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**Doctor of Philosophy,
Professor
Ts. A. STEPANYAN**

J. V. STALIN

**ON THE CONSTRUCTION
OF COMMUNISM
IN THE USSR**

**Transcript of a public lecture delivered at the
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Lenin and Stalin went down in world history as brilliant theorists and leaders of the working class, as inspirers and organisers of the construction of a communist society. The names of the brilliant leaders of the Soviet people and all progressive humanity—Lenin and Stalin—are associated with the epoch of a radical turn in the development of world history, the epoch of the collapse of capitalism and the victory of communism.

The Soviet people, following the Leninist path under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, built a socialist society and successfully carries out the construction of the highest phase of communism

The struggle of the Soviet people, led by the Bolshevik Party, the struggle of the workers of all countries, led by fraternal communist and workers' parties, is based on an accurate knowledge of the laws of the development of nature and society, revealed and revealed by Marxist-Leninist science.

Comrade Stalin, in his brilliant work "Marxism and the Problems of Linguistics," gave a comprehensive, complete definition of Marxism, which is the theoretical basis of the struggle of the working class and the working masses for the revolutionary transformation of the world, for the final victory of communism throughout the world. "Marxism," writes Comrade Stalin, "is the science of the laws of the development of nature and society, the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of socialism in all countries, the science of building a communist society."¹

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Lenin—Stalin Party, the Soviet people were the first in the world history to make a victorious proletarian revolution, to build socialism and now successfully carry out the construction of the highest phase of communism.

¹ J. V. Stalin. *Marxism and Questions of Linguistics*, pp. 54-55. State Publishing House. 1950.

Guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, relying on fraternal, disinterested assistance from the Soviet Union and using its rich experience of socialist construction, the countries of people's democracy firmly embarked on the path of building socialism. The successful development of the countries of the people's democracy along the path of socialism again and again demonstrates the unyielding will of the peoples to decisively break with the world of capitalism and move to socialism as the only way to finally deliver the peoples from the horrors of exploitation, imperialist wars, hunger, poverty and ruin. In the great Stalin era, all historical paths lead to communism.

As you know, Marx and Engels at one time, in the era of industrial capitalism, paid the main attention to the philosophical, economic, historical justification of the general pattern of the collapse of capitalism, to clarify the world-historical role of the proletariat as the gravedigger of capitalism and the creator of a new, communist system.

The founders of scientific socialism, Marx and Engels, drew the general outlines of the future communist society. They pointed out that the path to it lies through the dictatorship of the proletariat, that communism will go through two phases in its development: socialism as the first, and communism as the highest phase of the new society. Lenin and Stalin in the new historical conditions, in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, enriched and developed the Marxist doctrine of socialism and communism.

With the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a new era opened—the era of socialism and communism, Lenin and Stalin led the party's struggle to create the foundations of a new social order. But Lenin died at a time when our country was just healing the wounds inflicted on it by the imperial and civil wars, by foreign military intervention. All the titanic work to guide the construction of socialism and communism in our country, to guide the international communist movement fell on the shoulders of Comrade Stalin. "The appearance of Stalin in

the history of mankind,” says the leader of the Chinese people, Mao Tse-tung, “is a huge event: thanks to Stalin, the cause of the revolution has developed successfully. You know that Marx died, Engels died, Lenin died, and who else could have taken over the leadership if there had been no Stalin? The fact that Stalin appeared in the world is truly a miracle.” Revealing the laws of our era, generalising the experience of the struggle for socialism and communism, Comrade Stalin raised the theory of scientific communism to a new, higher level.

Summarising the experience of the first years of Soviet power, Lenin developed the scientific foundations, the plan of socialist construction. Lenin’s works opened a new chapter in the development of the theory of scientific communism. Lenin showed that communism would gradually grow out of socialism as it consolidated and developed.

At the VII Party Congress, Lenin said: “... starting the socialist transformations, we must clearly set ourselves the goal to which these transformations are ultimately directed, namely the goal of creating a communist society...”¹ Lenin proceeded from this perspective in his report on the subbotniks, pointing out that communism, as a “higher kind of society”, can “develop only when socialism is completely suppressed”².

The issues of building communism in the USSR came to a head in the course of socialist construction, especially as a result of building mainly socialism in our country.

The comprehensive development of concrete ways of building socialism and communism is associated with the name of Comrade Stalin.

Comrade Stalin gave a detailed description of the two phases of communism, revealed the patterns and concrete ways of gradual transition from socialism to communism. The

¹ V. I. Lenin. Op., vol. 27, p. 103. Ed. 4-e.

² V. I. Lenin. Op., vol. 30, p. 260.

works of Comrade Stalin are a rich encyclopaedia of the theory and practice of the construction of socialism and communism. Under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Stalin, the Soviet people put this theory into practice.

Identifying the distinctive features of Communist society, comrade Stalin in 1927 pointed out that it would be such a society: “a) where there is no private ownership of guns and the means of production, and is the property of public, 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 economy is organised according to the plan, will be based on high technology in the field of industry and agriculture; d) where there is no opposite ness between town and country, between industry and agriculture economy; e) where the products will be distributed in terms 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 the personality, free from the cares of a piece of bread and the need to fit in the “strong of the world” will become truly free.”³

Before our eyes, the characteristic features of the future communist society are emerging and developing in the creative work of the Soviet people. We are at a stage in the development of Soviet society when a truly new, advanced one already coincides with the communist one. This indicates that communism differs from socialism not by the nature of the social system, but by the degree of development and economic maturity of the new society.

* * *

³ J. V. Stalin. Op., vol. 10, p. 134.

The struggle of the Soviet people for the complete victory of communism is based on the teachings of Comrade Stalin about the possibility of building communism in one country, especially in a country like the Soviet Union. This Stalinist teaching constitutes a new chapter of Lenin's theory of the socialist revolution.

Moving forward Marxist-Leninist science, concretising and developing Lenin's theory about the possibility of building socialism in one country, Comrade Stalin, for the first time in the history of Marxism, made a conclusion about the possibility of building communism in one country, not if the capitalist environment persists.

For the first time in general theoretical terms, the question of the possibility of building communism in one country was raised by Comrade Stalin back in 1926 at the expanded plenum of the ICCL, when the party was waging a decisive struggle against the Trotskyists who rejected Lenin's theory of the socialist revolution. In conversation with the first American. By the workers' delegation in 1927, Comrade Stalin also spoke about the possibility of building communism initially in one or several countries. This brilliant Stalinist position gave the party and the Soviet people full confidence in the victory of socialism and communism in the USSR.

Analysing the international conditions of the struggle for the victory of communist society, Comrade Stalin pointed out: "It is impossible to present the case in such a way that the working class of one country or several countries will go to socialism, and even more so to communism, and capitalists of other countries will look at it indifferently and sit idly by." Comrade Stalin further noted that "every serious step towards socialism, and even more so towards communism in one country or another, will inevitably be accompanied by an unstoppable impulse of the working class of capitalist countries to conquer power and socialism in these countries."¹

¹ J. V. Stalin. Op., vol. 10, pp. 134, 135.

This position of Comrade Stalin is of exceptional importance for a correct understanding of the prospects of social development. Stalin's foresight is practically being realised in our time: socialism is put in the order of the day of many peoples. Along with the Soviet Union, which is moving from socialism to communism, the countries of people's democracy are practically making the transition to socialism - the first phase of communism.

In 1935, in a speech at the first All-Union meeting of the Staha Novtsev, Comrade Stalin already spoke about the practical beginning of the post-foam transition to communism in our country. Revealing the historical significance of the Stakhanov movement-this irresistible are the innovators in our industry, that the Stakhanov movement represents the future of our industry, that it contains the grain of the future cultural and technical rise the working class, that it opens up to us the path on which it is possible to achieve those higher productivity indicators the labour that is necessary for the transition from socialism to communism and the destruction of the opposition between mental labour and physical labour?"¹.

In 1936, in his report "On the draft Constitution of the USSR," Comrade Stalin said that Soviet society "aims to achieve in the future the realisation of the highest phase of communism," that "the highest phase of communism is for the USSR what has not yet been realised and what should be implemented in the future."²

With the victory of socialism, with the adoption of the new Constitution, the USSR entered the period of completion of the construction of a socialist society and a gradual transition to communism.

In his historic report at the 20th Party Congress in March 1939, Comrade Stalin pointed out that, having built socialism, we are moving forward towards communism.

¹ J. Stalin. Questions of Leninism, p. 496. Ed., II-e.

² Ibid., p. 515

Comrade Stalin's report to the Third Party became a programme for the completion of the building of socialist society and the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

Comrade Stalin once again emphasised the full and real possibility of building communism in the USSR in September 1946. When asked whether 'communism in one country' is possible, Comrade Stalin replied: 'Communism in one country' is quite possible, especially in a country like the Soviet Union.³

The building of communism in our country is ensured not only by the presence of such favourable objective conditions as the inexhaustible natural resources of our Motherland, which occupies a sixth of the globe, but above all by the superiority of the Soviet socialist system over the capitalist system. The Soviet system, established in our country, withstood all tests and proved that it is the best form of organisation of society, the most perfect state system.

The most progressive Soviet social and state system in the world, which is the best form of organisation of society, withstood all the tests both during the war years and during the years of peaceful construction. The advantages of the Soviet social and state system were especially pronounced during the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against German fascism, as well as in the years of the post-war development of the national economy of the USSR.

The construction of communism, especially in our country, is possible further, because the Soviet people are the most revolutionary, heroic people in the world. Lenin said: "... we are the people who have managed... to take upon myself the honour of raising the banner of the international socialist revolution"¹. Lenin noted that the Russian working class is the skirmisher of the revolutionary

³ Pravda, September 25, 1946.

¹ V. I. Lenin. Vol. 27, p. 161.

movement of the entire world's proletariat, the main engine of the communist revolution.

In the struggle for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the fierce battles of the civil war, in the battles against the interventionists and the White Guards, in the victorious battles of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people grew and hardened – the winner, the creator of communism. “Our people have rightfully acquired the glory of a heroic people,”² says Comrade Stalin. All about progressive mankind bows before the courage of our people, who are performing unparalleled feats in the name of the complete liberation of mankind from the yoke of imperialism. The Soviet people, led by the party of Lenin and Stalin, are steadily advancing towards communism.

In the process of the grandiose construction of socialist society, in the process of fighting all enemies of our Motherland, the Soviet people steadily raised their ideological, political, cultural and technical level. Ideologically and politically, our country has outstripped all capitalist countries by an entire epoch.

The people of the socialist country have grown in a gigantic way in the cultural and technical respect, as evidenced by the powerful Stakhanov movement that has developed widely in our country. The Soviet people have grown immeasurably militarily. This was convincingly shown by the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. In an unparalleled war against fascism, our people proved to be able to defend the freedom and independence of their Motherland, the Motherland of communism, and one-on-one to smash the powerful Hitlerite war machine. In the struggle for communism, Soviet people, successfully mastering the Leninist-Stalinist style of work, corresponding to the tasks of building communism, are learning to combine a great

² J. Stalin. About the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, p. 159. Gospolitizdat. 1947.

revolutionary sweep with persistent Bolshevik efficiency, efficiency of the highest type.

