

COMMUNISM

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COMMUNISM

1. What is Communism. Two Stages of a Communist Society: Socialism and Communism.

The All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) has set itself the ultimate goal of building a communist society.

Communism, this great goal, the realisation of which the best representatives of humanity have dreamed of for hundreds of years, is no longer a distant dream for Soviet people.

Back in 1939, the XVIII, the Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) noted that the USSR had entered "... a new phase of development, the phase of completion of the construction of a classless socialist society and a gradual transition from socialism to communism in ...".

Successfully carrying out Stalin's plans for the further development of the national economy, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are practically solving the problem of a gradual transition from socialism to communism. The great architect of communism, Comrade Stalin, is leading our people along this path.

What does Marxist-Leninist science understand by socialism and communism?

What do socialism and communism have in common and what are the differences between them?

Marxism-Leninism teaches that socialism and communism represent two stages in the development of one and the same social system. Socialism is the first, or lowest, stage, and communism is the highest stage of communist society.

Describing socialism, Lenin wrote: "... the scientific difference between socialism and communism is clear. What is usually called socialism, Marx called the "first" or lowest phase of communist society. Since the means of production become common property, the word "communism" "and here it is applicable, if we do not forget that this is not complete communism..."

In its first phase, at its first stage, communism cannot yet be economically fully mature, completely free of traditions or traces of capitalism"(Soch., Vol. 25, p. 442).

The first phase of communism, socialism, was built in the Soviet Union. Socialism has deeply entered everyday life, transformed the entire life of the people. "Our Soviet society," said Comrade Stalin in 1936, "has achieved that it has already realised basically socialism, created a socialist system, that is, it has implemented what the Marxists call differently the first or lowest phase of communism. us, basically, the first phase of communism, socialism, has already been accomplished" (Questions of Leninism, p. 514).

Socialism and communism have many features in common.

Under socialism, as under communism, the means of production do not belong to individuals, private owners, but are public property. Under socialism, as under communism, there are no exploiting classes

and the exploitation of man by man, there is no national oppression. Both under socialism and under communism, all citizens work according to their abilities. Labour, not wealth or origin, determines a person's position in society. Production is carried out to steadily improve the lives of all members of society. The national economy develops on the basis of a single plan and does not know the anarchy of production, economic crises and unemployment, which are inevitable companions of capitalist society.

But there are also differences between socialism and communism.

The Main Features of Socialism.

Let us recall the main features of socialism using the example of the socialist society built in the USSR.

The economic basis of socialism is the socialist economic system and socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production. Socialist property exists in two forms: state (national property) and cooperative-collective farm.

In the Soviet Union, the state is a socialist state of workers and peasants, and all power belongs to the working people of town and country.

In socialist society there are no longer any exploiting classes and the fundamental differences between the working class and the peasantry have been overcome, since both workers and peasants work in our single socialist economy. However, there are still some differences between the working class and the peasantry. Workers work in enterprises that are publicly owned by the people, while collective

farmers work in collective farms that constitute cooperative-collective farm property. The Soviet peasantry maintains a public, collective farm economy, but the collective farmer-peasant has his own personal subsidiary farm. At state enterprises, labour is paid in the form of wages set by the state, and on collective farms, by distributing income in kind and in cash according to the workdays of the collective farmers.

The economic life of a socialist society is determined and directed by the state national economic plan in the interests of increasing the country's social wealth, steadily raising the material and cultural standard of living of the working people, strengthening the independence of the USSR and strengthening its defence capability.

Thanks to socialist ownership of the means of production and the planned management of the national economy, socialist society ensures high rates of development and a high level of production. The Soviet Union possesses a powerful socialist industry and the largest and most mechanised socialist agriculture in the world.

Labour in the USSR is a duty and a matter of honour for every citizen.

In our country, the principle is implemented: "From each—according to his abilities, to each—according to his work." The principle of socialism is that everyone works according to his abilities and receives consumer goods not according to his needs, but according to the work that he has done for society, that is, according to the quantity and quality of his labour. In accordance with this, the Soviet state conducts strict accounting and control over the

measure of labour and the measure of consumption of members of society, and sets labour standards and wages.

The principle of socialism is of great importance for the development of the productive forces, for it obliges all able-bodied people to take part in social labour and creates a material interest for everyone in raising labour productivity and in developing production. In socialist society, the antithesis between town and country, between mental and physical labour, has been fundamentally undermined. This has been achieved as a result of the socialist transformation of our country, as a result of a steady rise in the socialist national economy and an increase in the cultural and technical level of the working people.

The Main Features of Communism.

Communism, as the highest stage in the development of communist society, has its own distinctive features.

The economic basis of a communist society is a single national ownership of the instruments and means of production.

There will be no classes and class distinctions in a communist society. Workers, peasants and intellectuals will become toilers of a classless communist society.

The Soviet state is the main, main instrument of building communism. It is necessary throughout the entire transition from socialism to communism. The Soviet state is necessary even under complete

communism, if the capitalist encirclement and the danger of military attacks from outside persist. Only with the destruction of the capitalist encirclement will there be no need for a state. To the question whether the state will remain in our country also during the period of communism, Comrade Stalin at the 18th Party Congress gave the following answer:

“Yes, it will remain if the capitalist encirclement is not eliminated, if the danger of military attacks from the outside is not eliminated, and it is clear that the forms of our state will again be changed in accordance with the change in the internal and external situation.

No, it will not survive and wither away if the capitalist encirclement is eliminated, if it is replaced by a socialist encirclement” (Questions of Leninism, p. 606).

An incomparably higher level of production development will be achieved in communist society than under socialism. The national economy will develop on the basis of higher technology. Production processes in industry, transport, agriculture, and animal husbandry will be fully mechanised and automated. Machines and mechanisms will replace hard physical work, make the work and life of people easier. All industrial and agricultural production will be electrified. “Communism,” said Lenin, “is Soviet power plus the electrification of the entire country” (Soch., Vol. 31, p. 484).

All sources of energy will be widely used by people. Electrification of all industrial and agricultural production, atomic energy and other types of energy open up unlimited opportunities for the growth of labour productivity. The development

of chemistry will make it possible to create new types of raw materials and materials. Transport and communication facilities are being greatly improved.

The high level of development of science and technology will make it possible to turn deserts into flourishing, fertile regions. What unprecedented results in the transformation of nature our society will achieve can be judged by the majestic plan of attack on drought, which will be carried out by the Soviet state during 1950-1965. The plan for field-protective afforestation, the introduction of grass-field crop rotations, the construction of ponds and reservoirs, adopted on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, will ensure high and stable yields in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR, on whose territory there are about 80 thousand collective farms with a total land area of 120 million hectares. It is clear that the fulfillment of this plan will play a large role in creating an abundance of products in our country.

