

Bolshevik Union of Canada



The Great Conspiracy Against

STALIN

December 21, 1979



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*Declaration of the Bolshevik Union of Canada on the occasion of
the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Joseph Stalin. December 21,
1979*

Source: *Lines of Demarcation*, no 15, July 1980.



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One hundred years ago, on December 21, 1879, Joseph V. Stalin was born in Georgia, an oppressed nation in the Czarist Russian Empire. The Seventieth Anniversary of Stalin's birth in 1949 was widely celebrated, not only in the Soviet Union, but also throughout the world by workers and the toiling masses of every country.. Stalin had for many years led the Soviet proletariat in the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union, he led the international proletariat in the struggle against capitalist slavery, he led the oppressed nations in the struggle against the tyranny of imperialism and he led all those who cherish freedom in the victorious struggle against fascism. Stalin justly deserved the love and respect of millions upon millions of people in the world.

But today the situation is different. Thirty years later, there is no one who is more vilified not only by the bourgeois press but also by almost all of those who call themselves "socialists" and "communists". This man who led the proletariat in the construction of the first and only socialist country the world has known is now held in the utmost contempt by these many self-proclaimed socialists as the main enemy of socialism. Until Stalin's death the bourgeoisie attacked him relentlessly as the main enemy to the continued existence of capitalism. But now "socialists" call him the great betrayer of 'socialism and ally of imperialism. Were the imperialists incapable of recognizing such a great ally? The fact is they are not and that is why they give such considerable assistance to all those who attack Stalin whether openly or covertly.

Stalin's great achievements in carrying on Lenin's work were reversed by a clique of saboteurs in the leadership of the CPSU(B) who carried out a coup d'état

against the Bolshevik leadership of the Party. They carried out this dirty work in active collaboration with the imperialist powers and their espionage agencies. They proceeded to destroy socialism in the Soviet Union and restore capitalism under the banner of “building communism”. They also destroyed the international communist movement and made it an appendage of imperialism.

The real history of this treachery to the cause of socialism has been greatly covered up by all of those in a position to know anything about it. Naturally the revisionists who seized power want to try to maintain the image of socialism and the western imperialists want to discredit socialism by associating it with the imperialist activities of the revisionists. But it is not only US and Russian imperialism that has participated in this cover up, it is also those that have claimed to defend Stalin’s legacy against the attacks of the revisionists who have participated in this cover up.

The defense of Stalin against Soviet revisionism has generally been associated with the Communist Party of China and the Party of Labor of Albania and their various followers internationally. The “defense” these parties is a total fraud that has nothing to do with a real defense of Stalin. It in fact represents the most subtle and most dangerous attack on Stalin. These parties did not even speak of the restoration of capitalism in the USSR until late in the sixties, and then only because of their bourgeois nationalist contradictions with the Soviet Union and the needs of the struggle inside their own bureaucracy. When the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovak in 1968, the Chinese and Albanians were terrified that this could

happen to them, so they attacked the Soviet Union as imperialist. To maintain this view as Marxist they had to say that capitalism had been restored and that the Soviet Union was “social-imperialist”. But to this day neither have given a scientific Marxist explanation of the restoration of capitalism in the USSR. This is why today despite their “united front” against Russia, the Chinese are considering that they were wrong to call Russia capitalist, that it in fact remains socialist. This is because they cannot see any real difference between the economic system of China and Russia.

The polemic about the restoration of capitalism, sparse as it was, never centered around the political economy of the Soviet Union. Rather the problem was identified as bureaucracy and this bureaucracy had supposedly become a new class. Very little concrete explanation of this was given. It was merely an expression of the struggles in the bureaucracy in China and Albania. The cultural revolution was a matter of different factions accusing others of being the bourgeoisie and taking the capitalist road. Now the leaders of the cultural revolution have all been purged as capitalist roaders and as part of the bourgeoisie. Meanwhile the political economy of China has not fundamentally changed — it was and remains capitalist. (1) It was a grotesque comedy that laid the basis for China’s present alliance with US imperialism. One of the few correct things Mao said was that the bourgeoisie was he party — it was and still is. It is only the proletariat that has been absent for many years from