When we speak of the greatness of our Soviet people, the first creator of communism, we must always bear in mind the wise instruction of Comrade Stalin that among all equal Soviet peoples, the leading, leading role is played by the great Russian people. This Stalinist position not only deeply generalises the historical past of the development of our country, when the Russian people played a decisive role in the struggle for socialism, in the struggle for the complete defeat of all enemies of our Motherland, but also reveals to us the prospect of a successful struggle for communism in our country and around the world... This position of Comrade Stalin indicates that in the future in the struggle for communism, all the peoples of our country and all the peoples of the world must be equal in the Russian people, learn from them how we must fight and defeat our external and internal enemies, how we must fight for socialism, how we must build communism, showing in everything clarity of mind, patience, the ability to achieve the set goal. This is a deep international meaning Stalin's provisions on the leading role of the Russian nation.

Oh, we have the wisest party in the world—the Party of Lenin—Stalin, who confidently leads our country to communism along unexplored and untrodden paths, leads successfully, because she bases her activities on knowledge of the laws of social development, on knowledge of the laws of the victory of communism.

‘Only our party knows,’ Comrade Stalin said at the Seventeenth Party Congress, ‘where to lead the work, and it is leading it forward with ‘success.’¹ Our Party has historically developed not only as the vanguard of the Soviet people, but also as the vanguard of the international proletariat, as the leading party among all the fraternal communist and workers ‘ parties in their struggle for a

¹ J. V. Stalin. Voprosy leninizma [Questions of Leninism], p. 484.

common goal, for communism. All fraternal parties have learned, are learning, and will continue to learn from our party the experience of the struggle for communism, for the Bolshevik Party, led by the great Stalin, has unsurpassed experience in the economic, political, ideological, and military-political leadership of the struggle of millions of working people for communism. Created by the genius of Lenin and Stalin, the Bolshevik Party is armed with a scientifically developed program for building a complete communist society.

This program is based on a solid foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory and Bolshevik strategy as the science of leading the struggle of the working class for the victory of communism. Revealing the laws of our party's strategic leadership, Comrade Stalin wrote: 'One of the greatest virtues of our party's political strategy is that it is able to choose at any given moment the main link of the movement, having fallen in love with it' it then pulls the whole chain towards one common goal in order to achieve the solution of the problem.'² In full accordance with the political strategy of our party, Comrade Stalin pointed out the most important links in the chain of all measures of communist construction, by seizing upon which our people are successfully carrying out the majestic program of the struggle for communism.

In the works of Lenin and Stalin, the regularities of the transition from socialism to communism are revealed, the gradual nature of this transition is shown, and the main tasks of building a full-fledged communist society are defined.

Lenin wrote that 'socialism must inevitably gradually develop into communism, on the banner of which stands: 'everyone has his own way.'¹. Proceeding from this proposition and developing it further, Comrade Stalin elaborated deeply and comprehensively the question of the

² J. V. Stalin, Soch., vol. 12, p. 195.

¹ V. I. Lenin, Soch., vol. 24, p. 62.

gradual character of the transition from socialism to communism.

Socialism and communism, Lenin and Stalin teach, are based on the same mode of production, are equally based on social ownership of the means of production, that is, they are two phases of the same socio-economic formation, and therefore the transition from one phase to the other can and does occur only in a gradual order. Revealing this pattern of transition from socialism to communism, Comrade Stalin wrote in 1938 in a Short Course on the History of the CPSU (B) that the Constitution of the Victory of Socialism 'sealed the world-historical fact that the USSR has entered a new stage of development, the stage of completing the construction of a socialist society and gradually moving to a communist society.'²

In his work 'Marxism and Questions of Linguistics', Comrade Stalin emphasises with renewed force that the most important law of the development of Soviet society is its gradual transformation on the basis of communism, and that the law of transition from an old qualitative state to a new one by explosion does not apply to the development of Soviet society.

'In general, it must be said, for the information of comrades who are fond of explosions, that the law of transition from the old quality to the new by explosion does not apply only to the history of language development,' Comrade Stalin points out, 'it does not always apply also to other social phenomena of the basic or superstructural order. It is obligatory for a society divided into hostile classes. But it is not at all necessary for a society that does not have hostile classes. In the course of 8-10 years, we have made the transition in our country's agriculture from the bourgeois individual-peasant system to the socialist, collective-farm system. It was a revolution that abolished the old bourgeois economic system in the countryside and created a new,

² History of the CPSU (B). Short course, p. 331.

socialist system. However, this revolution was accomplished not by an explosion, i.e., not by the overthrow of the existing government and the creation of a new government, but by a gradual transition from the old bourgeois system in the countryside to the new one. And it was possible to do this because it was a revolution from above, because the coup was carried out on the initiative of the existing government with the support of the main masses of the peasantry'³.

The progressive development of Soviet society without an explosion shows the greatest advantage of the socialist system. The gradual transition is particularly pronounced in the conditions of the development of Soviet society from socialism to communism.

The Leninist-Stalinist position on the gradual nature of the transition from socialism to communism has not only theoretical, but also practical and political significance. Stalin's position on the basis and superstructure, the position that an explosion is not necessary for a society free from antagonistic contradictions, comprehensively reveals the nature of the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

First, in contrast to capitalism, the basis of which expresses economic relations of domination and subordination of people, the basis of the socialist system, both in the first and second phases of its development, expresses comradely relations. cooperation and mutual assistance of people in the production process. Consequently, the basis of socialism and communism is basically the same. This basis is based on social ownership of the instruments of production and expresses the relations of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance of people. And now, under socialism, and through: for several five-year plans, under communism, the economic basis of society will be the same public ownership of the means of production, which is

³ J. Stalin. Marxism and Questions of Linguistics, pp. 28-29.

at a higher stage of development. It follows that if in the transition from capitalism. If the transition from socialism to communism requires the elimination of the capitalist basis, then the transition from socialism to communism requires not the elimination of the socialist basis, but its full development.

Secondly, if the superstructure of capitalist society expresses the interests of an insignificant minority of exploiters and aims to perpetuate the capitalist system, then the superstructure of the socialist system, both in the first and second phases of its development, expresses the fundamental interests of the entire people.

This superstructure is intended to ensure the steady progressive movement of society. Hence it is clear that if the transition from capitalism to socialism requires the elimination of not only the basis, but also the superstructure by revolution, then the transition from socialism to communism does not require any elimination of not only the basis, but also the superstructure, but requires a steady development and improvement of the superstructure of the socialist system corresponding to the developing socialist basis.

Third, while the driving force of capitalist society-the class struggle-inevitably leads to a revolutionary explosion in the social relations of capitalist society, the driving forces of the socialist system, which express the unity of the people, ensure the gradual development of society.

Thus, if socialism arises in a revolutionary way, as a result of the violent destruction of bourgeois relations of production, the destruction of all the foundations and foundations of capitalism, the elimination of its basis and superstructure, then communism gradually matures on its own basis as all the foundations of the new social system develop, through the steady development of the basis and superstructure of socialist society.

There is no 'Chinese wall' between socialism and communism, and there is no fundamental difference between capitalism and socialism.

The main difference between the first and second phases of communism is the degree of their economic and spiritual maturity. Communism arises on the basis of the steady development of socialism. The gradual transformation of socialism into communism takes time.

At the XVIII Party Congress, J. V. Stalin said that to solve the main economic task of the USSR, that is, to create the material and technical basis for the transition from socialism to communism, 'time is needed, and not a small one'¹.

The enormity of the tasks of the gradual transition from socialism to communism results from the essential, enormous differences between communism and socialism. It follows from this that one cannot jump from the first phase of communism at once to the second, its highest phase, without passing through the inevitable period of gradual development of socialism into communism. This gradual outgrowth takes place not by abolishing the principles of socialism or weakening its foundations, but by steadily strengthening and developing all the foundations of socialism. This most important regularity of the transition from socialism to communism, revealed in the works of Lenin and Stalin, finds its concrete expression in Stalin's plan of communist construction, in the five-year plans for the development of the national economy.

Each new Stalinist five-year plan ensures the further steady development of the economic foundations of socialism, which is reflected in the development of two forms of social socialist ownership—state and collective-farm—cooperative—in the consistent implementation of the principle of remuneration for labour, in the improvement of the cultural and technical level of workers and peasants, in a steady increase in labour productivity, in a systematic

¹ J. Stalin. Voprosy leninizma [Questions of Leninism], p. 579.

transition to communism is being made thanks to the steady strengthening and strengthening of the political basis of socialism—the Soviets of Workers' Deputies and the socialist state as a whole. This finds its vivid expression in the implementation of Lenin's precepts on the universal involvement of the entire population in the conscious and everyday administration of the country. The transition to communism accelerates enormously with the development of the spiritual foundations and ideological foundations of the socialist system—Marxist-Leninist ideology—and the strengthening of the struggle for uprooting the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people, with the development of work on the communist education of the masses.

The gradual transition from socialism to communism is taking place at a faster pace than the transition from capitalism to socialism. This is due, first, to the fact that the development of Soviet society takes place in conditions of the elimination of multi-structured economy, on the basis of the establishment of the socialist system in all branches of the national economy, in full correspondence between the social character of the productive forces and the socialist relations of production, relations of friendly cooperation and mutual assistance of the working people. Secondly, the development of Soviet society on the road to communism takes place in conditions of the liquidation of the exploiting classes, in conditions of the blurring of the line between the working class and the peasantry, as well as between these classes and the intelligentsia, on the basis of such powerful driving forces of socialist society as moral and political unity, friendship of peoples, Soviet patriotism, national socialist competition, and the development of criticism and self-criticism.

The wise leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the steadily growing power of the Soviet state, and the rapid pace of development of the national economy are the key to the successful implementation of the historical tasks set by Comrade Stalin: to overtake the economically most

developed countries of capitalism and surpass the achievements of science abroad.

The Soviet state, relying on a unified and steadily growing socialist economy and on the ever-growing new driving forces of social development, accelerates the progressive movement of Soviet society towards communism.

This accelerated pace of development is evidenced by the successful implementation of Stalin's post-war five-year plan.

Nor does the gradual transition from socialism to communism mean that development will proceed entirely along an evolutionary path. On the road to communism, there are and will continue to be leaps in the development of all branches of the economy and culture. Comrade, Stalin foresaw that 'the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes would cause a great revolution in production processes.'¹ The implementation of Stalin's majestic plan for the transformation of nature will ensure, says the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) 'On the plan for protective forest plantations, the introduction of grass-field crop rotations, and the construction of ponds and reservoirs to ensure high and stable yields in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR', 'a leap in the further development of agriculture and animal husbandry'.

Nor does the gradual transition from socialism to communism mean that the development of Soviet society towards communism will take place without overcoming difficulties, without a persistent struggle to overcome existing and emerging contradictions.

Comrade Stalin teaches that communism will not come by gravity; it must be conquered and built up by the efforts of the entire Soviet people, in a stubborn and irreconcilable

¹ Recording of a conversation between Comrade J. V. Stalin and Harold Stassen, a member of the Republican Party of the United States, on April 9, 1947. Pravda, May 8, 1947.

struggle between the new and the old. A necessary condition and an effective tool in the struggle for communism is the full development of criticism and self-criticism, as one of the most important driving forces for the development of Soviet society.

The greeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU(B) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to Comrade Stalin on the day of his 70th birthday reads: 'Great architect of communism! You teach all Bolsheviks to be highly demanding of themselves and others, to boldly criticise their shortcomings, and warn them not to be complacent about what they have achieved, to be self-deluded by their successes. You teach that criticism and self-criticism are effective weapons in the struggle for communism ...'¹

The struggle of the Soviet people is based on Stalin's doctrine of two sides of the question of the victory of socialism and communism in one country: from the point of view of the internal development of the country and from the point of view of international conditions.

Comrade Stalin pointed out that the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. could fully cope with internal tasks on their own, and they could build a complete socialist and communist society. But as long as there is a capitalist encirclement, there is also the danger of capitalist intervention against the U.S.S.R. In order to eliminate this danger, it is necessary to destroy the capitalist encirclement itself, and the capitalist encirclement can only be destroyed as a result of the victory of the proletarian revolution in at least a few of the most important countries. Only then can the victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R. be considered complete and final.

Thanks to Stalin's brilliant leadership, our country has become an invincible power. It has emerged from a state of international isolation and ceased to be the only State that was in a hostile capitalist environment. The USSR is now

¹ Pravda, December 21, 1949.

headed by a powerful democratic camp. Now there is no force in the world that can turn our people back to capitalism.

The U.S.S.R. is victoriously building communism in the face of a radical change in the entire international situation in the interests of socialism and democracy. But as long as the capitalist encirclement exists and the danger of a military attack by an international imperialist reaction against the country of communism under construction is not removed, the Soviet people must remain in a state of the greatest vigilance and mobilisation readiness.

Comrade Stalin showed not only the difference, but also the connection between the two sides of the question of the victory of socialism and communism in one country. The construction of socialism and communism in the first victorious country is the basis for the deployment of the revolution in other countries. In turn, the falling away of more and more links from the chain of imperialism, the victory of the revolution in other countries, is a condition for the final victory of socialism and communism in our country.

* * *

In devising a program for completing the construction of a socialist society and for the gradual transition from socialism to communism, Comrade Stalin paid primary attention to the Soviet state as the main instrument for building communism.

As is well known, in the entire prehistory of mankind, the driving force of social life was the contradictions inherent in the economic basis and expressed in the irreconcilable class struggle.

In the conditions of the socialist system, the driving force of social development is not only the monolithic economic basis—the most important aspect of the socialist mode of production—free from antagonistic contradictions, based on full correspondence between the productive forces and the

relations of production, but also the superstructure, and above all the socialist state, directed by the Lenin–Stalin party.

Comrade Stalin teaches that, once born, the superstructure ‘becomes the greatest active force, actively helps its basis to take shape and strengthen itself, and takes all measures to help the new system finish off and eliminate the old basis and the old classes.’¹ Never in the history of the world has the superstructure played such a great transformative role as in the era of building socialism and communism. This is particularly evident in the example of the political superstructure of our society—the Soviet State. From the very first day of its creation, the Soviet state became a great transformative force unprecedented in history, actively contributing to the elimination of the old basis with its superstructure, the destruction of the exploiting classes. The Soviet state, with all its might, actively helped to form and consolidate the socialist basis, to develop all the elements of the socialist superstructure.

Concretising and developing the doctrine of the possibility of building communism in one country, Comrade Stalin put forward and brilliantly justified the proposition that the existence of the state is necessary even under communism, if the capitalist environment persists. This great scientific discovery of Comrade Stalin equips the Soviet people with a correct understanding of the laws and ways of building communism. In his program report to the Eighteenth Party Congress, Comrade Stalin brought the question of the Soviet State to the fore among the questions of theory. The Soviet state was the main instrument for building socialism, and it is also the main instrument for creating the highest phase of communism.

Even in the course of building socialism, Comrade Stalin repeatedly pointed out the need to strengthen in every possible way all the organs of the dictatorship of the working

¹ J. Stalin. *Marxism and questions of linguistics*, p. 7

class, all the levers of the Soviet state. Comrade Stalin showed that only through the full strengthening of the state can we achieve the complete victory of communism in the U.S.S.R.

Comrade Stalin eliminated the under-development of the Soviet state in the context of the construction of communism, and created a complete and complete doctrine of the socialist state. In his historical report to the Eighteenth Party Congress, Comrade Stalin said:

‘We are moving on, forward, towards communism. Will we still have a State in the period of communism?

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

No, it will not survive and will die out if the capitalist encirclement is eliminated, if it is replaced by a socialist encirclement.’¹.

Having described the tasks and functions of the Soviet State, without which the construction of communism is impossible, Comrade Stalin pointed out that the main function of the Soviet state in the conditions of transition from socialism to communism is economic, organisational, cultural and educational activities. The economic and organisational activity of the Soviet State is based on the conscious use of the economic laws of socialism, revealed in the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism and expressed in the economic policy of the state.

The most important economic laws of socialism, which ensure the construction of communism, include, first of all, national economic planning.

Comrade Stalin has the greatest credit for the comprehensive elaboration of the political economy of socialism. Developing the theory of Marxism-Leninism with

¹ J. Stalin. Voprosy leninizma [Questions of Leninism], p. 606.

genius, Comrade Stalin revealed the concrete principles of socialist planning and showed the role of the Soviet State and the masses of the people in carrying out the plans for communist construction. Comrade Stalin defined the most important tasks of the Soviet state in implementing the socialist principle of payment for labour, applying the methods of socialist management on the basis of conscious planned use of the law of value, which operates in the conditions of the Soviet socialist economy in a transformed form.

The success of the implementation of the post-war five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy shows the strength and power of the Soviet state, its leading role in solving the tasks of building communism.

Our state performs the function of protecting public property—the basis of the foundations of the Soviet system. The Soviet state performs the function of military defence of our country, strengthening the military and economic power of the USSR. Our Armed Forces are designed to protect the state interests of the Soviet Union. The Soviet state, with its high economic and military strength, achieved a change in the international situation in the interests of the working people, in the direction of the preponderance of the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism over the camp of imperialism and the instigators of a new war. In its struggle for world peace, the Soviet State protects the peaceful labour of our people, who are building a communist society.

In carrying out its functions, the Soviet State ensures the construction of communism in our country and at the same time multiplies the forces of the international camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

* * *

Comrade Stalin teaches that during the period of completion of the construction of socialism and the gradual transition to communism, the economic, organisational, cultural and educational activities of the Soviet State are determined by two main tasks.

First, to catch up and overtake the major capitalist countries in the production of industrial products per capita, and thereby create the material and technical basis of communism—a fundamental condition for the transition to the highest phase of communism. This is the main economic task of the USSR.

Secondly, it is necessary to overcome the remnants of capitalism in the minds of the people, ensure the communist education of the masses, and create the necessary spiritual prerequisites for the transition to the highest phase of communism. This is the main task in the field of ideological work.

Comrade Stalin gave a comprehensive and in-depth theoretical justification of the main tasks and ways of transition from socialism to communism in his brilliant works, especially in his report at the Party Congress of the Communist Party, in his speech at the All-Union Meeting Stakhanovites, in a report on the draft of a new Constitution, in a “Short Course on the History of the CPSU (B)”, in a report at the party’s XVII Congress, in a speech at the pre-election meeting of voters of the Stalinist electoral district of Moscow on February 9, 1946, in the work “Marxism and questions of linguistics” and in other works. Comrade Stalin’s wise instructions on the construction of communism were most vividly reflected in the historical decisions of the party and the government on issues of industry, agriculture and culture, in terms of the transformation of nature, in decisions on the great construction projects of communism.

If the main links of the Stalinist plan of socialist construction were the industrialisation of the country and the collectivisation of agriculture, then the most important links of the Stalinist plan of communist construction are the

solution of the main economic task of the USSR and the communist education of the masses.

The socialist industrialisation of the country and the collectivisation of agriculture ensured the creation of the material and technical base of socialism. The solution of the main economic task of the U.S.S.R. and the communist education of the masses will ensure the creation of the material, technical and cultural foundations of communism.

Even on the eve of the October Revolution, Lenin spoke of the need to 'catch up with the advanced countries and overtake them economically as well.'¹. As a result of the victory of socialism, this task became the main economic task of the U.S.S.R.

Defining the level of productive forces that is necessary for the transition from socialism to communism, J. Stalin said: 'Only if we overtake the main capitalist countries economically can we 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.'².

Comrade Stalin points out that the fulfillment of this task requires further growth of production capacities, technological progress in all branches of the national economy, training of personnel, labour mechanisation and automation of production processes.

Comrade Stalin, in his speech on February 9, 1946, said that the KAM needed to increase its annual production of pig iron to 50 million tons, steel to 60 million tons, coal to 500 million tons, and oil to 60 million tons. This majestic Stalinist programme, designed for 15-20 years, aims to ensure a new leap in the development of our economy, to triple production, to create the material foundations of

¹ V. I. Lenin, Soch., vol. 25, p. 338.

² J. Stalin. Voprosy leninizma [Questions of Leninism], pp. 578-579.

communism, and to guarantee our country from all accidents.

Having solved the main economic task, our country will surpass the United States by 30 percent and England by 4.5 times in terms of industrial production. This means that the U.S.S.R. will produce significantly more industrial output than the most developed capitalist countries.

The following comparative data indicate the reality of Stalin's program for the implementation of the main economic task of the USSR, designed for three five-year plans.

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It is known that on the eve of Zoyna, in 1940, over 18 million tons of steel were produced in our country. In 1950, steel production exceeded the pre-war level by 49 percent.

In 1940, 15 million tons of pig iron were produced. In 1950, iron smelting exceeded the pre-war level by 29 percent.

In 1940, 166 million tons of coal were produced. In 1950, coal production exceeded the pre-war level by 57 percent.

In 1940, 31 million tons of oil were produced. In 1950, oil production exceeded the pre-war level by 22 percent. The pre-war level of gross industrial output was exceeded by 73 percent. In 1950, the gross grain harvest exceeded the level of 1940 by 345 million pounds.

All these figures, which characterise the high rates of development of socialist industry and agriculture, indicate that our country will successfully fulfill and exceed Stalin's great plan of gigantic development of the productive forces that will ensure the creation of the material and technical base of communism within 10-15 years.

A necessary condition for creating the material and technical base of communism is the rapid development of science, the introduction of higher technology both in the

field of industry and in the field of agriculture. 'In our age,' says V. M. Molotov, 'in the age of machinery and high technology—and even when we want to' catch up and overtake'—we need to introduce new technology more widely and efficiently in all branches of our national economy, so that modern achievements in technology and science play an increasingly important role in the development of our industry and the entire national economy. Then we will solve the problem— the problem of catching up and surpassing the most developed capitalist countries in economic terms, with the success required by the interests of our country and the interests of communism.'¹

An integral part of the great plan of communist construction is the post-war five-year plan, which was successfully implemented by the Soviet people under the leadership of Comrade Stalin. It is a major step forward in creating the material base of communism. If during the three pre-war five-year plans approximately 9 thousand enterprises were built, then according to the plan of the post-war five-year plan, 6 thousand large enterprises were restored and rebuilt. Along with the growth of factories and factories, new personnel are also growing.

The number of workers and employees in the national economy is increasing from year to year. In 1950, the number of workers and employees amounted to 39 million 200 thousand people and increased in comparison with the number at the end of 1940 by 7 million 700 thousand people.

