

**GREAT
FIGHTER
FOR
THE
WORKERS'
CAUSE**

1968

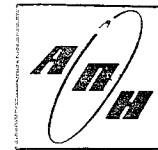


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Decision
of the CPSU Central
Committee
on Preparation for the
Centenary of the Birth
of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin
August 10, 1968

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In April 1970, the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the working men of all countries will mark the centenary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The whole of modern history is inseparably connected with the name of Lenin. Lenin is the great successor to the revolutionary teaching of Marx and Engels. He is the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the leader of the greatest social revolution and the builder of the world's first socialist state. Lenin's ideas had and continue to have the most profound influence on the entire course of world development.

The name of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin is immortal—just as his ideas and achievements are immortal. Lenin devoted his whole life to the noble cause of serving the proletariat, the working masses and to the revolutionary rejuvenation of the world. Lenin voiced the aspirations and the hopes of the working class and the working people, and found answers to the vital problems which were imperatively prompted by life. Guided by Lenin, our Party led the working class and all the working people

in the struggle for the overthrow of the system of exploitation, for a better life, for socialism.

Leninism is associated with the most outstanding revolutionary achievements of the 20th century—the Great October Socialist Revolution, which marked the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind, the establishment of the world socialist system, and the stupendous liberation battles and victories waged and won by the working class and working people over capitalism. Lenin's name has become the symbol of proletarian revolutions, socialism and progress, the symbol of the communist transformation of the world.

In the struggle for the triumph of communism we constantly draw strength and inspirations from Lenin's ideas. The Communist Party, the Soviet people and the working men of all countries cherish feelings of boundless love and respect for Ilyich. They devote to him their best thoughts and aspirations.

Lenin went down in history as a great theorist of the proletarian revolution and the socialist transformation of society. In him the wisdom of a thinker was combined with knowledge of the life of the people, a thorough comprehension of Marxist theory was combined with an understanding of the vital requirements of the workers' movement. On the basis of new historical experience and the study of the struggle of the international working class and the national liberation movement of the peoples, Lenin, at the border between two historical eras, creatively developed and enriched the teaching of Marx. Leninism is Marxism of the new historical era, the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, the era of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism, and of construction of a communist society. Leninism is an eter-

nally living source of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action.

All the component parts of Marxism—philosophy, political economy and scientific communism—have been enriched and made more concrete by the works of Vladimir Ilyich.

Lenin's teaching about imperialism as the last stage of capitalism, about the party of a new type, about socialist revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat in its various forms, about socialist democracy, the alliance of the working class with peasantry and all the working people, about the nationality question, the agrarian problems, about the ways of building a socialist society—all these invaluable thoughts of Lenin are a reliable weapon of our Party and of the world revolutionary liberation movement.

Lenin was uncompromising in championing the positions of dialectical and historical materialism; he made a profound philosophical generalisation of the latest discoveries in the natural sciences and enriched social thought with new ideas and conceptions whose correctness has been brilliantly confirmed in social practice and by the successes of modern sciences. The invaluable works of Lenin remain vital for today's world. Leninism constitutes a theoretical foundation for the solution of the most complicated problems of the revolutionary struggle and of the construction of a new society.

Lenin regarded theory not as a dogma, but as a guide to action. The unwaning strength of V. I. Lenin's ideas lies precisely in the creative development of Marxism. Lenin's attitude to theory represented a combination of revolutionary creativity and loyalty to the principles of

Marxism, of theory and life, and of theory and revolutionary practice.

All Lenin's thoughts concerned the interests of the working people. Lenin consistently defended the purity of Marxism and was irreconcilable in his fight against revisionist and dogmatist distortions of the revolutionary theory. History has shown that any departure from the principles of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, from its internationalist essence, any attempt to substitute a bourgeois-liberal theory or pseudo-revolutionary phrases for a scientific theory inevitably leads to an insoluble conflict with the historic goals of the international working class and the vital interests of socialism.

Marxist-Leninist ideas live and triumph in the stupendous transformations accomplished by the Soviet people under the guidance of Lenin's Party. They live and triumph in the achievements of the peoples of the socialist countries, in the successes of the world communist movement, the international working class, and the national liberation forces. The revolutionary theory is being constantly enriched by the theoretical studies by the CPSU and the fraternal parties, by the collective thought of the world communist movement.