For both the CPC and the PLA the Soviet Union was leading the “socialist camp” well into the sixties and it is not surprising that they have had little to say about the

political events in the Soviet Union before and after Stalin's death. Instead, they both supported the attack on Stalin made by Khrushchev at the 20th congress of the CPSU. The CPC, in a statement probably written by Mao, stated: "The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union showed great determination and boldness in eliminating the cult of Stalin, revealing the seriousness of his mistakes and putting an end to their sympathize with the cause of communism throughout the world support the Soviet Communist Party's efforts, to correct these mistakes and hope that the Soviet comrades' efforts will be crowned with complete success". (2)

There is no doubt that the PLA was among those that "support the Soviet Communist Party's efforts to correct these mistakes". Enver Hoxha, in his report to the Third congress of the PLA held shortly after the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU said: "The cult of the personality and leadership practices created by J. V. Stalin indicated the violation of Leninist norms of the party" (3) Hoxha and the PLA perpetrate the greatest fraud today by claiming, to have been faithful to Stalin.

The disagreements that the CPC had with the CPSU on Stalin, like those the PLA developed later, were a tactical matter of how best to destroy Stalinism. Mao said: "When Stalin was criticised in 1956 we were on the happy, but on the other hand apprehensive and apprehensive. It was completely necessary to remove the lid, to break down faith, to release the pressure and to emancipate thought. But we did not agree with demolishing him with one blow". (4) As late as 1960 Hoxha said: "We fully agree that the cult of the individual of Stalin should be criticised as dangerous manifestation in the line of the party... Our

party adopted, in general, the formulae of the 20th Congress on this matter”. (5)

It is, however, not in 1956 that the CPC and the PLA began their collaboration with the Soviet revisionists against Stalin. Nor was it in 1956 that the Soviet revisionists began their open attack against Stalin. Stalin was attacked almost immediately after his death and to this day the Chinese and Albanians try to pretend it started in 1956. The Soviet Encyclopaedia published five days after Stalin’s death dropped all reference to Stalinism, something the CPC and PLA undoubtedly knew. But certainly there could have been no doubt by July 1953 when the CPSU issued a statement on the fiftieth anniversary of the CPSU. “Few newspapers or periodicals carried the text of this important statement, although its interest for Americans is unique”. (6) The “unique” interest for Americans was for the American bourgeoisie because the statement virtually eliminates Stalin from the history of the Party, reducing his role to insignificance, a handful of purely formal references, while making it clear that the new leadership of the Party was anti-Stalin. The statement of revisionist betrayal says: “It is necessary to eradicate from the Party’s propaganda work the incorrect non-Marxist elucidation of the role of the individual in history, expressed in propagation of the idealistic theory of the cult of the individual, which is alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. The cult of the individual runs counter to the principle of collective leadership and detracts from the role of the Party and its leading centre, detracts from the creative activity of the Party masses and of the Soviet people and has nothing in common with the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the lofty significant of

the directing activity of the leading organs and leading personalities. The Party proceeds from the fact that only the collective experience and the collective wisdom of the Central Committee, resting on the scientific foundation of the Marxist-Leninist theory and on the broad initiative of the leading cadres, can ensure correct leadership of the Party and of the country, the unwavering unity and solidarity of the Party ranks and successful construction of communism in our country". (7)

This represented not only an attack on the person of Stalin and his contributions as an individual; it was also an attack on the development of Marxism-Leninism since Lenin's death. It was an attack on Stalinism. The revisionists were elucidating their theory that Stalinism is different than Marxism-Leninism and that they based themselves on what they called Marxism-Leninism, which was "the collective wisdom of the Central Committee", a Central Committee controlled by revisionists who were openly revising 30 years of the development of Marxism-Leninism. Not only did the revisionists pledge to abandon Leninist-Stalinist ideology, they pledged themselves to attack labelling Stalinism as dogmatism. "More than ever before, it is necessary to eliminate the Talmudic, dogmatic approach to the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. Basing itself on the thesis that Marxist-Leninist theory is not a dogma but a guide to action, the Party demands from the members an understanding of the creative character of Marxism-Leninism, that they assimilate not separate formulas or quotations but the real content of the all-conquering, world transforming revolutionary teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. (!!)

