s of Socialism in the German Democratic Republic.

III.

In his preface to the German edition of the “Communist Manifesto”, dated May 1, 1890, Friedrich Engels characterised the great historic role of the International as follows:

“True, the International itself lived only nine years. But that the eternal union of the proletarians of all countries created by it is still alive and lives stronger than ever there is no better witness than this day. Because today, as I write these lines, the European and American proletariat is reviewing its fighting forces, mobilized for the first time, mobilized as one army, under one flag, for one immediate aim... And today’s spectacle will open the eyes of the capitalists and landlords of all countries to the fact that today the working men of all countries are united indeed”.

Marx and Engels carried out an enormous amount of work to inculcate their teaching in the German working-class movement, to raise the German socialist movement to a level corresponding to its social and national tasks. One of the more outstanding historical documents is their criticism of the programme adopted at the Gotha Unity Congress in 1875. To this day this work is of truly enormous principled and political significance for the education of all Communist and Workers’ Parties. The “Critique of the Gotha Programme” contains a sharp scientific repudiation of the Lassallean views which exercised such a destructive role in the German working-class movement. It was not at all an historical accident that Kautsky held up publication of this work for a long time after the repeal of the anti-Socialist Exceptional Laws and published it only under the heaviest pressure from Engels.

The great teaching of Marx and Engels was applied by the peoples of the Soviet Union under the brilliant leadership of Lenin and Stalin who enriched Marxism and further developed it in the new historical conditions.

Marx discovered the economic laws of capitalism, he formulated the teaching on the historical inevitability of the overthrow of capitalist society and of its replacement by the new, socialist social system. Brilliantly applying the teaching of Karl Marx, Lenin disclosed the essence, the basic features

and laws of motion of capitalism in its highest and final stage – imperialism. Comrade Stalin quipped the peoples of the Soviet Union with the scientifically-substantiated concrete programme of building Socialism, he showed the peoples of the Soviet Union the pathway to socialist industrialisation and of the switching of agriculture from dispersed, small-peasant farming to socialist large-scale farming. In his last work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.” Comrade Stalin, creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, made a profound analysis of the general crisis of the entire capitalist system and discovered the basic economic laws of Socialism and of modern capitalism.

Proceeding from Marx’s thesis on the need for political unification of the working class into a political party, Lenin and Stalin created a complete teaching on the proletarian Party – the mother of all the victories of the proletariat.

Lenin and Stalin, relying on the principles of Marx and Engels, always fought for the purity of scientific Socialism and its development. They taught the working class of the world that a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist Party can be victorious only if it is inseparably linked with the masses, if it is firmly based on scientific Socialism, if it preserves the unity of the Party as the apple of the eye.

Relying on the great experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and constantly learning from the brilliant successors and continuers of the cause of Marx and Engels – from Lenin and Stalin – the emancipated peoples are building Socialism. For the peoples still languishing under the yoke of capitalism and imperialism, the great example of the carrying out of the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin in the Soviet Union and in the countries of people’s democracy is an inexhaustible source of strength in their struggle for emancipation from social and national oppression.

Under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of

Germany the working people of the German Democratic Republic are laying the foundations of Socialism. The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party has proclaimed 1953 a "Karl Marx commemoration year". The main purpose of the commemoration year, reads the statement issued by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party, "is to open the eyes of the German people to the world-historic significance of the work of this great son of the German nation and to educate the working masses in the spirit of irreconcilable struggle for the socialist social system".

In their great and just struggle for peace and democratic unity of their homeland for a united, democratic, peace-loving, independent Germany, the German working people do not forget that already 105 years ago, shortly after the beginning of the 1848 Revolution, Marx and Engels advanced as one of the vital demands of the German Communist Party: all Germany is proclaimed a united, indivisible Republic.

In advancing this demand Marx and Engels raised the banner of struggle for the national and democratic unity of Germany. In doing so they confronted the German proletariat with the task of heading the people of Germany in the struggle for the unity of the German nation. And today, too, this task, in all its significance, confronts all progressive forces in Germany.

