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*Soviet Prosperity*

# MOLOTOV

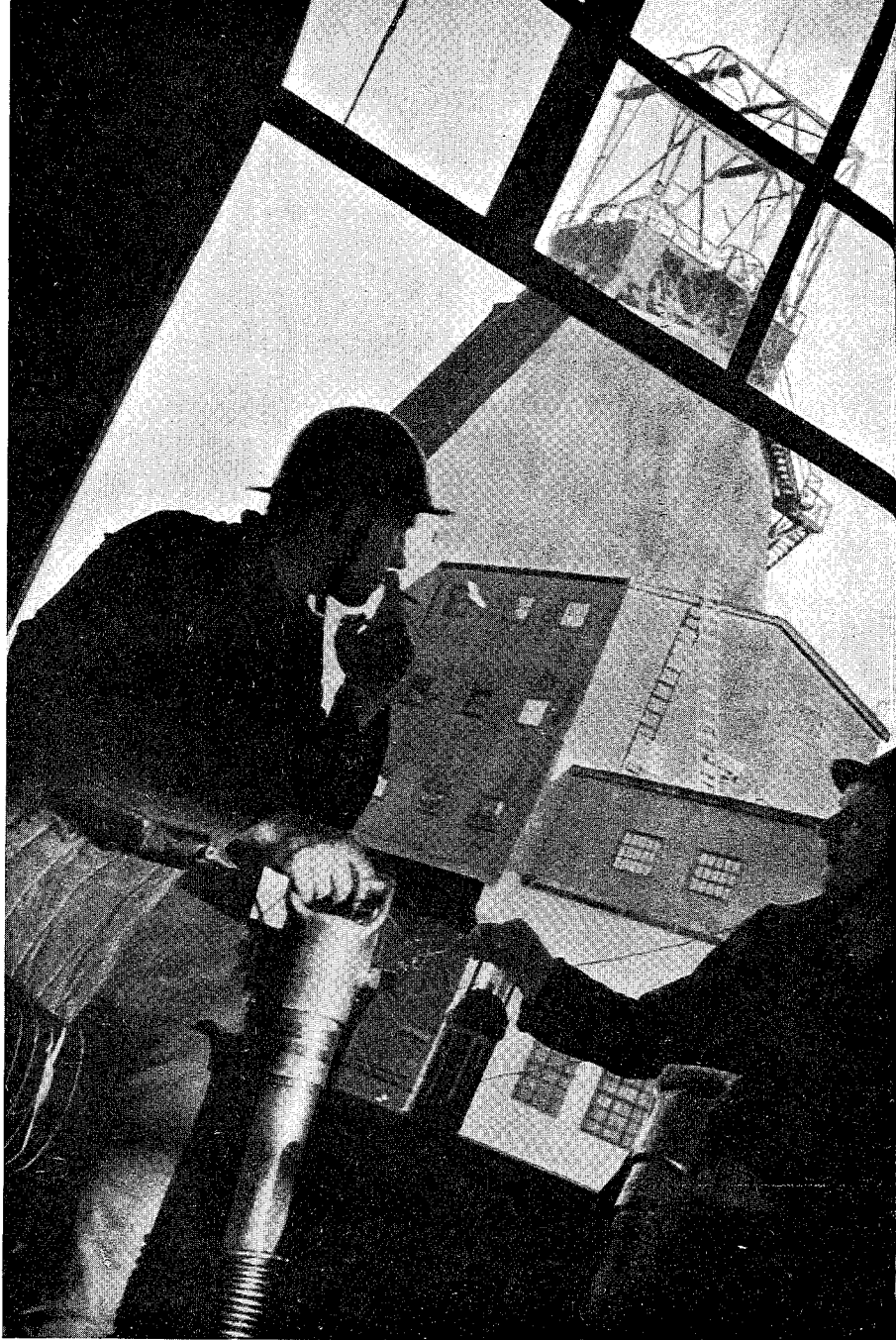
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V. M. MOLOTOV

# REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT

*Delivered at the Seventh Congress  
of Soviets of the U.S.S.R., January, 1935*

## I

### TWO LINES OF WORLD DEVELOPMENT

Comrades,

Four years ago the Sixth Congress of Soviets declared that the victory of socialism in our country was a settled question and that the victory of socialism was fully assured. This conclusion was based on the fact that even then socialist elements had already come to occupy a dominant position in our national economy. Even then there were hardly any capitalist elements left in industry. In trade, too, the part they played was insignificant. The position of the kulaks in the countryside had also been undermined.

But at that time only one-third of the peasants had joined the collective farms; the overwhelming majority of the peasants, however, were still individual farmers and were tied to their private enterprises. And, as we know, the peasants constitute the vast mass of our population. At that period, therefore, only a minority of the population of the Soviet Union were directly engaged in socialist economy.

The position has changed since then. Socialism has made tremendous strides in our country; the socialist system now enjoys undivided rule in our entire national economy. Nearly four-fifths of the peasants have joined the collective farms. Consequently, not only the workers but the peasants also have in their mass joined the ranks of the builders of socialism and are constructing a socialist society with their own hands.

As a result, *the overwhelming majority of the population of our country are now directly engaged in socialist construction.*

Such is the principal result of our development during these years. Such is the principal achievement of our Leninist Party and of Stalin's guidance of socialist construction.

Whatever may have been the individual difficulties and shortcomings of our constructive work, nobody can deny that also during the last four years the country has been forging ahead from year to year, steadily improving the living conditions of the mass of the people. And still greater opportunities and better prospects open before us now, when the greater mass of the toilers have severed their ties with private ownership and have taken the path of socialism, which guarantees greater productivity of labour and a hitherto unprecedented rise in the well-being and cultural level of the toilers. That is why the results we are now summarising are not only the best measure of the successes achieved in the struggle of the toilers of our country, the successes achieved in our constructive work; they also point out the prospects that face the Soviet Union and reveal our future possibilities.

But, encircled as we are by capitalist countries, we cannot speak only of ourselves and of our own constructive work. It is only natural that we should compare what is going on in our country with what is going on in capitalist countries.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is one world, a world leading its own specific life. We are still the only socialist republic, although that republic represents a socialist union of many large and small peoples, of many nations with numerous peculiarities in their mode of life.

The capitalist countries are another world. This world leads its own life, distinct from ours.

Recent years have very forcibly shown what is the present path of development of the capitalist countries.

Four years ago, at the Congress of Soviets, we had occasion to speak of the world economic crisis, the profound crisis that had overtaken all the capitalist countries. Have these countries emerged from the crisis since that time? No, they have not. It is not because we are opponents of capitalism that we have been obliged for the last six years to speak of the economic crisis, of the convulsions which are shaking the capitalist countries. Not only the opponents of capitalism but even its

supporters are unable to deny that during all these years the economic crisis has been lacerating capitalist society. That is why we are constantly obliged to speak of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries, of how low the economic life of these countries has sunk, how work in the sphere of culture is being curtailed, how the struggle between the class of the exploited and the class of the exploiters is becoming increasingly acute, how the struggle between whole states is also growing increasingly acute and the war danger becoming ever more menacing. More and more facts go to show that the particular severity of the present economic crisis can be understood only if it is realised that this is the second decade in which we are witnessing the development of the general crisis of the capitalist system and that the processes of decay of capitalism are becoming more and more marked.

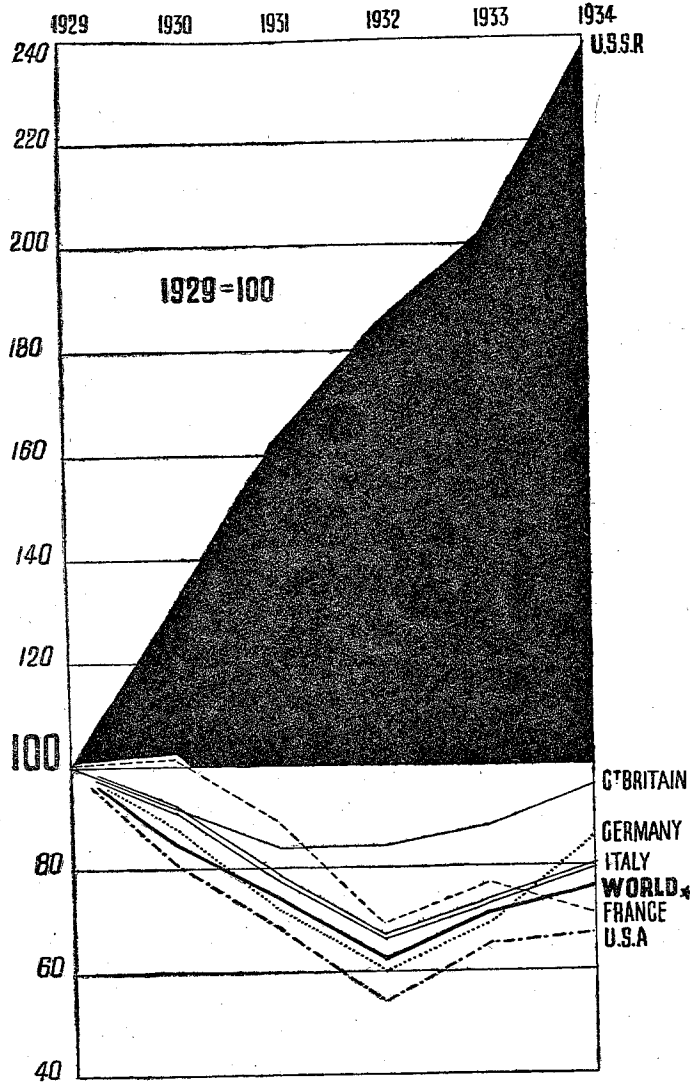
The crisis has overtaken all capitalist countries. Not only industry but agriculture also in all its branches is suffering from the crisis. The crisis has also affected trade, the credit system, and the economic life of these countries generally. Never has the level of industrial production fallen so low as during these last few years, and never in the past has there been a case of a crisis lasting for over five years. The past year has not witnessed any essential changes in the development of the economic crisis, although the level of world industrial production had somewhat risen as compared with the previous year.

Here are certain figures illustrating the movement of the industrial crisis during the past few years:

*Industrial Output in Comparison with 1929*

Country	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
U.S.S.R.	... 100	130	162	185	202	239
U.S.A.	... 100	81	68	54	65	67
Great Britain	... 100	92	84	84	88	96
Germany	... 100	88	72	60	69	86
France	... 100	101	89	69	77	71
Italy	... 100	92	78	67	74	80
World Total (without the U.S.S.R.)	100	85	74	62	71	76

Not a single country has yet reached the level of 1929, when the crisis had only just begun. Industrial production in the



\*EXCLUDING U.S.S.R.  
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

U.S.A. is still 33 per cent. below the level of 1929. In France the level of industrial production even showed a drop in 1934 as compared with 1933, and was 29 per cent. below the level of the pre-crisis period. In Italy it was 20 per cent. below the pre-crisis level. Germany showed a growth of industrial production in 1934; but industrial production in Germany is still 14 per cent. below the 1929 level. Industrial production has come nearest to the 1929 level in the case of Great Britain, but here also industry has not yet reached even the pre-war level.

The facts of 1934 testify to great unevenness in the development of the industry of the various countries. While there is a more or less marked tendency for industrial output to increase in the majority of countries, in certain cases the level was still falling even last year (France).

In general, world industrial output increased from 71 per cent. in 1933 to 76 per cent. in 1934. World industrial output is therefore still 24 per cent. below the level of 1929. Compare this situation with the Soviet Union, where industrial output has increased since 1929 by 139 per cent.!

The facts entirely bear out the conclusions drawn by Comrade Stalin at the Seventeenth Party Congress. The point of lowest decline of industry, the low point of the industrial crisis, was passed in 1932. After that, the crisis entered the stage of depression, but not the kind of depression that marked previous industrial crises. In those days the transition from crisis to depression was not only the first step out of the pit of crisis, but also the beginning of a new industrial boom. Now we have a transition from a crisis to a depression of a special kind, to a certain increase of industrial output, but an increase only in comparison with the lowest point of the industrial decline, an increase that shows no signs of a new industrial boom. What we have now is not the industrial depression of the pre-war period, when capitalism would pass by way of crisis to a new boom, but a depression of a special kind, natural to capitalism in decay, to capitalism in its last phase.

What particularly interests us is how all this has affected the position of the workers and peasants, the position of the toilers.

If an industrial rise is not observable in a single capitalist country to this day, the position with regard to unemployment speaks for itself. It is calculated that there were

22,000,000-23,000,000 unemployed in 1933. The number of unemployed remained at the same level at the end of 1934, that is, not less than 22,000,000 persons. Even in countries which showed an increase of industrial output last year, the pay-roll remained approximately at its former level, or increased only very insignificantly. This means that many of the workers who have work are receiving lower wages. Capitalism is thus endeavouring to find a way out of the crisis at the expense of the workers, at the expense of the toilers.

As regards agriculture, there was a considerable shortage of harvest in grain and industrial crops in the capitalist and colonial countries in 1934, which year also witnessed a further decline in livestock. In order to inflate the prices of products of the large landlord and kulak farms, bourgeois governments frequently resort to a policy of deliberately reducing the area under cultivation and of abandoning the use of machinery in agriculture; but in doing so they are only dooming agriculture to retrogression. As a result, the position of the peasant masses in the capitalist countries and the colonies has grown still worse. Thus, whatever has been done by the ruling circles to minimise the force of the crisis in the capitalist countries has been done at the expense of the peasants, at the expense of the toilers, and in the interests of the ruling and exploiting classes.

It is not difficult after this to compare the *two lines* of world development.

A steady improvement in the national economy, proceeding from year to year—such is the path of development of the U.S.S.R., the country that is building socialism. A crisis in industry and the national economy generally, a crisis which has continued for more than five years, and which in spite of a certain improvement shows no signs of a new boom—such is the path of development of the capitalist countries, the path of decaying capitalism.

Our territory, in which there has been no economic crisis, is separated from the capitalist countries, where the crisis has been causing tremendous damage, by the frontiers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The workers can now see that in the capitalist states, no matter what their system of government—parliamentary or fascist—economic crises with their ruinous consequences are inevitable. And, on the contrary, the workers are now beginning to realise, not only from

the theory of Marxism, but from living facts, which everybody can see, what social system does away with economic crises and provides unlimited possibilities of economic and cultural growth.

Just as in 1917 Russia by her October Revolution showed the way to end the World War by bringing the country out of the war and thereby saving the lives of millions of people, so during these last five years our country has shown where the way of escape from the economic crisis lies and how it can be achieved by the workers.

A comparison of the Soviet Union with the bourgeois countries, particularly during these past few years, reveals the fundamental meaning and world significance of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R., a country which is showing steady economic and cultural progress and the only country which does not stand in fear of crises.