Agriculture is also steadily going uphill. The grain problem has been successfully resolved in the country. In the production of grain crops, our country came out on top in the world.

The economic strength of a social system is determined not only by the achieved level of production and technology, but also by the rate of economic growth. Over the past 20 years, the growth rate of our economy is 10 times higher than the rate of economic development of the United States, and this is despite the fact that the USSR was seriously

affected by the fascist invasion, while the United States profited from the war. Over the past three years, the average percentage of growth of our industry leaves 22.5 percent, which exceeds the rate of industrial development in the USSR in any pre-war five-year plan.

Relying on the growth of the creative activity of the masses, the Soviet state is steadily introducing new technology in all branches of the national economy, fighting for a mode of economy, for reducing the cost of production, for accelerating the turnover of working capital, for a better use of production capacity, for an increase in labour productivity.

The successful fulfillment of the post-war five-year plan once again confirms the might of the Soviet state. The increasingly successful solution of the task set by Comrade Stalin—to surpass the achievements of science abroad—testifies to the power of our state, to its great economic, organisational, cultural and educational activities. The fact that we possess atomic weapons and have begun to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes testifies to the achievements of Soviet science, which is boldly advancing in those extremely favourable conditions created for its development by the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet government.

In our country, the network of research institutions is constantly growing, and the training of scientific personnel is steadily expanding. In 1950, the number of research institutes increased by 1.5 times in comparison with 1940, and the number of scientific workers almost doubled. Now we have more than 3,500 state research institutions, laboratories, experimental stations, employing 150,000 research workers.

The needs of communist construction and the creation of its material and technical base are rapidly advancing Soviet science, raising more and more new problems, and giving rise to new branches of science. For example, in connection with the tasks of all-round mechanisation and automation of

production, a new branch of science arose-automation, in the development of the fundamental problems of which Soviet scientists won priority, surpassing the achievements of foreign science.

Under communism, an immeasurably higher technical base of production will be created than under socialism. If under socialism an all-round process of mechanisation and automation of production begins, then under communism it will receive gigantic development. Automation of industrial production, chemicalisation of all sectors of the economy, and the maximum development of electrification will be achieved on the basis of high technology. If the economic basis of communism is a single form of public property, then the technical basis is the electrification of the entire country. Already in February 1920, Lenin noted that electrification on the basis of the Soviet system would create the final victory of the foundations of communism in our country.

Lenin pointed out: 'Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of our country.' At the same time, Lenin emphasised that electrification presupposes large-scale production, built on the basis of modern technology, and that 'modern advanced technology urgently requires the electrification of the entire country.' Developing these Leninist propositions, Comrade Stalin teaches that 'in order to advance towards communism, the Soviet government must electrify the country, transferring the entire national economy to large-scale production.' And this is understandable, for the rational and comprehensive use of machines and electricity in production processes presupposes the presence of a large economy.

Large-scale industrial and agricultural production based on the universal use of electrical energy, in turn, requires all-round mechanisation and automation as the most important technical base of communism. This internal connection between electrification and large-scale production is showing renewed vigour now, in particular in

agriculture. Further mechanisation of agriculture and the development of electrification made it vital to unite small collective farms into larger ones.

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¹ V. I. Lenin. Vol. 33, p. 112.

² J. V. Stalin. Vol. 11, p. 311.

and large-scale production is showing renewed vigour now, in particular in agriculture. Further mechanisation of agriculture and the development of electrification made it vital to unite small collective farms into larger ones.

The material and technical base of communism is being successfully created in our country. The electrification of not only industry, but also agriculture is rapidly developing. Even during the Great Patriotic War, in February 1945, on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, a decree was adopted on the development of rural energy. This work has taken on wide dimensions. Our Party and government are taking all measures to carry out the electrification of agriculture.

The Soviet Union is six times faster than the United States in terms of increasing power plant capacity and increasing electricity production. The post-war five-year plan called for electricity generation in 1950, 70 percent more than in 1940. In fact, the pre-war level has been exceeded by 87 percent. At present, in our country, significantly larger electric capacities are put into operation every year than it was supposed to be put into operation according to the GOELRO plan for a decade and a half. In 1950, the GOELRO plan was exceeded 15 times. The growth in electricity production exceeds the growth in industry. If, for example, in 1949 the volume of all capital work increased by 20 percent in comparison with 1948, then for power plants this growth was almost twice as large—39 percent. On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, a new and most important branch of industry was created—the production of power equipment.

The great Stalinist construction projects—the world's largest hydroelectric stations—mark a new stage in the creation of the material and technical basis of communism. The total capacity of new hydroelectric stations on the Volga, Dnieper, Amu Darya will amount to more than 4 million kilowatts with an annual electricity generation of up to 22 billion kilowatt-hours. The new construction projects of communism will ensure the creation of a high-voltage

network on the scale of the entire central part of the USSR, uniting the power plants of many regions of our country into a single energy system. Further development of electrification will lead to the formation of a single high-voltage network throughout the country. The most important links and components of this future high-voltage network already exist. Power plants in Moscow, Ivanov, Gorky, Yaroslavl, Rybinsk and others form a single energy system.

Suffice it to say that the new hydraulic structures will provide irrigation and watering for more than 28 million hectares of land, which exceeds the territory of England, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Denmark combined. ... The wheat harvest on irrigated land will significantly exceed the wheat harvest in all of Canada and will provide an opportunity to feed 70 million people.

The enormous scale, the gigantic scale, the unprecedented rate of construction of the new largest hydroelectric complexes in history show the whole world the advantages of rising communism. Not only the era of capitalism, but also the history of building socialism in our country did not know such a scale and pace.

As you know, the most powerful hydroelectric power plants in the United States are the Grand Cooley on the Columbia River with 972,000 kilowatts and Boulder Dam on the Colorado River with 1,030,000 kilowatts. The first of these stations has been under construction for about 20 years and is not yet ready. The second one is over 40 years old, but still does not operate at full capacity. These data show that the most powerful American hydroelectric power plants are significantly inferior to our new hydroelectric power plants both in terms of capacity and an unprecedented pace of construction.

The largest building during the construction of socialism was the Dnieper hydroelectric power station. But it is also 3–3½ times less in comparison with the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric power stations. In this case, it is necessary. take into account that new hydroelectric power

stations and canals are only part of the great plan for building communism.

In the matter of creating the material foundations of communism, the successfully implemented Stalinist plan for the transformation of nature, designed to ensure the further powerful development of agriculture and animal husbandry, is of exceptional importance.

The creation of the material foundations of communism is associated with the further rapprochement and, ultimately, the merger of two forms of public property—state (national) and collective-farm cooperative—into a single form of communist property. We are moving towards this through the steady development and strengthening of both forms of public property, while ensuring the leading role for state property. The leading role of state property is expressed in the priority development of the defining branch of the national economy—socialist industry.

The steady development of machine and tractor stations, which are of exceptional importance in creating a single form of nationwide communist property, depends on the further successes of socialist industry and its core—machine building. The machine and tractor stations are, in the hands of the Soviet state, a powerful lever for transforming the countryside on a communist basis. Advanced, sophisticated machinery is being used for agriculture primarily through the MTS. In 1950, over 90 percent of all ploughing, fallowing and winter ploughing on collective farms was done on tractor traction. Half of all areas of grain crops on collective farms have been harvested by combines. Forest protection, meadow reclamation and machine-livestock-raising stations are being created. Today the total number of all these state stations in agriculture is 8,400. Through the MTS, the state carries out comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture.

Every year MTS more and more cover various branches of agriculture. In close connection with the development of machine and tractor stations and the introduction of more advanced technology in agriculture, a commune will arise,

which will mean a powerful development of productive forces in agriculture.

'The commune,' wrote Comrade Stalin, 'representing the highest form, can become the main link in the collective farm movement only in the future.' And further comrade Stalin points out: "The future commune will grow out of a developed and prosperous artel. A future agricultural commune will arise when there will be 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, etc., are opened in the artels, when the collective farmer sees, that it is more profitable for him to get 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 get washed linen from the public laundry, 25 than to do this business herself. 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"¹.

The steady growth of the MTS and the increase in their role in agriculture, the development of relations between the MTS and collective farms, as well as the implementation of the electrification of agriculture with growing financial and material and technical assistance from the state lead to an ever greater socialisation of labour and an ever greater convergence of the state (nationwide) and cooperative-collective farm property, to their merger in the future into a single communist form of property.

The leading, general line of development of Soviet technology, along with electrification, is the mechanisation of labour, the automation of production, and the use of new types of energy.

Comprehensive mechanisation, especially of labour-consuming and arduous work, is being completed in the most

¹ J. Stalin. Questions of Leninism, pp. 319, 469.

important branches of industry (coal, peat, mining, and forestry). In some branches of industry, mechanisation has reached 80-90 percent of all basic production processes. In 1950, the coal industry completed the mechanisation of such labour-intensive processes as cutting and breaking coal, its delivery and haulage, and its loading into railway wagons. We come close to automating coal mining processes. Excavation and concrete works have been fully mechanised at the largest Stalinist construction sites. In agriculture, the main work on the cultivation of grain and other non-row crops is almost completely mechanised. With the commissioning of new power plants, the further development of all types of MTS, including livestock, electric tractors, agro-reclamation, forest protection, construction and others, the problem of comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture is being solved.

Every year more and more new machines are produced, which provide comprehensive mechanisation of labour. Our industry has already mastered and produces, for example, giant walking excavators with a bucket capacity of 14 cubic meters or more. Our machine-building industry is preparing even gigantic excavators with a bucket capacity of up to 22 cubic meters for the great construction projects of communism. Each of these earth-moving machines replaces over 10 thousand excavators. Harvesting with modern combines mechanises many labour processes and reduces labour costs per unit of harvesting area hundreds of times compared to manual labour. For example, a combine operator on two paired combines, harvesting an average of 75 hectares per day, replaces 950 people, as well as 150 horses, 37 winnowing machines, 20 horse threshers.

As the complex mechanisation of the unskilled is carried out, heavy manual labour is replaced by highly qualified, high-performance labour based on the latest technology.

Of crucial importance in the mechanisation and automation of production is the use of modern machines and machines, the number of which is increasing every year in our country. Only in 1950, more than 400 major new designs

of high-performance machines and mechanisms were created and put into serial production in the USSR. A rail-block mill with automatic control of whole groups of its constituent machines has been created at the Ural Heavy Machinery Plant. In terms of its automation and productivity, this mill has no equal in the whole world.

Automation of production finds its expression in the mass creation of automatic machines, in the transition to automatic machine systems, to automatic production lines, workshops and enterprises.

On the instructions of Comrade Stalin, the Moscow Automatic Plant was created, where all production processes, from loading raw materials to packaging finished products, are automated.

