E. KASIMOVSKY

THE STALINIST PROGRAM FOR THE BUILDING OF COMMUNISM

Novy Mir

No. 6

1953

This is a publication of STC — SPC — DD(CP).
November 2026.

Source: Е. КАСИМОВСКИЙ, СТАЛИНСКАЯ ПРОГРАММА ПОСТРОЕНИЯ КОММУНИЗМА, НОВЫЙ МИР, No. 6, p.212, 1953.

Language: Russian

Produced by transcription, manually edited and prepared as an e-book. Translated into English using Gemini, Google Translate and Yandex Translate.

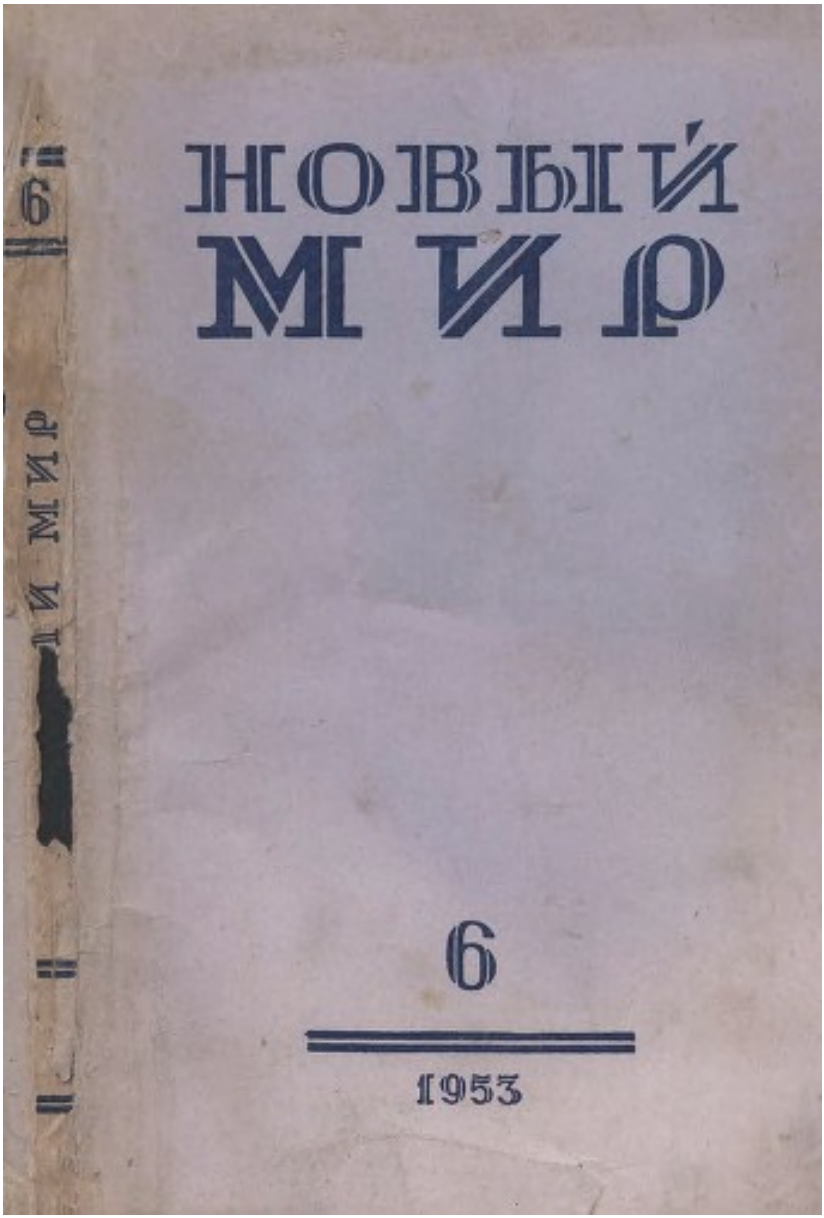
This is a publication of STC — SPC — DD(CP).

November 2026.

Direct Democracy (Communist Party)
Doğrudan Demokrasi (Komünist Parti)
Άμεση Δημοκρατία (Κομμουνιστικό Κόμμα)
Прямая демократия (Коммунистическая партия)
www.directdemocracy4u.uk

Kıbrıs'ta Sosyalist Gerçek
Σοσιαλιστική Πραγματικότητα στην Κύπρο
The Socialist Truth in Cyprus
Социалистическая правда на Кипре
http://www.st-cyprus.co.uk

Kıbrıs Sosyalist Partisi
The Socialist Party of Cyprus
Το Σοσιαλιστικό Κόμμα Κύπρου
Социалистическая партия Кипра
https://st-cyprus.co.uk/kibris-sosyalist-partisi


НОВЫЙ
МИР
6
1953

E. KASIMOVSKY

THE STALINIST PROGRAM FOR THE BUILDING OF COMMUNISM

In his classical work *"Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR"* J. V. Stalin generalized the experience of socialist construction in the Soviet country, outlined the ways for the further development of our economy and the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

Marx and Engels could only foresee in the most general outlines what communist society would be like. Lenin said that we do not yet know and cannot know by what paths humanity will reach communism. Stalin, developing Marxism-Leninism, created a systematic and holistic doctrine of communism, and gave the anatomy of communist society.