## II

### RELATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. WITH THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES AND ITS EFFORTS FOR PEACE

#### I. SOVIET INITIATIVE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE

There are, therefore, no internal obstacles to the further development of our country. But as regards external hindrances the case is different. The crisis still prevailing in the capitalist countries has accentuated the danger of external complications, the danger of war.

In their search for a way of escape from the crisis and the prolonged depression, the bourgeois classes are increasing the pressure on the workers and toilers. The domestic policy of the bourgeois governments is determined by this effort to escape from the crisis by bringing pressure to bear on the working class and the toiling peasants. Openly or covertly, the last remnants of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy are being abolished. The bourgeoisie is coming increasingly to favour a policy of direct violence and terror against the toilers.



The result of all this is an aggravation in the internal situation in the capitalist countries.

But the relations between these countries are also tending to become ever more acute, to intensify the struggle for foreign markets, and more and more to assume the form of commercial and currency wars. Pacifist talk is becoming a thing of the past. Pacifists are no longer in fashion. Out-and-out imperialist wire-pullers are increasingly approaching power in the bourgeois countries and are speaking more and more frankly of new wars of annexation, of war as a way of escape from the crisis.

In spite of the danger that the outbreak of a new imperialist war would involve for the ruling classes themselves in the capitalist countries, certain countries have already resorted to open action. Thus, Japan has not hesitated to start a war on China, has occupied Manchuria, and is generally making herself at home in the country of the great Chinese people. Not only Japan, but Germany also has withdrawn from the League of Nations, and the meaning of this policy is patent to all. They did so in order to leave their hands free in the matter of armaments and preparations for war. Quite recently the Washington agreement on naval armaments, concluded thirteen years ago by America, Great Britain, Japan and other states, collapsed because certain people had come to regard it as a hindrance in the race for naval armaments, and in the preparations for a new armed conflict for the Pacific. The diplomacy and foreign policy of the bourgeois countries are more and more becoming the servants of those who are already seeking allies for a war for a new redivision of the world among the imperialist powers at the expense of the weaker countries.

We must bear in mind that the direct danger of war against the U.S.S.R. has increased. Certain influential circles in Japan have long been openly talking of a war on the Soviet Union. Nor should it be forgotten that there is now a ruling party in Europe which has frankly proclaimed its historical mission to be the seizure of territories in the Soviet Union. Not to perceive the approach of a new war is to close one's eyes to the principal danger.

The Soviet Union replied to all this firstly by intensifying its efforts for peace.

Everybody knows the wide initiative displayed by the U.S.S.R. in the matter of the pacts of non-aggression. During the period under review the Soviet Union has concluded pacts with the neighbouring Baltic states and with a number of European countries. It is not the fault of the U.S.S.R. that attempts to conclude a pact of non-aggression with Japan have proved fruitless.

Of great significance was the proposal made by the U.S.S.R. for defining an aggressor. Statements may be heard at international conferences and met with in a number of international treaties regarding the necessity of adopting specific measures against the attacking side, against the aggressor state which starts the war. But in spite of this the governments of bourgeois countries have never betrayed a desire to state clearly who is to be regarded as the attacking party, in other words, the country responsible for the outbreak of war. It became necessary for Soviet diplomacy, which is particularly interested in the maintenance of peace and in measures for preventing military aggression, to tackle the task. And this task, too, has been fulfilled by Soviet diplomacy with honour. The proposal we have made in this connection was submitted to an international conference for consideration. But in order to advance this matter immediately in a practical way, we proposed to several countries to conclude pacts of this kind, that is to say, treaties defining the aggressor party. As you know, such pacts have been signed by all the European states bordering on our frontiers, and also by Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Our Government has always attributed considerable importance to a clear statement on the question of disarmament, or at least on a maximum reduction of armaments. And it was in this direction that the efforts of Soviet diplomacy at the International Disarmament Conference were directed. It may be said that the numerous sessions of the International Disarmament Conference have been barren of result. But nobody can assert that the Soviet Union has not done everything it could to insist on general disarmament, or at least on the maximum disarmament possible. It is not for us to defend the Geneva Disarmament Conference, but we have no doubt at all that the efforts made by Soviet diplomacy at this conference, which have become widely known in numerous countries,

will not be in vain. A logical corollary of this policy was our proposal to convert the Disarmament Conference, of which some would like to rid themselves as soon as possible, into a permanent peace conference, into a body whose constant concern will be the prevention of war. This proposal has still to be discussed by other countries at an international conference, and we shall insist on it.

The question of our attitude to the League of Nations has recently taken on a new form. As you know, the League of Nations was formed by states which at that time would not recognise the right of existence of the new workers' and peasants' state, but on the contrary participated in the military intervention against the Soviets. Strong efforts were at one time made to convert the League of Nations into a weapon directed against the Soviet Union. It was to help to bring about an understanding among the imperialists for this purpose. But this attempt failed.

Since then much water has flowed under the bridges. Recent events have served to emphasise the change that has occurred in the position of the League of Nations. The more bellicose and aggressive elements have begun to withdraw from the League of Nations. The League of Nations under existing circumstances proved to be an encumbrance, an inconvenience for them. But the majority of the members of the League of Nations at present for one reason or another are not interested in the outbreak of war. It behoved us to draw our own concrete, Bolshevik conclusions from this state of affairs. We, therefore, responded sympathetically to the proposal made by thirty states to the U.S.S.R. to join the League of Nations. Inasmuch as the League of Nations may now play a certain favourable part in maintaining peace, the Soviet Union could not but admit the expediency of collaborating with the League of Nations in this matter, although we are not prone to over-estimate the importance of such organisations. It need hardly be said that the invitation extended by thirty states to the U.S.S.R. to join the League of Nations does not in any way diminish the international prestige of the Soviet Union, but rather the contrary. We enter this fact to our credit.

Not only has the Soviet Government itself displayed initiative; it has also supported the measures taken by other

governments on behalf of peace and international security. In this connection reference should be made to the active support we gave to the proposal of France for what is known as an Eastern pact of mutual assistance. In addition to the U.S.S.R., this pact is to embrace other countries, such as France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. The signatories to this treaty are to render each other every form of support, including military support, in the event of attack by one of the countries which have signed the pact. Negotiations for the conclusion of such a pact have been proceeding for several months between the countries mentioned. I shall not now stop to discuss the pretexts on which Germany and Poland with her have so far refused to consent to sign this pact. But the significance of the Eastern pact for all supporters of peace in Europe is obvious. And, therefore, in spite of the resistance and objections so far offered by the countries mentioned, the Soviet Government regards its attitude towards this matter as unchangeable. We shall look upon success in this matter as a forward step in the matter of preserving peace in Europe.

From this will be seen the basis of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The basis of our foreign policy is to preserve peace and to develop peaceful relations with all countries.

The role of the U.S.S.R. as a durable factor of general peace is now widely recognised. It has become the rule for other countries to address themselves to the Soviet Union in all matters relating to the preservation of peace. And that is natural.

There is not a single country, not even the smallest state bordering on the frontiers of the U.S.S.R., which has any grounds for uneasiness with regard to the Soviet Union, and this is more than can be said of certain other large states. The prestige and might of the workers' and peasants' state in international relations now serve only one cause, the cause of general peace. The Soviet Union has become the spokesman of the vital interests of the toilers of all countries in the sphere of international relations. Whatever our class enemies may say, the political significance of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R. under present conditions, when the danger of war is becoming more and more real, is that nowhere

in the world can there be found a more reliable stronghold of peace than our workers' and peasants' Government.

## 2. RELATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. WITH CAPITALIST COUNTRIES AND ITS FOREIGN POLICY

Our relations with foreign countries depend not only on us, but also on the foreign policy of these countries themselves. And you all know how many contradictions there are in the policy of bourgeois states.

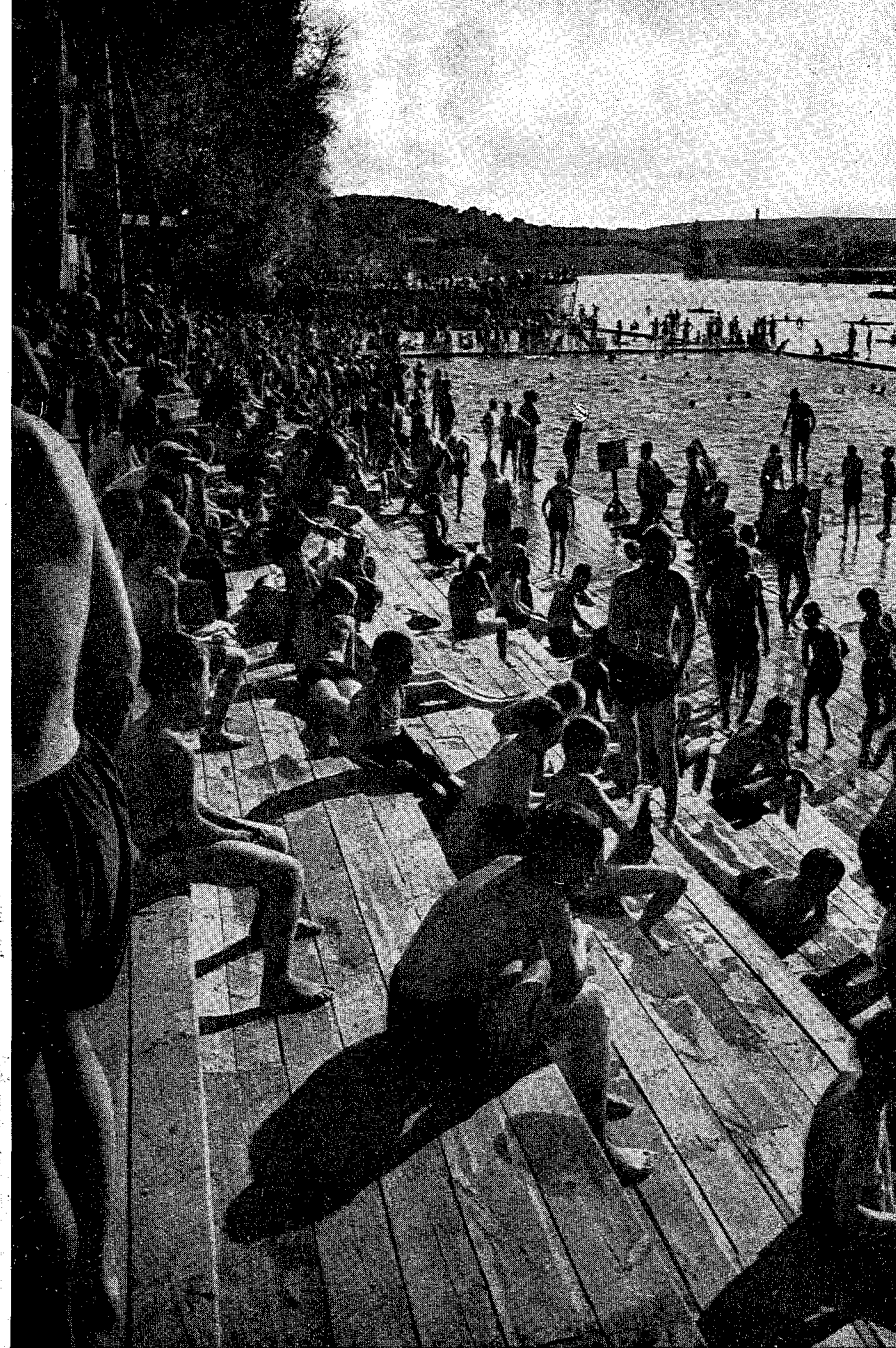
While our own foreign policy is a clear and stable one, this cannot be said of countries where, owing to various influences, frequent changes of government occur and where one bourgeois party replaces another at the helm of state. We all know, for instance, the substantial changes and zigzags that have taken place during the period under review in the policy of certain countries and that have affected our foreign relations.

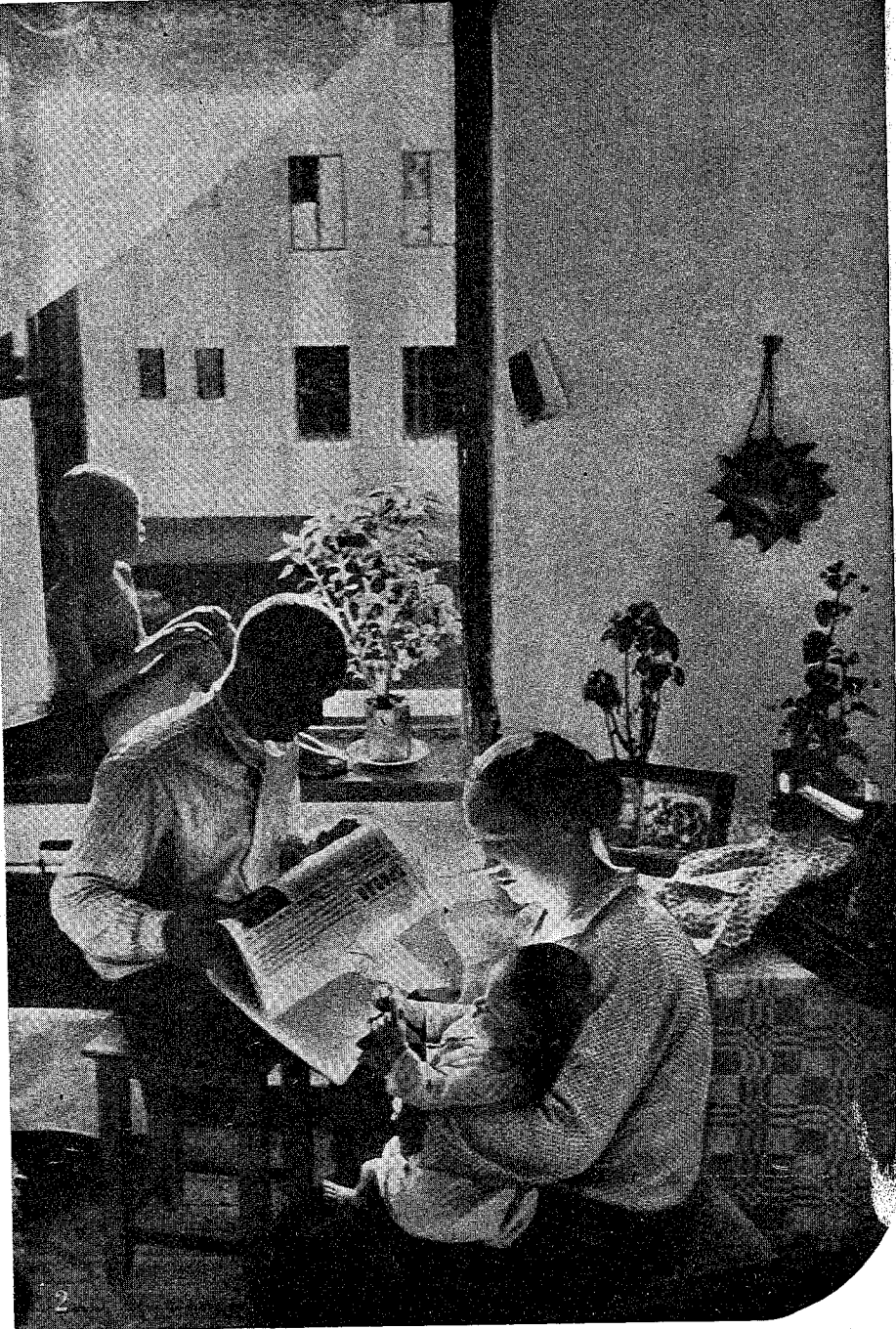
In the complex international situation there is at one and the same time *rivalry and collaboration* between two opposite social systems. It may be objected that such a statement is self-contradictory, but it corresponds with the actual state of affairs. Rivalry, or, if you wish, a struggle is proceeding; but at the same time, and in ever newer forms, collaboration is developing between the U.S.S.R. and various capitalist countries, both in the field of economic relations and in connection with the maintenance of peace. The U.S.S.R. has done all it could to develop trade relations with other countries. But the most important thing in the period under review was the collaboration between the U.S.S.R. and other countries in the maintenance of peace.