This is the first such mechanised enterprise in the world, where the workers are only busy observing and controlling the operation of complex machine lines. The automatic plant is the prototype of the enterprises of the communist society. The prerequisites of communist enterprises are being successfully created. For example, four-fifths of cast iron and steel are produced on mechanised and automated blast furnaces and open-hearths. Production processes in the food industry are also being automated. Here, automatic and semi-automatic machines dispense, package and pack products, freeing up many hundreds of people from manual labour. The thermal processes are automatically regulated during baking bread, making canned food, alcohol, sugar, etc. Many power stations operate as automatic mechanisms. The dispatcher of the Moscow, the world's largest power system, which unites dozens of power plants, switches on electric generators located many kilometres away from him with the push of a button from his working console in Moscow. On the Moscow–Volga canal, the dispatcher receives reports by telephone from automatic machines on the operation of hydroelectric power stations. The Ministry of Power Plants of the USSR decided to complete the

automation of all currently operating and newly built hydroelectric power plants in the coming years.

Thanks to the widespread use of electric energy, working conditions are radically facilitated, production culture is increased, with minimal effort, money and energy, the maximum amount of high-quality products is produced. The successful implementation of electrification and mechanisation of labour in the USSR is evidenced by the awarding of Stalin Prizes to a large group of innovators working in the field of labour mechanisation, automation of production, creation of new machine designs, discovery and use of new types of energy.

The Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state, relying on the leaders of production, take care of the full deployment of the struggle for economy, for an increase in quantities” and excellent product quality, high work culture, exemplary cleanliness in production.

All these features of communism are developing in the process of our country’s gradual transition from socialism to communism.

The transition to communism requires a level of labour productivity at which, as Marx said, all sources of collective wealth will flow in full. Revealing this position of Marxism, Lenin pointed out that high labour productivity is ultimately the most important, the most important thing for the victory of the new social order. Developing further these propositions of Marx and Lenin, Comrade Stalin teaches that without an increase in labour productivity, there is nothing to think about an abundance of products and all kinds of consumer goods, that we must “achieve those higher indicators of labour productivity that are necessary for the transition from socialism to communism.”¹

Comrade Stalin points out that the higher our labour productivity, the sooner we will be able to make the transition from socialism to communism. Lenin said that

¹ J. Stalin. Questions of Leninism, p. 496.

communism is the highest, against capitalist, productivity of voluntary, conscious, united workers using advanced technology. Even now, the leaders of industry and agriculture in our country are showing examples of high labour productivity. Our party and the government, Comrade Stalin, support the leaders of industry, agriculture and culture in every possible way, reward them, at the same time raising the entire mass of workers to the level of the advanced people of the country. Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin, his paternal care for the builders of communism, the Stalinist army of production leaders, innovators, Heroes of Socialist Labour, winners of the Stalin Prize, people who ensure high labour productivity is steadily expanding. The further development of the Stakhanov movement, the transition from Stakhanov sites to Stakhanov enterprises is one of the decisive conditions for the creation of high, communist labour productivity.

High, communist labour productivity is created in agriculture. Advanced collective farmers in cooperation with agronomic science are already receiving 30-40 quintals of grain crops, 80-100 quintals of cotton, 500 or more quintals of beet from each hectare. Heroes of Socialist Labour give higher indicators. For example, the Siberian collective farmer Anna Sergeeva has grown a harvest of spring wheat over 90 quintals per hectare. Collective farmers A. A. Parmuzina on Ukraine and Surakan Kainazarova in Kyrgyzstan receive a beet harvest of up to 500–1,000 quintals per hectare. As a result of the implementation of a clear plan for the transformation of nature, designed for 15 years, an average yield will be achieved above that which the Heroes of Labour are now comfortable with. During this time, animal husbandry will also make a giant leap, the productivity of which will approach the world records won by the leaders of socialist agriculture. Already, the best masters of animal husbandry receive from each cow 10 or more thousand litres of milk per year. It is known that thanks to the high culture of work of our collective farmers, a world record of milk

yield of cows has been achieved. The world record holder, called “Vienna”, brings 82.2 litres of milk per day. In the state farm “Karavaevo”, Kostroma region, and in the collective farm named after Stalin, Moscow region, milkmaids give up to 10 thousand litres of milk from a cow for lactation.

The closer we get to communism, the more work becomes the first vital need of people.

Comrade Stalin says that equality under communism should be understood as “the equal duty of all to work according to their abilities and the equal right of all workers to receive for it according to their needs... At the same time, Marxism proceeds from the fact that the tastes and needs of people are not and cannot be the same and equal in quality or quantity either in the period of socialism or in the period of communism.”¹

The equal duty to work exists under both socialism and communism, but it is carried out differently at both stages of communist society. Unlike socialism, where the equal duty to work is carried out with the help of “state control over the measure of labour and consumption, under communism this duty will be performed voluntarily, out of habit, as the first vital need. This feature of communist labour is steadily developing and manifests itself more and more clearly in the socialist competition, which has covered 90 percent of workers, employees and a significant part of the peasants. The advanced people of our country treat work as an honourable duty and the first duty to society. Gradually, millions of Soviet people are getting used to treating work not only as a means of living, for acquiring the right to receive material benefits, but also as a conscious fulfillment of their duties to society, to the state.

Soviet people, for whom work has become a matter of honour, glory and heroism, voluntarily, according to their inner conviction, take concrete socialist obligations to fulfill

¹ J. Stalin. Questions of Leninism, p. 470.

and exceed the plans that make up the links of Stalin's unified plan for the construction of communism. Selflessly fighting for communism, the Soviet people put forward more and more new forms of socialisation of production capacities, for economy and thrift, for a high culture of work, etc. This is how Lenin's instruction that communism begins there comes to life, when the selfless care of the workers appears to increase labour productivity, to create an abundance of products that go to all workers, to the whole society as a whole.

At the same time, the power of public influence on people who are negligent in the performance of their duties is growing.

Even now, public opinion in the form of criticism and self-criticism plays the role of vigilant moral control.

The establishment and development of the communist attitude to work does not happen by gravity, but in a stubborn struggle with the old psychology, with the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people.

The new, communist attitude to work was well expressed by Alexander Chutkikh. Speaking of competing with your student Nilov, Alexander Chutkikh writes: "The success of Nilov excited me. Not that I was jealous. No, I was pleased that my student achieved such a high output: therefore, my studies went for the future. Something else was bothering me. So we missed something, we didn't give everything we could give."

Collective farmer Ekaterina Tryhankina from the village of Korablina, Ryazan region, talking about the competition with collective farmer Maria Davydkina, says:

"I was sure that I would come out victorious. Experience is of great importance. I went to the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition twice, studied every year in the agricultural engineering circle. When the field work began, I looked at Davydkina's plot.

I see something is being done wrong. Well, I think I won't say anything, Masha, you won't see the championship. And

another, new thought tells me: help a neighbour, share your experience, correct a mistake. The brigades are different, but the collective farm is one, the country is one. And Comrade Stalin teaches so:

help the laggards, achieve a general rise. This new *duma* defeated the old one. The proverb that says that your shirt is closer to your body is coming to an end. Both of our links received a 'high yield. Both Davydkina and I were awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labour," This high consciousness of the Soviet people became a source of new creative uplift, an incentive to fight for further growth in labour productivity.

With the creation and strengthening of the technical base of communism, the process of eliminating the differences between physical and mental labour, which are remnants of the former opposites between them, accelerates.

If the expansion of our industry ensures the quantitative growth of the working class, then the progress of technology contributes to the qualitative growth of the working class, stimulates its cultural and technical rise to the level of workers of engineering and technical labour.

The cultural and technical rise of the masses is the main condition for eliminating the differences between mental and physical labour. Already thousands and tens of thousands of Stakhanovites, advanced workers and peasants combine mental and physical labour, are innovators and creators, innovators and inventors, have mastered the latest advanced technology. Gradually, the activity combining mental and physical labour becomes the leading, main form of labour. Growing technology requires workers and peasants to master the scientific foundations of production processes.

Back in 1931, Comrade Stalin said: "... the industrial and technical intelligentsia of the working class will be formed

not only from people who have passed higher education—but it will also be recruited from practical workers of our enterprises, from skilled workers, from the cultural forces of the working class at the factory, in the factory, in the mine. The initiators of the competition, the leaders of the shock brigades, the practical inspirers of the labour upsurge, the organisers of work on certain construction sites—this is a new layer of the working class, which is it must form, together with the comrades who have passed the higher school, the core of the intelligentsia of the working class, the core of the command staff of our industry.”¹

Soviet enterprises have a wide network of circles, schools of working youth, Stakhanov schools, circles and schools of party enlightenment, branches of institutes and technical schools that provide continuous cultural and technical uplift of workers. Many of our industrial enterprises have turned into genuine universities, where workers receive secondary and higher education on the job. At many large enterprises, the bulk of specialists are replenished with personnel trained here at the factory.

In the cultural and technical uplift of the workers is enormous.

The role is played by schools created on the instructions of Comrade Stalin FZO, craft and railway schools that train new cadres of workers.

Nowadays, as a rule, the bulk of the new generation of the working class and collective farm peasantry have secondary education.

At the Trekhgornaya Manufactory combine, almost all young weavers, spinners, engravers, raclists, skilled workers have a seven-year education, and many have graduated from grades 8, 9 and 10 of school. Many workers graduated from college on the job.

¹ J. Stalin. Questions of Leninism, p. 341.

In the factories of the automotive industry, every third worker is an inventor or innovator, which indicates the growing cultural and technical level of the entire mass workers.

In the metallurgical industry, every second worker studies. There are such enterprises where half of the workers in the most important workshops have secondary and higher education. For example, in the electric pipe welding shop of the Dnepropetrovsk plant named after Lenin half of the workers graduated from “secondary schools, technical schools, higher educational institutions. There are 26 steelworkers out of 39 in the open-hearth shop No. 3 of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine they graduated from the ten-year school. In one of the workshops of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works named after Stalin, over 80 percent of workers have secondary technical education.

“We want to,” Comrade Stalin said at the HUSH Congress of the CPSU (B),—to make all workers and all peasants cultured and educated, and we will do it in time”¹. This Stalinist task is being successfully carried out. Currently in schools, more than 37 million people study at technical schools and other special educational institutions.

The number of students in higher education institutions, including those studying in absentia, has reached 1,247 thousand people, that is, more than in all capitalist countries Europe and Asia combined. In our country, universal seven-year education is carried out. The number of students in the past year, including all types of training, was more than 55 million people.

The Soviet people are completely literate. After three or four five-year plans, the majority of the population of our country is aged from 18 to 50 years, that is, the bulk of producers of material and spiritual values, will have secondary and higher education. The Soviet people are

¹ J. Stalin. Questions of Leninism p. 609.

becoming a comprehensively educated, cultured, communist people.

This fact reveals with exceptional force the greatest advantages of the Soviet socialist system over the capitalist system.

While in the country of socialism, the progress of science and technology naturally leads to the cultural and technical rise of the entire people, technical improvements in production processes in the countries of capitalism, they lead to the impoverishment of workers and peasants, their spiritual enslavement. The contradiction between a high level of technical development and a low level of public education is especially pronounced in the main country of capitalism—USA. In the country of the most developed capitalist industry, there are 10 million illiterates, 20 million who have not even completed elementary school. Spending on education is decreasing every year, these expenses account for less than 1 percent of the total budget.