Reinforcing the deepest, closest friendship with the socialist Soviet Union, where the teaching of Karl Marx has been realised, the working class of Germany is fighting today to ensure that Socialism becomes a reality in Karl Marx's native land.

WORKING PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES MARK 70th ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF KARL MARX

The 70th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, founder of scientific Communism, leader of the world proletariat, was marked by the working people in all parts of the world. A memorial meeting was held on March 14 at Marx's grave in Highgate Cemetery, London. Palme Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the British Communist Party, addressed the meeting. Under the auspices of the Marx House Library in London, Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, delivered a lecture in the St. Pancras Town Hall. In Paris a conference devoted to the 70th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, under the auspices at the journal "Pensec", was presided over by F. Joliot-Curie. March 29-30 have been set aside for two days of study by Party intellectuals throughout France. Public meetings devoted to the memory of Marx were held in Bulgaria, Rumania, Brazil and other countries. The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has proclaimed 1953 a "Karl Marx commemoration year".

According to incomplete data, in all countries (excluding the U.S.S.R.) 2,206 editions of the most important works of Marx and Engels have been published in the hundred odd years since the first works of the founders of Marxism appeared in 1845.

In the **U.S.S.R.**, in the period from October 1917 to 1952 inclusive, 1,625 editions of works by Marx and Engels have been printed in 59,695,000 copies. The Marx-Engels works which have appeared in the largest editions in the Soviet Union are the "Communist Manifesto" – the programme-document of scientific Communism, – and Marx's monumental "Capital".

PEOPLES OF WORLD PAY TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF GREAT STALIN

To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union

Moscow

With feelings of deepest sorrow the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, on behalf of all members, expresses profound condolence to the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee and the great fraternal Soviet people at the passing away of our beloved Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, brilliant leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet people, wise teacher and friend of the working people of the world, beloved father, dearly beloved teacher and great friend of the Mongolian people.

The sad news of the death of Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, closest colleague and brilliant continuer of Lenin's immortal cause, shocked our entire Party and all the people of Mongolia to the depth of their hearts. The immortal name of the great Stalin is infinitely dear to our Party, to all Mongolian people.

Comrade J. V. Stalin, brilliant leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution together with the great Lenin, indicated to

the Mongolian people the sole correct pathway of building a free and happy life, helped our people to rid themselves of the centuries-old colonial and social bondage, saved the freedom and independence of the Mongolian people from repeated attacks by the imperialist invaders. All the achievements of the Mongolian people during the years of the People's Revolution have been gained thanks to the constant paternal solicitude and attention of the great friend, of our own father, Comrade J. V. Stalin, and thanks to the constant fraternal aid of the Soviet people.

Comrade J. V. Stalin was the great teacher of our Party, the true friend of the Mongolian people, initiator and inspirer of all the tremendous transformations in the sphere of state, economic and cultural construction in our country, organiser and inspirer of the indomitable friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, together with the entire people, deeply mourns the heavy loss sustained by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by the Soviet people, by all Communist and Workers' Parties and progressive mankind. In these days of mourning our eyes and thoughts are turned to the great Party of Lenin-Stalin – the organiser and inspirer of the world-historic victories of the Soviet people and triumphant construction of Communism in the Soviet Union – to the mighty Soviet Union, reliable mainstay of peace throughout the world. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian people boundlessly love thee Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the heroic Soviet people, the best friend of the Mongolian people.

Rallying its ranks still more closely around the invincible Lenin-Stalin banner, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party will unswervingly lead its people along the Lenin-Stalin path, the path of socialist construction in our country, the path of further all-round strengthening of the indestructible Lenin-

Stalin friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and rallying our people around the great Soviet Union. In this struggle our Party and our people will always be inspired by the immortal image and invincible teaching of our own Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Long live the indestructible Stalin friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples!

Long live the great, all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin!

Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

Telegram from President of Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Central Committee of Communist Party and Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The news of the death of Comrade Stalin, our Great leader, our deeply revered Teacher, our dearest Friend plunged our Party and our people into deep sorrow.

On behalf of the Working People's Party, the Government, and the people of Viet Nam and myself personally I convey to the Communist Party, the Government and the people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics our fraternal condolence.

Comrade Stalin's contribution to the cause of the liberation of the working people of the world, including the working people of Viet Nam, is vast indeed. The death of Comrade Stalin is an irreparable loss for all mankind.

True, as never before, to Comrade Stalin's teaching, we solemnly vow always to be closely rallied around the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

We solemnly vow to follow the path of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and resolutely to fight for the unity and independence of our homeland, for the triumph of peace, democracy and Socialism.

We regret that due to the great distance we are unable to be present in person at Comrade Stalin's funeral.

HO CHI MINH

**To Central Committee, Communist Party of
Soviet Union**

Dear Comrades!

The Communist Party of Germany and with it the peace-loving population in Western Germany experience great pain and sorrow on the occasion of the death of J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Immeasurable is the loss sustained by the Soviet people and all peace-loving mankind. Stalin always, throughout his life, displayed care for the wellbeing of the working people and all the oppressed. His entire life was devoted to the struggle of the workers and peasants for emancipation from the unbearable capitalist yoke and oppression, for ridding mankind from the scourge of war and for ensuring the peoples a life of peace, freedom, democracy and Socialism.

Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin was the immediate militant colleague of the great Lenin. He brilliantly continued and further enriched Lenin's cause. His work is immortal. Together with Lenin he founded the victorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union – the model for all Communist and Workers' Parties in the world. Lenin and Stalin brought the Russian

proletariat to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution which marked a turning point in the history of mankind.

After Lenin's death, J. V. Stalin brought the Soviet people to the world-historic victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. and opened before them the pathway to the summits of Communism. Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin led the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War to victory over fascism and in this way saved mankind from barbarism and doom. Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin's name will live forever in the hearts and minds of all progressive people in Germany battling for the highest ideals of mankind-for peace, democracy and Socialism.

In these hours of mourning at the coffin of our great leader and teacher, the Communist Party of Germany solemnly pledges firmly and unswervingly to support the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee. In this hour all Communists solemnly pledge to devote all their efforts to strengthening and further developing the friendship of the German people with the Soviet people, as the decisive guarantee for ensuring peace in Europe.

Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin teaches all Communists that principledness, staunchness, vigilance and irreconcilability towards all enemies of the working class and the people is the basic, the best quality of the Communist. We solemnly pledge to work tirelessly in accordance with Stalin's behests for the transformation of the Communist Party of Germany into a revolutionary militant Party, into a Party of the new type – a firm, united, vigilant Party permeated with the teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin – which strengthens its contact with the masses and is, therefore, able to fulfil its pledges to our people and to the International working-class movement.

In his speech to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Comrade Stalin gave representatives of the Communist and Democratic Parties the wise advice to pick up and carry forward the banner

of democratic liberties, national independence and sovereignty trampled on by the bourgeoisie. We shall fulfil this behest with honour.

The Communists in Western Germany will redouble their efforts to preserve and consolidate peace, against the preparations for a new war on West German soil, for uniting Germany into a peaceful, democratic and independent state, a Germany linked in firm, indissoluble friendship with the great Soviet Union.

Long live firm, inviolable friendship of the German people with the Soviet people!

Long live the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live the invincible cause of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin!

Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany
Max REIMANN

Dusseldorf.

To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union

The Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people heard with profound sorrow the news of the death of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin – standard-bearer of peace, great leader and teacher of the working people of all countries.

The Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people convey profound, heartfelt condolence to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people in connection with the death of Comrade Stalin.

Comrade Stalin was a great leader and teacher for the

Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people. Throughout his entire life Comrade Stalin displayed profound concern and warm sympathy for the people of Japan, never refusing them aid and counsel.