Under communism, the opposition between town and country will be completely eliminated. The village in terms of technology and culture, in terms of living conditions of the population will rise to the level of a city. The high development of technology and the rise in the cultural and technical level of workers and peasants will lead to the elimination of the opposition between mental and physical labour.

Labour under communism will cease to be only a means of life, but will be the first vital need of man. Voluntary work for society will become a habit, and work for the common good will become a universal phenomenon.

A high level of technology and labour productivity will provide an abundance of consumer goods, all material and cultural benefits. Marx said that in the highest phase of communist society, together with the all-round development of man, the productive forces will grow and all sources of social wealth will flow in full flow. An abundance of products will make it possible to fully satisfy all the various needs of all-round developed people in a communist society.

In communist society, the principle will be implemented: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." This principle, as comrade Stalin points out, presupposes the equal obligation of all to work according to their abilities and the equal right of all working people to receive for it according to their needs.

The enemies of communism spread all slander about the future communist society. They say that under communism people will live almost the same way as in barracks: everyone will have the same apartments, the same costumes, the same food, etc. consumption and everyday life, and the provision of every worker with everything necessary for life, in accordance with his tastes and needs, in an ever-increasing size, in accordance with the growth of productive forces. "... Marxism proceeds from the fact," says Comrade Stalin, "that the tastes and needs of people are not and cannot be the same and equal in quality or quantity, neither in the period of socialism, nor in the period of communism" (Questions of Leninism, p. 470).

It must be borne in mind that the distribution of products according to needs presupposes the satisfaction not of a whim, but of the normal needs

of people, cultural and conscious, who are careful about social wealth. Even before the Great October Socialist Revolution, V. I. Vol. 25, p. 441).

The socialist system creates extremely favourable conditions for the development of science and culture. Under the conditions of a communist society, science and culture will rise to a higher level and achieve full flourishing. Thanks to the shorter working hours, people will have more time for education, will be able to devote more time to the arts and sciences. This will further accelerate the development of science and culture, which means that it will further raise the cultural level of people, and increase the power of man over nature.

In a communist society, the individual will be freed from caring for a piece of bread and every working person will be provided with all the conditions for all-round development. All working people will learn to manage social production. Compliance by workers with the rules of the community will turn from a duty, from a necessity into a habit.

These are the main distinguishing features of the lower and higher stages of communism.

In 1927, in an interview with the American workers' delegation, Comrade Stalin, giving a characterisation of a complete communist society, said: "If you give a short description of the anatomy of a communist society, then it will be such a society: a) where there will be no private ownership of tools and means of production, but there will be property social, collective; b) where there will be no classes and state power, but there will be workers of industry and agriculture, economically managed as a

free association of workers; c) where the national economy, organised according to a plan, will be based on higher technology as in the field of industry, so in the field of agriculture; d) where there will be no opposition between town and country, between industry and agriculture; e) where products will be distributed according to the principle of the old French communists: “from each according to his ability, “to each according to his needs”; f) where science and art will enjoy conditions favourable enough to achieve full flourishing; g) where a person, free from worries about a piece of bread and the need to accommodate to the “powerful of the world” , will become really free” (Works, vol. 10, p. 134).

The Possibility of Building Communism in the USSR.

In connection with the victory of socialism in the USSR, the question arose: is it possible to build a communist society in one country? Comrade Stalin, developing Lenin’s theory of the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country, scientifically substantiated the possibility of building a complete communist society in the USSR even if the capitalist encirclement persists. “Communism in one country is quite possible,” points out Comrade Stalin, “especially in a country like the Soviet Union.” Comrade Stalin worked out the question of the internal and external conditions for the victory of communism, defined specific ways of transition from

socialism to communism, substantiated the need for further strengthening and development of the Soviet state.

Comrade Stalin's teaching about the possibility and ways of building communism in the USSR serves as a powerful ideological weapon of the Bolshevik Party, leading the Soviet people to the victory of communism. It mobilises the working class and all working people in the people's democracies to fight for the building of socialism. This teaching gives a revolutionary perspective to the proletarians in the capitalist countries.

All the conditions for building a communist society have been created in the Soviet country. The possibility of building communism in the USSR is determined primarily by the fact that the first phase of communism, socialism, has already been achieved in our country, and thus conditions have been created for further movement towards communism. During the years of the Stalinist five-year plans, our country has made a huge leap from backwardness to progress. The building of socialism, the greatest advantages of the socialist social system over the capitalist one, have created conditions in our country for an even more gigantic development of production, for an even faster growth and strengthening of the national economy of the USSR and the transition from socialism to communism.

The possibility of building communism in the USSR is determined by the fact that we have built socialism—the first phase of communist society, the Soviet social and state system has become firmly established, strengthened and proved its viability. The Soviet socialist state is the main

transformative force of Soviet society in its development along the path to communism.

The victory of communism in our country is possible because the leading and guiding force of Soviet society is the great party of the Bolsheviks, the party of Lenin and Stalin. Armed with Marxist-Leninist theory and knowledge of the laws of social development, the party leads the Soviet people along the path of successfully completing the construction of a classless socialist society and a gradual transition to communism, mobilises and organises the working people to build a communist society, and educates them in the spirit of communism.

As a result of the victory of socialism in our country, such powerful driving forces of Soviet society as the moral and political unity of Soviet society, the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and Soviet patriotism have developed. These new driving forces find their vivid expression in the selfless service of the Soviet people to their Motherland, in their conscious attitude to work, in the growth of their political and industrial activity. All this accelerates the advance of Soviet society towards communism.

The USSR possesses gigantic material resources and natural resources. There is no other country as vast as the USSR in the world. The territory of our country is three times larger than the territory of the United States of America (excluding Alaska) and more than four times larger than all Western European countries combined.

The bowels of our country are rich in inexhaustible reserves of iron ore, coal, oil, peat, manganese, copper, zinc, lead, bauxite, nickel,

potassium salts and many other minerals that are extremely important for the development of industry and all other sectors of the national economy.

There are many rivers in the Soviet Union. They serve not only as good communication routes, but also represent huge sources for the production of cheap energy needed to electrify the country. The Soviet Union has the world's largest forests and vast areas of land suitable for agriculture. Thus, in our country there is everything you need to achieve the highest phase of communism.