Millions of workers and peasants of our country, who have mastered modern technology and the culture of production, have become innovators of production, moving forward science and technology. The army of innovators and inventors is growing from year to year. In 1949, the number of inventions and innovation proposals introduced only at industrial enterprises amounted to 450 thousand, in 1950—over 600 thousand. These data clearly illustrate the position of Comrade Stalin that “new paths of science and technology are sometimes laid by people not generally known in science, and people completely unknown in the scientific world, ordinary people, practitioners, innovators of business”¹. In their development, innovators of production, inventors and innovators rise to the level of workers of engineering and technical labour. The creative community of scientists and industrial workers, fundamentally undermining the foundations of the age-old gap between theory and practice,

¹ Collection "J. Stalin on Lenin", pp. 91-92. Gospolitizdat. 1949.

marks an accelerated process of blurring the line between mental and physical labour.

Simultaneously with the destruction of the remnants of the former opposition between physical and mental labour, the remnants disappear the former antithesis between town and the village.

While working on the draft program of the Bolshevik Party, V. I. Lenin wrote in 1919: "In view of the fact that the opposition between the city and the countryside is one of the 'deepest foundations' of the economic and cultural backwardness of the village... the RKCH sees in the destruction of this opposition one of the fundamental tasks of communist construction"².

Discussing the practice of socialist construction, comrade Stalin scientifically justifying the ways of destroying the opposite between town and country. This task is solved on the basis of the continuous growth of productive agricultural enterprises of the country, as a result of the comprehensive cultural and technical rise of the village.

Thanks to the scientific, rational distribution of the productive forces, our Party, guided by the interests of building communism and the tasks of eliminating the opposition between town and country, has succeeded in eliminating the former division of regions into purely industrial and purely agrarian regions.

Comrade Stalin said: "We don't have any more exclusively agricultural regions that (would supply bread, meat, vegetables to the temporarily occupied regions, just as we don't have any more exclusively industrial regions that could count on those that would receive all the necessary products from outside, from other areas. Development leads to the fact that all areas are becoming more or less industrial in our country, and the further they go, the more they will become industrial."¹

² V. I. Lenin. Op., t, 29, p. 119.

¹ J. V. Stalin. Questions of Leninism, p. 455.

In such republics and regions that were previously considered agrarian, such as Ukraine, Belarus, Transcaucasia, Central Asia, Siberia, the Volga region, etc., there is a modern, highly developed industry. Industrial enterprises are also available in agriculture in the form of MTS, machine repair shops, power plants, plants for processing animal products, etc.

In turn, the so-called “consumer” areas have their own powerful food base—bread, meat, vegetables, butter and other food products.

Elimination of one-sidedness in the development of the regions of our country it is the most important condition for the complete elimination of differences between the city and the countryside. Summing up the most important stage of solving this historical task on the basis of the victory of socialism, Comrade

Stalin said: “The antithesis between the city and the countryside disappears. The city ceases to be in the eyes of the peasants the centre of their exploitations. The threads of the economic and cultural bond between the city and the countryside are becoming stronger. The village now receives assistance from the city and its industry—tractors, agricultural machines, cars, people, funds. And the village itself now has its own industry in the form of machine and tractor stations, repair shops, all kinds of industrial enterprises of collective farms, small power plants, etc. The cultural gap between the city and the countryside is being filled”².

Now, as a result of the victory of socialism in our country, the opposition between the city and the countryside no longer exists.

A single economic basis has been created in the city and the countryside—the socialist mode of production, the rates of development of industry and agriculture are gradually being equalised. Based on the solution of the main task in the

² Ibid., p. 458.

development of agriculture—increasing the yield of all agricultural crops, the development of public animal husbandry, raising its productivity—there will be an accelerated process of eliminating the remaining significant differences between the city and the countryside.

The elimination of the antithesis between the city and the countryside is not it means the destruction of the differences between industry and agriculture in general. Lenin and Stalin always talked about the destruction of the opposition between industry and agriculture, and not about the disappearance of differences between them. For even under communism, industry and agriculture will be different branches of the national economy. The peculiarities of industry, in contrast to the peculiarities of agriculture, will remain under communism. Lenin wrote that “there are features of agriculture that are absolutely unavoidable (if we leave aside the too remote and too problematic possibility of laboratory preparation of protein and food). Because of these features, a large machine industry in agriculture will never be distinguished by all the features that it has in industry.”¹

One of the most important features of agriculture is seasonality associated with the natural conditions of farming and the development of animal husbandry. For example, it is impossible to sow and harvest the same crop at the same time. Spring wheat is sown in spring and harvested in autumn. There is a period of natural ripening and crop growth between sowing and harvesting. Consequently, there is a certain break in agriculture, due to natural conditions, in cultivation of agricultural crops. Marx spoke of a similar break, “during which the object of labour undergoes more or less prolonged natural processes, must undergo physical, chemical, physiological changes, about a break during which the process of labour is completely or partially suspended... Winter wheat requires as much as 9 months to mature. In the interval between sowing and reaping, the labour process is

¹ V. I. Lenin. Vol. 5, p. 125.

almost completely interrupted”². Agriculture deals with living organisms that require a certain, often very long period of their development, since a plant or animal goes through a certain period of natural change, development. During this period, they may not be objects of labour, or their cultivation requires the use of labour to a small extent. For example, from the period of planting a forest to its transformation into a real forest area, a period of 10-15 years is required. Of course, appropriate agronomic measures to accelerate the growth of forest plantations can accelerate this process, but this will only reduce, but not eliminate, the necessary time for tree growth.

In industry, in-line automated production is possible, in which they are carried out simultaneously. all the processes—from the casting of parts to the production of finished products (machines, machine tools, etc.).

In agriculture, it is impossible to sow, process and harvest a particular crop at the same time. A separate time is needed for sowing, care and cleaning, due to the specifics of the object of labour—a living organism. In industry, it is possible to produce products throughout the year—to melt metal, build machines. In agriculture and under communism, the seasonality of output will remain products. For example, it is impossible to harvest fruits, vegetables, and cereals in the open ground in winter in the conditions of the middle zone.

The object of labour during this period will be other branches of agriculture, primarily animal husbandry. That’s exactly what they had in view of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, when they pointed out the characteristics of labour in agriculture, which will remain under communism.

Under communism, in conditions of comprehensive. the development of all branches of agriculture, the seasonality of agricultural labour will be minimised, but the seasonality in the production of agricultural products will not be destroyed.

² K. Marx. Capital, vol. II, p. 235. Gospolitizdat. 1949.

Another feature of agriculture is related to the use of machinery. Comrade Stalin teaches that under communism there will be higher technology both in the field of industry and in the field of rural economy. This is one of the fundamental conditions for the destruction of the opposition between industry and agriculture.

However, if in the field of industry it is also possible in practice if full automation of production is gradually being carried out, then this cannot be fully feasible in the field of agriculture. There will be a comprehensive integrated mechanisation of agricultural labour with automation elements wherever possible. Automatic factories are being created in the field of industry. In the field of agriculture, we are not talking about creation of automatic grain production factories or automatic animal husbandry plants. Complex mechanisation of agricultural labour is carried out here. In agriculture, automation will take place mainly in the processing of agricultural and livestock products.

That is why the destruction of the opposition between the city and the countryside, between industry and agriculture will not mean elimination of natural differences between industry and agriculture, as the two most important branches of the national economy.

On the way to communism, a radical socialist reconstruction of old cities is taking place and a gigantic construction of new ones is being carried out. During the period from 1927 to 1945 in our country was more than 350 cities have been created, of which more than 50 percent are in national republics, in particular in the eastern regions.

In close connection with the development of the economic basis of communism. As V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin foresaw, with the elimination of the distinctions between town and country, between physical and mental labour, class distinctions will completely disappear.

Comrade Stalin wrote that in the course of the development of Soviet society towards communism, 'the union of workers and peasants will gradually turn into a

merger, into a complete unity.’¹ In the transition from socialism to communism, the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, as well as between these classes and the intelligentsia, are becoming increasingly blurred.

The blurring of the lines between workers, peasants, and intellectuals is also reflected in the fact that the communist method of construction—socialist competition and its highest form, the Stakhanov movement—has become the property of all strata of our society.

As a result of the industrialisation of our country and the collectivisation of agriculture, on the basis of the victory of socialism, the role of women in social production has dramatically increased. Lenin pointed out that communism begins when there is a massive restructuring of the small household, which chains women to the kitchen and nursery, and plunders their labour with work that is ‘unproductive, petty, debilitating, stupefying, and downtrodden to the point of savagery.’² Lenin wrote that it is possible to put an end to this legacy of the past by massively reorganising the small household into a large-scale socialist economy. That is why Lenin referred to the germs of communism as exemplary public canteens, nurseries, and kindergartens, ‘which are in fact capable of liberating women, in fact capable of reducing and eliminating their inequality with men, in terms of their role in social production and in social life.’³

Taking full care of women, the Soviet Government decided, starting in 1950, to allocate at least 5 percent of the total area under construction for nurseries and kindergartens during the construction of large residential buildings (over 1,500 square meters of usable living space). When building new industrial enterprises with the number of employed women from 500 and above, kindergartens should

¹ I. V. Stalin, *Soch.*, vol. 8, p. 92.

² V. I. Lenin, *Soch.*, vol. 99, p. 393.

³ *Ibid.*

be built at the rate of 15 places per 100 working women. In the collective farms, with the help of the Soviet State, the collective farmers are also building nurseries, kindergartens, etc.

The visible features of communism are reflected in Soviet art, primarily in fiction and drama. In such works as 'Green Street', 'Dawn over Moscow', 'Great Power', 'Second Love', 'Kalinovaya Roshka', 'Makar Dubrava', 'Our daily bread', 'Far from Moscow', 'Cavalier of the Golden Star', 'Light over the Earth', 'Harvest', and many others, the features of communism are shown in work, in relations between people, in everyday life. These works reveal a new Communist character of Soviet man: the full harmonious development of abilities, high-mindedness, fair, creative attitude to work, the state approach to all phenomena of life, life-affirming optimism, willingness and ability to overcome any difficulties in the name of victory of communism, this enormous educational, the transformative power of literature, cultivating Communist morality, promote the approach of dreams humanity—Communism.

In the period of gradual transition from socialism to communism, the tasks of an educational nature, the tasks of communist education of the working people, are brought to the fore.

The main task of communist education of the working people is to foster an honest, conscious attitude to work as a cause of honour, valour, glory and heroism, and to educate Soviet people to treat work as the first need of life.

Lenin and Stalin teach that the transition to communism implies not only an abundance of material goods, but also an abundance of spiritual culture. A resolute and consistent struggle for uprooting the remnants of capitalism in the minds of the people and the growth of the communist consciousness of the masses, the development of the national

form and socialist content of the culture of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. are the conditions for creating an abundance of spiritual culture corresponding to communist society.

The socialist system, unlike all previous social formations, does not arise spontaneously, but is built systematically and consciously. It is possible to build and create a new and higher type of society—communism. only if there is a high consciousness of the masses.

For the first time in the history of mankind, the construction of a new society has become a matter of conscious creativity of the entire people. Millions of people are taking part in the radical transformation of all the foundations of public life. The deeper the transformation that we want to bring about, Lenin taught, the more we need to raise the interest and conscious attitude towards it, to convince more and more millions and tens of millions of people of the need for this transformation.

The Party brings communist consciousness to all strata of Soviet society. The Party believes that the higher the ideological and political level of millions and tens of millions of people—ultimately the entire people—the more successful the progress of society towards communism.