What forms have these relations taken during the period under review?

The relations of the U.S.S.R. with capitalist countries in the period under review were in the long run determined by two main factors: first, the aggravation of the internal situation within the capitalist countries and the growing struggle between them arising out of the continuation of the economic crisis, and, secondly, the growing power of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In this connection it is particularly important to note the following facts. During the period under review the struggle





between the victor countries and the defeated countries has become more accentuated, and as a result there has been an intensification of the work carried on behind the scenes, particularly in a certain part of Europe, aiming at a regrouping of forces against the event of a new war, and an increased search for allies in all parts of the world for this purpose. At the same time the development of the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the capitalist countries was a reflection of a considerable growth of the importance of the U.S.S.R. as an international factor, and particularly as a factor for peace and security.

Passing to the concrete facts of the past period, we must first of all refer to the restoration of diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and a number of states. Among them must be mentioned the U.S.A., China, Spain, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Albania.

Of great importance is the establishment of normal relations with America. For fifteen years the United States ignored the Soviet Union and refused to recognise the Soviet Government on principle, while retaining in its waistcoat pocket some kind of a representative of Kerensky. This richest of capitalist countries trusted in its own strength and had a poor opinion of the durability of our Government. In this matter its declared policy was to defend the capitalist world against the new Soviet world on irreconcilable grounds of principle. Until very recently, apparently, it was certain that, whatever might be the case with other countries, wealthy America would be able to stick to this position. But matters turned out somewhat differently from what former governments in America had anticipated. And President Roosevelt came forward with his well-known message on the establishment of normal relations with the U.S.S.R. America thus abandoned her position of principle, which we must regard as a very favourable circumstance, particularly from the point of view of the interests of general peace. We did not find it necessary in establishing these relations to modify our position or to make any sacrifices, and this also cannot be regarded otherwise than as a very favourable fact.

Normal relations have also been re-established with China. These had been broken off by China in 1928 under the pressure of her anti-Soviet elements. Since that time the Chinese Government has apparently come to realise that the rupture

of relations was not in the interests of the Chinese Republic, and only damaged her international position. Perhaps somebody needed this practical lesson, but that is their affair. For us it was obvious without this that normal relations between the U.S.S.R. and China were in the interests of both countries and of general peace. It was, therefore, with satisfaction that we accepted the proposal of the Chinese Government to re-establish relations, and this should serve to strengthen the friendly relations between our country and the great Chinese people.

It remains for me to say a word or two about the slanderous rumours alleging the Sovietisation of Sinkiang. One is struck by the fact that these slanders against the U.S.S.R. are being spread with particular zeal in Japan, whose policy towards China is generally known and cannot be concealed by the dissemination of fabrications. I consider it necessary to point out what the real policy of the Soviet Union towards China is : the Soviet Union considers the seizure of foreign territories to be incompatible with its policy and unconditionally favours the independence, inviolability and sovereignty of China in all her territories, including of course Sinkiang.

It need hardly be said that the establishment of normal relations with Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria also entirely harmonises with the interests of the cause, with the interests of peace in Europe particularly.

It may nevertheless be said that there are still certain countries which have not established normal relations with the U.S.S.R. And, indeed, there are such countries even in Europe, or, to be more accurate, in certain corners of Europe. To pass these countries in silence would, of course, be wrong, however small their importance in international affairs may be.

Of these countries, three—Holland, Portugal and Switzerland—voted against the entry of the U.S.S.R. into the League of Nations, pretending that they were doing so from motives of principle in defence of the capitalist system against the Soviet danger. Thus every country except countries like Switzerland, Holland and Portugal has renounced its irreconcilability in principle to the U.S.S.R., but these countries want to maintain the prestige of capitalism to the bitter end. Whether capitalism will gain much thereby, I do not undertake

to judge. But if, whether by their own wish or by the wish of others, that is what they want, let them do it!

After all, one can find only very small patches on the map of Europe denoting countries not in normal relations with the Soviet Union. If you take the map of the world you will see that normal relations with the Soviet Union have been established by every state enjoying any influence whatever in international affairs. Of course, one cannot speak of the colonies and the semi-colonies in this connection, inasmuch as it is not given to them to decide such questions independently, since decisions of this kind are, as you know, arrived at in another way.

How then are we to estimate the chief results of our foreign policy during the past period? From what has been said it follows that *the work of establishing normal relations between the Soviet Union and other countries has in the main been accomplished.*

Such are the most important results of our foreign policy during the period under review.

I shall deal briefly with *individual countries*, particularly with those with whom our relations have developed normally. In this connection we must first of all mention the Baltic countries, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland. The Soviet Government has stressed the friendliness of its policy towards these states in a special declaration recognising the inviolability and complete economic and political independence of these countries. Unfortunately, we cannot ignore the fact that Poland and Germany have declined to take part in this matter.

Our relations with such countries as Sweden, Norway and Denmark, Persia and Afghanistan, and also with Italy, have been developing quite normally, which serves as a striking confirmation of the possibility of developing collaboration between countries possessing diametrically opposite social systems.

The best example of the development of friendly relations is afforded by our relations with Turkey. The past few years have not only witnessed the development of Soviet-Turkish economic and cultural relations, but have also provided a striking political demonstration of Soviet-Turkish friendship.

Until quite recently, until the Soviet revolution, Turkey, with the Straits and Constantinople, was an object of the piratical imperialist appetites of the Russian reactionaries and

liberals of all shades, representing the Russia of the merchants, landlords and manufacturers. An abyss lies between this era and the era of the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government, as a government of the workers and peasants, bases itself on another policy which precludes a policy of annexatory plans and which is imbued with a profound feeling of sympathy for the renaissance of the new Turkey. This is the solid foundation for the growing strength of the Soviet-Turkish relations of friendship.

Our relations with Great Britain have in general developed normally, with the exception of the incident with the former British Ambassador, Sir Esmond Ovey. The latter attempted to interfere in our internal affairs by making intolerable claims during the trial of the indicted engineer wreckers, who had worked in our country as the representatives of the firm of Metro-Vickers. This inept interference met with the rebuff it merited. If there was anybody who needed once more to be convinced of the firmness of our policy—foreign and domestic—that was a suitable occasion for it. This incident, as you know, was the cause of considerable complications in Anglo-Soviet relations, but thanks to the measures taken by both sides they were in time entirely regulated. Sir Esmond Ovey was replaced by another ambassador. Our relations with Great Britain returned to normal channels and the trade agreement concluded a year ago opens up favourable prospects for the development of Anglo-Soviet trade.

In our relations with France considerable improvement must be noted during the past period. The whole international situation, and particularly the changes that have taken place in Europe, made the problem of preserving peace and security a very real one, in which both the Soviet Union and France displayed particular interest. It must be emphasised that this problem will in no way diminish in importance in the immediate future, and therefore the closer relations that have been initiated possess a favourable soil for development. Matters will depend chiefly on the consistency displayed by the interested parties in carrying out the line indicated.

As regards Poland, we have manifested in an adequate and clear form our desire for the further development of Soviet-Polish relations. We cannot, however, say that we are satisfied with the results so far obtained in this connection. As regards

ourselves we can say quite definitely that we intend to continue our efforts to develop neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Poland.

We cannot close our eyes to the changes that have taken place in Soviet-German relations with the coming to power of the National-Socialists. With regard to ourselves it can be said that we have never had any other desire than to continue in our good relations with Germany. Everybody knows that the Soviet Union is imbued with a profound desire to develop relations with every state, not excluding states in which a fascist régime prevails. However, serious difficulties in the path of Soviet-German relations have recently arisen.

Of course, the obstacle to the development of Soviet-German relations is not the super-nationalist racial theories which assert that the German people are the "lords" of creation. While we have not a very high opinion of such "theories" we make no secret of our profound respect for the German people as one of the great peoples of modern times. We, who are internationalists, have demonstrated in practice the profound respect which the Soviet Government entertains both for large nations and for small nations, both for the nations of the Soviet Union and for the nations of other countries. That is one of the signs of the great power of the principles of Soviet government. And, on the contrary, we discern in reactionary racial theories a sign of coming doom.

And so it is not a question of these "theories," but of what lies at the basis of the foreign policy of present-day Germany. We are obliged to put this question bluntly, inasmuch as clarity in our mutual relations can only be of advantage. One circumstance particularly demands our attention. I refer to the statement regarding Russia made by Herr Hitler in his book *My Struggle*, which is now being very widely distributed in Germany. In this book we find the following :

*" We National-Socialists deliberately draw a line through the pre-war foreign policy of Germany. We begin again where Germany left off six hundred years ago. We stop the eternal German march to the South and West of Europe and direct our gaze to the land in the East. We finally put an end to the colonial and commercial policy of pre-war times and pass to the policy of territorial conquest of the future.*

“ But when we now speak of new lands in Europe to-day we can only think in the first instance of *Russia* and her border states.

“ Destiny itself seems to be pointing to this road.” (The author's own italics.—*V. M.*)

Can we ignore such statements by the head of the present German Government? Obviously not.

Ought the citizens of the Soviet Union to know of these declarations regarding the U.S.S.R.? We think they ought.

And after this we ask, does the aforementioned statement made by Hitler on Russia and now repeated in numerous new editions of the book remain in force? Does the statement of Herr Hitler still remain in force—the statement that it is necessary to pass to “ a policy of territorial conquest ” in Eastern Europe and that “ when we [the National-Socialists] speak of new lands in Europe to-day we can only think in the first instance of *Russia* and her border states ”? Apparently this statement does remain in force, because it is only this assumption that can explain many things in the present attitude of the German Government towards the Soviet Union and towards the project for an eastern pact.

It is precisely for this reason that we find it impossible to ignore these statements of Herr Hitler. Let the toilers of the Soviet Union know how matters stand. Our only desire is to achieve clarity on this subject. And inasmuch as the statements of Herr Hitler which we have mentioned apparently remain in force, we shall reckon with the fact and draw the necessary conclusions.

Finally, as to our relations with Japan.

Throughout this period we have displayed patience and a proper spirit of accommodation in these relations, endeavouring to avoid all occasion for the aggravation of Soviet-Japanese relations. Such was our attitude towards the settlement of disputed questions in the economic sphere, such as the matter of fishing areas and fishing rights of Japanese citizens in Soviet waters, the matter of Japanese concessions in Sakhalin, and so forth. Everybody knows that, guided by its policy of peace, the Soviet Government made a proposal to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria to Japan and Manchukuo, intending thereby to remove all occasion for conflict. In this

matter the Soviet Government adopted a dignified and at the same time accommodating attitude and induced the other side to renounce their original unacceptable proposals. The negotiations for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway are now apparently nearing conclusion. We hope that our efforts to improve Soviet-Japanese relations and to preserve peace in the Far East will bear good fruit.

But we have no grounds for assurance. The aggressive and bellicose elements in Japan are not giving up the fight. In Japan there has long been open talk of a war against the Soviet Union, and so far there are no signs that such anti-Soviet utterances are abating. Certain Japanese circles, influential in government departments, have for a long time been openly indulging in plans not only for the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but also for the seizure of our Far East, and in the first instance of the Maritime Province. We cannot ignore these facts, all the more since we well remember that the Japanese were the last of the interventionists to quit our territory. It was only at the end of October 1922 that the Japanese left Vladivostok, and this was the withdrawal of the last of the interventionists from the Soviet Union.

All this goes to determine our policy on this question and explains those absolutely essential measures of defence which we have taken in the Far East. We can assure all supporters of peace in Japan that these measures harmonise with the interests of general peace.

I shall now say a few words regarding the results obtained in the sphere of foreign trade. We can here count important achievements which have considerably strengthened our position in trade relations with other countries.

Our foreign trade has passed through a definite period of difficulties. You know that until quite recently we were a very backward country technically. As a result we were obliged at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan to import many machines from abroad in order to accelerate the work of industrialisation and the technical reconstruction of agriculture in our country. But, once having laid the foundation, we were able during the past few years to develop the production of machines in our country, in our own factories. And this made it possible to reduce considerably the import of machines from abroad. This also produced a change in our balance of trade.

As a result, the past two years have been marked by a considerable excess of receipts over expenditures in our foreign trade, which was not the case formerly. We were able during the past few years to reduce to one-quarter the foreign debt which had accumulated in the past, and now the balance of our debt cannot be considered large. At the same time, during the past four years the amount of gold mined, together with gold secured through the Torgsin, has increased six-fold. All this has helped radically to modify our exchange situation and our position in the foreign markets generally, all the more since the Soviet Union always fulfils its obligations faithfully and meets its payments punctually. Everybody abroad knows that when the Soviet Union enters into commercial agreements, it makes payments not in the way it is now the fashion to pay in many bourgeois countries; it pays not "symbolically," but as is proper, in foreign exchange, not in promises. This fact is also of great significance in improving our position in foreign trade. From all this it follows that never before have we been in such a position to secure normal conditions for our foreign trade.

But while developing political and trade relations with other countries, the Soviet Union fully realises the importance of the reliable *defence* of its frontiers. Who can deny the fact that the gigantic Soviet Union has never held out the threat of annexation to a single state, large or small? But, on the other hand, who can deny that the peoples of the Soviet Union, who are engaged in peaceful labour and who cherish peaceable aspirations, deserve a truly reliable defence for the frontiers of their state?