The question of the victory of communism in our country has, in addition to the internal, also an external, international side. In recent years, great changes have taken place in the international position of the Soviet Union. Before World War II, the Soviet Union was the only country of socialism and was surrounded on all sides by hostile capitalist countries.

The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War led to the fact that now the neighbours of the Soviet Union on most of its borders are the states of friendly countries of people's democracies. This creates a more favourable environment for the successful construction of communism in our country.

However, the danger of an attack by the capitalist countries on the Soviet Union did not pass. The imperialists of the USA, Britain and other capitalist states are preparing a new world war against the USSR and the countries of people's democracies.

Therefore, in building a communist society, it is necessary to be as vigilant as possible, to strengthen

the Soviet socialist state in every possible way, to increase the military-economic might of the USSR.

2. Ways of Transition from Socialism to Communism.

The gradual nature of the transition from socialism to communism. The highest stage of communism grows out of its first stage—socialism.

The transition from capitalism to socialism requires a socialist revolution, which overthrows the old, capitalist system and creates the necessary conditions for building a new, socialist system. The transition from socialism to communism occurs gradually, on the basis of the further development and consolidation of the basic foundations of socialism: public socialist ownership of the means of production, planned management of the national economy, growth of labour productivity, further development of the socialist principle of distribution according to work, the all-round strengthening of the socialist state, under the leadership and the guiding role of the CPSU (B) as the main and decisive condition.

The socialist economic system is the most advanced. It provides an unprecedented acceleration in the development of production and culture, because here all obstacles to the development of production, science and technology have been removed and the entire population of our country is involved in the construction of social life. Workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia, led by the Communist Party, are full-fledged creators of their lives, conscious builders of communism.

Characterising the sources of the rapid flourishing of socialist society, V. I. Lenin wrote: "... the usual

bourgeois idea that socialism is something dead, frozen, given once and for all is infinitely false, while massive, with the participation of the majority of the population, and then the entire population, ongoing movement forward in all areas of public and private life” (Soch., vol. 25, p. 443).

It took more than 100 years for capitalism to defeat the feudal system, and a socialist society was built in our country in just 20 years. It took all capitalist countries more than 100 years to increase industrial output 12 times, and the United States of America more than 80 years. The USSR went this way in 13 years, and this after two devastating wars: a four-year imperialist and three-year civil.

During the years of socialist construction, technology in our country has gone far ahead and now ensures an even more rapid development of social production.

It would be wrong to think that if the transition from socialism to communism occurs gradually, then during this period everything will go smoothly and smoothly, without any struggle. We must not forget the instructions of Comrade Stalin that a classless society cannot come naturally. Even at the 17th Party Congress, Comrade Stalin ridiculed those who think that since socialism is an obligatory result of social development, then “... you can lay down your arms and go to the side—sleep in anticipation of the advent of a classless society” (Questions of Leninism, p. 467) ...

The Soviet people are building a communist society under conditions when capitalism still exists in most countries of the world, when the imperialist states are trying by all means to hinder our

progress. The Soviet people need high vigilance in order to suppress all the intrigues of the imperialists and their agents.

The transition from socialism to communism is taking place in conditions of a stubborn struggle against the remnants of capitalism that hinder the construction of a communist society. "The struggle between the old and the new, between the dying and the emerging, is the basis of our development," teaches Comrade Stalin.

The Main Economic Task of the USSR.

In a report at the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Comrade Stalin pointed out that in terms of production technology and the rate of growth of our industry, we have already caught up and surpassed the main capitalist countries, but we are still lagging behind economically, that is, in terms of the size of industrial production per capita.

In 1938, the Soviet Union produced 15 million tons of pig iron and 18 million tons of steel, while England smelted 7 million tons of pig iron and 10 million 800 thousand tons of steel. In the same year, the USSR generated more than 39 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, and in England—less than 29 billion kilowatt-hours.

As we can see, the Soviet Union has overtaken Britain in the total volume of industrial production. But if we decompose all industrial production by the number of population, it turns out that in England in 1938 there were 145 kilograms of

pig iron, 226 kilograms of steel and 620 kilowatt hours of electricity per capita, and in the USSR—87 kilograms of pig iron, 107 kilograms of steel and 233 kilowatt hours electricity.

The Soviet power inherited from capitalism a country that was industrially very backward. That is why, despite the tremendous growth in production over the years of the five-year plans, the Soviet Union could not overtake the main capitalist countries in terms of per capita output in a short time.

At the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Comrade Stalin set as the main economic task of the USSR—to catch up and overtake the main capitalist countries economically. Comrade Stalin said that only in this case we can expect that our country will be completely saturated with consumer goods, we will have an abundance of products, and we will be able to make the transition from the first phase of communism to its second phase.

The question may arise: why, say, in the United States of America, where industrial production per capita is higher than in the USSR, the vast majority of the population does not dare to dream of satisfying their needs in consumer goods? The fact is that in the United States more than half of the national income is put into their pockets by the capitalists. A handful of capitalist predators, together with their officials, clergy, etc., devour a huge part of the wealth created by the labour of workers and peasants. The working people are exploited by the capitalists and are unable to purchase the goods they need.

At the same time, in a capitalist society dominated by competition and anarchy of production, a huge part of the wealth is wasted. In an effort to keep the prices of goods at a high level and get as much profit as possible, capitalists destroy a large amount of finished products during economic crises.

The situation is completely different in our country. We do not have exploiting classes, and the national income is used to improve the lives of the working people and to further expand social production. Our natural wealth is not depleted, but multiplied, and everything that is produced is used in the interests of the people.

Having surpassed the main capitalist countries in terms of production per capita, the USSR will have an abundance of consumer goods. The Soviet Union will be the richest country in the world. The strength and might of the Soviet Union will grow even more.

Comrade Stalin, in his historic speech at the pre-election meeting of voters in the Stalin electoral district of Moscow on February 9, 1946, outlined a specific program of struggle for the creation of the material and production base of a communist society. In this speech, J. V. Stalin pointed out that we must increase the annual production of pig iron to 50 million tons, steel to 60 million tons, coal to 500 million tons, oil to 60 million tons.

“Only under this condition,” says Comrade Stalin, “can it be considered that our Motherland will be guaranteed against all accidents. This will take, perhaps, three new” five-year plans, if not more. But this deed can be done, and we must do it” (Speeches

at pre-election meetings of voters of the Stalin constituency in Moscow, Gospolitizdat, 1947, p. 29).

Construction of New Factories, Introduction of New Technology, Increase in Labour Productivity.