Communism arises on the basis of high technology and culture, the introduction of the achievements of modern science into production and into everyday life.

Communism demands a high, communist consciousness of the masses and creates it. Under communism, Comrade Stalin teaches, “the remnants of capitalism will be destroyed by the root”¹.

Comrade Stalin comprehensively revealed and showed numerous manifestations of the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people. These remnants, generated by the age-old domination of private property, include individual manifestations of antisocial attitudes towards socialist

¹ J. V. Stalin. Op., vol. 1, p. 337.

property and labour from the outside the backward part of the working people, individual cases of predatory attitude to the people's good, manifestations of nationalism, religious superstitions and prejudices among the backward strata of the population, remnants of bureaucracy, etc.

The remnants of capitalism are also tenacious in various forms of social consciousness - science, art, literature, philosophy. These remnants and manifestations of bourgeois ideology include the metaphysical and idealistic views of some of our biologists, idealistic fluctuations and relapses of mechanismism among some Soviet physicists, objectivism, elements of idealism among individual philosophers, formalism and bourgeois aestheticism among some figures of art and literature, etc.

Comrade Stalin gave a deep, scientific explanation of the survivability of the remnants of capitalism, pointing to the lag of people's consciousness from their actual situation, to attempts to revive the remnants capitalism and their use by the hostile bourgeois world.

The acceleration of the movement of Soviet society towards communism depends to a great extent on the ideality of our cadres, on the successful overcoming of the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people.

In full accordance with Comrade Stalin's teaching on the ways of building communism, the Bolshevik Party launched a decisive offensive on the ideological front. Decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) on issues of ideological work, adopted on the instructions of Comrade Stalin, are directed against the remnants of capitalism, against corrupt bourgeois culture, against all attempts of the capitalist world to prevent our successful progress towards communism.

The leaders of the Bolshevik Party, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, teach that the most important task of the communist education of workers is to master our cadres with Marxist-Leninist theory.

Comrade Stalin, emphasising the paramount importance of the ideological hardening and theoretical armament of the

Soviet people, points out that the solution of nine-tenths of all tasks of communist construction depends on the successful mastery of the theory of Marxism-Leninism by our cadres.

The wise leader, the teacher of the party and the people, Comrade Stalin, put forward the slogan - to master Bolshevism. To this end, he created a "Short Course in the History of the CPSU (B)—a brilliant work of scientific communism, an encyclopaedia of basic knowledge in the field of Marxism-Leninism. At the initiative of J. V. Stalin, a historic resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) was adopted "On the staging of party propaganda in connection with the release of the "Short Course of History of the CPSU (B)", which marked the beginning of the Bolshevik organisation all forms of party education. The Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party and the great Stalin created all the conditions for a successful and creative study of Marxist-Leninist theory, for mastering the laws of the construction of communism. Currently, the fourth edition of the Works of V. I. Lenin has been published, which is the most complete in comparison with the previous ones.

The total circulation of all Lenin's works reached 209110 thousand copies.

The Works of J. V. Stalin are published. During the years of Soviet power, the works of Comrade Stalin were published in our country with a total circulation of 575,359 thousand copies.

The works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism are the basis of the communist education of the masses.

Raising the ideological and theoretical level of our cadres is one of the most important tasks of the communist education of Soviet people who undertake to build communism in our country.

The resolutions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) on ideological issues gave a detailed program to strengthen all means and levers of communist education of the masses, all means of socialist culture: press, propaganda, science,

literature, art. Fulfilling these crucial decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B), the figures of Soviet culture have already achieved great success in the development of Soviet science, art and literature.

The growing communist consciousness of the masses finds its direct and immediate manifestation not only in work, in material and spiritual production, but also in the social activity and organisation of the entire mass of the population. This side of the established communism finds its vivid expression in the great driving forces of our society—in the growing moral and political unity of Soviet society, in the growing friendship of the peoples of our country, in the life-giving Soviet patriotism, in a nationwide socialist competition, in criticism and self-criticism. These great driving forces of Soviet society, which, in the conditions of a gradual transition from socialism to communism, do not weaken, but naturally develop, at the same time, they are a prototype of the near communist future.

The development of these features of communism in socio-political life is clearly noticeable during the periods of elections to the governing bodies of the country. All strata of Soviet society, equal in all spheres of economic, political, social and cultural life, take an active part in the management of the country. Lenin wrote that “when everyone learns to manage and will actually manage social production independently, independently carry out accounting and control,” then “the need to observe the simple, basic rules of every human community will very soon become a habit.

And then the door will be wide open to the transition from the first phase of communist society to its highest phase.”¹

Soviet society is now at such a stage of the maturation of communism, when the whole mass already takes a permanent, direct and decisive part in the management of

¹ V. I. Lenin. Op., vol. 25, p. 446.

the country, its economy and culture. This constant decisive participation finds its expression in the daily activities of party, state, trade union, cooperative, Komsomol and other public organisations, as well as in the activities of collectives of workers of all economic enterprises: factories, factories, state farms, collective farms, etc. Comrade Stalin's instruction was carried out that "the people should not only vote, but also ruling." All Soviet citizens take an active part in the discussion, nomination and election of deputies to local Soviets and Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics, in

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Millions of people conduct systematic agitation and propaganda work, active work in numerous permanent commissions under the Soviets, the number of which is steadily growing. The historical process of the maturation of communism is characterised by the significant fact that the election every time they are held at an increasingly high ideological, political and organisational level. The election results show that the number of participants in the voting and voting for the candidates of the Stalinist bloc of Communists and non-party members is steadily increasing, gradually approaching 100 percent. With a huge rise, 100 percent of voters unanimously gave their votes to the first national deputy, the great leader of communism, Comrade Stalin.

This is how the most important feature of communism is revealed—the fusion of the people and communism, the complete unity of the creators of the new world, indestructible the unity of the people and the state, the universal conscious and active participation of all the builders of communism in the governance of the country. In all this, the high ideological and social activity of the entire mass of the population is manifested.

The creative activity of the masses in the field of scientific activity is especially evident in the unfolding free discussions in which the broad masses of our intelligentsia take part.

‘It is generally recognised,’ says Comrade Stalin, ‘that no science can develop and prosper without a struggle of opinions, without freedom of criticism.’¹ This wise instruction of Comrade Stalin reveals the most important regularity in the development of Soviet science.

Communist methods, through criticism and self-criticism, through free and creative discussions, overcome the last remnants of idealism and metaphysics in all branches of Soviet culture and science. Discussions in the fields of philosophy, biology, linguistics and physiology opened a new stage in the development of Soviet science.

Marxist-Leninist philosophy, which is the general theoretical basis of all sciences, an instrument of scientific research, serves as an example of high ideological intransigence to all manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

Michurinism biology, Pavlovian physiology, Soviet linguistics and other branches of knowledge, as well as many areas of Soviet art, thanks to the genius of Comrade Stalin, brought out on a broad path of boundless development, given the opportunity for full development, signified the maturation of communist culture.

To know the world comprehensively and transform it in the interests of the whole people—this communist trait becomes characteristic of all branches of Soviet science and art. Michurinism biology, deeply revealing the laws of wildlife, ensures the creation of a complete abundance of food and raw materials for industry. The successes of physics, chemistry and a number of other branches of natural science ensure the creation of the technical base of communism. Comrade Stalin’s brilliant work on linguistics gave fundamental instructions for the development of all branches of science, for a decisive struggle against dogmatism, scribbling and Talmudism.

On the way to communism, the fundamental advantage of Soviet science is comprehensively revealed, which,

¹ J. Stalin. *Marxism and Questions of Linguistics*, p. 31.

according to Comrade Stalin's deep definition, "does not shut itself off from the people, does not keep itself away from the people, but is ready to serve the people, ready to transfer to the people all the achievements of science, which serves the people not under compulsion, but voluntarily, willingly"²

On the basis of an ambitious full development of economy, culture, science, technology, growth of the Communist consciousness, the transformation of labour in the first vital need be created such an abundance of material goods and spiritual culture that our country will be able to move from the principle of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" to the principles of communism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs".

If under socialism people receive for their work in accordance with the work they have done for society, then under communism, when there is a full abundance of material goods, the workers of society will receive for their work in accordance with their growing needs.

Comrade Stalin teaches that "in the highest phase of communism, everyone, working according to their abilities, will receive for their work according to their needs"¹.

"Only when it is possible to create such an order," says Comrade Stalin, "in which people receive from society for their work not according to the quantity and quality of labour, but according to their needs, it will be possible to say that we have built a communist society."².

This means that the full implementation of the principle of distribution according to needs is not the beginning, but the completion of the historical process of building a

² Collection "J. Stalin on Lenin", p. 89.

¹ J. Stalin. Conversation with the German writer Emil Ludwig, p. 12. Gospolitizdat. 1938.

² J. Stalin. Conversation between Comrade Stalin and the chairman of the American newspaper association Scrips-Howard Newspapers, Mr. Roy Howard, March 1, 1936, p. 6. Gospolitizdat. 1938.

communist society, because the transition to distribution according to needs is a derivative process. The classics of Marxism-Leninism have always fought against the consumerist approach to communism. In full accordance with the laws of social development, our party teaches that in the development of any social system, including the socialist one, the main and determining factor is development of production. That is why, in Stalin's plan of communist construction, the creation of the material and technical base of communism is of paramount importance. 'Only on the basis of the gigantic and comprehensive development of the productive forces of society, the elimination of the difference between physical and mental labour, between town and country, when people begin to work out of habit, voluntarily according to their abilities, when social obligations, as Marx foresaw, will flow in full flow, will the conditions be created for the final triumph of the communist principle of distribution.

The strengthening of the Soviet monetary system, the development and improvement of Soviet trade, and its cultural service to the entire people are an important condition for preparing organisational and technical prerequisites for the transition to a communist principle of distribution. In a report at the CPSU Congress of the CPSU (b) comrade Stalin said:

"In order for the economic life of the country to be in full swing, and industry and agriculture to have an incentive to further increase their products, it is necessary to have one more condition, namely, a developed trade turnover between the city and the countryside, between districts and regions of the country, between various branches of the national economy. It is necessary that the country be covered with a rich network of trading bases, shops, shops. It is necessary that through the channels of these bases, shops, shops, goods continuously circulate from the places of production to the consumer."

Further, Comrade Stalin pointed out that “product exchange can only come to replace and as a result of perfectly established Soviet trade.”¹

We will come to the realisation of the communist principle of distribution as a result of the gigantic development of the country’s productive forces, through the consistent implementation of the basic principle of socialism: “From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work.”

This principle ensures the cultural and technical uplift of workers, the growth of labour productivity, the increase in real earnings of workers, the creation of an abundance of products.

Advanced Soviet people, who give high labour productivity, get the opportunity to gradually meet their needs more fully and comprehensively.

Stakhanovite miners in their article “Miners-innovators”, published on November 17, 1950 in the newspaper “Izvestia”, write:

“The motherland surrounds miners with care and generously rewards those who work in a Stakhanov way, achieves high productivity. At our mine, dozens of miners, old and young, earn from 4 to 8 thousand rubles a month. For example, the slaughterer Fedor Golubyatnikov has been performing the last four months its rate is 200-250 percent. In July, he earned 8,300 rubles, in August—5,749, in September—8,163 rubles and the same amount in October. The name of the monthly earnings of the honorary miner zaboyshevik Fyodor Kozlov was this year 4.149 rubles, and the largest is 7.902 rubles.