This, precisely, is what the

history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union teaches us”. (8)

Certainly not the Stalinist history of the Party, but now the revisionists were presenting their own history which for them is the struggle against dogmatism, i.e. Stalinism, Bolshevism. The revisionists give their history without ever mentioning Bolshevism.

The “unique” interest for American imperialists is clear when the revisionists state that “In the sphere of foreign policy the Party WILL, IN THE FUTURE TOO, consistently pursue the policy of preserving and consolidating peace, the policy of co-operation with ALL countries and of developing business relations with them on the principles of mutual respect for interests. Only a lasting and stable peace between the peoples can create the necessary conditions for the further steady development of socialist economy, for ensuring a happy well-to-do life for the working people of our country”. (9) This is a direct attack on and reversal of the Stalinist policies elucidated shortly before Stalin’s death in his work *Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR* where Stalin states: “*to eliminate the inevitability of war, it is necessary to abolish imperialism*”. (10) But for the revisionists it is only necessary; to cooperate and develop “business relations” with imperialism to have “peace on earth”. Stalin demonstrated how “the disintegration of the single, all embracing world market must be regarded as the most important economic sequel of the Second World War and of its economic consequences. It has had the effect of further deepening the general crisis of the world capitalist system”. (11) This disintegration was increasing the competition among the imperialists far decreasing markets

and increasing the likelihood of wars. The solution for the revisionists was to open up the socialist world market to integration with the world capitalist system and thereby solve the problems for the imperialists and also “ensure a happy and well-to-do life” for the new bourgeoisie in the Soviet Union.

Stalin often quoted Lenin as saying “*it is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to co-exist for a long period side by side with imperialist states. Ultimately, one or other must conquer. Meanwhile, a number of terrible clashes between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states is inevitable*”. (12) The revisionists turned Lenin on his head and denied this by stating, “In its entire foreign policy our Party is guided by the Leninist counsel of the possibility of a LONG co-existence and peaceful COMPETITION of the two systems”. (13) It is capitalists that compete and that is of course exactly what the revisionists had in mind.

The CPC and the PLA had no objections then and have had nothing to say since about how the Soviet revisionists openly abandoned Marxism-Leninism in a direct attack on Stalin in 1953 for the purpose of restoring capitalism and collaborating with world imperialism. But what is even more covered up is how the revisionists seized power and liquidated not only Stalinism but Stalin and the real Bolsheviks.



The Doctors Plot and the Assassination of Stalin

Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR, was published in the Soviet Union in October 1952, shortly before the Nineteenth Congress of the CPSU(B) and was the theoretical underpinning of a widespread campaign by Stalin and the Bolsheviks against modern revisionism. It is an incisive criticism of revisionist ideas that were prevalent in the Party and international movement. Stalin never combated revisionism only in the sphere of ideas. He realized it was not a “contradiction among the people”. Stalin initiated a struggle for vigilance in uncovering the revisionists. In this, Stalin never had illusions that these degenerate elements acted on their own but they worked with the intelligence apparatuses of the imperialist countries.

On January 13, 1953, the exposure was announced of “a terrorist group of doctors who had made it their aim to cut short the lives of active public figures of the Soviet Union through sabotage of medical treatment”. (14) These murderer doctors confessed to killing Zhdanov and Shcherbakov and that they “sought above all to undermine the health of leading Soviet military personnel, to put them out of action and to weaken the defense of the country, was further exposed that they were enrolled by foreign intelligence services as hired agents”. Some of them worked for British intelligence and others for a Zionist organization that was a front for American intelligence.