Lenin went down in history as the greatest leader of the proletarian revolution, the founder and leader of the Bolshevik Party—the vanguard of the working class, a party of a new type, the party of socialist revolution and of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party of the construction of socialism and communism, the highest form of socio-political organisation. Lenin's life and activities are inseparable from the struggle of the working class and the Communist Party. He saw clearly that without a revolutionary Marxist party it was impossible to

win victory in the socialist revolution or to build socialism and communism.

Life has confirmed Lenin's idea that the role of the leading fighter can be carried out only by a party guided by a progressive theory, a party capable of ensuring sound political leadership. Lenin taught the Party to proceed from the actual conditions and to boldly take the initiative, to use flexible and diverse tactics, and to employ various forms and methods of class struggle. The Party and Lenin worked out a programme of democratic and socialist revolutionary transformations; they politically organised the working class and the working masses for overthrowing autocracy and capitalism. The Great October Socialist Revolution and the world historic gains of socialism constitute the greatest victory of the strategy and tactics of Leninism.

Lenin made an all-round analysis of the leading role of the Communist Party not only in the seizure of power, but also in the construction of socialism and communism. He defined the great aims and the historic mission of the Party over a long period. "By educating the workers' party," Vladimir Ilyich pointed out, "Marxism educates the vanguard of the proletariat capable of assuming power and leading the whole people to socialism, of directing and organising the new system, of being the teacher, the guide, the leader of all the working and exploited people in organising their social life without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie."

The Communist Party, uniting in its ranks the best representatives of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, acts as the guiding political force in a socialist society. In solving new complicated problems arising in the course of communist construction, our Party proceeds

from the theory of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and from the extremely rich experience of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and the world communist and workers' movement. The Communist Party is developing and enriching the content of Marxism-Leninism, the science of socialist and communist construction. A profound analysis of the objective processes of the socio-economic and spiritual life of a society and an all-round assessment of the correlation of class forces and of the concrete features of each historical period form the basis for the development of Marxism-Leninism and for working out the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policies.

Lenin attached great importance to the unity of ideas and actions of the Party, to the strengthening of conscious discipline and to the cohesion of its ranks, to the development of inner-Party democracy and to the constructive activities of Party members. He worked out a scientific basis for the standards and principles of Party life, which have enabled our Party to achieve outstanding successes. The might and invincibility of our Party lie in its strong and extensive ties with the working class and all the working people, and in the constant process of self-criticism conducted by the Party.

The documents of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU reflected the vital need for further strengthening the Party ranks, for developing inner Party democracy and consolidating Party discipline, for raising the efficiency of local Party organisations, for improving the work of selection, appointment and education of cadres and of checking the implementation of Party resolutions for a scientific approach to Party work. In carrying out the decisions of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, Party orga-

nisations succeeded in considerably livening up their work and broadening the activities of the Communists.

Lenin went down in history as the founder and leader of the world's first socialist state—a state of workers and peasants. Lenin developed the Marxist teaching on the state, and made a profound analysis of the historical importance of the Republic of the Soviets—a state of a new type—immeasurably more advanced and democratic than any bourgeois-parliamentary republic. He emphasised that the working people, united by the Soviets, could and should run all the affairs of the state. Lenin considered that the constant strengthening of the Soviets and of the socialist state was the main and indispensable condition that would ensure the reliable protection of the interests of the working class and all the working people, and the transformation of society's life on socialist principles.

Mankind, V. I. Lenin emphasised, cannot achieve progress without taking steps towards socialism. Socialism is the realisation of the objective requirements of social development; it is the expression of the interests of the working class and of the broadest possible sections of the masses. Only the socialist organisation of society can channel the development of economy, science and culture so that they would serve for the good of the people, encourage working men to engage in free labour and creative endeavour, and open vast vistas for the versatile development of the talents and capabilities of human beings. Socialism means rapid and continual progress in all spheres of society's life and of human endeavour.

Lenin emphasised that the only possible material foundation of socialism was large industry set up according to the latest standard of science and technology. Only

a highly developed industry can ease the labour of workers and peasants, and provide an abundance of material benefits. The only kind of construction, V. I. Lenin pointed out, worthy to be called socialist is that which is conducted according to a large general plan with the aim of making efficient use of economic and material resources.

