

Society of North America

Preamble

The Stalin Society exists to defend the legacy of Stalin against slander, including the slander of the international capitalist class and pseudo-revolutionary groups.

The Stalin Society upholds the scientific world outlook of the international working class, Marxism-Leninism, dialectical and historical materialism, as well as the teachings and theoretical contributions of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin to the science of Marxism.

The Stalin Society believes that Stalin's major practical achievements include his leadership of the Soviet Union during the period of the building of socialism, which was marked by the determined offensive against capitalist and revisionist elements, the drawing of millions of individual peasant farms into the work of socialist construction, the elimination of the kulaks as a class, and the transformation of the Soviet economy into a socialist economy.

Stalin also led the Soviet Union during the World War II against the Nazi German invasion and helped save the world from fascism. Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the working class of the U.S.S.R. became the new ruling class. Stalin also helped the working classes of Eastern Europe, Korea and China liberate themselves. In the era of Soviet history under the leadership of Stalin, the Soviet Union went from a collection of backward, semi-feudal states into a united socialist superpower.

The Stalin Society believes that Stalin's principle theoretical contributions to scientific socialism include his elaboration of the theory of proletarian revolution and the building of socialism in a single country, the uneven development of capitalism and its effects upon imperialist war, the general crisis and increasingly destructive nature of international capitalism in the age of imperialism, the Marxist view on the national and colonial question, the liquidation of the exploiting classes, the continuation and intensification of class struggle under socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the role of the peasantry in the revolution, the economic problems of building socialism in the U.S.S.R., outlining the transition to communist society in the U.S.S.R., polemics against counter-revolutionary theories such as anarchism and Trotskyism, and his survey and evaluation of dialectical and historical materialism.

The Stalin Society believes in the coordination of Marxist-Leninist theory with political strategy in the development of mass revolutionary struggle.