J. V. Stalin showed that communism is such a society where, in place of socialism, there will be a single all-people's form of property; commodity production and commodity circulation with its "money economy" will disappear. There will be no classes and class differences between workers in industry and agriculture. The state will wither away (if capitalist encirclement is destroyed and replaced by socialist encirclement), and as the successor to all-people's property will stand society itself in the person of a central leading economic body. Through the continuous growth and perfection of production on the basis of higher technology, an abundance of all material and cultural goods will be achieved, which will

make it possible to fully satisfy the requirements of all members of society. Substantial differences between town and country, between industry and agriculture, between mental and physical labor will be eliminated. Labor will become the primary vital need of people. Social property will be appraised by all people as an inviolable and sacred basis of society's existence.

In communist society, production will be regulated by the requirements of society, and the distribution of products will be carried out according to the communist principle: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs"; the level of culture will become exceptionally high, as comprehensive development of their physical and mental abilities will be ensured for all members of society, everyone will receive an education sufficient to become an active agent of society, and have the opportunity to freely choose a profession.

Marxists-Leninists teach that socialism and communism are two stages of development of one and the same economic formation: socialism is the first stage, communism is the highest stage. They have one and same economic basis — social ownership of the means of production. At their core lies a single mode of production. This determines the nature and character of the transition from socialism to communism.

To socialism, the transition from one mode of production to another occurred as a result of a conflict between grown productive forces and outdated production relations which were braking, fettering the further development of productive forces. This conflict was resolved by social revolution.

Comrade Stalin teaches: *"On the basis of the conflict between*

new productive forces and old production relations, on the basis of the new economic requirements of society, new public ideas arise, these ideas organize and mobilize the masses, the masses coalesce into a new political army, create revolutionary power and use it to abolish by force the old order in the sphere of production relations and establish a new order. The elemental process of development gives way to the conscious activity of people, peaceful development — to violent revolution, evolution — to revolution."[1]

Otherwise, the transition from socialism to communism occurs, since it is two stages of a single economic formation. The laws of development of socialism are the laws of gradual transition from socialism to communism. The transition is carried out without political coups, without revolutions, gradually, through the transformation of the lower phase of communism into its highest phase. Socialist society has the opportunity in a timely and planned manner to bring lagging production relations into conformity with grown productive forces. Only this way, and not in the sense of slowness of development, can one understand the gradualness of the transition from socialism to communism. Due to the fact that under socialism there is a guarantee against the effect of the law of obligatory conformity of production relations to the character of productive forces, economic development proceeds with us immeasurably faster than under any pre-socialist mode of production. Our country, having successfully built socialism, having risen to the first stage of communism, is economically mighty, and has all the

---

1 *J. Stalin, Problems of Leninism, 11th ed., Gospolitizdat, 1952, pp. 600–601.*

possibilities to carry out the transition from socialism to communism at exceptionally high rates.

"We have everything necessary for building a full communist society,"[2] said comrade Malenkov at the XIX Congress of the CPSU. — *The natural resources of the Soviet country are inexhaustible. Our state has proved its ability to use these immense riches in the interests of the working people. Soviet people have proved their ability to build a new society and look with confidence into the future.*

At the head of the peoples of the Soviet Union stands the tested and tempered in battles party, unswervingly carrying out the Leninist-Stalinist policy. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the world-historic victory of socialism was won in the USSR, and the exploitation of man by man was forever destroyed. Under the leadership of the party, the peoples of the Soviet Union successfully struggle for the realization of the great goal of building communism in our country.

Even from the Great October Socialist Revolution, V. I. Lenin wrote: *"Our party looks further: socialism must inevitably grow gradually into communism..."*[3].

And J. V. Stalin teaches that our movement towards communism is irresistible, but that it is determined by the action of objective economic laws of the development of socialism. Having discovered and brilliantly formulated the fundamental economic law of socialism, comrade Stalin

---

[2] *G. Malenkov, Accountability Report of the XIX Congress of the Party on the work of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Gospolitizdat, 1952, p. 108.*

[3] *V. I. Lenin, Works, vol. 24, p. 62.*

showed that this law moves all the movement of our country and leads and will lead to communism.