It was on V. I. Lenin's initiative and under his direct guidance, that the GOELRO Plan was developed—the first uniform national economic development plan whose realisation marked an important stage in establishing the material-technical base of a socialist society. The industrialisation of the country, which started in the first five-year plans, was a giant battle waged by the Soviet people for socialism. It provided a firm foundation for the development of all the branches of the national economy, and for raising the living standards of the people; it ensured our country's adequate defence capacity, and brought our homeland to the frontiers of scientific-technical progress. Half a century of experience of socialism has confirmed the soundness of Lenin's policy of building up a large socialist industry.

In order to do away with the age-old backwardness of peasantry and provide a firm economic foundation for socialism in the countryside, it was necessary to effect profound socialist transformations in agriculture on the basis of Lenin's cooperative plan. V. I. Lenin said many times that with petty holding it was impossible to eliminate poverty, and that the foundation of communist agriculture can be built only through a stupendous technical evolution.

The voluntary mass-scale joining of collective farms by peasants, the expropriation of the kulaks—the last

exploiting class, and the organisation of state farms marked a radical social transformation in the life of the peasantry and led to modern large-scale agricultural production, which changed the entire make-up of the life in the countryside. Collectivisation had brought the countryside to the socialist road of development, and strengthened the alliance between the working class and peasantry. The half-a-century experience of socialism has confirmed the soundness of Lenin's Party policy in the socialist re-organisation of agriculture.

V. I. Lenin said that socialism is the living creative endeavour of the people; it means that the working people themselves are building a new life and using their experience for solving the extremely difficult problems of socialist organisation. Herein lies the real democracy of socialism. Socialism arouses to active socio-political life millions of workers and peasants, and provides extensive opportunities for their participation in running society's affairs; it provides material and political guarantees of the rights and freedoms of the working people.

In the process of communist construction there take place the improvement and the further development of socialist statehood and democracy. An important place in the life of Soviet society and in the development of the political and labour activity of the masses belongs to the bodies of the people's power—the Soviets, to public organisations—the Soviet trade unions, the Leninist YCL, cooperative and other organisations. *Our Party sees its task in continuing to promote in every possible way the activity and initiative of the Soviets, trade unions, the YCL and other public organisations.* The indispensable political condition for strengthening and developing socialist democracy is the leadership of the Communist

Party as the representative of the interests of the working class and the entire popular masses.

Freedom for working people means above all freedom from exploitation, from social, political and national oppression, from backwardness and ignorance. Lenin said that the question of freedom should be considered in the concrete historical aspect: freedom for whom, for what class? Freedom from what? Freedom in what? The interests of socialism and the interests of the people demand the protection of the gains of socialist democracy from the intrigues of imperialism, from anti-social and anti-socialist elements. The further development of socialist democracy and personal freedom presupposes the cultivation in all members of society an irreconcilable attitude against all encroachments on the principles and standards of behaviour of a socialist society.

Highly important for strengthening socialism, for the good of the people is a correct understanding, by each member of society, of his responsibility for our common cause and of his civic duty to his socialist homeland. Freedom is unthinkable unless each member of society is responsible to society. Lenin emphasised that it was impossible to live in society and at the same time be free of society.

The construction of socialism, Vladimir Ilyich stressed, is impossible without a whole historical stage in the cultural development of the masses. The October Revolution and Soviet power created the necessary conditions for the education and the conscious constructive labour of the workers and peasants. The cultural revolution in our country brought the Soviet people education and enlightenment, the flourishing of science; it created a people's intelligentsia, affirmed socialist ideology in all spheres

of spiritual life of society and helped to preserve and enrich the treasures of world culture. Literature and art, inspired by the ideas of the socialist revolution, became a part of the cause of the entire proletariat, of the nation-wide struggle for the victory of communism. The half-a-century experience of socialism has confirmed the soundness of the policy of Lenin's Party in the field of cultural development.