In order to solve the main economic problem of the USSR, first of all, a serious and indomitable desire to move forward is required; great efforts and resources are needed for the all-round expansion of socialist industry. The existing enterprises alone are not enough to sharply raise industrial production. It is necessary to build new factories, factories, mines, mines, power plants.

Realising the Stalinist program of a powerful new upsurge in the national economy of the USSR, the Soviet people achieved new enormous successes in the development of the productive forces in the post-war five-year plan. Between 1946 and 1949, 5,200 state industrial enterprises were restored, rebuilt and put into operation, not counting small state and cooperative enterprises.

As already noted, communism is characterised by a high level of production based on the all-round mechanisation of labour processes. The transition from socialism to communism means the widespread introduction of the most advanced technology into industry and agriculture. Our industry is capable of producing any of the most sophisticated machines, machine tools and instruments, all types of industrial

products necessary for the national economy and the population.

In the transition from socialism to communism, the automation of production is of great importance. Currently, we already have a number of enterprises where production is automated. This means that, from the receipt of raw materials at the enterprise and ending with the release of finished products, all work is done only with the help of machines. For example, at power plants, all mechanisms work automatically, workers only observe the operation of machines, eliminate noticed malfunctions. Some chemical industries are also automated.

Let us give an example showing what results the automation of mechanical engineering leads to. At the Moscow plant “Stankokonstruktsiya”, an automatic line of machine tools was manufactured for the tractor plants, which processes the tractor engine part—the cylinder head. This part requires complex processing. Previously, 58 people made it. And the automatic line is occupied by only 2 people. One loads the iron castings at the beginning of the line and the other takes off the finished parts at the end of the line. All intermediate operations are done by the machines themselves. Previously, for the manufacture of items 1 more was needed $\frac{1}{2}$ hours and now—are only $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. The previous monthly assignment is now completed in one shift.

Let's take another example. An automatic plant for the production of automobile pistons has been set up in Moscow. In this plant, all work, from the production of casting to the packaging of finished products, is carried out automatically. Labour

productivity in this plant is nine times higher than usual and requires five times fewer workers.

Under communism, production automation will be used in entire sectors of the economy.

Lenin taught that labour productivity is the most important thing, the most important thing for the victory of communism. The increase in labour productivity, which occurs in our country primarily through the introduction of new technology, makes it possible to reduce the cost of production, increase the production of machinery, raw materials, and consumer goods, and increase the accumulation of funds necessary for new construction. An increase in labour productivity and a decrease in production costs are accompanied in our country by a systematic decrease in prices for consumer goods, and, consequently, by a steady increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the working people.

In order for the Soviet people to work better and more productively, to skillfully manage the growing new technology, it is necessary to train new cadres of workers in engineering and technical labour, to raise the cultural and technical level of workers and peasants day after day.

It is necessary to strengthen in every way the socialist principle of distribution according to work, and to resolutely eradicate equalisation in wages. The personal material interest of workers is an indispensable condition for the growth of socialist production.

Socialist emulation and its highest form—the Stakhanov movement—are the main method of communist construction, a powerful lever for the steady advancement of all branches of the national

economy of the USSR. Comrade Stalin said: “Is it not clear that the Stakhanovists are innovators in our industry, that the Stakhanov movement represents the future of our industry, that it contains the seed of the future cultural and technical upsurge of the working class, is it possible to achieve the highest indicators of labour productivity that are necessary for the transition from socialism to communism and the elimination of the opposition between mental and physical labour?” (Questions of Leninism, p. 496).

Strengthening Socialist Property and Eliminating Class Differences.

The gradual transition from socialism to communism will take place on the basis of the all-round strengthening and development of public socialist property, both state and cooperative-collective farm property. At the same time, the leading role of state socialist property in the national economy of the USSR will increase. This is due to the fact that the most important means of production in both industry and agriculture are concentrated in the hands of the state. High rates of development of industry and transport will increase the role of state property in production assets, gross output and national income of the country.

At the same time, the role of state property in agriculture will grow. The arming of agriculture with new, advanced equipment will continue to take place mainly through the machine and tractor stations, which serve the collective farms. State farms will

grow and gain strength as highly mechanised, exemplary farms of socialist agriculture. The state also invests heavily in irrigation facilities and the creation of forest protection belts in the steppe and forest-steppe regions.

Simultaneously with the growth of state property, cooperative and collective farm property will develop with great help from the state. The basis for the further multiplication of cooperative-collective farm property is the all-round development of the social economy of the collective farms, the steady growth of the indivisible funds of the collective farms. ...

The collective farm peasantry, actively participating in the building of communism, is vitally interested in the development and strengthening of the social economy of the collective farms, their indivisible funds growing steadily. On the basis of the high marketability of the collective farms, the country's needs for food and raw materials will be fully satisfied, and high wages for the collective farmers' workdays will be ensured.

The agricultural artel, as a socialist form of economy, has colossal, far from yet exploited, opportunities for increasing labour productivity, further increasing the yield of all agricultural crops, developing public livestock raising and raising its productivity. A developed agricultural artel will provide an abundance of products, which is one of the most important conditions for the transition from socialism to communism. The achievements of the Heroes of Socialist Labour, the leading collective and state farms are especially clear evidence that this task is quite feasible.

A comprehensively developed highly mechanised agricultural artel will allow the transition to the highest form of collective farming—the future commune.

Comrade Stalin said about the development of an agricultural artel into a commune:

“The future commune will grow out of a developed and prosperous artel. A future agricultural commune will arise when there is an abundance of grain, livestock, poultry, vegetables and all kinds of other products in the fields and farms of the artel, when mechanised laundries, modern kitchens, canteens, bakeries are opened at the artels. and so on, when the collective farmer sees that it is more profitable for him to receive meat and milk from the farm than to have his own cow and small livestock, when the collective farmer sees that it is more profitable for her to dine in the canteen, take bread from the bakery and receive washed laundry from a public laundry than to engage in this matter. The future commune will arise on the basis of a more developed technology and a more developed artel, on the basis of an abundance of products “(Report to the 17th Party Congress, in the book” Questions of Leninism “, p. 469).

During the period of gradual transition from socialism to communism, the main task of socialist construction in the countryside is the further organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms, the multiplication of public property, and the consistent implementation of the Stalinist Rules of the Agricultural Artel. This is the path to a further rise in the material well-being and the cultural and technical level of the countryside, to

the creation of an abundance of agricultural products in our country.

The victory of socialism in the USSR meant a radical change in the class structure of Soviet society. The exploiting classes were eliminated. The position of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia has changed radically. They are building communism together.