The Pravda editorial of that day exposed how this was not some isolated occurrence but part of an international

imperialist campaign to attempt to subvert the USSR and the People's Democracies to destroy Socialism from within. "Feverishly preparing for a new world war" Pravda states, "they are sending more and more of their spies into the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, trying to create a subversive "fifth column" in the U.S.S.R. Suffice it to recall the open and cynical allocation by the American government of \$100,000,000 for subversive terrorist and espionage work in the countries of the socialist camp, not to mention the fact that hundreds of millions of dollars, American and British, are secretly spent for this purpose". (15)

The imperialists failed to destroy socialism through World War II and they were afraid to engage the Soviet Union in another war because it could lead to the defeat of imperialism. As Stalin said in *Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR*, "war with the U.S.S.R., as a socialist land, is more dangerous to capitalism than between capitalist countries; for whereas war between capitalist countries puts in question only the supremacy of certain capitalist countries over others, war with the U.S.S.R. must certainly put in question the existence of capitalism itself". (16). So the imperialists engaged in an all out campaign of sabotage and subversion to defeat socialism. What is at issue here is the fundamental question of protecting socialism from the restoration of capitalism. The Leninist-Stalinist line is that building socialism in one country is possible and was accomplished in the Soviet Union in the 1930s and this means the defeat and liquidation of the exploiting classes and eliminates the possibility of restoring capitalism on the basis of reactionary classes in the Soviet Union. But this does not

mean that the restoration of capitalism is impossible. Stalin polemicised against this idea and said: "*any serious attempt at restoration can take place only with serious support from outside, only with the support of international capital*". (17)

Stalin demonstrated that as long as the capitalist encirclement existed would be attempts at restoration of capitalism supported and financed by the imperialists. This is exactly what was happening in relationship to the doctors' plot. Pravda explained it this way: "Soviet people cannot for one moment forget the necessity of thoroughly increasing their vigilance, carefully watching for all machinations of the warmongers and their agents, constantly strengthening our state's armed forces and counter intelligence.

Comrade Stalin has repeatedly warned that our successes have their dark side, that they give rise among many of our officials to a mood of complacency and self-satisfaction. This mood is still far from eliminated. We still have many gullible people among us. It is this gullibility of our people which furnishes nourishing soil for criminal sabotage.

Socialist relationships hold undivided sway in the U.S.S.R. The Soviet people have won a historically unprecedented victory in the great patriotic war. The grievous consequences of the war have been made good in an extraordinarily short time. We have achievements on all sectors of economic and cultural work. From these facts some people draw the conclusion that now the danger of sabotage, wrecking and espionage has passed, that the

bosses of the capitalist world might give up their attempts to conduct subversive work against the U.S.S.R.

But only right opportunists, persons who adopt the anti-Marxist stand that the class warfare will “damp down”, can think and reason this way. They do not realize or do not want to realize that our successes lead not to dampening but to sharpening of the struggle, that the more successful our progress, the sharper will be the struggle waged by enemies of the people who are doomed and desperate.

That what the immortal Lenin teaches us: that what Comrade Stalin teaches.

“Our revolution, more than any other, confirms the law that the impact of the revolution, the force of the offensive, the energy, decisiveness and triumph of its victory intensify the force of resistance by the bourgeoisie”, Lenin points out.

Exposing the opportunist theory of “dampening” of the class struggle as we again successes, Comrade Stalin warned:

“This is not only a rotten theory, but a dangerous one, since it lulls our people, leads them into a trap, and enables the class enemy to rally for the struggle against Soviet rule”.

Exploiting classes have long ago been smashed and liquidated in the U.S.S.R., but remnants of bourgeois ideology and ethics; bearers of bourgeois views and bourgeois ethics have survived – living persons, secret enemies of our people. It is these secret enemies who, with the support of the imperialist world, will continue to cause harm.

All this makes it the duty of Soviet people to intensify revolutionary vigilance to the utmost, to watch carefully for machinations of the enemy. The fact that a group of despised degenerates from among “men of science” were able to engage in their machinations with impunity for some time shows that some of our Soviet agencies and their officials lost their vigilance and were infected with gullibility”.