To ensure the comprehensive development of production, it is necessary to produce, first of all, more means of production. In comparison with all other means of production, the means of production play a decisive role in the development of social production. *"When Marxists speak of the production of means of production,"* — pointed out J. V. Stalin, — *"they have in mind, first of all, the production of instruments of production..."*[4]. To this requirement corresponds the first Stalinist condition of transition to communism, as it provides for the continuous growth of production with the preferential growth of production of means of production, that is, means of production and everything necessary for their manufacture — metals, electricity, fuel, chemical products, construction materials, etc. Without the preferential growth of means of production, expanded reproduction is generally impossible. The rapid development of production of means of production provides all branches of the national economy with the highest technology, accelerating the creation of the material and technical basis of communism.

To each society corresponds its material and technical basis. Its prerequisites ripen in the depths of the preceding system, but it is finally created only under the conditions of a new social mode of production. In the depths of feudalism, prerequisites for the material and technical basis of capitalism ripened. But this base was created only in the course of the development of capitalism. Marx in *"Capital"* pointed out: *"With the increase*

---

4 *J. Stalin, Economic problems of socialism in the USSR, p. 54.*

in the number of inventions and the growing demand for newly invented machines, they were increasingly developed, at the same time, the splitting of factory machines into numerous independent branches, on the other hand — the division of labor within engineering manufactories."[5] Thus, we open here in manufactury the direct technical basis of large-scale industry. It produced machines, with the help of which large-scale industry and manufactory production arose in those branches of production that it had previously mastered. Consequently, machine production originally arose on the corresponding material base. At a certain stage of its development, it had to produce a coup in this base itself, which it first found ready, and then developed further, preserving the old form, and creating for itself a new base corresponding to its own mode of production.

In the same way, the material and technical basis of socialism is created. In the depths of capitalism on the basis of the development of production technology, the creation of large enterprises, where huge funds of production and thousands of workers are concentrated, shoots of the material and technical basis of the new social system ripen. Growing productive forces come into conflict with existing production relations. Productive forces acquire a social character, while the form of property remains private, capitalist.
Soviet power under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin eliminated the resulting contradiction. Relying on the economic law of mandatory conformity of production relations to the

5 *K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, vol. XVII, p. 420.*

character of productive forces, Soviet power socialized the means of production, making them public property, and thereby destroyed the system of exploitation, created socialist forms of economy. *"If there were not this,"* — wrote J. V. Stalin, — *"and if it did not rely on it, Soviet power would not be able to fulfill its task"*[6]. In the course of translating into life the Lenin-Stalin plan for building socialism, as a result of the fulfillment of the Stalinist five-year plans, the material and technical basis of socialism was created.

In the course of the development of socialism, in the process of the gradual transition to communism, the material and technical basis of socialism develops and acquires features characteristic of the material basis of communism.

The material and technical basis of communism can be defined as the totality of instruments of production, which are all-people's property, having reached that level of development which provides on the basis of sequential electrification and automation of production an abundance of material and cultural goods.

The main path of creating the material and technical basis of communism is the consistent electrification of production. It determines other lines of development of the technical basis: mechanization, automation, and chemization of production. In the brilliant work *"Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR"*, J. V. Stalin once again emphasized that the only correct formula for communism is the Leninist formula: *"Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country"*.

---

6 *J. Stalin, Economic problems of socialism in the USSR, p. 7.*

Without the widespread introduction of electricity into all branches of the national economy, it is impossible to reach the highest level of technology. Let us give an example characterizing this situation. At the new industrial giant — Lyubertsy Agricultural Machinery Plant — thousands of different mechanisms, motors, automation devices, and other equipment are installed. One of the units — "MK-281" — automatically performs all operations for manufacturing the casing of a reinforced concrete column. The worker only monitors the operation of mechanisms.

Instruments signal the progress of work. In case of violations of the production process, light inscriptions flash on the control panel: "No transverse bars", "No longitudinal bars", "The frame is not removed". If the worker does not notice these signals, a horn sounds. The work of this aggregate, as well as of the whole plant, is carried out with the help of electrical energy. The total length of electrical wires located on the territory of the plant is about five hundred kilometers! Without electrical energy, the existence of this plant would, of course, be impossible.

Electric energy is of great importance for the development of agriculture. The use of electricity relieves the collective farmer, increases his productivity, contributes to the growth of the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock. Simultaneously with this, electrification transforms and the countryside.

This is how the chairman of the "Serp i Molot" collective farm, Bashkir Autonomous SSR, Comrade P. Kryuchkov recounts: *"The idea of performing agricultural work with the help of electric energy proved itself necessary. Our collective farm*

was given for perpetual use 3,996 hectares of land. And there are few workers on the collective farm. And electric motors help us very significantly. There are 5 of them on the farm, with a capacity of 1 to 22 kilowatts."