But, being in one general system of socialist economy, the working class is connected by its labour directly with state socialist property (the national property), and the collective farm peasantry - with cooperative-collective farm property belonging to individual collective farms and collective-farm cooperative associations. This connection with various forms of socialist property, first of all, determines the difference in the position of these classes. This also determines the well-known difference in the paths of their further development.

While the movement of the working class along the path to communism is carried out on the basis of the further development of state socialist enterprises, the movement of the collective farm peasantry along the path to communism is based on the strengthening and development of the agricultural artel. At the same time, the leading role in the development of socialist society towards communism is played by the working class, as the advanced class of society.

During the transition from socialism to communism, the existing boundaries between the working class and the collective farm peasantry, as well as between these classes and the intelligentsia, are gradually blurring. The development of the

productive forces will lead to the transformation of two forms of socialist property into a single public communist property. As a result, classes and class distinctions will disappear under communism.

For the complete abolition of classes, a further powerful rise in the productive forces of the socialist economy, an increase in the cultural and technical level of the working class and collective farm peasantry, and the overcoming of the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people are necessary. Lenin wrote that "... for the complete abolition of classes, it is necessary not only to overthrow the exploiters, landlords and capitalists, not only to abolish their property, it is also necessary to abolish all private ownership of the means of production, it is necessary to abolish as the difference between the city and village, and the difference between people of physical and people of mental labour" (Soch., vol. 29, p. 388).

Eliminating the Opposition Between Town and Country.

In the capitalist countries the countryside becomes impoverished, ruined, and in all respects lags behind the city. While science, technology, art are concentrated in the city, the countryside is doomed to vegetation, to technical and cultural backwardness. The bourgeois city is mercilessly exploiting the countryside.

The Great October Revolution, the victory of socialism in our country radically changed the relationship between town and country.

The socialist city, providing the village with economic and cultural assistance, led it along the path to socialism, to a prosperous and cultural life. With the transition of the peasantry to the path of collective farms in the Soviet countryside, as well as in the city, the economy became socialist. The economic and cultural ties between the city and the countryside were further strengthened.

The city and the countryside began to develop on a common basis—public socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production. Socialist industry made it possible to equip agriculture with advanced technology. The planned distribution of industry in the country, the transformation of the formerly purely agricultural regions of the country into industrial ones also accelerated the elimination of the opposition between town and country.

The construction of machine and tractor stations, rural power plants, clubs, schools, hospitals in the countryside changed the face of the collective farm village. The cinematography and radio coverage of the collective farm village is increasing every year.

The cultural and technical level of the collective farm peasantry has grown considerably. New cadres have emerged from among the collective farm peasantry: tractor drivers and combine operators, mechanics, agronomists and livestock technicians, collective farm chairmen, foremen and team leaders, masters of high yields and high productivity of animal husbandry.

The elimination of the remnants of the opposition between town and country will proceed at an even more accelerated pace on the basis of further strengthening of the collective farm system, mechanisation and electrification of agriculture, and economic and cultural development in the countryside.

Collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms represent the largest and most mechanised agriculture in the world. In 1940, 523 thousand tractors, 182 thousand combines, hundreds of thousands of other agricultural machines and implements worked on the fields of collective and state farms. In 1940, in the USSR, three-quarters of all ploughing was done by tractors, while in America only half of the ploughing was done with tractors. In the capitalist countries of Western Europe, agriculture is even more backward in terms of the level of mechanisation.

The most important role in the development of collective farms along the path to communism is played by machine and tractor stations. An increasing volume of work on the collective farms will be carried out by the forces of the MTS. The level of mechanisation of agricultural work in 1950 will reach 90 percent for ploughing, 70 percent for sowing, and 55 percent for harvesting grain crops with combines. Agricultural labour will increasingly become a form of industrial labour.

The electrification of agriculture is of the greatest importance in the final elimination of the antithesis between town and country. By the beginning of 1949, 23351 collective farms and 5522 machine and tractor stations had been electrified. At

the present time there are entire regions in which almost all state farms, machine and tractor stations and collective farms receive electricity. The electrification of agriculture will make it possible to carry out on a large scale radio and cinematography of the collective farm village. In electrified collective farms, electricity is used in production, especially in threshing, water supply, fodder preparation, shearing sheep, milking cows and other work.

The improvement of the collective farm village is growing year by year.

There are numerous qualified personnel in the collective farm village. In 1940, the total number of mechanised workers alone in rural areas amounted to over 3 million people.

Long before the October Revolution, Lenin prophetically foresaw the time when, after the victory of the working class, the treasures of science and culture would be"... (Works, vol. 5, p. 137). V. I. Lenin's foresight came true. A profound cultural revolution has taken place in our country. Illiteracy has been eliminated in the country, and universal seven-year education is being implemented. Already, the village has about 150 thousand rural clubs, libraries and reading rooms, more than 4 thousand regional houses of culture. Hundreds of thousands of children of collective farmers study in universities and technical schools. With the help of the socialist city, the Soviet countryside is becoming more and more involved with the achievements of culture.

The new spiritual image of the Soviet peasantry is clearly manifested in the development of socialist competition, which testifies to our peasantry's understanding of national interests, to the conscious

attitude of the overwhelming majority of collective farmers to social labour. On the basis of socialist emulation, state and collective farms are switching over to more and more advanced methods of agriculture and animal husbandry.

The Soviet village in terms of technology and culture, in terms of living conditions of the population rises to the level of a city. Under communism, the remnants of the opposition between town and country will completely disappear.

Elimination of the Opposition Between Mental and Physical Labour.

Under communism, the opposition between mental and physical labour will be completely eliminated.

It is known that under capitalism only physical labour falls to the lot of workers and peasants. Workers are denied or extremely difficult access to education and mental labour. Education is the monopoly of the exploiting classes. In an exploitative society, intellectual workers—intellectuals—are usually employed by the capitalists and landowners, helping them to exploit the workers and peasants. The intelligentsia to a large extent emerges from the environment of the exploiting classes - the capitalists and landowners. Therefore, in bourgeois society, there is a deep abyss between mental and physical labour.

Under socialism, this chasm disappears. Under socialism, all paths to education are open to the

working people. After graduating from school, a young man or girl can go to a higher educational institution or in the production itself improve their qualifications, expand their horizons. In a socialist society, the intelligentsia is formed from among the working people and, together with the workers and collective farmers, achieves a common goal—the building of communism. The cultural and technical level of workers and peasants is increasing tremendously. The advanced workers and collective farmers in their knowledge, in their culture, are close to the workers of engineering and technical labour.