Throughout this period and until Stalin’s death there was a heightened and growing campaign for vigilance and against gullibility that no doubt would have led to a major purge of the revisionists in the CPSU(B). Already there had been major purges in some of the People’s Democracies following the exposure of the Titoite conspiracy. This all stopped, however, when Stalin died. Before Stalin’s death, as part of this campaign, many crimes of sabotage, violation of state secrets and corruption were exposed, but on March 28, 1953 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet declared: “Law observance and socialist order have grown stronger and the incidence of crime has considerably decreased in the country... The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet deems that in these circumstances it is no longer necessary to retain in places of custody persons who have committed offenses representing no great danger to the state”. (18) The revisionists had seized power and released all the spies, saboteurs, revisionists and degenerate elements that had been exposed and rounded up by the dictatorship of the proletariat because they were “no great danger to the state” of the revisionists.

On April 3 the revisionists announced that the case against the murder doctors was a fraud and they had been

rehabilitated and “the persons accused of incorrect conduct of the investigation have been arrested and held criminally responsible”. (19) Because indeed they represented a “great danger to the state” of the revisionists. It had been reported earlier that it was Stalin who had initiated the investigation after a letter from a doctor who knew of the plot. It does not take much imagination to know what is meant by “arrested and held criminally responsible”. In repudiating the Doctors’ plot the revisionists say “the exploiting classes have been liquidated in the Soviet Union. Therefore, foreign reactionary forces CANNOT have any considerable social support inside the Soviet country in their attempts to carry out subversion against the Soviet state”. (20) This represents a complete betrayal of the struggle to defend socialism and capitulation to imperialism.

This was not only the liquidation of Stalinism but of Stalin and real Bolsheviks which is indicated by the statement “the Soviet government stands guard over the rights of our country’s citizens (spies, saboteurs, murders and revisionists – BU), carefully defends these rights and SEVERLY PUNISHES, WITHOUT REGRAD FOR PERSON OR RANK, those who permit arbitrary actions... NOBODY will be permitted to violate Soviet law”. (21)

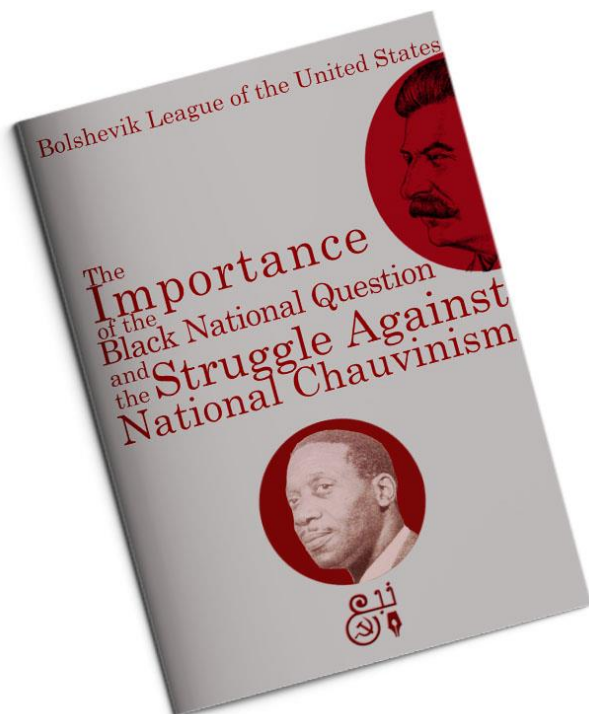
In 1956, Khrushchev, at the 20th Congress in his famous “secret speech”, as much as confessed to this crime. He said: “After Stalin’s death the Central Committee of the Party began to implement a policy of explaining concisely and consistently that it is impermissible and foreign to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism to elevate one person, to transform him into a superman” (22) unless it is a

revisionist like Khrushchev. Khrushchev attacked Stalin for theoretical justification of the mass terror policy under the pretext that must allegedly sharpen”. (23) Khrushchev rejected this and proclaimed all the plots and conspiracies against the Soviet Union as “slandorous and absurd accusations concerning “two-facedness”, “espionage”, “sabotage”, “preparation of fictitious plots”, etc. (24) Khrushchev’s constant theme is Stalin’s violation of “Soviet legality”.