The benefits of using electric energy in agricultural work are obvious. Thus, for example, threshing grain from an area of 130 hectares cost our collective farm 800 rubles: seven times cheaper than threshing with an internal combustion engine... In grain cleaning, when the machine is driven manually, usually 4 people are engaged. Its productivity is 50 centners per shift. After transferring the machine to work with the help of an electric motor, its productivity increased two times, and the number of collective farmers engaged in it decreased twofold... Electricity is an excellent helper in collective farm production.

The role of railway transport is great. It increases the throughput capacity of railways, accelerates the movement of trains. Electric locomotives in winter conditions not only do not reduce the work quality, but even increase it. Each electric locomotive replaces two or three powerful steam locomotives. The need for fuel is reduced, since the efficiency coefficient of electric locomotives is higher than that of steam locomotives, and when the source of electrical energy is a hydroelectric station, the need for fuel disappears altogether. If, for example, the railway line Moscow — Sverdlovsk is electrified, the train will spend on this path instead of two days only one day.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government, relying on the economic laws of socialism, accelerate our movement along the path to communism. From year to year, the scale of production in our country increases, while the production of

means of production grows faster than other branches of the national economy.

Thus, for example, the directives of the XIX Congress of the party on the fifth five-year plan marked a new powerful rise in the social production of the country, first of all — means of production. For the current five-year period, all industrial production will increase by approximately 70 percent, and the output of means of production will increase by approximately 80 percent. The directives provide for an average annual growth rate of total industrial production of approximately 12 percent, and means of production — by 13 percent. In fact, for the first two years of the fifth five-year plan on the basis of the development of socialist emulation, growth of production technology and increase in labor productivity, all industrial production increased on average per year by more than 14 percent, and output of means of production — by 15 percent. Consequently, conditions have already been created for overfulfilling industry's new five-year plan.

To ensure and further high rates of production growth, the party has provided for increasing capital investments in industry by more than twice in comparison with the fourth five-year plan. Hundreds of factories, plants, new mines, shafts, blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces are being laid down, rolling mills and power plants are being constructed. Construction is underway across our vast country.

Over five years, the capacity of our power plants will approximately double. This means that during this period, capacities will be put into operation that were introduced in our country over 70 years preceding the first five-year plan (the first power plants in Russia were built in the early 80s of the

last century). The generation of electric energy will increase in the five-year plan by approximately 80 percent.

These tasks of the party are being successfully implemented. Over the past two years, our country has received hundreds of millions of kilowatt-hours of electric energy. In 1952, the USSR produced 117 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy — approximately as much as all power plants in England, Norway, Italy, Finland and Portugal combined.

Other branches of heavy industry are successfully developing. The plan for pig iron smelting and fuel production is being overfulfilled. In 1952, the USSR produced 25 million tons of pig iron, or approximately 70 percent more than in 1940; 35 million tons of steel, or approximately 90 percent more than in 1940.

Over the five-year period, coal production will increase by approximately 43 percent. For the first two years, it already rose by 16 percent. In 1952, approximately 14 thousand large-scale railway coal cars were daily mined. Our country has overtaken England, which for several centuries occupied first place in Europe for coal mining.

Our oil industry is developing at high rates. For 1949–1951, the increment in oil production amounted to 13 million tons. Oil production in the fifth five-year plan will increase by approximately 85 percent. In 1952, the USSR produced 47 million tons of oil.

The growth of electric power production, metal and fuel allows a sharp increase in the output of instruments of production — to develop mechanical engineering, which is the main nerve of industry. For the current five-year period, engineering output should increase by approximately two times. Consequently, in

1955 every month will produce as much diverse engineering products as was produced for the whole of 1950. Only for the first two years of the new five-year plan, engineering production grew by more than 40 percent. Soviet mechanical engineering daily gives the country two-three new types of machines, mechanisms, while the share of automatic and semi-automatic machines is growing. The fastest rates are growing those types of mechanical engineering that are basic for creating the highest technology of communism.

As a result of the development of mechanical engineering for two years of the fifth five-year plan, technology in all branches of production has risen sharply. By the beginning of 1953, the automation of electrical stations of the Ministry of Power Plants and Electrical Industry was completed. This means that the operation of power plants no longer spends any physical labor on starting, regulating and stopping the mechanisms of these stations, and the service personnel has sharply decreased. The transfer of hydroelectric stations to telecontrol is underway. By the beginning of 1953, half of the capacity of the hydroelectric station was transferred to telecontrol. Such stations work completely without people, closed at the lock or at stations there are only a few on-duty personnel monitoring instruments. Control is carried out centrally, from a single dispatching point located sometimes dozens and hundreds of kilometers from the station.