During the past few years we have built not a few fortified areas equipped with necessary armaments on our western and eastern frontiers. But these armaments cannot be transferred from our territory to the territory of another country. They are designed to repulse attacking forces. Our navy is growing, but in vessels, primarily submarines, of a type the defensive purpose of which is obvious. Our artillery, the number of our tanks and our aviation are also growing, and we confess that we have done a lot of persistent work in this connection.

We consider it one of our great achievements that during the period under review the technical equipment of the workers' and peasants' Red Army has considerably improved. This will be apparent from the following example: as compared with

the period of the last Congress of Soviets, the mechanical equipment (mechanical horse-power) per Red Army man in our army has increased four-fold. Thanks to the exceptional attention given by Comrade Stalin, we have accomplished this task with great success.

We have also been obliged to increase the numerical strength of the Red Army.

All this has not been easy and has not come cheaply. You will remember that the Party and the Government were obliged to state bluntly that a certain under-fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan for industry was due to the necessity of strengthening our defences.

After this it will be understood that our budget appropriations for the maintenance of the Red Army and for defence have considerably increased during the past period. The People's Commissar of Finance will speak in detail on this subject in his report on the state budget at the first session of the Central Executive Committee immediately upon the conclusion of the present congress. We incurred these sacrifices on the part of the state in the cause of the defence of the Soviet power and feel assured that you, comrades, will say here that the Party and the Government acted rightly in taking the measures they did for the defence of the country.

It is a question of an army in which not only the rank and file but also the commanders consist principally of workers and toiling peasants. It is a question of an army almost half of which consists of Communists and Young Communists, and of which nine-tenths of the peasant members are collective farmers. It is a question of an army of the most peace-loving state, an army that can be dangerous only for warmongers, because the workers' and peasants' Red Army is the bulwark of our peaceful labour and of general peace.

The past four years were a period in which the danger of war for the Soviet Union at times became obviously acute. Nevertheless we were able each time to protect the cause of peace.

But preparations for military attack and for loosing the dogs of war on the U.S.S.R. are not ceasing for a single day. Abroad, these preparations are being conducted at the present stage, in addition to other methods, by the dissemination in the bourgeois Press of every kind of slander against the Soviet Union with the object of undermining the confidence of the



masses in the Soviet state. The facts are known to all. Several years ago the slander experts filled whole pages of the bourgeois newspapers with inflated stories of a fictitious danger of "Soviet dumping" and with every sort of fabrication on the subject of "forced labour" in the U.S.S.R. We recall the disgraceful collapse of these anti-Soviet campaigns.

Recently anti-Soviet calumnies in the bourgeois Press have again gone the extreme limit. Can we imagine anything more disgraceful than the howl raised by certain bourgeois and socialist papers in connection with the shooting of a few dozen White-Guard terrorists. These gentlemen, of course, do not consider it their duty to tell the truth and to expose the people who send in these hired terrorist agents from abroad. It never enters their heads to tell the truth of those people in neighbouring states who utilise certain government bodies in order to send these scoundrels into our rear. Apparently, these papers exist in order to cover up "affairs" of this kind and to turn the eyes of the public in another direction. That is why they are raising such an outcry about "the shootings in the Soviet Union." But let them expect nothing from us except ruthless measures against the criminals they are taking under their wing. As to the slanderous articles against the Soviet Union and the whole campaign for undermining the confidence of the masses in the U.S.S.R., they, too, will meet with disgraceful collapse.

The mercenary hacks of the bourgeoisie are also silent over the established fact of the connection of one of the foreign consuls in Leningrad with the assassin of Sergei Mironovich Kirov. They are most careful to keep their lips sealed and are silent over the fact that the Soviet Government was obliged to request this "representative" with a diplomatic passport to get himself gone. But in view of these and similar facts we must finally say to those states the organs and representatives of which do not stop even at sending terrorists into the U.S.S.R. and establishing criminal contacts with them within our country that they are thereby seriously trying our patience. We hope that it will be understood by those whom it concerns that there is a limit to the most long-suffering patience.

The whole foreign policy of the Soviet Government has been based on a consistent striving for peace and on a desire to enjoy normal relations and necessary trade ties with other states. The result of this policy has been that our international

position has become stronger and the international prestige of the Soviet Union has undoubtedly grown.

Unlike the case of certain other countries, our foreign policy is distinguished by its complete clarity and consistency. Our participation in international agreements has always been distinguished by the fact that our signature can be relied on. And we are entitled to expect clarity in the attitude of other states towards us.

We have no occasion to change our foreign policy. We have always stood for the maintenance of peace and for the development of political and trade relations with other countries. The course of our foreign policy is as tried and reliable as the road along which the Soviet Government is moving towards complete victory.

### III

## THE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE U.S.S.R. AND THE TASKS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

### I. ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND THE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE SOVIET UNION

During the four years that have elapsed since the Sixth Congress of Soviets our national economy has made vast progress.

In the period under review we successfully completed the First Five-Year Plan, fulfilling it in four years. This enabled us to draw up a Second Five-Year Plan for the period 1933-7, and to include even greater tasks in this plan than in the first plan.

In reality, of course, there is no dividing line between the First and the Second Five-Year Plans. As a matter of fact the Second Five-Year Plan is an organic continuation of the First Five-Year Plan. The fundamental purpose of both is to advance the economic life of the country and to raise the level of material and cultural welfare of the mass of people.

It is the good fortune of our country that we do not know crises such as afflict other countries, that our country is from year to year proceeding along the road of economic progress, which incidentally does not preclude variations in the rate of

progress in various years, and also does not preclude the fact that there were periods when certain branches of economic life showed a reduction of output instead of an increase. But our national economy as a whole, and our industry in particular, far from knowing a single year of decline, has steadily grown from year to year and has progressed very rapidly.

We have no idle factories in our country, no blast-furnaces and steel mills at a standstill and no enterprises decaying from disuse. We are continuing to increase the output of our operating plants. But the existing number of plants and factories is inadequate. We are building hundreds and thousands of new plants, and not a single year passes in which new and gigantic electric power stations, machine-building, metallurgical and chemical plants do not join the active ranks of Soviet industry. New industrial districts and cities are springing up as though out of the ground. Backward territories and regions are moving into the front rank. The blossoming of national cultures which has begun on a socialist soil is a spectacle without parallel outside the frontiers of the Soviet Union or in the history of the world generally.

It is impossible in a few brief figures to give a proper picture of the development of our country and of our economic progress. But even such figures, like landmarks, indicate the road that is being pursued.

A general expression of our economic progress is to be found in the considerable increase of the national income. And in fact during the past four years the national income has increased from 35,000,000,000 roubles to 56,000,000,000 roubles last year, or an increase of 59 per cent. During the same period the state budget increased 350 per cent. Since the state budget is the point of convergence of every branch of national economy, the considerable growth of the state budget is a reflection of the consolidation of our state as a single system, as a system of planned economy. Further, the figures show that the proportion of large-scale industry rose during the four years from 62 per cent to 73 per cent. Thus the primacy of socialist industry has become still more marked. Under present conditions this fact represents an important condition not only for the further growth of our industry, but also for the acceleration of the progress of our agriculture, and moreover of our transport, the comparative backwardness of which we must now finally remedy.

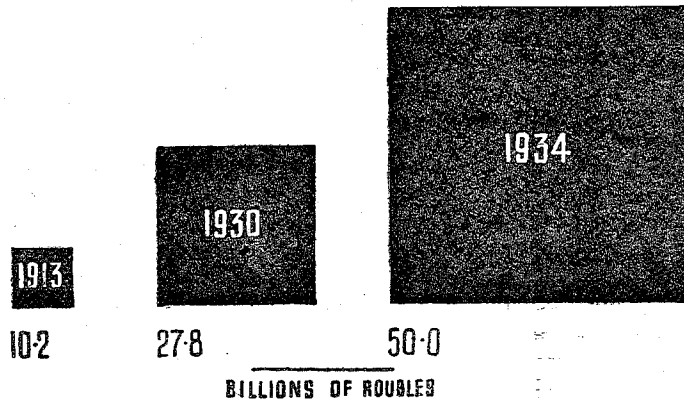
The general progress of our national economy manifests itself not only in the principal industrial centres, but also in agricultural regions which until quite recently were absolutely undeveloped and remote. In this connection reference must be made to the particularly rapid industrial development of the eastern regions of the Soviet Union, and also to the fact that certain formerly backward nationalities have, thanks to the Soviet form of government, obtained the opportunity for rapid economic and cultural progress.

The day of even the most remote regions of our Union has arrived. It was during the period under review that the Far Eastern Territory began to develop at an extremely rapid rate. This is of great importance to our country. The Far Eastern Territory is rich in natural resources and has a great future before it. The period just passed has shown that the now strengthened Soviet Union is able rapidly to advance the development even of such remote regions, with which transport connections present great difficulties. In the Far East we continued to develop the rich fishing and canning resources, and also lumbering. We continued to develop the industries, transport and agriculture existing in the Far East. But, in addition, we have during the past three or four years developed vast new construction work. We are successfully laying a second track along the whole railway line in the Far East, over an extent of 3,700 kilometres, and have started to build the great Baikal-Amur trunk line. Road construction has assumed wide proportions. Developing the ports and at the same time improving the existing shipbuilding industry in the Far East, we are building a big shipyard not far from the mouth of the Amur, in the town of Komsomolsk. In addition to the development of gold-mining and coal-mining—not only in the old districts but also in the rich district of Bureya—we are about to build a metallurgical plant and are already building an aviation plant, an oil refinery, and also factories in the food, wood and light industries. In addition, the number of machine and tractor stations in agriculture is rapidly increasing and the mechanical equipment of agriculture is being greatly reinforced generally. All this goes to show what great importance we attribute to the economic development of the Far East.

I shall now proceed to deal with various branches of the national economy.

## (a) Progress in Industry

The gross output of large-scale industry during these four years increased from 28,000,000,000 roubles to 50,000,000,000 roubles, or by 80 per cent. Industry producing means of production showed a particularly rapid growth. The gross output of this branch of industry doubled during the four years. The production of articles of general consumption increased at a less rapid rate, but even here we have a growth of 50 per cent.



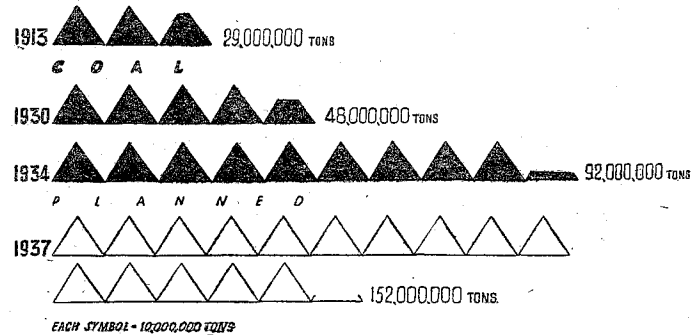
The following table shows the rate of growth of large-scale industry during the past few years :

*Increase in the Gross Output of Large-scale Industry*  
(at 1926-7 prices)

Year	Gross output in billions of roubles	Increase in billions of roubles	Per cent. of preceding year
1929	21.2	4.4	125.8
1930	27.8	6.6	130.7
1931	34.2	6.4	123.3
1932	38.8	4.6	113.5
1933	42.2	3.4	108.8
1934	50.0	7.8	118.3
1935 (planned)	58.5	8.5	117.0

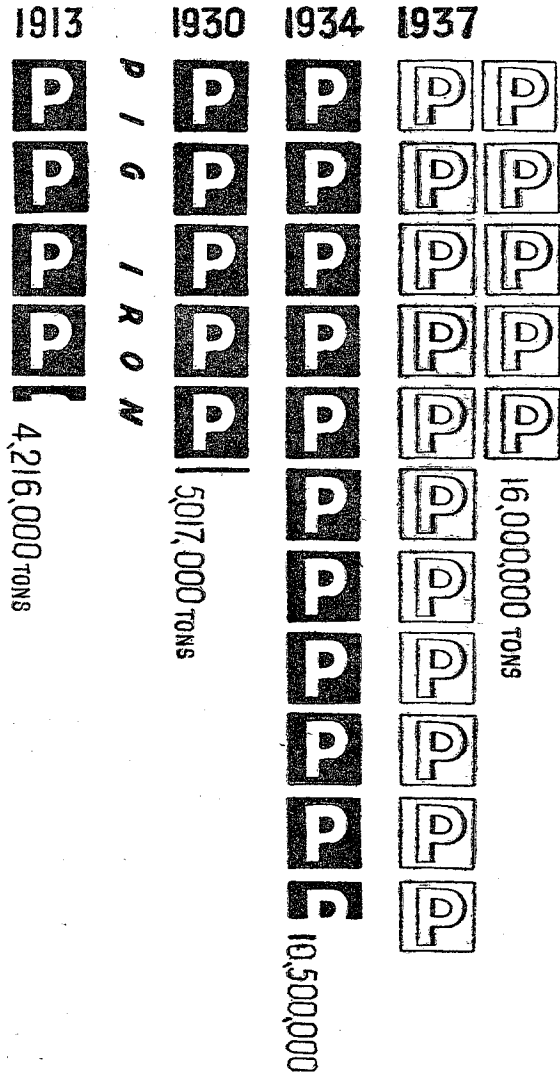
The figures relating to the rate of growth of industry show that after a certain decline in rate of growth in 1932-3, there was again a considerable rise in 1934. The absolute increase of industrial output last year reached 7,800,000,000 roubles, a figure unprecedented in any previous year. We are absolutely convinced that we can and shall achieve the increase of industrial output planned for 1935, namely 8,500,000,000 roubles.

The congress will hear the report of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry, which will present a complete picture of the development of heavy industry during the period under review. I will therefore be brief.



First, regarding the triumph of the iron and steel industry. As a result of tremendous efforts we achieved great success in the iron and steel industry in 1934, which must be regarded as the most important economic and political success of the past year. As a result, the output of pig-iron increased by 110 per cent. as compared with 1930 and amounted to 10,500,000 tons, of which the increase in the past year alone amounted to 3,300,000 tons. The output of steel increased by 66 per cent. and reached 9,600,000 tons, of which the increase in the past year alone amounted to 2,700,000 tons. The output of rolled steel increased by 49 per cent. and reached 6,700,000 tons, of which the increase in 1934 alone amounted to 1,800,000 tons. We now have metal, we are now a metal country!