Khrushchev makes it clear that Stalin was the object of the suppression of the investigation of the doctors plot 10 when Khrushchev says “he issued orders to arrest a group of eminent Soviet medical specialists. He personally issued advice on the conduct of the investigation and the method of interrogation of the arrested persons”. (25) Khrushchev says that Stalin distributed the protocols against the doctors to the Political Bureau. Stalin said “you are blind like young kittens; what will happen without me? The country will perish because you do not know how to recognize enemies”. (26) Then Khrushchev III tells us that “when we examined this “case” after Stalin’s death, we found it to be fabricated from beginning to end. The ignominious “case” was set up by Stalin; he did not, however, have time in which to bring it to an end (as he conceived that end)”. (27) because he was assassinated by Khrushchev and his revisionist cronies. Khrushchev shamelessly says “Stalin’s life became a serious obstacle in the path of Soviet development” (28) and obviously the revisionists removed this obstacle. Khrushchev makes it clear why the revisionists moved when they did. He says that in the first Central Committee Plenum after 19th Congress Stalin attacked Molotov and Mikoyan and

Khrushchev tells us that “had Stalin remained at the helm for another several months, Comrades Molotov and Mikoyan would probably have not delivered speeches at this congress. Stalin evidently had plans to finish off the old members of the Political Bureau”. (29)

Let us be clear just exactly what those who supported the 20th Congress of the CPSU supported. They are inseparable.



Stalinism, Centrism and Revisionism

The CPC and the PLA's belated support for Stalin was never a consistent defence of Marxism-Leninism. They were centrists who did not want a complete open break with Stalinism. They wanted their "Marxism-Leninism" to exclude the revolutionary essence of Stalinism so they could go about their bourgeois nationalist business with a revolutionary mask and without becoming vassals of the new Russian imperialism. The CPC in 1956 said: "if we consider the problem from all its aspects, and if it is still wished to talk of "Stalinism", it can only be said that "Stalinism" is primarily communism, Marxism-Leninism. That is so fundamentally. But going further, it also contains some extremely serious mistakes running counter to Marxism-Leninism and requiring radical correction". (30) The CPC criticises the Yugoslavs for wanting to make a complete rupture with Stalinism because "it can only lead to the splitting of the communist movement". (31) As always, a centrist wants to maintain unity with revisionists to destroy Bolshevism. The CPC clearly defines its centrist posture when it states: "One of the serious consequences of the mistakes committed by Stalin is the development of dogmatism. The Communist Parties of ALL countries have developed, along with condemnation of Stalin's mistakes, a struggle to overcome dogmatism. This struggle is absolutely necessary. However, a section of the Communists has furthered the development of the adopting the path of completely disclaiming Stalin and putting forward the erroneous slogan of the struggle against "Stalinism". There is no doubt that such a revisionist trend favours imperialism's attack on the

communist movement and in fact the dogmatism we must at the same time resolutely oppose revisionism”. (32)

The purpose of the CPC’s centrist posture was to put forward its own social nationalist interests and reject the monolithic unity of international communism and substitute for it a movement where every party is entitled to its own “Marxism-Leninism”. “The dogmatists do not understand that the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism can take concrete forms and play a role in real life only through definite national features. They do not wish seriously to study the social and historical features of a given country and a given nation, they do not want to apply in a practical way the universal truth of Marxism Leninism taking these features into account. This is why they cannot lead the cause of the proletariat to victory”. (33)

This is completely contrary to the Stalinist line of the CPSU(B). The theoretical organ of the party in 1948 put then line this way: “The assertion that every country travels toward socialism along its own and entirely original path, and that there are as many paths as there are countries, is incorrect. To speak thus is to deny the international significance of the experience of Bolshevism. The general laws of transition from capitalism to socialism, revealed by Marx and Engels, tested, applied, and developed by Lenin and Stalin on the basis of the experience of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state, are obligatory for all countries. The great historic experience of the Bolshevik Party is a guide for the action of Communists and toilers of all countries”. (34)