Mechanical engineering has mastered in the new five-year plan the production of new powerful turbines and boilers. Leningrad Metal Plant named after J. V. Stalin manufactured a steam turbine named "Turbine of Peace", with a capacity of 150 thousand kilowatts. With such a turbine, it is precisely possible

to provide electricity to a city with hundreds of thousands of residents. Huge hydro-turbines for new hydroelectric projects are manufactured. The capacity of each hydro-turbine is 126 thousand kilowatts, which approximately doubles the capacity of the pioneer of Soviet hydro-construction — Volkhov Hydroelectric Station. The production of hydro-turbines in the fifth five-year plan will increase by 680 percent!

In the coal industry, the mechanization of timbering, timbering and coal transportation is completed, the mechanization of the most labor-intensive works — loading coal into laves and loading coal and rocks during the passage of preparatory workings is expanding. The automation of coal mines has begun, which in the end will lead to the fact that manual labor underground will be almost completely replaced by machines.

A lot of new powerful mechanisms have been manufactured for construction work. Osipenkovsky Plant of Construction and Road Mechanical Engineering manufactured a remarkable earthmoving machine — scraper "D-264". Its productivity is two and a half times higher than the productivity of the famous walking excavator "ESH-14/65". One such machine, served by only a few people, is capable of replacing the labor of almost twenty thousand people.

New types of machines and mechanisms have received agriculture, all types of transport. The state consistently ensures the preferential development of production of means of production — the basis of the unswerving rise of all branches of socialist production on the basis of higher technology and the most important condition of expanded reproduction. In 1952, in the Soviet Union there was produced approximately 2.3 times more industrial production than in 1940, while the

production of means of production increased by 2.7 times, and the output of machinery and equipment grew three times and more.

The rates of expanded reproduction in our country are immeasurably higher than in capitalist countries. This is confirmed by the following data showing how much industrial production grew in 1952 compared to 1929:

Country	All industry	Pig iron	Steel	Coal	Electric power
USSR	more than 14.0	6.3	7.1	7.6	18.9
USA	about 2.0	1.3	1.5	0.8	3.3
England	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.9
France	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.7

From the given table it is seen that while the production of industrial products of the USSR in 23 years increased by more than 14 times, US industry in this time did not even double its production, England increased it by slightly more than half, France's industry, as well as other capitalist countries of Western Europe, remains close to the level reached in 1929.

In 1952, industrial production of the capitalist world decreased by 1.2 percent. In this year in the USA, coal production decreased by 65 million tons, pig iron smelting — by 8 million tons, steel — by 11 million tons.

The development line of our country is the line of continuous rise of a peaceful economy, not knowing crises and developing in the interests of ensuring maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the whole society. Our economy ensures the systematic increase in the living standard of the popular masses and full employment of labor force.

Quite a different situation in capitalist countries. Productive forces mark time there, the economy is beaten in the vices of the deepening general crisis of capitalism and constantly recurring crises of overproduction. The development line of the capitalist economy is the line of militarization, one-sided development of branches of production working for war; competitive struggle between countries and enslavement of some countries by others; deterioration of the material situation of the working people. Thus is manifested the effect of the discovered by J. V. Stalin fundamental economic law of modern capitalism. The main features and requirements of this law: "...ensuring maximum capitalist profit through the exploitation, ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population of a given country, through the enslavement and systematic robbery of peoples of other countries, especially backward countries, finally, through militarization of the national economy used for ensuring high profits"[7].

The preferential growth of production of means of production takes place even under capitalism. However, in the capitalist economy it is used not as required by the fundamental economic law of capitalism. Stalin — has the opportunity to do

[7] *J. Stalin, Economic problems of socialism in the USSR, p. 38.*

this, because it does not have in its composition obsolete classes capable of organizing resistance. Of course, even under socialism there will be backward inert forces not understanding the need for changes in production relations, but, of course, it will not be difficult to overcome them, not bringing the matter to conflict"[8].

Socialism and communism have one and the same economic basis, namely — social ownership of the means of production. But in socialist society, social ownership exists in two forms: in the form of state property, which is all-people's property, and in the form of group-collective farm property. This leads to the need to preserve in the USSR commodity production and commodity circulation. Such phenomena as collective farm property and commodity circulation bring and in the near future will bring benefit to the development of the national economy. Already now — and further — they begin to create obstacles for the further growth of productive forces of the Soviet country.

The second main Stalinist condition for preparing the transition to communism provides for measures that will allow eliminating the contradiction between the growth of productive forces and current production relations, as they begin to age. Life puts forward the need for serious changes in socialist production relations. Namely: raising collective-group property to the level of all-people's and replacing commodity circulation with product exchange.