In a report at the 18th Party Congress on the work of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Comrade Stalin pointed out: “We want to make all workers and all peasants cultured and educated, and we will do this over time” (Questions of Leninism, p. 609).

The Soviet state spares no money for educating workers in various schools and courses.

Let’s compare these numbers. In 1914, 8 million people studied in all primary, secondary and higher schools in Russia. In the USSR in the 1949-50 academic year, over 36 million people studied in elementary, seven-year and secondary schools, technical schools and other special educational institutions. This is how far our country has stepped in the development of public education! In the Soviet Union, in addition, millions of people study, improve their qualifications in various schools and courses on the job. It is estimated that in the Soviet Union every third person studies in one or another educational

institution. Such a development of education does not and cannot be in capitalist countries.

Our people study, grow, acquire knowledge not only at school, but also at work. The whole environment of work in a socialist enterprise allows a person to deploy his strength, learn, and constantly move forward. This is clearly seen in the experience of our foremost workers in socialist competition, masters of their craft, who have mastered technology well. They achieve high labour productivity due to the improvement of labour organisation and work technique. The leaders of industry and agriculture not only use the advice of scientists, but themselves suggest to scientists new methods of production and agricultural technology.

However, under socialism, the differences between mental and physical labour still persist. This is due to the fact that under socialism the cultural and technical level of workers and peasants, although it has grown enormously, has not yet reached the level of workers in engineering and technical labour.

Comrade Stalin teaches that in order to eliminate the opposition between mental labour and physical labour, it is necessary to raise the cultural and technical level of the working class to the level of workers in engineering and technical labour. The Stakhanov movement opens the way on which alone it is possible to achieve the highest indicators of labour productivity necessary for the transition from socialism to communism and for the elimination of the opposition between mental and physical labour.

Strengthening the Soviet State is the Most Important Condition for Building communism.

The Soviet state, led by the Communist Party, was the decisive force that ensured the socialist transformation of the country, the continuous growth of production, and the strengthening of the defensive might of the USSR.

In the transition from socialism to communism, the economic-organisational and cultural-educational work of the Soviet state acquires particular importance.

The Soviet state is the main weapon of our people in the struggle to build communism. It organises and directs the economic and cultural development of the USSR, ensures the growth of social wealth, the strengthening and development of the socialist system, and organises the defence of the country from outside attack.

The Soviet state owns all the main, decisive means of production in the country. It directs all branches of the national economy of the USSR, organises the work of industry, transport, agriculture, banks, trade and communal enterprises. The Soviet state determines and directs the country's economic life on the basis of national economic plans and exercises control over the implementation of these plans. It maintains systematic accounting and control over the production and distribution of products, and ensures the application of the socialist principle of payment according to work.

The Soviet state is the organiser of the country's political and cultural life. It ensures the consistent implementation of socialist democracy.

The Soviet state guards public socialist ownership of the means of production as the sacred and inviolable foundation of the Soviet system. It protects public goods from thieves and plunders, promotes the growth and multiplication of socialist property. This activity of the organs of the Soviet state is extremely important for strengthening and developing the foundations of the socialist system and creating the conditions for the transition from socialism to communism.

Only the all-round strengthening of the socialist state can ensure a gradual transition from socialism to communism.

Strengthening the state is also necessary because the Soviet people have to build communism in a capitalist encirclement, when capitalism still reigns in many countries of the world. The Soviet people must always remember about the threat of an attack on the USSR by the capitalist states, about the possibility of new attempts by the imperialists to restore capitalism in our country.

Since there is such a danger, then our country must have a powerful army and navy, bury organised punitive bodies, and skillful intelligence. Lenin called on the Soviet people to be on the alert, to take care of the defence capability of our country, like the apple of their eye. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and the great Stalin, the Soviet people are fulfilling this Leninist behest. The Soviet state by all means at its disposal is protecting the

socialist country from external enemies and their agents.

The source of the strength and might of the Soviet state is the leadership of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

3. The Party of Lenin-Stalin is Leading Us to Communism. The Lenin-Stalin Party is the Guiding Force of the Soviet People in the Struggle to Build a Communist Society.

The Soviet people are led to communism by the heroic party of the Bolsheviks, the party of Lenin and Stalin.

Under the leadership of the party of Lenin-Stalin, our people have achieved victories of world-historical significance. He was the first in the world to overthrow the capitalists and landlords and built a socialist society, turned his country from a backward and dependent into a mighty socialist state. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people won the greatest victory in the Patriotic War over the German fascists and Japanese imperialists, which not only defended their freedom and independence, but also saved all of humanity from the threat of fascist enslavement. After the war, the Soviet people, led by the Lenin-Stalin party, are successfully restoring and further developing their socialist economy.

The Communist Party leads the Soviet people in their struggle for communism. The Party illuminates the path to communism for the Soviet people with the bright light of the Marxist-Leninist teaching. The most advanced science about society—the teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin—gives the party the opportunity to scientifically foresee the course of

events, outline and pursue a correct policy, and confidently lead the Soviet people to communism.

The Communist Party is the leading and guiding nucleus of both state and public organisations of the USSR. It strengthens the Soviet socialist state in every possible way.

The party leads the trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organisations, directing the work of these organisations towards the achievement of one goal - the building of communism.

The Communist Party is the organiser and inspirer of the struggle of the Soviet people for the further development of the national economy of the USSR. The Party directs the elaboration of plans for the development of the national economy, organises the Soviet people to fight for the early fulfillment of these plans, fights for the introduction of advanced production methods in all sectors of the national economy, and heads the nationwide socialist emulation that has developed in the country. The Party's plans for a longer period are to ensure a powerful new upsurge in our industry and agriculture, create an abundance of products and carry out the transition from the first phase of communism to its second phase.

The transition to communism requires not only an increase in the production of material goods, but also an abundance of spiritual culture. Therefore, the Bolshevik Party shows tireless concern for the all-round development of socialist culture, for raising the cultural level of the working people.

The Communist Party is the leader, leader and teacher of the Soviet people. It educates the working people in the spirit of communism, equips them with

the ideas of Lenin and Stalin. In the implementation of these ideas, the Soviet people see their own, vital cause, the goal of their struggle.

The Party educates the numerous peoples of our country in the spirit of boundless devotion to the cause of communism, in the spirit of mutual trust, respect and brotherhood, strengthens and develops the moral and political unity of our people, develops in the Soviet people a noble sense of Soviet patriotism. While educating Soviet people on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the party is waging an irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology, against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism. The Bolshevik Party—itsself an example of courage, steadfastness and fearlessness in struggle—instills in the people such high moral qualities as unshakable fortitude, ignorance of fear in struggle, selfless love for the Motherland, firmness of character, breaking all and all obstacles.