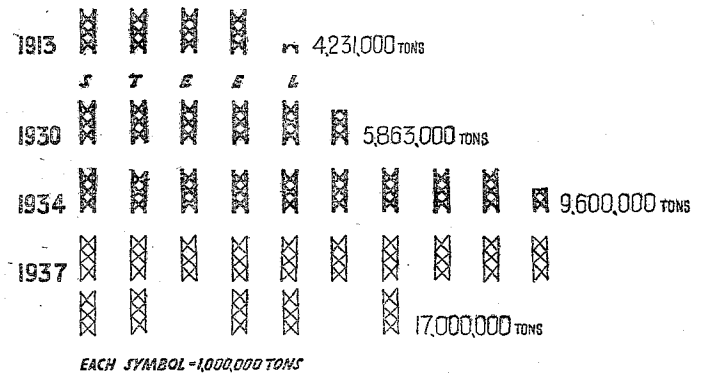
Of course, for our present requirements in metal, even this is



EACH SYMBOL = 1,000,000 TONS

not enough; in particular, there is a shortage of rolled steel. But it is unquestionable that 1934 opened the way for further and greater successes.

In a recent talk with leaders of the metal industry, Comrade Stalin stressed the chief tasks that confront the metal producers. They are to achieve a considerable increase in the output of steel and rolled steel, so that steel should not lag behind pig-iron, as is the case at present, and should become the foremost and leading factor in the iron and steel industry. It is the urgent duty of our producers of iron and steel to improve and fully master the operation of the open-hearth furnaces and the steel-rolling departments.



The past year was a year of great success for heavy industry generally. This was reflected in the fact that the 1934 plan for heavy industry as a whole was not only fulfilled, but over-fulfilled (101 per cent.). This represents an increase of 27 per cent. in the output of the industries of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry in the past year alone. There can be no doubt that the plan for heavy industry for 1935, which provides for a further increase of output by 19.4 per cent., will be fulfilled as a result of the efforts of the workers, engineers and business managers of heavy industry.

But heavy industry must bring forward the backward districts of the oil industry and the non-ferrous metal industry

(copper, tin, etc.), which are lagging heavily, and must advance the machine-building industry in every way, and in particular see to it that the orders for railway transport are executed.

In the production of articles of general consumption, we have achieved an increase in output of 50 per cent. during the period under review. Undoubtedly this is an important success, particularly for the food and the light industries.

During the past year the food industry increased its output by 25·3 per cent. Nevertheless, the plan for the year was not fulfilled. The industries of the People's Commissariat of Light Industry showed an increase in output during the past year of only 5·2 per cent., and also failed to fulfil the plan. Yet considerable importance is attached to these branches of industry in the Second Five-Year Plan. The task laid down by the Second Five-Year Plan is to achieve an increase in the rate of production of articles of general consumption which will not only not lag behind the rate of heavy industry, but will exceed it.

However, our industry so far is not fulfilling this task. This year light industry has been given the task of increasing output by 11·7 per cent., and the food industry by 14·8 per cent. This task must be fulfilled at all costs.

We cannot consider the present situation in light industry as satisfactory. Light industry has not yet coped with the task set by the Second Five-Year Plan in respect of either quantity or quality of output. The comrades of the People's Commissariat of Light Industry have lost no little time in tackling the job of creating sources of raw materials for industry. They are in many respects far behind foreign experience in regard to new kinds of raw material which are being utilised in other countries. That cannot be tolerated. Bolshevik rates of development of the light industries must be achieved in practice.

As regards the food industry, we must point out that, in addition to the task of developing the necessary rates of increase of output, stress must be laid on the duty of striving for a further improvement in the quality and assortment of products. The population is entitled to demand that the leaders of the food industry should completely eliminate such unparadonable facts as were recently revealed in the canning factories. The duty of securing good quality and purity of

production in the factories newly built and renovated during these years, and also in the old factories of the food industry, is an important and urgent one. We must pass from the first successes achieved in this field, especially in the past year, to still more serious tasks.

The fight for quality in every branch of industry is something that must be remembered by every industrial leader and by every worker.

In accordance with the decision of the Seventeenth Party Congress, the development of local industries has been approached in a new way. It cannot be said that real progress has already been achieved in this field, but our duty this year is to give every possible assistance in the matter of developing these industries. Local industries must occupy an honourable place in the production of articles of general consumption.

In spite of the considerable growth of the wood-working, wood-chemical, paper and other industries controlled by the People's Commissariat of the Wood Industry, here, too, the results obtained during the past period cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Lumbering and the transport of lumber, in which antediluvian methods prevail, are particularly lagging behind. The leaders of the wood industry have not understood the lessons we have derived in the past few years from, say, the coal industry of the Donetz Basin. Instead of striving for the mechanisation of lumbering and lumber transport, instead of striving to secure the necessary machinery and permanent cadres of workers for this purpose, the comrades in the People's Commissariat of the Wood Industry have clung to the old beaten track. It is only natural that as a result they have recently been merely marking time instead of advancing the lumber industry. The Party and the Government are now emphatically insisting on the necessity for mechanisation. And it is time that the leaders in the lumber industry tackled this task in a Bolshevik way.

Inasmuch as the question of mechanisation urgently faces a number of branches of industry, such as coal, peat and lumber, and also building construction, the valuable experience of the Donetz Basin and the unfortunate lessons of the People's Commissariat of the Wood Industry must be learnt by every branch of industry and every leading worker in industry. Of course, only when machinery is used to the proper extent

and persistent work is conducted in creating the necessary cadres can the attitude towards mechanisation be regarded as a serious one.

We have already created a powerful industry. During the past four years alone we invested 39,400,000,000 roubles in industrial construction. Many of the plants, factories and electric power stations have already entered the active ranks of industry. Of a total plan of capital construction in 1935 amounting to 21,190,000,000 roubles, 10,500,000,000 roubles are being devoted to industrial construction. We are continuing industrial construction at a colossal rate and must demand a serious improvement in the work of our builders. It is time our construction works were provided with good plans and estimates; it is time machinery was widely introduced in construction work and building machinery utilised in a proper way. Our building construction must be able to rely upon permanent cadres and on good organisers; rigid control over the cost of construction work must be introduced. In a word, we must adopt civilised methods of work. It must be realised that here, too, the preparatory period is over and that the demands we are now making on our builders are not what they used to be. If the necessary practical conclusions are drawn from this we shall economise billions of roubles, we shall put an end to the backwardness of a number of branches of industry which need new factories, and we shall secure a further increase in the tempo of industry.

#### *(b) Progress in Agriculture*

It may now already be asserted that the collectivisation of agriculture in our country is in the main completed. At the beginning of 1935 four-fifths of the peasant farms were united to form collective farms; nine-tenths of the cultivated area in the U.S.S.R. belong to the collective farms and Soviet farms. By the course of events, the individual peasant has been placed in the background and is playing an ever smaller part in agriculture. The collective farms are becoming stronger and are already in a position to tackle big tasks.

The work of the political department of the machine and tractor stations has been a decisive factor in the organisation of our forces in the rural districts in the past few years. But inasmuch as experience has shown that because of our growing

tasks in the rural districts the political departments are no longer adequate, the Party has considered it necessary to convert the political departments of the machine and tractor stations into ordinary Party organs and to reinforce the district committees of the Party in every way.

It became possible to speak of an improvement in agriculture in general only on the completion of the reorganisation period, when the greater mass of the collective farms had become more or less consolidated. You know that during the course of a number of years, the years constituting the reorganisation period, down to 1934, there was a steadily increasing decline in stock-raising. This seriously retarded the increase of the gross output of agriculture in general.

But from 1933, when the process of reorganisation in agriculture was completed, a marked improvement in the cultivation of grain and industrial crops began. This applies in the first place to grain crops. As a result, the total grain crop in 1933 was 590,000,000 poods larger than the total crop harvested from the same territory (within the frontiers of the U.S.S.R.) in 1913, which was regarded as a particularly good harvest. In 1934 the total grain crop in the Soviet Union was on the level of 1933; nevertheless, the amount of grain actually harvested last year, owing to the smaller losses incurred in the process of harvesting, turned out to be 250,000,000-300,000,000 poods more than in 1933. When making comparisons with 1913 the following circumstance should also be borne in mind: in 1913 over 600,000,000 poods of grain were exported, while only 60,000,000 poods were exported in 1934, all the rest of the grain remaining within the country for the use of the population. It was these successes of socialist agriculture which enabled us to abolish the bread cards.

Progress in industrial crops is far slower. The output of industrial crops increased during the last two years by only 5.2 per cent. Low crop yield is what is particularly retarding us here.

In spite of this, the last two years reflected the general improvement that has already begun in agriculture.

We have set the task in the present year of achieving a considerable increase of output in all branches of agriculture. In the present year we must increase the gross output of agriculture by 2,400,000,000 roubles, or an increase of 16.3 per

cent. If this increase is achieved, agriculture will keep pace with industry in its rate of progress. This corresponds with the tasks set by the Second Five-Year Plan. This is a great and difficult task, but one that is truly worthy of the new collectivised countryside and of the Soviet country.

One important task of agriculture at present is to improve stock-raising. At the Seventeenth Party Congress Comrade Stalin set before us and before the collective farms the task of achieving a radical change for the better in the development in stock-raising already in 1934. We can now say that the past year saw the beginning of this change.

I am in possession of figures just received from the Central Board of National Economic Accounting relating to the animal census carried out on January 1st, 1935. These figures are still incomplete; they do not embrace the Soviet farms and relate only to the collective farm and peasant sector. These figures cover the Northern, Gorky, Saratov, Stalingrad, Azov-Black Sea and Western Siberian territories, the Moscow, Ivanovo, Western, Sverdlovsk, Kursk and Voronezh regions, and the Bashkir, Tatar, Crimean and Ukrainian Republics. But they enable us to form a judgment of the change in stock-raising in general that took place in 1934.

Compared with the corresponding figures of the census of January 1st, 1934, the figures for January 1st, 1935, show that the number of horses in the collective farms increased by 8.5 per cent., although there was still a certain decrease in the number of horses (3 per cent.) in the collective farm and peasant sector as a whole. In the collective farms the increase of large horned cattle in the past year amounted to 30 per cent., and in the collective farm and peasant sector as a whole to 21 per cent. In the collective farms the number of calves more than doubled, while the increase in the collective farm and peasant sector as a whole amounted to 94 per cent. The number of sheep and goats in the collective farms increased by 18 per cent., and in the collective farm and peasant sector as a whole by 11 per cent. The number of pigs in the collective farms increased by 27 per cent., and in the collective farm and peasant sector as a whole by 118 per cent., owing to the fact that the number of pigs in the individual possession of collective farmers increased almost four-fold.

Thus the census of 1935 points to a considerable advance

in the development of stock-raising in the collective farm and peasant sector, and particularly in the collective farms. The decline of stock-raising is now a thing of the past. We are now witnessing the beginning of an improvement in stock-raising, and in the present year we must achieve real progress in this field on the basis of the state plan for the development of stock-raising, by strengthening the collective dairy farms in every way, and encouraging an increase in cattle and poultry belonging to individual collective farmers. The Soviet farms must take the place indicated by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party in this matter of improving stock-raising. Special reports by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture and the People's Commissariat of Soviet Farms will be devoted to these questions at the congress.

We are confronted by new and bigger tasks as compared with previous years not only in relation to stock-raising but in relation to the cultivation of grain and industrial crops. Our agriculture is now equipped with machines, tractors, combines and automobiles as never before, and we must achieve other, higher rates of improvement in agriculture than was the case in previous years.

It is not so very long ago that we were obliged to import tens of thousands of tractors from abroad. On the import of tractors alone—totalling 86,000 in the period 1922-31—our Government spent more than 200,000,000 gold roubles, realising that it was at that time essential. In order to obtain an idea of the significance of this state expenditure, it is enough to mention that last year, when 48 gold kopeks could be obtained abroad from the sale of one pood of wheat and 27 gold kopeks from the sale of one pood of rye, we would have been able to reimburse this expenditure on tractors only by the sale abroad of 500,000,000 poods of grain.

Since then the situation has changed. We have built our own tractor plants, in which during the past year alone we produced 93,500 tractors. During the period under review alone we gave agriculture (the collective farms and Soviet farms) several hundred thousand tractors and other machines. In 1935 we are to supply the machine and tractor stations alone with 68,500 tractors, 10,000 automobiles, 14,600 combines, and many other essential machines and implements. All we have to do is to learn to utilise these machines properly and our

villages will become centres of a prosperous and cultured life.

The Government, for its part, has taken into account the serious difficulties the collective farms were obliged to face in their early stages. This explains why, during the past four years alone, grain loans to the amount of 262,000,000 poods were made to the collective farms. In accordance with a recent decision of the Party and the Government, the monetary indebtedness incurred by the collective farms prior to January 1st, 1933, was written off to an amount of 435,600,000 roubles. During this period monetary credits were advanced to the collective farms amounting to 1,168,000,000 roubles, and especially for collective farmers not possessing their own cows amounting to 73,000,000 roubles. 4,800,000,000 roubles were advanced for the organisation of machine and tractor stations. We know that this assistance granted by the state to the collective farms will repay itself many times over.

The year 1934 was the first in which a serious improvement along the whole front of agricultural work in the collective farms was observed: sowing periods were markedly reduced, harvesting was accelerated, late autumn ploughing was widely practised, proper importance began to be attached to bare fallow, weeding of grain crops became widespread, and in addition the first successes were achieved in the fight against losses during and after harvesting. It will now be understood why, in spite of the severe drought which afflicted the whole southern part of the Ukraine, we were actually able last year to harvest 250,000,000-300,000,000 poods more grain than in 1933, a good harvest year.

Among other successes achieved in agriculture, we have to note the increased development of agriculture in what is known as the consuming belt, and the advance of wheat-growing into new regions such as the Moscow, Ivanovo, Leningrad and the Western regions, the Gorky and Northern territories and the White Russian Republic.

Apart from the improvement of stock-raising, the most important task of agriculture now is to increase the yield of grain and industrial crops. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the present yield in cotton-growing, flax-growing, sugar-beet-growing and grain-growing. The time has come to secure real progress in this matter, relying on the great strength of the collective and Soviet farms.

It is time that our Soviet farms assumed their place as the leading enterprises in agriculture by finally eliminating organisational backwardness and the inability to utilise the technical resources and vast state resources which have been placed at their disposal. It remains for me to emphasise the responsibility of the leaders of the state farms for the work that has been entrusted to them.

### (c) Progress in Trade

During the period 1930-34, trade increased from 20,000,000,000 to 61,000,000,000 roubles, or three-fold. The private sector in trade has been liquidated. The number of state and co-operative stores has considerably increased and state trade has developed with exceptional rapidity.

Comrade Stalin has vividly described the task of developing commodity exchange. He said:

“In order that the economic life of the country may flow in full spate, and industry and agriculture have a stimulus still further to increase their output, one more condition is necessary, and that is to extend *commodity exchange* between town and country, between the districts and regions of the country and between the various branches of the national economy. The country must be covered by a dense network of trade bases, shops and stores. There must be a ceaseless circulation of goods through the channels of these bases, shops and stores from their places of production to the consumer. The state trading system, the co-operative trading system, the local industries, collective farms and individual peasants must be drawn into this business.