Lenin's genius provided the theoretical and practical solution for the nationalities question. V. I. Lenin emphasised the need for establishing an alliance of liberated nations based on complete trust and on a clear understanding of the importance of fraternal unity in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism. The establishment of the inviolable brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR, the flourishing of the economy and culture of our country's socialist republics, their firm unity, convincingly confirm the soundness of Lenin's teaching and of the Party's policy in the solution of the nationalities question, as well as the triumph of the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

Inseparably connected with V. I. Lenin's name is the founding of the Soviet Armed Forces and their heroic history. Lenin accomplished the historic task of providing a scientific basis for the military programme of the proletarian revolution and for the development of the teaching on the defence of the socialist homeland. In the entire history of the Soviet state our Armed Forces carried their colours with honour in the struggle against the enemies; they defended the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland and saved the peoples of the world from fascist enslavement. The Soviet people and its Armed Forces always remember Lenin's behest: to be vigilant

and to be always on guard against the intrigues of imperialists.

The Party and the Soviet people, following Lenin's behests and overcoming immense difficulties and the ferocious resistance of the survivals of the exploiting classes, managed to turn our country, in a historically short period, into a mighty socialist power based on the inviolable alliance of the working class and peasantry and on the fraternal friendship of all the peoples of the USSR.

The Party defended its general line of communist construction against Trotskyites, "left" and "right" opportunists, national deviationists and other anti-Leninist groups which tried to push the Party from the correct road indicated by Lenin.

The complete and final victory of socialism in the USSR and the transition to communist construction constitute the real embodiment of Lenin's ideas and a triumph of the policy of the Communist Party. Socialism has shown the whole world its great invincible strength and its indisputable superiority over capitalism. The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the routing of fascism, the most vicious enemy of progress and civilisation, was a convincing confirmation of the invincibility of the Soviet state and of the loyalty of the multinational people to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The results of the fifty-year development of the Soviet Union are irrefutable proof of the correctness and vitality of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the correctness of the road along which our people are advancing under the guidance of the Communist Party.

Lenin went down in history as the recognised leader of the world proletariat, of the international communist movement. He made an enormous contribution to the

elaboration of the strategy and tactics of the communist movement based on the generalisation of the experience of three Russian revolutions, of the struggle of the international working class. V. I. Lenin tirelessly waged the struggle for strengthening the unity of the proletariat. He regarded the unity of the working class as the paramount condition for the successful advance towards the desired goal.

Lenin held high the banner of internationalism, educated Communists and all working people in the spirit of international solidarity. "Capital," Lenin explained, "is an international force. To vanquish it, an international workers' alliance, an international workers' brotherhood, is needed."

"We are opposed to national enmity and discord, to national exclusiveness. We are internationalists."

The Communist International, organised on Lenin's initiative, played an important role in the cohesion of revolutionary forces. V. I. Lenin, with a revolutionary passion that was characteristic of him, waged the struggle against opportunism, adventurism and nationalism in the international working-class movement, warned the Communist Parties against their danger for the future of the revolution and socialism.

History has fully confirmed Lenin's analysis of world development and of the reactionary essence of imperialism, his appraisal of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a turning point in the development of mankind, as the beginning of the world communist revolution.

The international communist movement under the militant banner of Marxism-Leninism has traversed a truly heroic road. It began with a handful of revolutionary fighters and grew into a powerful army uniting in

its ranks tens of millions of Communists. Marxist-Leninist Communist and Workers' Parties, existing in almost all countries of the world, are in the vanguard of the revolutionary movement, making their contribution to the common treasure house of Marxism-Leninism.

The Communist Parties, the working class and the working people have attained outstanding victories in the struggle against imperialism, for liberation from the class oppression of capital, for the destruction of the shameful system of colonial enslavement. The epoch-making victories of Marxism-Leninism are marked by the advance of the international working class and of the world socialist system to the centre of contemporary world developments and by the successes of the national-liberation revolutions. Lenin's prophecy is proving true that no matter how the imperialist bourgeoisie raves in their fury, the victory of the new socialist system is inevitable.

Imperialist reaction, attempting to cope with economic and political upheavals and to find a way out of the blind alley of insoluble social contradictions, resorts to an ever greater degree to military adventures and provocations. Imperialism threatens to destroy millions of human lives and the fruits of civilisation and culture. US imperialism, which has become the main threat to world peace and security of peoples, is intensifying its criminal actions in various parts of the world. The forces of reaction are encroaching on the independence and freedom of the peoples. As in the past the imperialist bourgeoisie more and more frequently resorts to methods of fascist dictatorship. Under these conditions Lenin's call for the unity of all revolutionary, progressive forces in the struggle against the imperialist piratic policy, for the cause of democracy, socialism and peace sounds particularly urgent.