For all social-nationalists, this is intolerable dogmatism. For all real communists, this is a line of

demarcation with revisionism and centrism. The Stalinists struggled in this period, on an international scale against the growing nationalist deviation in the international communist movement which was promoted and financed by imperialism to destroy the revolutionary content of the international communist movement. The CPC like the Soviet revisionists denied the espionage activity of imperialism and favoured the liquidation of the struggle against it, thereby supporting the restoration of capitalism. “Although after the abolition of the exploiting classes and the elimination in the main of the counter-revolutionary forces the dictatorship of the proletariat had to deal with the remnants of counter-revolution within the country (those remnants could not be fully abolished as long as imperialism existed), its edge should have been directed mainly towards defense against external aggressive forces... After elimination of the exploiting classes, the class struggle should not continue to be stressed as being intensified as was done by Stalin, with the result that the healthy development of socialist democracy was hampered. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is quite right in resolutely correcting Stalin’s mistakes in this respect”. (35)

Correcting Stalin's "mistake" of struggling against capitalist restoration!

What the CPC says is directly contrary to what was said exposing the doctors plot and there is no doubt approved of the assassination of Stalin. It is very likely that they knew about it in advance. The PLA loudly proclaims its adherence to Stalin today but they have yet to say anything on Stalin's assassination, something they certainly know about, and if not directly involved, they have been an accomplice to the crime for many years.

On the 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth it does not mean anything to uphold Stalin as a man or his many contributions in general, this is only a centrist posture to cover up total betrayal of Stalin's political line. This is not an occasion for many fine words about Stalin. The 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth is an occasion for the actual defense of Stalinism against Stalin's revisionist assassins and their centrist accomplices,

Long Live Stalinism!

Central Committee

Bolshevik Union of Canada

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Notes

1. See “*The Restoration of Capitalism in the USSR and the Preservation of Capitalism in China*”, in *Proletarian Revolution*, no. 12.

2. “*Once More about the Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat*”, FLPH, Moscow 1957, p. 18. This article originally appeared in JENMINJIHPAO, Dec. 29, 1956. The article is “based on the discussion of this question at the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party”. (p. 3). Mao supports these articles on Stalin in *Selected Works*, Vol. 5, p. 304.

3. *Lines of Demarcation*, no. 15, will publish extensive extracts from this report.

4. Mao Tse-tung, “*Talks of Chengtu: On the Problem of Stalin*”, in Schram, *Chairman Mao Talks*, p. 101.

5. Hoxha, *Selected Works*, Vol. 2, pp. 860-1, Tirana.

6. “*The 50th Anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1903-1953)*” by the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CC of the CPSU and the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute, New Century Publishers, 1953. Publishers note, p. 2.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 28.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 29.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 30.

10. Stalin, *Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR*, International Publishers, 1952, p. 30.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 26.
12. Quoted by Stalin in “*On the Final Victory of Socialism in the USSR*”. *Pravda*, Feb. 14 1938, in J.V. Stalin Works, Vol. 14, p. 320, Red Star Press, London.
13. *Op. Cit.* p. 26.
14. *Pravda*, Jan. 13, 1953, p. 4.
15. “Foul Spies and Murderer in the Mask of Doctors and Professors”, *Ibid.*, p. 1.
16. *Op. Cit.*, p. 29.
17. *Works*, Vol. 14, *Op. Cit.*, p. 321.
18. *Pravda*, March 28, 1953, p. 1.
19. *Pravda*, April 3, 1953.
20. *Ibid.*
21. *Ibid.*
22. “Secret Speech of Khrushchev concerning the “Cult of the Individual” in *The Anti-Stalin Campaign and International Communism*, Columbia University Press, 1956, p. 2.
23. *Ibid.*, p.28.
24. *Ibid.*, p. 29.
25. *Ibid.*, p. 64.
26. *Ibid.*
27. *Ibid.*, p. 64-05.
28. *Ibid.*, p. 80.
29. *Ibid.*, p. 84.

30. *Op. Cit.*, p. 20.
31. *Ibid.*, p. 22.
32. *Ibid.*, pp. 23-24.
33. *Ibid.*, p. 24.
34. *Bolshevik*, September 15, 1948, p. 51.
35. *Op. Cit.*, p. 28.
36. This will be demonstrated in *Lines of Decoration*, no. 15.