To production relations, as J. V. Stalin indicated, belong "a) forms of property on the means of production; b) relations

---

8 *J. Stalin, Economic problems of socialism in the USSR, p. 31.*

arising from this position of various social groups in production and their mutual relations, or, as Marx says, 'mutual exchange of their activities'; c) all-embracing forms of distribution of products resulting from these economy"[9], which is incompatible with the principles of communism, when the distribution of products will be produced not by labor, but by needs. The presence of collective farm property creates an obstacle for the full coverage of the entire national economy, especially agricultural economy, by state planning.

The presence of two forms of property generates a substantial difference between town and country. In the work *"Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR"* J. V. Stalin showed that the deep contradiction between town and country, between industry and agricultural economy, which is manifested in the extreme backwardness of the countryside from the town in economic, political and cultural respect, with the destruction of capitalism and the system of exploitation is destroyed.

Many centuries ago, the opposition between town and country arose, it deepened during capitalism and turned into a real abyss. And now in capitalist countries, large landowners, kulaks, traders, speculators, usurers, bankers mercilessly rob wide peasant masses. Peasants are ruined, become impoverished, are pauperized. High prices are established for industrial goods, while for agricultural produce — low. As a result, capitalists receive huge profits, and farmers are ruined. In Italy, for example, after the second world war, a peasant, to buy iron plow, had to sell about 30 poods of wheat, and after the war to buy such plow he needs to sell almost 44 poods of

---

[9] *J. Stalin, Economic problems of socialism in the USSR, p. 73.*

wheat. The interests of town and country are opposite, and on this soil hostile relations of the rural population to urban population arose.

With the strengthening of socialism on the basis of socialist industrialization and collectivization of agriculture in our country, the opposition disappeared between town and country. The working class helped peasants to free themselves from the yoke of landowners and kulaks, speculators and usurers. Socialist industry provides the countryside with a multitude of tractors, combines and other agricultural machines, gives a huge amount of mineral fertilizers, hundreds of millions of kilowatt-hours of electric energy. The state issues cash loans to collective farms, seed loans. The town helps to raise the cultural level of the countryside. Universal compulsory education of all rural youth has been carried out. If before the revolution in villages and villages were educated slightly more than 1 million people, then in 1952 the total number of students in rural areas reached 29 million people.

In Armenia there is a small village Artashat. In the past — it is one of the dull backwaters, in which almost all were illiterate. Now in the village there are two schools. Only in one of them — twenty-two teachers. During Soviet power, this village gave twelve doctors, fourteen engineers, fifteen teachers, twelve agronomists, one general and one professor. Now in higher educational institutions of Armenia study 69 children of collective farmers of Artashat. This is only one of numerous examples of the stormy blossoming of culture in our collective farm villages. For rural residents, hundreds of thousands of clubs, libraries, reading rooms, houses of culture, kindergartens and nurseries, maternity homes, etc. have been created.

Between town and country, between peasantry and workers we have established strong friendship, common interests have arisen. Workers and agricultural workers of identical interest in strengthening socialism and accelerating transition to communism. To the past legends went past hostility of village and town.

But under socialism there still remains a substantial difference between countryside and town, between agricultural economy and industry. It consists in the difference of forms of property — state and collective farm. As J. V. Stalin showed, under communism this difference will disappear, because in communist society there will be a single all-people's property. Under communism there will remain only insignificant differences between town and country, generated by the peculiarities of agricultural production, its differences from industrial production. The problem of eliminating substantial differences is a new problem posed for the first time in history by Marx and J. V. Stalin. The most important condition for solving the problem is the raising of collective farm property to the level of all-people's.

Comrade Stalin indicated the only correct path for raising collective farm property to the level of all-people's. For this, it is necessary to withdraw excess collective farm production from the system of commodity circulation and include it in the system of product exchange between industry and collective farms.

With brilliant clairvoyance, J. V. Stalin saw the seeds of a higher form of economic relations between industry and agricultural economy, such as product exchange, in our country under the name of "bartering" agricultural products. *"The task*

consists in that these seeds of product exchange to organize in all branches of agricultural economy and develop them into a broad system of product exchange so that collective farms receive for their products not only money, but mainly necessary products"[10].