A most acute struggle of two ideologies—socialist and bourgeois—is taking place in the world, a struggle reflecting the irreconcilability of the class positions of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, of socialism and capitalism. V. I. Lenin stressed that “We must overcome resistance from the capitalists, in all its forms, not only in the military and the political spheres, but also ideological resistance, which is the most deep-seated and the strongest.” The imperialist bourgeoisie is counting on nationalist, revisionist and leftist elements and is attempting to blunt class consciousness, to weaken the ideological-political unity of the peoples of the socialist countries, and to split the working people.

There is and can be no neutralism, nor can there be compromise in any form, in the struggle against bourgeois ideology: class principles cannot be reconciled; they triumph in the struggle. The exposure of bourgeois ideology is the revolutionary duty of Marxist-Leninists.

The working people of the entire world are rallying under the banner of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle against imperialism, against the imperialist policy of military adventures and international provocations, for peace, democracy and socialism, for national independence and the freedom of the peoples. The teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin are all-powerful because they are correct.

Lenin went down in history as a passionate champion for the freedom and happiness of the working people. He selflessly waged the struggle for the victory of socialism. “That is a great cause,” he wrote, “and to that cause it is worth devoting one’s whole life.” And Lenin devoted his entire life to the cause of the working class, the working people, to the cause of the revolution, to the cause

of communism. Lenin was firm against the enemies, principled in politics, flexible in his approach to concrete problems. Inseparable ties with the masses, tactfulness and attentiveness to people, modesty and demanding of himself and of others—such is the unfading image of our leader and teacher.

There is nothing loftier and nobler than to follow Lenin, to selflessly wage the struggle for the cause to which he devoted his life. Workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, the entire multi-national Soviet people are true to Leninism; they remember Lenin as they live, work and achieve successes. Loyalty to Leninism, to the cause of communism is manifested in the conscientious work and the creative activities of the masses. The living embodiment of the great ideas and thoughts of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin is in the accomplishments of Soviet people. In the cause of its entire glorious history our Party followed the Leninist general line of communist construction. In the Party Programme and in the resolutions of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, further tasks are defined for the creation of the material-technical basis of communism, the improvement of social relations and the cultivation in the Soviet people high political consciousness.

V. I. Lenin attached enormous importance to the communist education of the youth, their active participation in the revolutionary struggle and in building the new society. He stressed the importance of developing in the youth an integral revolutionary world outlook, of mastering the exceptionally rich experience of older generations, the ability of translating communism into effective leadership. Lenin pointed out that an enormous and noble but at the same time difficult task confronted the youth—the task of waging the struggle for socialism. V. I. Lenin

wrote that the edifice, the foundation of which we have laid, will be even more zealously built by our children. Lenin made a passionate appeal to the young people: “Intensify your work in this field, my young comrades, so that you can apply your fresh, young forces to the building of a new and brighter life.”

The youth, starting their conscious life under the guidance of the Party, are advancing along the road of their fathers; they are continuing the revolutionary traditions and increasing the material and spiritual wealth of our society. The Communist Party, the Soviet people are proud of the heroic fifty-year history of the Leninist YCL, the valiant deeds of our youth who at all stages of the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction have manifested boundless loyalty to the ideas of communism. Under the leadership of the Party, the Leninist YCL became a remarkable school of public life, political training and communist education for generations of youth.

Soviet people, under the guidance of the Party, have achieved great successes in all spheres of communist construction. Our people with great enthusiasm are implementing the political, economic and organisational measures elaborated by the 23rd Congress of the CPSU and the Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee, aimed at increasing the efficiency of social production, raising the material and cultural standards of life of the working people, and further strengthening the moral-political unity of Soviet society. The development of the economy is marked by an accelerated rate in industrial production. Matters are improving in agriculture. The standard of living of the people is rising. All this serves

as an inspiration for the Soviet people as they go on to solve new great tasks.

The Party will continue to advance firmly and steadfastly along the Leninist road.