The party successfully fulfills its role as the inspirer and organiser of our victories, because it tirelessly develops the activity of the communists, educates party cadres on the basis of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, politically educates the communists, raises their ideological level and tempering. The Marxist-Leninist theory equips the communists with the knowledge of the laws of social development, gives a clear perspective of the struggle, shows the ways of the transition from socialism to communism. Therefore, the Bolshevik Party pays great attention to the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism.

The party demands from every communist to work tirelessly to raise his ideological and political

level, to assimilate the foundations of Marxist-Leninist theory. Comrade Stalin points out that "... the higher the political level and Marxist-Leninist consciousness of workers in any branch of state and party work, the higher and more fruitful the work itself, the more effective the results of work..." (Report at the 18th Party Congress, in book "Questions of Leninism", p. 598).

Lenin and Stalin raised and educated the Communist Party to be a close-knit and monolithic, combat-ready and disciplined. The Soviet people are filled with ardent love for the party, under whose leadership they became the master of a great state, built a socialist society and are successfully building communism.

The All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), headed by the great Stalin, is leading our people to communism.

The Soviet people, as never before, are rallied around their Bolshevik Party, around their great leader, Comrade Stalin. The greeting of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to Comrade Stalin on his 70th birthday says: the triumph of communism, under the leadership of Stalin!".

These words express the feelings of all the working people of our country.

The Communist Education of the Working People is the Most Important Condition for Communist Construction.

The Lenin-Stalin party launched a tremendous amount of work on the communist education of the working people, which is one of the most important conditions for the successful construction of communism. During the years of Soviet power, in the course of socialist construction, the spiritual image of the working people of our country has changed. They have new qualities: a conscientious attitude to work, concern for the preservation and multiplication of public property, concern for the prosperity of the Soviet state, life-giving Soviet patriotism, comradely mutual assistance in work, fraternal attitude towards workers of all nationalities.

No matter how great our achievements in remaking the consciousness of the Soviet people, in order to successfully carry out the transition from socialism to communism, we must tirelessly raise the communist consciousness of the working people. The higher the consciousness of the workers, peasants and the intelligentsia of our country, the better they will work for the good of the Soviet Motherland, the stronger and more powerful the Soviet state will be, the richer and more cultured the whole people will live, the sooner we will build communism.

The communist education of the working people has as its goal, first of all, the elimination of the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people. These remnants are very tenacious. For thousands of years,

private ownership of the means of production prevailed. People held on to their household, to their piece of land and sought to enrich themselves at the expense of their neighbours. The bourgeoisie, with the help of the state, press, school, church, instilled in people hateful views, concepts, habits. "Man to man is a wolf", "One's shirt is closer to the body"—so they said in the old days, and such views were passed on from generation to generation.

In our socialist society, the situation has changed radically. Soviet people run their economy on the basis of public ownership of the means of production. Relations between them are built on the basis of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance. But the consciousness of all people cannot immediately free itself from the views, habits, prejudices that have been hammered into their heads by the exploiters for centuries.

It should be borne in mind that the remnants of the old bourgeois views in the minds of people are also explained by the fact that capitalist states strive in various ways and ways to support, revive among the working people of our country the remnants of these bourgeois views.

The Communist Party is striving for every citizen of the USSR to understand well what demands the socialist society makes to him, what responsibilities the Soviet state imposes on him. The need for such an understanding by every working person of their responsibilities to socialist society especially increases in the conditions of the transition from socialism to communism.

One of the most important duties of a Soviet citizen is a conscientious attitude to work,

observance of labour discipline. Lenin and Stalin teach that a socialist attitude to work, the work of each according to his ability, is one of the most important conditions for the transition to a communist society. The vast majority of citizens of the USSR treat work honestly and conscientiously, observe labour discipline, and constantly strive to work better and more productively. However, some Soviet people still have old views on labour.

Some collective farmers shy away from working in the public economy, expand their personal subsidiary farming to the detriment of the collective farm, cultivate collective farm lands carelessly, and take poor care of collective farm cattle. It is understandable that such people hinder the development of collective farms and an increase in social wealth. Thus, they retard the growth of the well-being of all collective farmers.

At enterprises and institutions, there are still people who violate labour discipline, work poorly, strive to give less to society, and take more from it. They make it difficult for honest workers to fulfill production plans. Such people by their behaviour cause great harm to the state and society.

Among the engineering and technical workers there are also those who disdain for new, advanced methods of labour, for new technology. They are equal to old, backward norms, to underestimated rates of development. Among the employees there are also people who are bureaucratic about the demands and needs of the working people, who are negligent in fulfilling their duties.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are explaining to the Soviet people the necessity and

importance of a socialist attitude to work. The progressive people of socialist labour are surrounded with honour in our country.

For the transition from socialism to communism, it is necessary to develop public socialist property in every possible way. This is an indispensable condition for the successful advancement of the Soviet people towards communism.

The vast majority of Soviet people treat socialist property with care and thrift. But in our country there are still many people with old views who do not show concern for socialist property. There are also those who do not hesitate to directly encroach on socialist property.

Protecting and strengthening public socialist property means tirelessly combating mismanagement, wastefulness, negligence, negligence and criminal treatment of the public domain. Wherever a Soviet person works: at a factory or on a collective farm, on a railway or in an institution, everywhere he must take care of socialist property, treat the people's wealth with a business-like attitude.

Let's give an example. Once Sergei Mironovich Kirov came to a large construction site in Leningrad. Walking around the construction site, he saw that bricks were lying everywhere. S. M. Kirov asked the construction workers:

— Tell me, how much is one brick worth?

“Ten kopecks,” came the answer.

— Well, and if there were dimes lying around everywhere, would you all just pass by with the same indifference and not pick them up ?!

To preserve and strengthen socialist property means to run the social economy economically and prudently; it means constantly raising labour productivity, lowering the cost of production, raising its quality, and expanding our socialist economy.

It is also necessary to wage a decisive struggle against anti-state parochial tendencies, for the all-round strengthening of state discipline.

The Communist Party educates the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism. Soviet patriotism is a powerful force in the development of Soviet society. Soviet people love their Motherland infinitely.

We have the right to be proud and proud of our Motherland. The Great October Socialist Revolution and the victory of socialism in the USSR put an end to the age-old backwardness of our country. The Soviet Union is following the path of communism ahead of all mankind. According to the Soviet Union, the working class and the democratic forces of the whole world, fighting against imperialism, are equal.