The people of Japan will never forget Comrade Stalin's heartfelt New Year's message to them in January 1952.

The, Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people vow that, guided by Comrade Stalin's teaching, they will go forward to victory in their struggle for freedom, peace, democracy and national independence.

**Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan.
Tokyo**

To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union

We ask you to accept our expression of profound sorrow which has gripped all people in the world on the occasion of the death of Comrade Stalin. In expressing our condolence on the occasion of the great loss sustained by progressive mankind in their struggle for a bright and happy future, we voice the sentiments of all peace-loving and democratic people in our country. Together with Lenin, Comrade Stalin founded the Party which brought the workers and peasants in your country to Socialism and which is now leading them to Communism. Under his leadership fascism was smashed during World War II and in consequence peace was saved for our country and the way opened for the peoples of many countries to national liberation and democracy. Under the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin the Soviet Union achieved enormous international prestige which has made it possible so far to preserve world peace.

Thanks to Comrade Stalin's classical works which constitute a brilliant development of the theoretical heritage of Marx, Engels, Lenin, applicable to the conditions of the present epoch, we constantly draw knowledge and strength for leading the struggle of the working people for peace, democracy and Socialism. From them we learn fidelity to the cause of the people, vigilance and staunchness in struggle for the interests of the working people.

Inspired by the teaching of Comrade Stalin, Swedish Communists pledge to redouble their efforts for achieving unity of the Swedish working class and people in waging the struggle for solving vital issues, for the pathway of a happy future for our people. The memory of Comrade Stalin, the great teacher and leader, will live forever in the hearts of the people!

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden

**To Central Committee, Communist Party of
Soviet Union**

Kremlin, Moscow

With profound sorrow we heard the news of the death of dear Comrade Stalin, the beloved leader of the peoples of the Soviet Union, great friend of the people of Finland, wise teacher of all progressive mankind.

In conveying our sincere condolences to you, the closest colleagues of the great Stalin, and through you to all the Soviet people in connection with this grave loss, we know that the cause of Stalin lives on, that it is immortal. We are fully convinced that the Soviet people led by the mighty Communist Party of the Soviet Union, educated and tempered by Stalin and its Central Committee, will carry forward the victorious Stalin

banner and will achieve further successes in Communist construction, in consolidating peace and friendship among the nations.

We, the Communists of Finland, will spare no effort in order to be worthy disciples of Comrade Stalin, our dear teacher and great friend of all the working people.

Ville PESSI

Aimo AALTONEN

Herta KUUSINEN

Central Committee Communist Party of Finland

To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union

Shocked by the news of Comrade Stalin's death we express to you our deepest grief. We lower the mourning flag at the coffin of the great Stalin. Mankind has lost its greatest genius, the international proletariat – its greatest friend and teacher. We mourn the great founder of Communism, the man under whose leadership Socialism triumphed in the Soviet Union, mankind was saved from fascist barbarism, and the peoples of the Soviet Union look the path of Communism. We mourn the great teacher and leader of the Communist Parties of all countries, who built the Communist Party of the Soviet Union – the leading force and model for all other Communist Parties, who enriched Marxism-Leninism with his brilliant works and who further creatively developed it.

We shall never forget Comrade Stalin's words to the effect that the attitude to the Soviet Union defines the face of every honest Socialist, every true internationalist and that the interests of the Soviet Union are indissolubly bound up with

the cause of world peace. We shall always act in keeping with the counsel of Stalin that peace can be preserved if the peoples defend the cause of peace to the end.

We, Austrian Communists, vow absolute fidelity to the great Party of Lenin-Stalin, to the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which head all the peoples in the struggle for peace, freedom and progress. At the coffin of Comrade Stalin the Austrian Communists vow that beneath the banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, they will devote all their efforts and their lives as well in order to reach the goal fixed by J. V. Stalin

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria

To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union

Moscow

Comrades!