To advance along the Leninist road, to wage the struggle for carrying out Lenin's behests means:

— doing everything necessary for building communism, increasing through selfless work the material and spiritual wealth of the Soviet homeland;

— creating the material-technical base of communism, achieving a steady growth in industrial and agricultural production, a rise in the material and cultural levels of the people, improving the methods of management in the national economy, increasing labour productivity, waging a persistent struggle for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, cultivating respect for the working people;

— further strengthening the moral-political unity of the working class, the peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the fraternity and friendship of the peoples of our country—the guarantee of all our victories;

— strengthening the Soviet state, developing socialist democracy, broadening the role and the responsibility of the Soviets and public organisations in our entire life, drawing more and more working people into the work of administration of the state, educating the new man, the active champion of communism;

— constantly strengthening the ranks of the Communist Party, safeguarding the unity of the Party and the people, strictly observing the Leninist standards of Party and state life, being principled, adopting a serious attitude towards work, being modest and tactful, improving discipline and organisation, combating anti-social

acts, resolutely exposing and correcting shortcomings;

— guarding the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory, creatively enriching it in accordance with the concrete historical conditions of social development, waging a principled, irreconcilable struggle against any and all manifestations of bourgeois ideology;

— working for the growth of the defence potential of the Soviet homeland, maintaining a constant state of preparedness of the people and the army for repelling aggression by imperialists, for defending the socialist motherland;

— sacredly fulfilling their internationalist duty, strengthening international proletarian solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, supporting in every way the national liberation movement and the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat against capitalist enslavement and oppression; strengthening the might of the world socialist system, the cohesion of the international communist and working class movement.

Our Party, the working class and the entire Soviet people were the first to take the road of socialism and communism. Soviet people are aware of their high historical responsibility and devote all their strength to achieving the victory of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The Central Committee of the CPSU resolves:

The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, the Territorial Committees, the Regional Committees, the City Committees and the District Committees of the Party, primary Party organisations, the Central Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, the political organs of formations and military educational establishments are to expand political and organisational work in preparing for V. I. Lenin's birth

centenary, and to consider this a task to be accomplished for the entire Party and the entire people.

Party organisations together with Soviet bodies, public organisations and political organs of the Soviet Army and Navy are to draw up concrete plans in preparation for V. I. Lenin's birth centenary for the republic, territory, region, area, city and district, for every enterprise, state farm and collective farm, military units and ships.

The Central Committee of the CPSU considers that the best way to mark V. I. Lenin's birth centenary is to concentrate attention on carrying out the gigantic plans of economic and cultural construction set before the Soviet people. The main efforts should be directed at solving the urgent economic, socio-political and ideological tasks advanced in the resolutions of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU.

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes with satisfaction that on the initiative of collectives of many enterprises in industry, transport, construction, collective farms and state farms, the socialist emulation movement is being widely developed for marking this red-letter day—the birth centenary of our leader and teacher—for successfully carrying out the five-year plan for the development of the national economy, as an expression of boundless love for Lenin and the activity of the masses in the struggle for carrying out his behests.

Using the experience gained in preparing for the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it is necessary to develop propaganda and mass political work among all sections of the population. The chief content of all political work should consist in fully making known the struggle of the Party and of the entire Soviet people for the implementation of Lenin's great

behests, in showing the importance of Marxism-Leninism for revolutionary transformations, the historical role of V. I. Lenin as a great thinker, revolutionary, the founder of the Communist Party and the first workers' and peasants' socialist state in the world, the leader of the international communist and working class movement; in explaining the importance of the Marxist-Leninist teaching in building socialism and communism in our country, in developing and strengthening the world socialist system, the world revolutionary movement.

The political work should be aimed at educating Soviet people in the spirit of loyalty to Lenin's behests and of communist conviction, irreconcilability to capitalism and bourgeois ideology, at further developing social and labour activities of the Soviet people, at instilling patriotism and internationalism, at the all-round strengthening of the economic and defence might of our country.

In connection with the preparations for this red-letter day the Central Committee of the CPSU regards as a major task creative work in further developing the theory of Marxism-Leninism—the powerful ideological weapon of our Party in the struggle for the victory of communism.

To recommend to the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee, institutes for the humanities of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairs of social sciences of institutions of higher learning that they concentrate efforts on solving urgent problems of Marxist-Leninist theory—the economic problems of building communism, the development and strengthening of socialist democracy, communist education, the theoretical generalisation of the

processes of the revolutionary liberation movement and the entire world development.