In addition to direct earnings, the miners of the mine receive bonuses. For the sixth time in a row, our mine has taken the first place in The All-Union competition and holds the transition for 18 months the red banner of the Council of

¹ J. Stalin. Questions of Leninism, pp. 461, 462.

Ministers of the USSR. During this time, the mine team received about 2 million rubles in bonuses.

Stakhanov's earnings allow our miners to build their own houses, buy cars, furnish their apartments well, get treated and relax at the best resorts. Miners they are clearly aware that the growing abundance in our country is the result of the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin, the result of the efforts of a multi-million army of workers and its vanguard - the Stakhanovites."

This way of life is gradually and steadily becoming typical for the leaders of industry and agriculture.

What is characteristic of the advanced representatives of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia on the path to communism will gradually become the property of all Soviet people. This is the irresistible force of the Soviet system.

In a socialist society, the growth of national income is the most generalised expression of the growth of the material well-being of workers. The national income in our country, free from the vices of capitalism, is growing exceptionally quickly. National income in 1950 increased by 64 percent compared to 1940, in comparable prices.

Comrade Stalin teaches that "the question of the distribution of people's income by class is a fundamental question from the point of view of the material and cultural situation of workers and peasants"¹.

In contrast to capitalist countries, where the lion's share of national income is appropriated by the exploiting classes, in the USSR the entire national income remains in the hands of the working people and is used by part for further expansion production, attracting new detachments of workers into production, partly to directly increase the incomes of workers, peasants, and intellectuals.

¹ J. V. Stalin. Op., vol. 12, page 293.

In 1950 alone, 74 percent of national income was spent on satisfying the personal material and cultural needs of workers, peasants and intellectuals, while the remaining 26 percent remained at the disposal of the state, collective farms and cooperative organisations for further expansion of socialist production and other national and public needs.

In the process of gradual transition to communism, with the further growth of productive forces, the people of our country will increasingly live according to the needs of culturally developed creators of a new life.

Comrade Stalin pointed out that “socialism, Marxist socialism, does not mean the reduction of personal needs, but their full expansion and flourishing, not limiting or refusing to meet these needs, but the comprehensive and complete satisfaction of all the needs of culturally developed working people.”²

On the way to communism, the tastes and needs of the entire mass of the population are comprehensively developing. The assortment is increasing, and the quality of food and consumer goods is improving. The demand of the population for high-quality food and industrial goods is growing every year.

Gradually there are changes in the structure of nutrition itself. With the growth of animal husbandry, the consumption of more nutritious products—meat, fats—increases and will increase.

At a meeting of advanced combine harvesters and combine harvesters in 1935 , Comrade Stalin pointed out: “People’s food is not limited to bread alone. They need more meat, fats.

The growth of cities, the growth of industrial crops, the general population growth, a prosperous life—all this leads to an increase in the need for meat, fats. It is necessary, therefore, to have a well-established animal husbandry with

² J. Stalin. Questions of Leninism, p. 473.

a large number of livestock, small and large, in order to be able to meet the growing needs of the population for meat products. All this is clear.

But the growth of animal husbandry is unthinkable without large stocks of grain for livestock. Only a growing and unfolding grain economy can create the conditions necessary for the growth of animal husbandry”¹.

As labour productivity increases, prices for all industrial consumer goods and food products systematically decrease. By giving more to society and, accordingly, receiving more from it, Soviet people, in conditions of a steady increase in the abundance of products and a decrease in prices for them, satisfy their growing material and spiritual needs more fully and comprehensively.

With the systematic decline in prices, the material and cultural situation of the entire mass of the population of our country is steadily increasing. This is the law of development of Soviet socialist society.

The socialist organisation of labour creates all the conditions and prerequisites for a rapid rise in its productivity. The steady rise in the welfare of the masses of the people is an unshakable law of socialism, its gigantic advantage over capitalism. The highest phase of communism is a stage in the development of society at which a high level of development of productive forces is achieved, sufficient for the implementation of the principles of communism: “From everyone according to their abilities, to everyone according to their needs.”

We will also achieve the full triumph of this principle of communism through a steady increase in government spending on social and cultural events.

¹ J. V. Stalin. Speech at the meeting of advanced combine harvesters and combine harvesters on December 1, 1938, p. 10. Partizdat. 1935.

It is known that in our country, the population receives free education and advanced training at the expense of the state, scholarships for students, free medical care, free of charge and at discounted prices, vouchers to sanatoriums, rest homes and children's institutions, allowances and social insurance payments for workers and employees, allowances for large families and single mothers, vacations lasting at least two weeks, and a number of other payments and benefits.

All these expenses of the state significantly increase the fact of the social income of workers. Even in 1927, in an interview with the first American workers' delegation, Comrade Stalin said that "we have workers in all branches of industry, except for customs. They receive an additional one-third of the salary for insurance, improvement of life, cultural needs.

Government spending on social and cultural events is steadily growing. In 1949, the state paid over 110 billion rubles to the population under these articles—almost three times more than in the pre-war 1940. In 1950, the costs of social and cultural events exceeded the corresponding expenses of 1949 amounted to 120 billion rubles.

As the transition to the universal seven-year, and then ten. summer training, as further expansion of medical. to serve the entire population, to expand social life of course, the costs of social and cultural events will increase. Already, this share of expenditure is a significant percentage of the national income. On the way to communism, this share will increase all the time, more and more fully satisfying the material and cultural needs of the Soviet people.

The forms of transition from the socialist principle of distribution according to labour to the communist principle of distribution according to needs will arise as a complete abundance of products is created. Life itself will tell you the specific forms of this transition.

Lenin and Stalin teach that the struggle of the Soviet people for socialism and communism is inextricably linked with the tasks of the struggle of the international proletariat. The construction of communism in our country further strengthens the revolutionary movement in all countries, brings the victory of socialism and communism in the whole world closer. Lenin wrote that “the destruction of capitalism and its traces, the introduction of the foundations of the communist order constitutes the content of a new era of world history that has now begun”.¹

Revealing the patterns of development of our era, Lenin Stalin showed that due to the uneven economic and political development of capitalism, the victory of the world communism will be achieved by the fall of individual countries from the systems of imperialism, as a result of the victory of socialism and communism in individual countries at different times. Ingeniously anticipating the course of social development, Comrade Stalin wrote in his famous work “The October Revolution and the Tactics of the Russian Communists” that “the world revolution will develop through the revolutionary fall of a number of new countries from the system of imperialist states.” Comrade Stalin pointed out that “the very process of falling away from imperialism of a number of new countries will take place the sooner and more thoroughly, the more thoroughly socialism will be strengthened in the first victorious country.”¹

A brilliant confirmation of Stalin’s wise foresight is the fall away from the system of imperialist states of a number of countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe, as well as the historic victory of the great Chinese people. The course of historical development shows that socialism is put in the order of the day of many peoples. Thanks to the help and

¹ V. I. Lenin, *Soch.*, vol. 31, p. 365.

¹ J. V. Stalin. *Op.*, vol. 6, pp. 398, 399.

support of the USSR, the countries of the people's democracy of Europe are successfully developing towards socialism. The path to socialism is also open to the Chinese people.

Lenin and Stalin teach that to a great future, to a complete peoples do not go to the victory of world communism through the denial of national differences and national sovereignty, and through the destruction of imperialism and the complete liberation of the people from social and national oppression, through the formation of socialist nations, the comprehensive development of their culture—national in form and socialist in content—and then through the voluntary unification of socialist nations, the strengthening of international ties between them, which ultimately will lead to a single communist economy.

National differences, Comrade Stalin teaches, will disappear later than class differences; if class differences are destroyed within the framework of one country building communism, then the withering away of national differences, the merging of nations is possible only in the conditions of the victory of communism on a global scale. We will come to this through the worldwide flourishing of nations, the strengthening of international ties between them.

A new word of Marxist-Leninist science is Comrade Stalin's position on the stages of development of world communism and the merger of socialist nations on this basis.

Ingeniously anticipating future events, Comrade Stalin teaches that on the way to the creation of world communism, "several zonal economic centres will be formed for individual groups of nations with a separate common language for each group of nations, and only later will these centres unite into one common world centre of socialist economy with one common language for all nations."²

The question arises: what are the patterns of the emergence of this common language? How will one language

² J. V. Stalin. Op., vol. 11, p. 349.

eventually be formed out of about three thousand different languages currently existing on the globe?

Comrade Stalin teaches that the merging of languages into one common language will happen “after the victory of socialism in the world at a scale when world imperialism will no longer be in existence, the exploiting classes will be overthrown, national and colonial oppression will be eliminated, national isolation and mutual distrust of nations will be replaced by mutual trust in the rapprochement of nations, national equality will be implemented, the policy of suppression and assimilation of languages will be eliminated, cooperation of nations will be established, and national languages will be able to freely enrich each other through cooperation. It is clear that in these conditions there can be no question of the suppression and defeat of some and the victory of other languages. Here we will deal not with two languages, of which one is defeated and the other comes out of the struggle victorious, but with hundreds of national languages, of which, as a result of a long economic, political and cultural cooperation of nations will be distinguished first by the most enriched unified zonal languages, and then the zonal languages will merge into one common international language, which, of course, will not be either German, Russian, or English, but a new language that has absorbed the best elements of national and zonal languages.”¹

By leading the revolutionary movement of the working class and all working people, Lenin and Stalin turned modern social development on the path of communism. The first half of the twentieth century was marked by the defeat of the imperialist reaction and the decisive victory of the forces of democracy and socialism in a huge part of the globe. The

¹ J. Stalin. *Marxism and Questions of Linguistics*, pp. 53-54.

ideas of communism, which know no boundaries and barriers, penetrate more and more deeply into the consciousness of the peoples of all countries and raise them to fight for the triumph of communism, for the triumph of the Lenin–Stalin cause.

For all the peoples of the globe, an unsurpassed model and the great school of communist construction is and will be the Soviet Union. The unselfish all-round assistance of the Soviet Union, its great example and the classic experience of communist construction are and will be crucial for the complete victory of communism throughout the world.

The leading force directing all the efforts of the Soviet people to the speedy realisation of the great tasks of building communism is the Bolshevik Party, united around its wise leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

The Bolshevik Party, armed with Stalin’s program of communist construction, inspires and organises all workers for the successful construction of communism. Using the greatest possibilities of the Soviet system to the bottom, the Lenin-Stalin Party inspires and organises the Soviet people to the ever-increasing pace of the construction of communism.

In greeting to Comrade Stalin on his seventieth birthday the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR wrote:

“It is a great happiness to live and create in our Soviet country to belong to the party of Lenin-Stalin, to the heroic generation of Soviet people fighting in the Stalin era for the triumph of communism, under the leadership of Stalin!”.

We, the Soviet people, are legitimately proud that our country, thanks to the geniuses of mankind, Lenin and Stalin, became the birthplace of communism under construction, that the world-historical victories of the Soviet people consecrate the path of struggle for the victory of communism to the working people of the whole world.

Under the brilliant leadership of the great leader of the Bolshevik Party and the working people of the whole world,

Comrade Stalin, the Soviet people are successfully moving forward to the complete victory of communism.