With deep anguish we express to you our sympathy and the condolences of our Party at the grave loss of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, great teacher and leader of all working people. His struggle and his work for the cause of Communism, and peace will live forever in the minds of the working people of Holland. In this hour we shall demonstrate with greater force than ever, our complete solidarity with the Lenin-Stalin Party and vow fidelity to the invincible teaching and the brilliant example of Stalin, we pledge to devote all our efforts to the struggle for preserving peace and liberating the working people of Holland from the yoke of foreign and Dutch capital.

Paul de Groot, Herben Wagenaar, Henk Gortsack, Anni Avering, Harry Verhei, Fritz Reuter, Marcus Bakker, Friedl Baruch, Jaap Brandenburg, and other members of the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands

Amsterdam

To Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union

Moscow

With great and inexpressible anguish the workers, peasants, all democrats and patriots of Syria and Lebanon heard the sad news of the death of the great Stalin, leader of all progressive mankind, inspirer of the cause of peace and Socialism throughout the world, best friend of the peoples of Syria, Lebanon and of all the Arab countries.

The name of Comrade Stalin will live forever in the hearts of the working people of Syria and Lebanon as an inexhaustible source of fight and strength in their struggle for national and social liberation.

The Communists of Syria and Lebanon, endlessly loyal to the teaching of Lenin-Stalin, will rally still more closely and unite around the Soviet Union, mighty mainstay of peace and Socialism, around the great

Moscow Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its glorious Stalin Central Committee in the common struggle against the imperialist warmakers, for peace, independence of the peoples, for democracy and Socialism.

Long live the invincible banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin!

May the great Soviet Union, the first socialist state of workers and peasants, live and grow stronger!

May the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee, the guarantee of the coming victories of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind,

live and grow stronger!

**Haled BAHDASH, General Secretary,
Central Committee, Communist Party of Syria and
Lebanon**

**To Central Committee, Communist Party of
Soviet Union**

Moscow

The news of the death of Comrade Joseph Stalin was received by our Party, the working people and all people in our country with the greatest agitation and pain. They realise the entire gravity of the irreparable loss which they have suffered, Joseph Stalin was for them the man who transformed Socialism into victorious reality, who laid the foundations of Communism, the most loyal champion of peace – the man who charted for the people the noblest and most inspiring perspectives.

In these hours of mourning we send the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people our most fraternal condolence.

The Belgian Communists will regard it as their honourable task to go forward, more resolutely than ever before, along the path charted by the leader of the world proletariat – the great Comrade Stalin.

**On behalf of the Central Committee of the Belgian
Communist Party General Secretary
Edgar Lalmann**

Condolences of Communist and Workers' Parties on Occasion of Death of J. V. Stalin

On the occasion of Comrade J. V. Stalin's death the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union received condolences also from the following Communist and Workers Parties:

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia; the Communist Party of Luxemburg; Central Committee of the Communist party of Israel; Executive Committee of the Irish Workers' League; Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Iranian Azerbaijan; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico; Communist Party of Peru; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Salvador; Central Committee of Communist Party of Cyprus; People's Party of Panama; Central Committee of the Communist Party of San-Marino; Popular Socialist Party of the Dominican Republic.

MIGHT WHICH NOTHING CAN SMASH

Vast is our earth, but, from border to border, there is not, a corner in it in which the people do not mourn the death of their beloved father, champion and teacher, Joseph Stalin.

Long is the history of mankind on earth, but never before has there been such great sorrow, such all-pervading pain filling the hearts of the people.

His very name has become an idea, a slogan. The word STALIN was, is and forever will be a word of all-embracing significance, a word filled with ardent thought. The essence of this thought lies in its rallying force, in its uniting force, in its might which nothing can smash.

Grief, sorrow, woe, misfortune, numbing pain – many are the words with which we will long express, our feelings when we think of this heavy loss. But missing from our hearts and our lips is the word: despair. Not for a single moment shall we feel it. Because just as when he was alive, so after his death, Stalin remains a great force. Despair is inherent only in the weak.