At present, the state when procuring technical crops grown by collective farms, as well as some livestock products, not only pays money, but also releases various industrial goods, some of them at preferential prices. In this way are procured cotton, beets, flax, hemp, sunflower, tobacco, hops, hemp, oil cocoons and some other products. Thus, for example, collective farms, delivering sugar beets to the state, for each centner receive, besides money, from 65 grams to 1 kilogram of sugar at 3 rubles 80 kopecks per kilogram. Collective farms of Uzbekistan receive for each delivered centner of beets, besides sugar, 30 kilograms of grain at a preferential price of 2 rubles per kilogram and 300 grams of vegetable oil. When overfulfilling the plan for beets, sale of products to collective farms increases. Sugar factories give free of charge to collective farms seeds, molasses, fat.
Cotton-growing collective farms upon delivery to the state by contract of raw cotton receive from procurement organizations along with money various goods. For each delivered ton of raw cotton, the kolkhoz buys at a preferential price up to 500 kilograms of grain, besides, at state retail prices up to 40 kilograms of vegetable oil, up to 10 kilograms of wool, of one kilogram of tea and up to 30 meters of cotton fabrics. Upon

10 *J. Stalin, Economic problems of socialism in the USSR, p. 94.*

delivery of cotton in excess of the plan, the amount of produced products increases.

Upon delivery to the state of oilseeds, flax, hemp, collective farms are sold at preferential prices vegetable oil, oilcakes or sugar. For the delivery of milk and wool in excess of the plan, collective farms are sold — leather goods, with trade by consumer cooperation of milk collective farms receive cars, sugar and other goods.

The product exchange system is mutually beneficial and for individual collective farms and for the state as a whole. Collective farms buy products at cheaper prices than in state stores, and for the state it is profitable because it stimulates further development of agricultural economy, reduces the system of commodity circulation of all types of mass consumption goods.

Thus conditions are created for expanding the system of product exchange. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and Soviet government, our country at rapid rates goes to abundance, creation of which is necessary for the transition to communism.

Development of socialist social production requires the growth of the cultural level of society and at the same time creates all conditions for this growth.

The founders of Marxism spoke in general outlines about the provisions on comprehensive development of mental and physical abilities of members of communist society. J. V. Stalin concretized these statements, gave them practical significance and showed the ways to raise the cultural level of the people.

Developing the well-known provision of Marx that under communism "the measure of wealth will be no longer working time, but free time", J. V. Stalin showed that for the transition to communism it is necessary first of all to change working conditions. To enable working people to receive comprehensive education, constantly raise their cultural level, they must have enough free time. To this end, as Stalin indicated, it is necessary to shorten the working day at least to 6, and then to 5 hours.

For further powerful cultural rise of the masses, it is necessary to introduce general compulsory polytechnical education. This gives the opportunity to people freely, consciously to choose a profession, so as not to be chained for life to some one profession. Speaking about the necessity of polytechnical education, Lenin in 1920 indicated: *"Trying today to practically anticipate this coming result from fully developed and ripe* mature communism, this is all same as trying to teach a four-year-old child higher mathematics"[11].

What was impossible in those years, in our time became necessary.

To raise the cultural level of the people, it is also necessary to improve living conditions. In connection with the rapid growth of the urban population, with huge losses suffered by our municipal economy in the years of the Great Patriotic War, in many cities there is felt a serious shortage of housing. This circumstance, as well as the need to create the most favorable living conditions for working people require huge development

[11] *V. I. Lenin, Works, vol. 31, p. 32.*

of housing construction, so as to provide all country's population with convenient, well-furnished apartments.
In ensuring the high cultural level of members of society, an important role is played by the improvement of the material position of working people. Defining the path of transition from socialism to communism, J. V. Stalin indicated the need to raise the real wages of workers and employees by at least double, if not more, both through direct increase in monetary wages, and, especially, through further systematic reduction of prices for mass consumption goods.
The Communist Party and Soviet government consistently carry out measures aimed at raising the material and cultural level of the people. Directives of the XIX Congress of the Party on the fifth five-year plan opened before us new prospects for the growth of country's culture, rise of the living standard of the people.
Labor productivity of workers in industry for the five-year plan will increase by approximately 50 percent, will rise it and in other branches of the national economy, which is a significant step forward in the matter of preparation of conditions for shortening the working day.
By the end of the fifth five-year plan, the transition from seven-year training to universal secondary education in the volume of ten classes in capitals of republics, cities of republican subordination, in regional, territorial and largest industrial centers will be completed. In the sixth five-year plan, universal secondary education will be introduced everywhere. We are at the threshold of time, when the youth of the Soviet Union will receive completed secondary education. In this connection, the dreams of the best people of the past involuntarily come to

mind. Remarkable Russian scientist D. I. Mendeleev wrote: *"In my ideal, the matter is pictured thus: primary school in the village, lower grades of secondary school in each village, older — in every city, in this or that higher educational institution — in each provincial city"*.

In our, Soviet time, not far is the day when every collective farm will have a decennial.

In the current five-year plan, it is planned to begin the implementation of polytechnical training in secondary school and carry out measures necessary for transition to universal polytechnical training.