A profound study and the propagation of the ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin constitute the basis for the ideological activities of Party organisations in the communist education of the working people. Preparing for V. I. Lenin's birth centenary Party organisations should take steps to intensify work in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist education of all Communists and to contribute to the profound study of revolutionary theory by the wide masses of the Communists and non-Party people.

To recommend to the AUCCTU that it elaborate measures to enable the trade unions to participate in preparing for V. I. Lenin's birth centenary, measures which would encourage the initiative of the wide masses in the socialist emulation movement, in the movement for communist labour, for improving labour productivity, for stepping up activities for better organisation of labour, living conditions and leisure of the working people.

To recommend to the Central Committee of the YCL of the Soviet Union that it draw up a plan of activities for YCL organisations in connection with the preparations for V. I. Lenin's birth centenary, and devote special attention to educating YCLers and the Soviet youth in the spirit of loyalty to Leninism, in the spirit of selfless struggle for the great ideals of the Communist Party. To teach the young people to develop will-power, to be ready and able to live and wage the struggle according to the Leninist way—this is the noble task of the YCL. The youth and the YCL are called upon to carry out with all perseverance in the future as well Lenin's behest—to study, study and study, to profoundly and creatively master Marxist-Leninist theory, the latest achievements

of science, engineering and culture, to steel their will and character in conscientious and disciplined work.

To recommend to the editorial boards of the newspapers: *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, *Selskaya Zhizn*, *Sovetskaya Rossia*, *Trud*, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, to the editorial boards of the magazines: *Kommunist*, *Partiinaya Zhizn*, *Politicheskoye Samobrazovaniye*, *Agitator*, TASS, and the editorial boards of central and local papers and magazines that they draw up plans for the publication of materials on V. I. Lenin's birth centenary. To reflect in the press Lenin's life and his various revolutionary activities, the theoretical wealth of Lenin's ideas, the struggle of the CPSU and of the entire communist movement for the realisation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

To recommend that the State Radio and Television Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers cover extensively the preparations for V. I. Lenin's birth centenary, present Lenin's image, his life and revolutionary activities, the wealth of his theoretical heritage in a vivid and profound manner, as well as the struggle of the Party and the people in implementing the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

In connection with preparations for Lenin's jubilee the USSR Ministry of Culture is to organise contests for the best dramatic and musical productions, thematic concert programmes, organise festivities under the Leninist motto of "art for the people" in Moscow, Leningrad and the capitals of the Union Republics, art festivals in cities connected with the life and activities of V. I. Lenin, organise art exhibitions.

The State Cinematography Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers should ensure the production of fea-

ture and documentary films on V. I. Lenin, and films reflecting the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, a wide showing of the best feature, documentary and popular-science films on V. I. Lenin.

To recommend to the boards of the USSR Writers' Union, the USSR Artists' Union, the USSR Composers' Union, the USSR Cinematographers' Union, the USSR Journalists' Union, the Novosti Press Agency and the USSR Architects' Union that they draw up plans for the participation of the creative unions in preparing for V. I. Lenin's birth centenary.

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The Central Committee of the CPSU calls upon workers, collective farmers, the intelligentsia and Soviet servicemen to mark Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's birth centenary with new victories in the struggle for the realisation of the plans for communist construction advanced by the CPSU Programme, the resolutions of the 23rd Party Congress and the documents adopted in connection with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Our Party, our people, steeled in revolutionary battles and in the struggle for building a new society, are firmly resolved to steadfastly carry out the great behests of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, their leader and teacher.

We shall in the future as well work and live according to the Leninist way, creating a splendid monument to Vladimir Ilyich—the edifice of communism, the great

and worthy embodiment of his immortal ideas. Let us more closely rally our ranks! Greater persistence and selflessness, discipline and organisation! Greater creative initiative on the part of all participants in communist construction! Raise higher the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist banner of struggle for communism!

*THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION*

ВЕЛИКИЙ БОРЕЦ ЗА ДЕЛО ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ

(постановление ЦК КПСС
о подготовке к 100-летию со дня рождения
В. И. Ленина)

на английском языке

Цена 5 коп.