Yes. We have been struck a heavy blow. A terrible blow. But in the name of our love for Stalin, in the name of loyalty to the banner which he carried before us, in the name of the indestructible faith in the justness of the cause for which we are fighting, we shall reforge this blow into a greater stimulus to intense labour, struggle, staunchness and steadfastness.

A man approaches such a coffin with head bowed and goes away with head erect. And although he leaves with sorrow in his heart and tears in his eyes, he bears with him tenfold energy for going ahead with our sacred and noble tasks. They are sacred and noble because their aim is peace on earth. friendship among the nations and happiness of the people.

In these **deeds** let there be found the embodiment of our memory of him, in these **deeds** let there be found the embodiment of our eternal respect for Joseph Stalin.

Julian TUWIM
Poet, State Prize
Winner, First-Class,
Polish People's Republic

FOLLOWING HIS GREAT BEHESTS

Throughout Rumania on March 9 at 12 a.m. Moscow time, factory whistles sounded, the whirr of machinery ceased, trams and train, river craft and sea-going vessels came to a stand-still and the eternally living telegraph stopped. Stricken with grief that cannot be put in words our Republic paid its last tribute to the very best and most beloved friend of the peoples – Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. Thousands and millions of people vowed to be endlessly loyal to Stalin's cause, the cause of Socialism and peace.

Among the people who deeply mourn the irreparable loss, and who solemnly vow to be true to the cause and teaching of Stalin, was Dumitru Arjan, Hero of Socialist Labour. In these moments of sorrow his thoughts were turned to Moscow. Through his tears he seemed, to see the coffin with the body of Stalin being carried into the Mausoleum and placed alongside the sarcophagus of Ilyich, of Stalin who gave him and his people freedom, the joy of creative labour and all the benefits of culture – all that they have best in life. He saw and could not and did not want to believe it. The same feelings filled the heart of Mariei Zidaru, chairman of the collective farm in the village of Paulesti. She still saw Stalin alive with the kind paternal smile on his face, just as on the momentous day of the leader's 70th birthday when it was her good fortune to see him.

Now, as never before, the people of Rumania realise that it was Stalin's strong and noble hand which raised them to the sun from bitter bondage, from the abyss of absence of rights and from the age-old backwardness. For our country, blooms daily and hourly and with it, under the leadership of our Party and of our Government, the image of our people is transformed. We are already different from what we were yesterday, and Rumania is not what she was in the past.

Mentally, every industrial worker and every working peasant thanks Stalin from the bottom of his heart for having elevated our homeland, for helping Rumania to achieve splendid successes in labour, to educate new people by blazing the pathway to the realisation of the basic law of Socialism – the law of great human happiness.

In these days of deep mourning the working people of Rumania have rallied still closer around the Party of the working class; they are working with greater diligence in the mill and factories, on state and co-operative farms. The hands which lay the bricks and concrete on the grand construction of Socialism move faster. The thoughts of the rationalisers, directed towards improving and accelerating production processes, are keener. The men and women employed on the socialist sector of agriculture are taking special care in order to ensure a bumper harvest. The pioneers and youth are studying better. They will never forget the one who gave them their happy childhood, their joyous full-blooded youth and their still brighter future. This is how the vow made mentally to Stalin in these days of national mourning by each conscious citizen of the free and independent Rumanian People's Republic, the vow to rally still more closely around our Party in order constantly to enhance the economic and political might of our people's-democratic state and to whet revolutionary vigilance, is being fulfilled.

To devote all their energy, all their knowledge and talent to the noble service of the people – such is the thought that occupies the minds of scientists and art workers in the Rumanian People's Republic, who in their creative endeavour enjoy the all-round support of the Party and Government. The pathway to new victories is illumined for us by the brilliant teaching of Lenin and Stalin, the concrete programme for building Communism which Comrade Stalin bequeathed to working mankind.

Rumanian workers, working peasants, engineers and technicians, workers in the realm of science and art are now imbued with the one thought of upholding peace, of bringing nearer the bright day of the triumph of Socialism, the day when exploitation of man by man will be forever abolished in our country. This will be a worthy monument to the one who gave his life, all his blood, drop by drop, for human happiness.