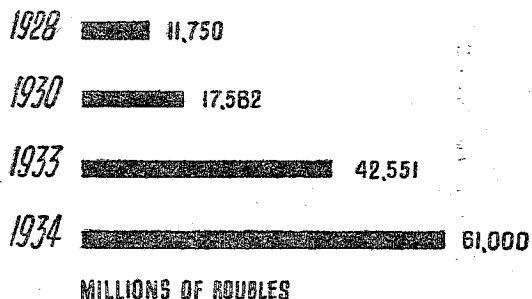
“That is what we call extended *Soviet trade*, trade *without* capitalists, trade *without* profiteers.

“As you see, the extension of Soviet trade is an urgent problem, which, if not solved, will make further progress impossible.”

These instructions of Comrade Stalin assume particular significance after the recent decisions to abolish the bread-card system. The ability of the trading system created by the Soviet state to solve the great and urgent problems connected with the development of trade is now undergoing a practical test.



Our workers in state and co-operative trade will have to discard many of their habits; certain things they will seriously have to learn over again. They will be able to do this only if they realise the defects of the former ration system of distribution and hearken to the voice of the consumer; they will be able to do so only if they utilise the best elements in the commercial trade that has developed during the last few years and if they succeed in placing our trade on a cultural level worthy of a Soviet state.



*(d) Progress in Transport*

During the period under review railway freight increased by 32 per cent., and water-borne freight by 27 per cent. In spite of this increase of freight, these figures testify that transport is seriously lagging behind the development of our national economy. As a result, transport has become the weakest factor in our economic system.

One seems to remember that a year ago the Seventeenth Party Congress issued a serious warning to our transport leaders, but it cannot be said that they understood the significance of this warning.

Since then a certain improvement has been achieved in the work of our railway and water transport systems. During 1934 railway freight increased by 17 per cent., while in the preceding year the increase was less than 1 per cent. But the plan for freight carriage on the railways is being systematically under-fulfilled. The percentage of empty car runs to the total

movement of cars on all the railways, although it was already very high, showed not a decrease but an increase in 1934 as compared with the previous year. We read the daily returns of individual railways and see that fluctuations in their work have not yet ceased. Progress is slow in the matter of creating permanent cadres and in improving their vocational skill. Proper discipline is often lacking on the railways. What transport needs most of all at the present time is the concerted effort of all its workers, and it particularly needs genuine Bolshevik leadership.

The year 1935 must witness a real turn for the better in the work of railway transport. The Congress of Soviets must demand this of all railway workers, and particularly of the commanding staff, the People's Commissariat of Railroads. The Party and the Government have always considered it one of their most important duties to take care of the needs of transport and the transport workers. And not a little was done in this respect during the past year.

In the present year transport is again being granted large funds for construction work and technical reconstruction. The rolling-stock, which falls far short of modern demands, will be considerably increased. This will be seen from the fact alone that the production of freight cars is being increased 170 per cent. as compared with last year. The whole problem of reinforcing the production and technical base of transport must now receive the attention which the most urgent needs of the country deserve.

But all this will bear fruit only if the railway workers will not spare any effort in the fight for the improvement of transport, and will weld themselves into one collective body by a conscientious attitude to their work and by iron labour discipline.

There is no necessity for me to speak here in greater detail of the development of the national economy during the past period, all the more since the report of Comrade Kuibyshev at the Moscow Congress of Soviets, recently published, contains remarkable figures presenting a vivid picture of our economic growth.

Let us sum up.

In spite of serious shortcomings in certain branches of national economy, including some of the most important, the

country has made steady progress during these years and has strengthened all its positions. The economic power of the Soviet Union has grown tremendously, and the technical reconstruction which is now being extensively undertaken in all branches of national economy is creating a production basis worthy of the most advanced country in the world.

Summarising the work of the Soviet Government at the Seventeenth Party Congress, Comrade Stalin said :

“ We have already laid the foundations of a socialist society in the U.S.S.R., and all we have to do now is to erect the edifice—a task which undoubtedly is easier than laying the foundations of a socialist society.”

No one can refute this statement. The foundation of a socialist society in the U.S.S.R. has been laid, and laid securely.

We achieved great progress in our national economy because a socialist basis for its development was created. The most difficult problem of the past period—collectivisation—we have in the main solved. Of capitalist economy in the U.S.S.R. nothing now remains. The remnants of small-property economy in agriculture do not make the pace. In this same report at the Party Congress, Comrade Stalin declared with complete justification that “ the socialist system now has unchallenged predominance and is the sole commanding force in the whole national economy.”

Socialism has won the victory in our country. This victory was won on the basis of the New Economic Policy (N.E.P.), which to the opportunists who were swinging towards the bourgeoisie seemed to be only a policy of retreat, but which in the hands of the Bolsheviks became a lever for the victory of socialism. But, how far are we now removed from the situation in which N.E.P. was introduced, when numerous capitalist elements still lived in the pores of our system, and especially in the countryside ! And even now we have not yet outlived N.E.P., inasmuch as even after the liquidation of capitalist elements we still have millions of individual peasants with their private enterprises, and inasmuch as even the collective farmers in certain cases come into the market as private sellers of their products. In its last stage N.E.P. still persists and continues to perform its work for socialism. More, such tried weapons of our economic development as trade and money,

which we took from the arsenal of bourgeois society and adapted in our own way to the needs of the Soviet system, will long continue to exist and to perform a function very necessary for socialism.

But remember the words of the great Lenin, uttered at the end of 1922 :

“ We have drawn socialism into daily life and must realise what it is all about. This is what constitutes the problem of our day, this is what constitutes the problem of our epoch. Permit me to conclude by expressing the conviction that, however difficult this problem may be, however novel it may be compared with our previous tasks, and however great the difficulties it may cause us, we shall all together, not in one day, but in several years, solve this problem at all costs, so that N.E.P. Russia will become socialist Russia.”

These words contain profound thoughts on our revolution and indicate the main problem of the proletarian revolution, namely to transform “ N.E.P. Russia ” into “ socialist Russia.” We discerned in these words the chief behest given by Lenin to our Party, which is guiding the whole work of construction.

And we are now in a position to say : *N.E.P. Russia has become socialist Russia!* Our country has become transformed. In the main, this great task with which Lenin charged us has been accomplished. The vow made to the departed Lenin by Comrade Stalin eleven years ago has been fulfilled.

Such is the fundamental conclusion, a conclusion we can draw without the slightest hesitation.

## 2. CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY

The transformation of “ N.E.P. Russia ” into “ socialist Russia ” was reflected in the profound change which has taken place in the social structure of our country.

Let us examine the social changes brought about by the proletarian revolution. I have received material on the subject from our Central Board of National Economic Accounting, where an extremely valuable piece of work has been carried out under the guidance of Comrade Kraval.

Here are the basic facts on the subject :

(i) *Class Composition of the Population in 1913 (within the present frontiers of the U.S.S.R.), 1928 and 1934*

Class of Population	Number of Persons		
	1913	1928	1934 (on Jan. 1st)
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
I. PROLETARIAT (workers and employees, engineers and technicians, and other proletarian sections of the population) ... ..	23,300	26,343	47,118
Of which :			
(a) Industrial proletariat and employees (industry, transport, building construction, social and cultural institutions and government services) ... ..	17,300	24,124	41,751
(b) Agricultural proletariat	6,000	2,219	5,367
II. COLLECTIVE FARMERS and co-operative handicraftsmen and artisans ... ..	None	4,406	77,037
III. INDIVIDUAL PEASANTS (not including kulaks) and non-co-operative working handicraftsmen and artisans ... ..	90,700	111,131	37,902
IV. BOURGEOISIE (landlords, big and small urban bourgeoisie, tradesmen and kulaks) ... ..	22,100	6,801	174
Of which :			
Kulaks ... ..	17,100	5,618	149
V. OTHER SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION (Students, army, pensioners, etc.) ...	3,200	3,671	5,769
TOTAL POPULATION ...	139,300	152,352	168,000

In 1913 the total population of the country (within the present frontiers of the U.S.S.R.) amounted to 139,300,000

persons. Ten years after the October Revolution it had grown to 152,400,000 persons. And, finally, at the beginning of 1934 it amounted to 168,000,000 persons. The figures show that the population of our country during the past few years has grown more rapidly than ever before. This is one of the most important evidences of the growing strength of the Soviet Union.

Let us now examine the various classes.

I begin with the working class.

In 1913 the whole proletarian population in Russia, including agricultural labourers and their families, amounted to 23,300,000 persons. In 1928, just before the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, it amounted to 26,300,000 persons, and at the beginning of 1934 it had reached 47,100,000 persons. In other words, the proletarian population had doubled as compared with 1913.

Even more profound changes have taken place among the peasantry, as you know. In 1913 the peasant population (not including the kulaks), together with handicraftsmen and artisans, amounted to 90,700,000 persons. By 1928 the situation had changed. It had already become impossible to speak of the peasantry without dividing the peasants into collective farmers and individual peasants. In 1928 the number of collective farm peasants, together with the co-operative handicraftsmen and artisans was still not very large. They amounted to 4,400,000 persons, as against 111,100,000 individual peasants (not including kulaks). But we have an entirely different position at the beginning of 1934. At that time the number of collective farm peasants had already reached 77,000,000 persons, while the number of individual peasants had dropped to 37,900,000 persons. The overwhelming majority of the peasants had already joined the collective farms. Since then the number of individual peasants has again considerably diminished, and at the present time they constitute approximately one-fifth of the toiling peasant population.

Now let us see what has happened to the bourgeois classes, which include landlords, the big and small urban bourgeoisie, merchants and kulaks. In 1913 they constituted a large force. They totalled 22,100,000 persons, of whom 17,100,000 persons were kulaks. But the force of the October Revolution directed against this social stratum wrought great havoc in its ranks and many of its members began to filter into other social groups.

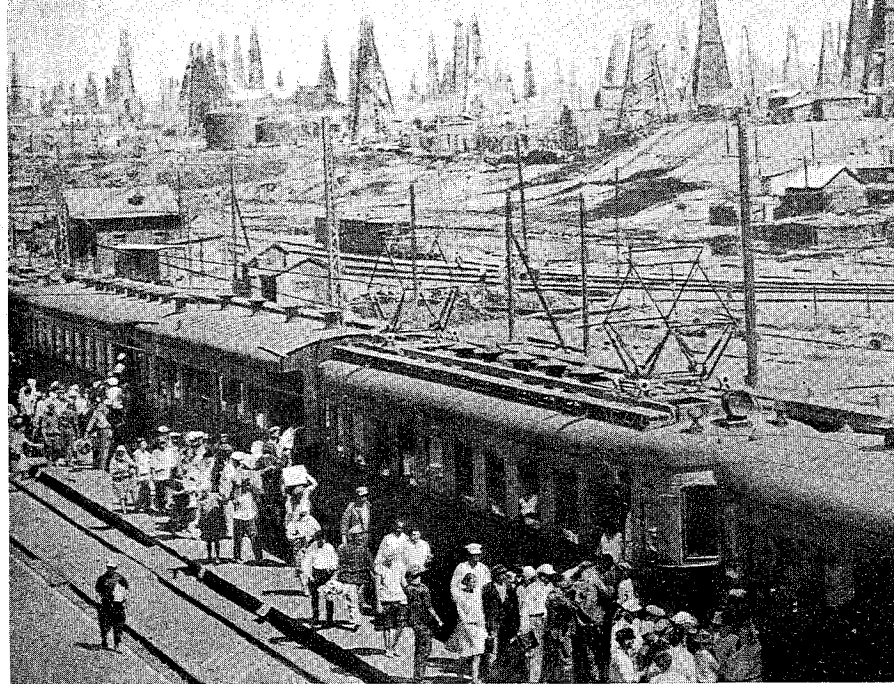
Thus in 1928 there remained only 6,800,000 of them, of whom 5,600,000 were kulaks. At the beginning of 1934 the bourgeois elements in our country remained only as a sort of memento. The Central Board of National Economic Accounting calculated that there were then about 174,000 of them, primarily remnants of the kulak class.

Other sections of the population, which include students, the army, pensioners, and others, amounted in 1913 to 3,200,000 persons, in 1928 to 3,700,000 persons and at the beginning of 1934 to 5,700,000 persons.

As the result of these movements, the relations between the basic social groups of the population of our country have changed in the following way :

(ii) *Class Composition of the Population in 1913 (within the present frontiers of the U.S.S.R.), 1928 and 1934*

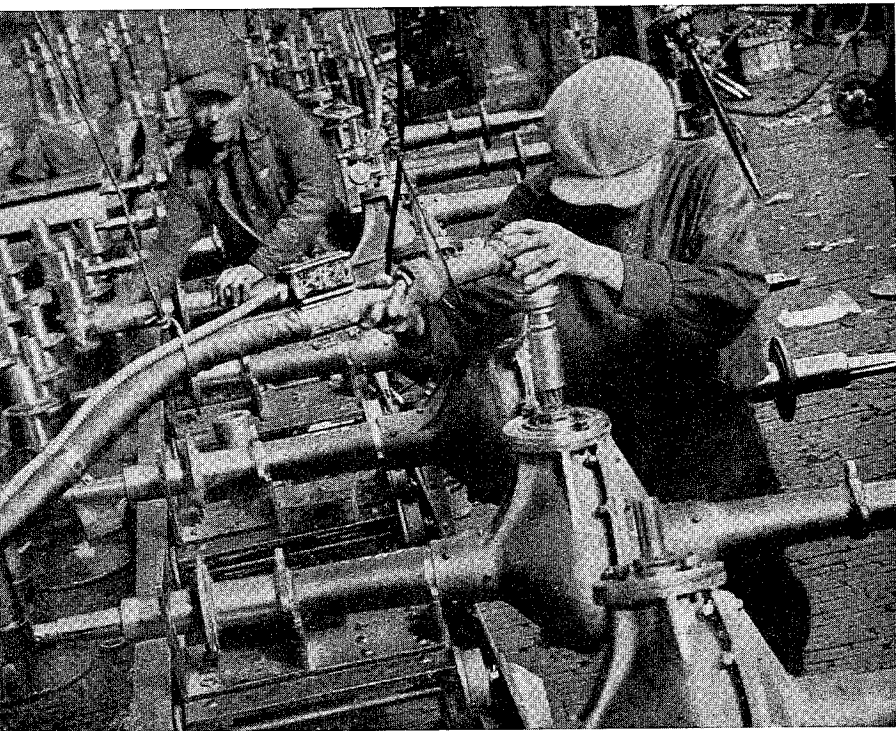
Class of Population	Per cent. of total population		
	1913	1928	1934
<b>I. PROLETARIAT</b> (workers and employees, engineers and technicians, and other proletarian sections of the population) ... ..	16·7	17·3	28·1
Of which :			
(a) Industrial proletariat and employees (industry, transport, building construction, social and cultural institutions and government services) ... ..	12·4	15·8	24·9
(b) Agricultural proletariat	4·3	1·5	3·2
<b>II. COLLECTIVE FARMERS</b> and co-operative handicraftsmen and artisans ...	None	2·9	45·9
<b>III. INDIVIDUAL PEASANTS</b> (not including kulaks) and non-co-operative toiling handicraftsmen and artisans ...	65·1	72·9	22·5



HOME FROM THE OILFIELDS AT BAKU.