V. I. Lenin wrote: *"..it is impossible to present the ideal of future society without combining training with productive labor of the younger generation..."*[12]. In our country, huge state funds are spent on raising the qualifications through individual and brigade training, through the system of training in courses, organized at enterprises. The network of correspondence and evening general educational schools, secondary and higher educational institutions for training working people without leaving production is developing. In all types of training, we have covered 57 million people. There is no country in the world where so many people studied, as in the USSR. We have enterprises where all workers, employees study.

For the first two years of the five-year plan, individual-brigade training and course training were passed by 14 million 800 thousand workers and employees — every third! Hundreds of thousands of collective farmers study in various courses.

---

[12] *V. I. Lenin, Works, vol. 2, p. 440.*

The number of university students for two years grew by 193 thousand people and approached 1,450 thousand people. In our country, students are in one and a half times more than in all capitalist countries of Europe combined. In Moscow alone, students are more than in England.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union educates our people in the spirit of high, communist consciousness, leads the masses in broad organizational and ideological work. Our party system raises the ideological-political level of working people, uses all means of cultural work for educating revolutionary vigilance. Through increasingly wider development of self-criticism and criticism from below, the struggle against shortcomings and mistakes, with remnants of capitalism in the consciousness of people, with everything that hinders our moving forward, that harms the cause of building communist society is intensified.

In the course of creating the material-technical basis of communism, further rise in the culture of members of society is erased still existing under socialism essential difference between mental and physical labor.

The problem of eliminating differences between mental and physical labor, as well as between town and country (industry) and countryside (agricultural economy), is a new problem posed by J. V. Stalin. It was not set by Marx, nor Engels, nor Lenin. In the work *"Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR"* comrade Stalin showed that the age-old opposition between physical and mental labor is destroyed with the destruction of capitalistic countries right now, than they were before the war, it becomes completely obvious that the living standard of working people has fallen. Tens of millions of

housewives in capitalist countries, going out in the morning for shopping, are convinced that today they will no longer be able to buy products at prices, at which they bought them yesterday. Since 1947 in the USA prices for bread increased by 28 percent, in England — by 90 percent, in France — twice and more. Prices for meat for the same period increased in the USA by 26 percent, in England — by 35 percent, in France — by 88 percent. In England until now the rationed supply system for food at miserly norms operates, the consumption of working people in comparison with pre-war consumption has sharply decreased.

Working people of capitalist countries live in difficult housing conditions. Apartments devour 30–40 percent of wages. Many are unable to rent a room and huddle on the outskirts of the city in slums, in semi-dilapidated houses. The terrifying housing conditions of thousands of working people of the USA are striking. Author of the book *"Life in the Fog"* Mitchel Wilson truthfully tells about the slums of New York, where workers, mechanics, clerks, engineers huddle. On one of such "islands of despair", writes Wilson, "closely adjoining each other, stood huts, knocked together from rusty iron, boards, old boxes and scattered tin cans". In France, millions of new apartments are missing. Landlords of England, користуючись housing crisis, incredibly inflated prices for apartments.

In capitalist countries, money is spent on the education of the people. Last year in the USA, there were no schools for 6 million children of school age. In France, 300 thousand children do not study. In England, the magazine *"Economist"* in search of a way out of deep crisis of school construction proposed... to shorten the period of training of children by one

year. Millions of illiterate are and in other capitalist countries, especially many of them in colonies and semi-dependent countries. In India for every 100 residents there are 80 illiterate, in British Somaliland for every thousand residents 990 people are illiterate.

Thus matters stand in capitalist countries, where the goal of production is not man with his needs, but interests of capitalists striving for maximum profits.

The majestic Stalinist program for building communism in our country! It armed our party and Soviet government with a clear, scientifically grounded, concrete plan of action.

Communism does not come by itself. It arises as a result of the conscious creativity of tens of millions of Soviet people led by the Communist Party.

The party unswervingly directs the development of the Soviet state along the path to communism. It turned our country into an indestructible fortress. The Soviet state is the main weapon in the struggle to build communism.

At present, the main tasks of the party, defined by the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, consist in building a communist society through gradual transition from socialism to communism, continuously raising the material and cultural level of society, educating members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establishing fraternal relations with working people of all countries, comprehensively strengthening the active defense of the Soviet Motherland from aggressive actions of its enemies.

These tasks stem from the requirements of the economic laws of socialism, from the need to create the main preliminary

conditions ensuring the transition from the first phase of communism to its highest phase.
Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the great Soviet people go to communism. The movement of Soviet society to the great goal is irresistible. Every lived year, every day brings us closer to communism.

Published in Novy Mir, No. 6, p.212, 1953.