Dan DEȘLIU
Poet, Laureate of State Prize, Rumanian People's Republic

FORWARD, ALONG THE STALIN PATH

The working people of Sztalinvaros heard with profound pain the news of the death of the great Man to whom we owe everything: our freedom, our happy life, and the opportunity for peaceful socialist construction in our country. Gone is the genius of mankind whose name was given to the pride of our Five-Year Plan – the powerful metallurgical combinat now under construction and the socialist town – gone is Comrade Stalin.

The working people keenly feel the loss of our father, teacher and leader. Carpenters, labourers, fitters and workers of other trades each recalled how the ordinary people lived in our country in the past. Their lot was unemployment, poverty and humiliation. Today the free Hungarian People's Republic, building Socialism, is going forward along the path of upsurge and development. Life has radically changed.

The builders of the Stalin combinat and of the town of Sztalinvaros constantly felt the aid rendered by Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin and the Soviet people. Without the aid of the Soviet engineers we could not even dream of building such a powerful and complex combinat.

Expressing their profound gratitude to and love for Comrade Stalin and the Soviet people, the working people of Sztalinvaros in the autumn of 1951 unanimously requested that the name of the great Stalin be given to their town and to the metallurgical combinat. We promised Comrade Rakosi that we would be worthy of this great honour because Comrade Stalin's bright name has been and always will be our banner. On November 7, 1951, our profound desire was granted: the metallurgical combinat and the town were named after Comrade Stalin.

This joyful event greatly added to the strength of our

working people. Our people, our Hungarian Working People's Party entrusted a vital task to the builders: to erect a powerful combinat designed to facilitate the transformation of our country into a first-rate industrial power. When the construction sites were given Comrade Stalin's name our work became even more significant. Our responsibility grew. We realised the words of Comrade Rakosi, the beloved leader and teacher of our people, addressed to the delegation which conveyed the request from our working people: "I would like you to say on your return home that simultaneously with this request you took upon yourselves increased pledges before all working people and Comrade Stalin personally. Let the realisation of this fact give you added strength for registering further results, more victories".

Ever since the tempo of our work has been considerably accelerated. Labour emulation in the Hungarian building industry has never witnessed such a scale. One of the Sztalinvaros enterprises was given the name of "leading enterprise" and won the banner of the Council of Ministers and of the Central Trade Union Council. This title has been retained by the personnel of the enterprise up to this day and they are determined to hold it to the end of the construction work.

Today when the death of dear and deeply revered Joseph Vissarionovich evokes profound anguish in the hearts of all working people, the Sztalinvaros builders have not lost heart. They realise that the talented disciples and close colleagues of the great Stalin will confidently lead all progressive mankind, including the people of Hungary, along the Lenin-Stalin path, towards a better future.

Our deep sorrow over the death of the great Stalin is not passive. The builders are further intensifying their efforts in order to accelerate the tempo. Thousands of additional labour pledges have been made.

The working people know that the sooner the Sztalinvaros

blast-furnace gives pig-iron and the open-hearth furnace gives steel the greater will be the number of machines in our plants and factories, the greater the number of tractors on our fields and the stronger and more beautiful our Homeland.

Janos Baross, blast-furnace builder, upon hearing the news of the death of dear Stalin said: "He gave all his life for the cause of a better future for the working people. We will remain true to his behests. Let us accelerate construction of the blast-furnace".

Additional thousands of labour pledges testify to the firm resolve on the part of the builders and the working people of the Stalin combinat and Sztalinvaros to rally still more closely around the camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union around the Hungarian Working People's Party and our leader Comrade Rakosi, closely following the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin teaching.

Laszlo FŐLDES,
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Journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy” is printed and published in Bucharest, Rumania, and appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and Publishing House: – 56, Valeriu Braniste, Bucharest, tel. 5.10.59