THE PARK OF CULTURE AND REST.





ASSEMBLING OF REAR AXLES AND DRY SHAFTS.

Class of Population	Per cent. of total population		
	1913	1928	1934
IV. BOURGEOISIE (landlords, big and small urban bourgeoisie, tradesmen and kulaks) ... ..	15·9	4·5	0·1
Of which :			
Kulaks ... ..	12·3	3·7	0·09
V. OTHER SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION (students, army, pensioners, etc.) ...	2·3	2·4	3·4

The proletarian population increased from 16 per cent. in 1913 to 28·1 per cent. at the beginning of 1934. Collective farm peasants separated out from the peasant toiling masses : they amounted to 45·9 per cent. of the total population of the country already by the beginning of 1934, and now they constitute more than half our population. At the beginning of 1934 the individual peasants constituted only 22·5 per cent., and by now this stratum has been still further reduced. The bourgeois section of the country, which in 1913 constituted as much as 15·9 per cent. of the population, has now, as we know, been liquidated, and certain of these gentlemen have been simply ejected from the country. A certain number of persons formerly belonging to the bourgeois stratum managed to comprehend what was going on and to find a place for themselves among the ranks of the toilers who are building a new life. But this does not mean that there are not enough degenerate relics of the bourgeoisie and progeny of the nobles, merchants, manufacturers and kulaks still left who do not regard their present life as a comfortable one. And we must bear this in mind.

Thus, if we take only two social groups—the workers and collective farmers—we find that by the beginning of 1934 they already comprise 74 per cent. of the population of the country. At the beginning of 1935 the workers and the collective farmers together constituted more than three-quarters of the population.

These figures are of profound and fundamental importance and are deserving of serious study. They show that the overwhelming mass of the population of our country have

inseparably bound up their lives with socialism and that we are actually advancing towards a classless socialist society.

Nor must we overlook the changes that are taking place within the classes themselves, within the basic classes of the Soviet Union.

Our worker is not the worker of former days ; he is not a proletarian bereft of means of production and working in the interests of another class, the class of exploiters. He now constitutes a class which knows its importance, which knows that it is the master of industry and of the whole country. On the other hand, a certain number of the non-proletarian elements have joined the ranks of workers. Our collective farmer is not the downtrodden peasant of former days, a hopeless drudge obliged to endure the endless kicks and cuffs of his betters. And our office workers, engineers and intelligentsia are also changing.

These social changes are already making their influence felt in every phase of our life. It is particularly necessary to note their favourable influence on economic affairs.

Productivity of labour is still low in our country, but it is rising. The rising productivity of labour has become the main force of economic progress. Labour discipline is very often still not all that it should be, but even here we have successes to our credit. During recent years we have greatly reduced unwarranted absences from work by workers and employees. And we must now put a definite end to such phenomena as unwarranted absence from work. Frequently only five or six hours of the seven-hour day, and sometimes less, are devoted to actual work. But for this we, the leaders, who have not succeeded in organising production as we should, are responsible in a far greater degree than our working men and women. Our collective farms are also gaining in strength with the rapid realisation by the collective farmer of the necessity for genuine labour discipline and serious concern for social, collective farm interests. Socialist competition has been taken up by tens of millions of workers and collective farmers, and is the clearest expression of the growing political enlightenment of the toilers of our country.

The whole manner of life of the toilers has also undergone a fundamental change for the better.

Already for five years there has been no unemployment

in our country. It might perhaps already be easy for us to forget this scourge of the working class, were it not for the fact that the life of the workers beyond Soviet frontiers is daily reminding us how far we have now travelled from capitalist oppression. The wages of our workers are increasing, and now, after the abolition of the bread cards and in connection with the strengthening of the Soviet rouble, their real value will rise still more rapidly. The state displays exceptional concern for the way the workers are fed, and in this sphere we can count considerable achievements. All forms of social insurance of workers and employees are growing, including sanatoria and rest homes, things which the workers do not enjoy anywhere except in the Soviet Union.

With the consolidation of the collective farms, the life of the toilers in the countryside is also undergoing a rapid change for the better. An investigation of 83,000 collective farms in the R.S.F.S.R., the Ukraine and White Russia, carried out towards the end of last year, provides figures showing how the level of the collective farm villages is rising. One need only mention that in these 83,000 collective farms the amount of grain distributed to each household of a collective farmer increased from 550 kilograms in 1932 to 1,090 kilograms in 1934. A two-fold increase! The amount of other products of the collective farms and their monetary receipts are also growing. More and more collective farmers are beginning to live prosperous and cultured lives. Question on this subject the collective farmers of, say, the Kabardino-Balkarian Region, and, of course, not of this region alone. At a time when hundreds of millions of peasants, oppressed by imperialism in the capitalist countries and in the colonies and semi-colonies, are suffering the torments of the crisis and many agricultural toilers are dying of starvation, poverty has disappeared from our countryside and the way to a happy life has opened up for every honest toiler.

An index of the fundamental improvement that has taken place in the living conditions of our population is provided by the increasing health of our toilers.

In spite of all the shortcomings of our medical institutions, the benefit they confer on the toilers at the present day cannot be compared with what it was in pre-revolutionary times. One has only to mention that medical examinations of workers

called up for military service in Moscow, in the Leningrad, Moscow and Ivanovo regions, in the Gorky territory and in the Ukraine show that their average weight has increased in the last six or seven years by 1·5-2 kilograms and their average chest measurements by 1·5-2·5 centimetres. Let them try to quote such figures in regard to the situation abroad! But then, to have strong fighters on behalf of the power of the Soviets is only what we are entitled to.

The Party and the Government consider it necessary to incur considerably larger expenditure this year for hospitals and to increase the salaries of medical workers. We want to see more rapid progress in health protection, so that the health of the workers may improve, and so that still larger numbers of Soviet athletes may be born in our country.

We are progressing, but our material needs are still a long way from being completely satisfied. For instance, there are many shortcomings in the matter of housing, and this question requires our most serious attention. Our municipal services are very backward, and only a minority of cities, headed by Moscow, have already tackled this task in the proper way. There is often a lack of the most essential commodities and products both in town and countryside. It must not be forgotten, however, that we have great opportunities for improving all this. But we are still utilising these opportunities far from efficiently. We were not taught how to in the old days. But we are now acquiring a great education in the building of a new life. We do not want to exaggerate, and we do not say that the U.S.S.R. is already a rich country. But the toilers of the Soviet Union know that our country is growing rich!

In order to be able to cope with the tasks laid upon us by the proletarian revolution we need a high level of cultural development. Our strength lies in the fact that this has been realised by wide masses of the toilers. The desire for culture, the thirst for knowledge and art are growing among the masses, awakening new forces and talents in large numbers. The cultural level of the peoples of the Soviet Union is rising, rising on the Soviet principle and with a rich plumage of national hues. Whatever may be preached by illiterate nationalist and super-nationalist theories, every single peasant in our country sees that the road to the fullest development of national culture has been discovered in the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, which is building a new life under the banner of internationalism.

We do not close our eyes to the fact that our schools are overcrowded, and we must rapidly put an end to the two-shift and all the more to the three-shift system in the schools. Nor do we close our eyes to the defects of our higher educational institutions, but we know that recently matters have here shown considerable improvement, and we must work still more energetically in the same direction. We must show greater care for the teacher and the savant, and also for the inventor without a university degree.

The swing-over to socialism on the part of the old intelligentsia must be regarded as one of the great successes of the Soviet Government during the past period. This change did not take place without many vacillations and desertions from one side to the other. But take the great mass of our old engineers, teachers, and, finally, our writers and artists, and you will understand the political significance of the Congress of Soviet Writers held in Moscow last year, which vividly reflected this change for the better among our intellectuals.

But perhaps nothing is comparable to the success gained by the Party and the Soviet Government in the creation of a new intelligentsia, and particularly of technical cadres. This is not the first year that the destinies of many of our factories and collective farms are being guided by these young cadres, who have grown up breathing the air of the Soviets and are assiduously accumulating practical experience. For a number of years the Party has been centring the attention of the working class on this problem. And although the main results are still to be achieved, the new generation has already become a powerful force in production, in technology and in the sphere of scientific research. Lenin has spoken very vividly of how capitalism "crushed, ruined and rejected" the aptitudes and talents of the people. It was for this that our workers and peasants overthrew capitalism. And then the way was opened up for the cultural development of the masses, and particularly of our youth.

Our present tasks were recently formulated by Comrade Stalin in the following remarkable words :

" Since we have already learnt to value technical methods, it is time to declare plainly that the chief thing now is *the*

*people* who have mastered technical methods. . . . We must cherish every capable and intelligent worker, we must cherish him and cultivate him. People must be cultivated as tenderly and carefully as a gardener cultivates a favourite fruit tree."

From these instructions it is clear that what has been done by us so far in the training of new cadres in technical methods and other fields of development is far from enough, and we must work on these problems with even greater persistence. But we now have the main thing—a workers' and peasants' Government, which is prepared to advance this matter to the utmost.

Does this mean that all difficulties have already been overcome, that the time has arrived for untroubled repose to the sweet strains of, let us say, the "Merry Widow" waltz? No, that is far from the case. Unconcern and reliance on unorganised effort in our work only play into the hands of our class enemy.

Socialism has triumphed, but only yesterday the open front of resistance of the bourgeois elements was still extensive. Having suffered defeat, the enemy does not now risk open warfare. He is isolated and pitiful, but he is filled with frenzied rage and is prepared to use any weapon. The more hopeless the position of the enemies of the Soviet Government, the less scrupulous they are in their methods of warfare. Any relaxation of revolutionary vigilance under such circumstances is dangerous.

The enemy is cruel and resourceful; the enemy is prepared to adopt any disguise, to pretend even to be a friend of our Party in order to lull our vigilance and to strike a blow at head and heart. We have lost one of our glorious fighters, Sergei Mironovich Kirov, slain by the enemy solely for his loyalty to the cause of Communism, the cause of the Soviet system. White-Guard degenerates from the ranks of the Zinovievists, trained by the contemptible "leader" of provocateur duplicity, proved to be the organisers of this crime. It is a matter of indifference to the enemy who executes his will—be it even a criminal screened by a Party card, behind whom stand a gang of unprincipled careerists and lovers of big posts. Our reply to all this must be to increase our revolutionary vigilance towards the class enemy.

By the crime they committed in Leningrad the enemies of the Soviet system apparently hoped to cause confusion in our ranks. Do not these expectations of the enemies indicate how isolated they are from the masses, how isolated they are from the life of the country? The millions of workers and peasants replied in their own way to the shot fired in Leningrad: they replied by the exceptional fervour with which they rallied around the Soviet Government and Comrade Stalin. It is difficult to imagine a demonstration of greater political significance on behalf of our cause and against the enemies of our cause.

Thus our country, having laid a socialist foundation and having drawn the overwhelming mass of the toilers directly into the work of socialist construction, has become transformed from a N.E.P. country into a socialist country, passing in the process through various stages of N.E.P., from the final stages of which it has not yet completely emerged. Side by side with the improvement of our national economy we have a big improvement in the living conditions and cultural level of the toilers. The workers and collective farm peasant masses are united round the Party as never before. Ever larger cadres of builders of socialism are being trained from among the toilers, and particularly from among the women and the youth, inspiring us with legitimate pride and great hopes.

Such are the facts on the basis of which we must draw the main conclusions as to our policy and our tasks in the present period.

In order not to repeat what obviously follows from these facts and from all that has been said, and in order in drawing our conclusions to concentrate our attention on the main thing, that is on "the people who have mastered technical methods," I will borrow the well-known words uttered by Comrade Stalin in his talk with the metallurgists:

"What we need in order to create a numerous army of production and technical cadres is to carefully cultivate and train people, to place them and organise them properly in production, to organise wages in such a way as to strengthen the decisive links in production and to induce people to improve their vocational skill."

These brief words of Comrade Stalin's contain several cardinal conclusions applicable to all our work.



Firstly, "to carefully cultivate and train people." In spite of all that has been done so far, this is an urgent task of the moment.

The central economic task of the Second Five-Year Plan is to complete the technical reconstruction of every branch of the national economy. We have already devoted not a little effort to the technical reconstruction of industry, agriculture and transport. We have already endowed the national economy with not a little new technical equipment, not a few new industries, new installations and complex enterprises. But that is only a small part of what we desire to have in the final technical reconstruction of the economic life of the country. In the matter of the technical re-equipment of the Soviet Union we are progressing at a truly revolutionary speed. In doing so we are only fulfilling one of the chief historical obligations of the first proletarian state in the world.

On the other hand, several years have already elapsed since the Party called for the mastering of technical methods, the mastering of new machines and industries, as the most important practical duty, because we want everything that we have built to work well, to work better and not worse than in the capitalist countries. We saw the vast work that was developed for the accomplishment of this aim. Cadres of new engineers, agricultural experts, technicians, production managers, educationists and so forth are steadily growing. People are growing up who have a new attitude to work, and among them there are not a few builders of the new society wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of socialism. At the same time far greater results are being obtained from the work of the old cadres of specialists. Not a single important industry can now be run in our country without new people who have mastered technical methods; without them not a single factory can be kept going. There are factories, and even new industries, such as, for instance, the production of synthetic rubber, the development of which is almost entirely in the hands of new technical cadres.

And this matter, the cultivation and training of people for the fundamental problem of technically reconstructing every branch of the national economy, must now be advanced on a still wider front. The technical qualification of these cadres must be raised to the proper level and must not be allowed to lag behind the qualifications of foreign specialists. To this

matter of qualification, in other words, the quality of scientific and technical training, we must now devote all the attention required in order to overtake and outstrip the technically and economically advanced capitalist countries, and to do so in the shortest possible time. Our aim must be to cultivate such cadres, especially from among the Party and non-Party youth, to make them devoted to their work and conscious builders of socialism, to train a new army of specialists in *such* a way. For this no means or effort must be spared. Nothing will now repay itself so rapidly and nothing will produce such fruits as the successful solution of this problem.

Secondly, "to place them [people] and organise them properly in production." This is a formulation of our organisational tasks. And to these tasks the Seventeenth Party Congress devoted particular attention. Bolsheviks realise the power of organisation.