Comrade Stalin says that "... the last Soviet citizen, free from the chains of capital, stands head and shoulders above any foreign high-ranking bureaucrat, dragging on his shoulders the yoke of capitalist slavery ..." (Questions of Leninism, p. 590).

Soviet people are characterised by an ardent feeling of Soviet patriotism. It manifests itself in big and small.

However, in our country there are still people who are uncritical of the bourgeois order and are ready to grovel in front of everything foreign.

Some workers in science, literature, art are ready to extol the achievements of the corrupted,

decadent bourgeois culture. The party exposed a group of theatre and literary critics—anti-patriots, cosmopolitans, who denigrated and spat on the advanced achievements of our literature and theatre. Cosmopolitans deny the heroic past of our Motherland and the great achievements of the Soviet people, grovel before bourgeois culture. Bourgeois cosmopolitanism is a weapon in the hands of the Anglo-American imperialists. Under the slogan of cosmopolitanism, they want to extend their tentacles to all countries of the world, to deprive them of their national independence, to subordinate them to predatory American monopolies.

Serious worship of foreignism is a relic of the accursed past of bourgeois-landlord Russia, when the ruling classes of landlords and capitalists in the country were servile to foreigners and gave the country into foreign bondage. The most determined struggle must be waged against this vestige of capitalism.

The ideology of friendship between peoples has become dominant in our society. The party is fighting to put an end to all vestiges of nationalism. The Party tirelessly educates the people in the spirit of equality of all nationalities and races, in the spirit of friendship between the peoples of the USSR. This contributes to the further strengthening of the Soviet multinational state and the strengthening of Soviet patriotism.

The worldview of the Bolshevik Party is based on a scientific view of the world. The party is conducting propaganda against all religious prejudices, because it stands for science, and religious prejudices go against science.

The Communist Party educates people who are courageous, free from all superstitions and prejudices. Religious beliefs and the performance of religious rites are incompatible with the title of a member of the CPSU (b).

The press, radio, cinema, literature and art play an important role in the communist education of the working people. The party fights against the penetration of alien influences into literature and art, for the high ideology and skill of works of art. She wants literature and art to help educate a new person, the builder of a communist society.

The Lenin-Stalin party teaches Soviet people not to rest on their laurels and educates them in the spirit of an irreconcilable attitude towards shortcomings in work. The most important means of dealing with shortcomings is Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. Criticism and self-criticism are a powerful driving force in our development along the path to communism. Comrade Stalin teaches:

“Without noticing and not revealing openly and honestly, as befits the Bolsheviks, shortcomings and mistakes in our work, we close our way forward. Well, we want to move forward. And precisely because we want to move forward, we must put one of their most important tasks honest and revolutionary self-criticism” (Soch., vol. 10, p. 331).

Self-criticism is a powerful means of combating bureaucracy and other remnants of capitalism, contributes to the development of socialist competition, the improvement of our work, and the acceleration of the pace of communist construction.

Communism is the Goal of the Struggle of the Working People of all Countries.

More than a hundred years ago, the great founders of scientific communism, Marx and Engels, proclaimed that the proletarians of all countries must fight for the violent overthrow of the capitalist system through a socialist revolution, for the building of communism. Since then, communism has become a cherished dream, the goal of the struggle of the working people of all countries.

Over the past hundred years, tens and hundreds of bourgeois governments have tried by all means to destroy the Marxist teaching. But bourgeois governments came and went, but Marxism remained. It develops and grows stronger, capturing the minds of more and more millions of people who are fighting against capitalism. There is no such force in the world that could destroy this all-conquering teaching, for it is the worldview of the working class - the strongest, most revolutionary class in modern society. There is no such force in the world that could save capitalism from destruction and stop the victorious march of communism.

The great successors of the cause of Marx and Engels, the leaders of the working people of our country and the whole world, Lenin and Stalin developed Marxism, raised it to a new, higher level and led the masses of the working people into a selfless struggle against the capitalist system, for the victory of communism.

The all-conquering power of Marxism-Leninism has been confirmed by all the experience of history.

The victory of socialism in our country means that what millions of honest people in capitalist countries have dreamed and continue to dream about, has already been realised in the USSR. The countries of people's democracies are following the path of building socialism, successfully using the experience of socialist construction in the USSR.

The Soviet Union, the first to build a socialist society, is an indestructible bulwark of the forces of democracy and socialism throughout the world. The Land of Soviets is an unfading beacon, beacon and hope of working mankind in the struggle to create a new, communist life.

The successes of the working people of our country, their struggle to build a communist society raise the spirit of the working people of the capitalist countries and strengthen their faith in their own strength, faith in their victory over capitalism. The working people of the whole world see that what has been accomplished in the USSR may well be carried out in other countries as well. "The capitalists, the bourgeoisie, can, in their "best" case, delay the victory of socialism in one or another separate country "at the cost of exterminating hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants. But they cannot save capitalism" (Lenin, Soch., Vol. 29, p. . 479).

Communism is the ultimate goal of the struggle of the working people of all countries. Towards this goal, they follow the path indicated by Lenin, under the guidance of their wise leader and teacher, the brilliant successor of Lenin's immortal cause—Comrade Stalin.

All the victories of the Soviet people are inextricably linked with the heroic party of the

Bolsheviks, with the name of the great Stalin. Under the leadership of J. V. Stalin, numerous enemies were defeated in our country, enormous difficulties were overcome, and a socialist society was built. Comrade Stalin, developing Leninism, drew an ingenious conclusion about the possibility of building communism in our country, showed the ways of building it. This gave our party and people a clear perspective of the struggle for communism, further inspired the working people of all countries to fight capitalism, and rallied them even more closely around the Soviet Union.

Comrade Stalin inspired and organised the Soviet people to a selfless struggle for the rapid restoration and development of the national economy in the post-war period, for a further rise in the Soviet economy and culture. J. V. Stalin outlined an ambitious program of building a communist society and with the greatest energy and unyielding determination directs its successful implementation.

In the brilliant works of Comrade Stalin, Soviet people and progressive representatives of the working people of all countries derive knowledge of the laws of the development of society, confidence, new strength in the struggle for the victory of the cause of the working class and all working people, and find answers to the most burning questions of the modern struggle for communism.

The name of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin is a symbol of the victory of communism not only in our country, but throughout the world. The working people of all countries see in Comrade Stalin a loyal and staunch champion of the great cause of peace, democracy and socialism, the inspirer and organiser

of the construction of a new, communist life on earth.

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