No matter what question of recent practical development you take, you will find that the Party has concentrated its attention on problems of organisation, on methods of work, on the structure of the apparatus, on the selection of people, and on checking fulfilment. This is what is meant by properly placing forces. Take the example of the Donetz Basin. The Party and the Government were faced by a big problem, the problem of securing correct mechanisation and in this way of placing coal-mining on a proper level. For a long time this matter progressed at a snail's pace. At the critical moment the Party concentrated its fire on the bureaucratic routine methods of the economic bodies in the Donetz Basin as the chief obstacle. Certain of the "higher-ups" received a proper drubbing in this connection; an exposure was made of not a few of these apologies for leaders who, being accustomed to work in the old way, tried in all sorts of underhand ways to avoid a reconstruction of working methods. Having given a thorough shaking to the quill-drivers and bureaucrats and conducted a big campaign among the working-class masses explaining the significance of the fight against bureaucratic routine methods in economic work, we achieved a big success. The Donetz Basin has now emerged on to the broad highway, and proved it last year by completely fulfilling the plan of coal production.

But while it did not hesitate to subject the shortcomings of the economic apparatus to merciless criticism, the Party, by

the whole line it laid down—it is time to master machinery! it is time to work with knowledge of the facts and not by blindly trusting your apparatus!—declared that our leading cadres, and especially the Communists, are capable of mastering the job entrusted to them if only they set about the matter in earnest, if only they are not discouraged by the first difficulties encountered in this new work. While criticising defects and mercilessly flaying bureaucracy in the state apparatus, the Party at the same time inspired the ranks of the builders of socialism and our Communist cadres with confidence and courage. This attitude of the Party considerably contributed to awakening fresh forces and to promoting new Party and non-Party cadres, and at the same time helped to change the methods of work of the old cadres.

After what has been said, the principles of the reorganisation recently effected, not only in many local organs, but also in the central organs, will be clear. But this work cannot be regarded as completed. We must continue to devote serious attention to organisational questions in production as well as to organisational questions in our Government apparatus generally. Now, when all the fundamental conditions have been secured for comprehensive progress in the national economy, and also in the standard of living and culture of the toilers, proper organisation constitutes one of the main duties of Communists and one of the main problems of leadership.

Thirdly, “to organise wages in such a way as to strengthen the decisive links in production and to induce people to improve their vocational skill.”

The question here is one not only of cadres, but of the workers in general. It is now an extremely urgent task in our construction work as a whole to lay stress on the significance of wages, all the more since the excesses which formerly marked our ration system of supply not infrequently fostered a criminally careless attitude to problems of organisation of wages.

To organise wages means to make them the principal lever of progress in production, it means that a definite end must be put to the state of affairs in which business managers left this matter to subordinate persons, while they themselves were interested only in a paper plan of disbursement of the “wages fund.” Organising wages means that you must know your workers, their qualifications, that you must know what the

decisive sectors in production are and who must be stimulated most of all. Such an organisation of wages is impossible unless you have mastered the principles of production, unless you understand the importance of production technique. Organising wages means directing the efforts of the whole collective of workers along proper channels, it means redoubling one's strength.

During the past three years the basic cadres of workers in the factories and on construction work have become stabilised. But in spite of the greater experience in production gained by a vast army of new workers, we have still done very little in the matter of forging strong factory cadres and of providing the decisive sectors with workers who really know their jobs, their equipment and their duties. Nor must it be forgotten that the old cadres of workers are frequently obliged to learn everything anew, since they are not sufficiently acquainted with the new technical processes.

The wages policy of the Soviet Government aims at raising the standard of living of the whole mass of workers—that, so to speak, is its fundamental basis. But only opportunist chatterboxes will on this account replace our policy by a policy of petty-bourgeois equalitarianism in wages, paying no consideration to productivity of labour and to the skill of the worker. The Bolshevik policy demands a vigorous war on the “equalitarians” as abettors of the class enemy and as elements inimical to socialism. After all, the chief aim of socialism is to raise productivity of labour to a level unattainable by any other social system. Without this, socialism cannot succeed. The haughty and scornful attitude to the organisation of wages is nothing but the backwash of such petty-bourgeois equalitarian survivals. The attitude of enlightened workers to this question is different. We must see to it that every worker should understand that a higher productivity of labour, that work in a more responsible sector, that higher skill must be remunerated by higher wages, and then our industry will develop still more rapidly, there will be goods in plenty, and the whole working class will benefit.

At the Seventeenth Party Congress, Comrade Stalin explained why, in this present period, the basic form of collective farm development is the agricultural “artel” and not the commune, for which we are still immature. Why, it is obvious that

only in the artels do the collective farmers now have a proper combination of *personal* interest and the *social*, collective farm interest, and that only in this way can the cause of the collective farms be advanced. It is the collective farm (artel), and not the commune, which is now determining the progress of agriculture; and that road alone leads to the success of socialism in the countryside, by achieving such a combination of the interests of the individual collective farmer and the interests of the collective farm as a whole as can advance the collective farm system and rapidly improve the standard of life of the collective farmer. It is only because the petty-bourgeois equalitarianism of the communes was rejected and the artel form of collective farm adopted that the whole mass of collective farms entered the channel of healthy economic progress, strengthened discipline, and increased the productivity of labour. And now, too, it is an urgent task to combat equalitarian sentiments in the collective farms, just as it is to combat every survival of capitalism in the minds of the collective farmers.

And now, when N.E.P. is no longer the new but the old economic policy, and when our country has become socialist in its foundation and in the decisive majority of its population, the question of correctly combining personal interest and social benefit in production is the cardinal question of the building of socialism. Our task is to secure a *general rise* in the material standard of the toilers and at the same time to encourage work in the more important sectors of production, to encourage higher productivity of labour and greater skill on the part of *individual workers* by increasing the remuneration of labour; our task is to build our wages policy on this basis. The proper fulfilment of this task will be the best guarantee that we shall successfully overcome every obstacle that lies in our path.

The October Revolution brought our country out of the system of world capitalism and opened a new chapter in world history. A country which under the rule of the tsars had been transformed into "a prison of the peoples" has since the October days of 1917 become the pioneer of world history.

The "unknown" Bolsheviks—as the bourgeoisie would have liked to have them—"suddenly" became a power. And

now nothing is so helping the cause of world progress as our Bolshevik Party and our workers' and peasants' Government.

Such is the turn matters have taken in this historic period. In view of this, can we expect the attitude of the worker and the bourgeois, the collective farmer and the kulak, the toilers of the colonies and the imperialists, to be the same?

On the contrary, are we not witnessing ever new attacks on the Soviet system by capitalism and the remnants of capitalism in our own country?

The opponents of the Soviet system in the bourgeois and Menshevik-Socialist Press frequently say: No, the Soviet Union is not a socialist country, but something entirely different. To console themselves they resort to the fable of "state capitalism"—a fable they themselves do not believe. And, indeed, who is going to believe that there is such a thing as capitalism without capitalists, capitalism without crises, capitalism without unemployed. It must be assumed that the capitalists will soon drive these chattering off their newspapers as being much too stupid to make good slanderers of socialism. For our part, we should like only one thing—that the workers, however great a distance may separate them from us, should know more of the Soviet Union, of its difficulties and its successes in the building of a new life. And we desire this all the more now that "Russia has become socialist."

Our state apparatus, which despite all its defects is enabling us to carry out the great plan of socialist construction, is depicted by our enemies as a bureaucratic superstructure, incompatible with the development of individuals and individual talents. But this "criticism" of bureaucracy only serves to conceal the true aims of our enemies, namely to undermine the apparatus of the Soviet system, which is administering the vast economic life of the country in the interests of the toilers, which has replaced all the bosses, large and small, who formerly really did "develop" and live a life of ease, but did so at the expense of the peasants and workers, by exploiting the toilers. We know very well that a real fight against bureaucracy is inseparable from the fight for the victory of socialism, and that with the successful development of large-scale production in town and country, and with the rising cultural level of the masses, our ability to overcome bureaucracy increases immensely. We deem it one of our most important tasks to

The Soviet Constitution must therefore be revised, in order to give formal effect to such achievements of the October Revolution as the creation of the collective farm system, the liquidation of capitalist elements and the triumph of socialist ownership in the Soviet Union. Our Constitution must also reflect the aim of developing Soviet democracy to the utmost and developing the old and new forms of participation of the toilers in the administration of the state. Our aim is to give a full reflection of the successes of the new socialist society in our Constitution, and to make it the basis of a further comprehensive development of Soviet democracy, thus defining the future of socialist construction generally.

The Seventh Congress of Soviets must utter its weighty word on this subject.

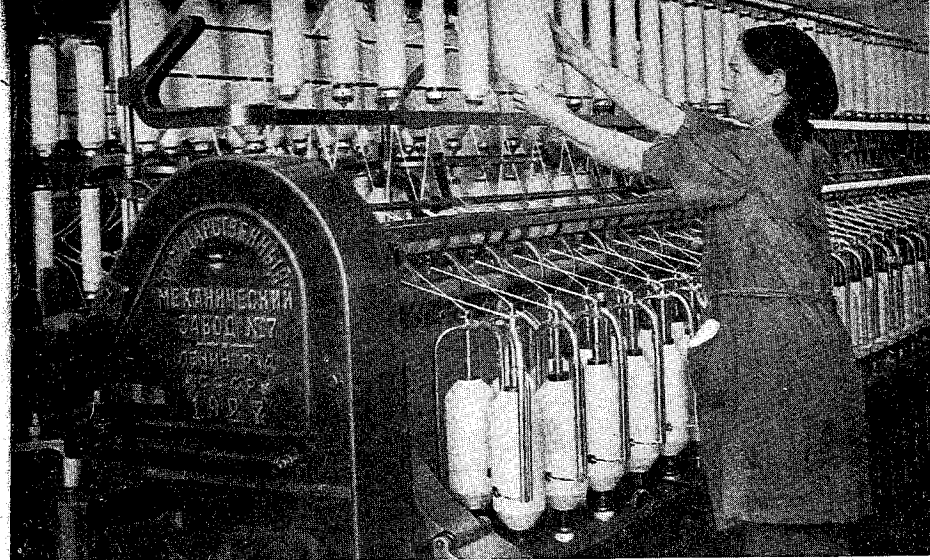
It is not difficult to realise the exceptional position of the republic of workers and peasants as long as there is only one Soviet state in the world. But while the system of capitalism is being torn by ever more powerful contradictions and the onlooker is seeing more and more clearly that it is not standing so very firmly on its feet, we can declare to our friends that the Soviet Union, in its economic power and in the solid support given by the toiling masses to the Soviet power, is now greater than ever before.

For this we must primarily thank our Party, which is the very soul of all socialist construction. Our Party is marching onward beneath the flying colours of Marxism-Leninism, inspiring the warriors in the fight for Communism; the millions are being led by *our Stalin*, and we firmly know that this is the road leading to complete victory !

#### REPLY TO THE DEBATE

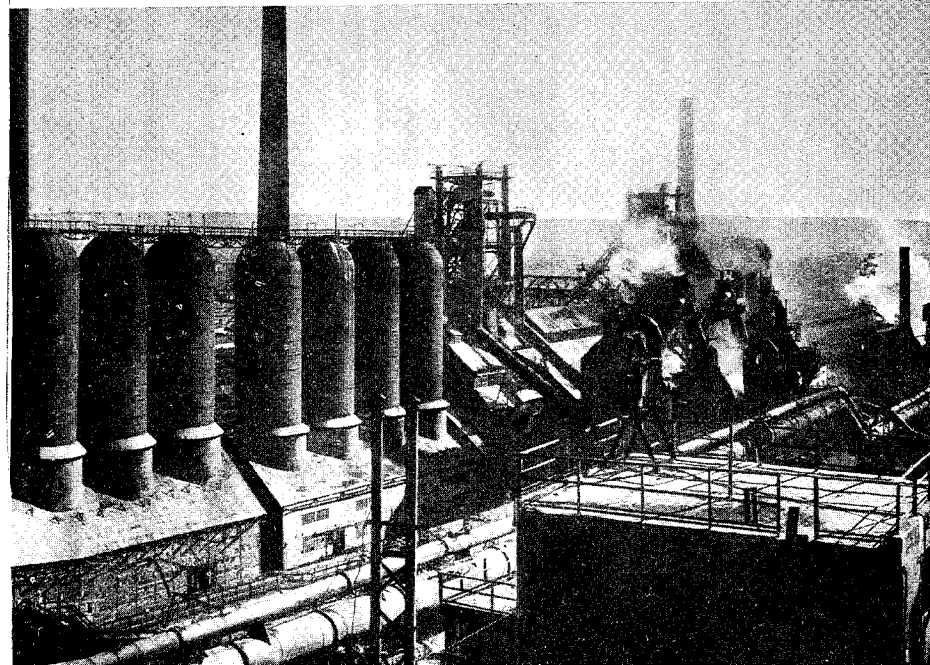
Comrades, the debate at the Congress on the report of the Government reveals complete solidarity on the part of the delegates from all the republics and districts of the Soviet Union with the home and foreign policy of the Government. In view of this I shall be very brief in my remarks on the discussion.

To-day our newspapers publish a telegram from Tokyo reporting recent statements made in the Japanese parliament by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hirota, specifically on



FLY FRAMES OF SOVIET MAKE AT THE MELANGE CENTRE.

NEW SOVIET BLAST-FURNACES.



the subject of the relations between Japan and the U.S.S.R. In these speeches Mr. Hirota stated that he "intends to encourage friendship with the U.S.S.R. in every way" and "to hasten the peaceful development of Soviet-Japanese relations by redoubling his efforts to settle the problems that still remain unsolved." We welcome these statements, which correspond with our own intentions.

However, Mr. Hirota considered it necessary, in addition, to refer to the defensive measures which, as you know, we were obliged to undertake in the Far East for the protection of our frontiers. In this connection he referred to the Portsmouth Treaty, which was concluded in 1905 after the Russo-Japanese War.

Let us take a glance at the Portsmouth Treaty. Article II of this treaty states that "in order to avoid all cause of misunderstanding the High Contracting Parties [i.e. Russia and Japan] will abstain on the Russo-Korean frontier from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory." Analogous obligations are contained in Article IX in relation to the frontier between the two parts of the Island of Sakhalin.

In accordance with the Peking Agreement concluded by us with Japan on January 20th, 1925, the Portsmouth Treaty remains valid to the present day as between Japan and the U.S.S.R.

Everybody knows that the U.S.S.R. scrupulously abides by every provision of the Portsmouth Treaty, as incidentally it does by every international obligation it has assumed. This relates in particular to the obligation contained in Articles II and IX not to fortify our frontiers with Korea and South Sakhalin.

In his speeches of January 22nd and 25th, Mr. Hirota expressed himself in favour of extending this provision of the Portsmouth Treaty to the Soviet-Manchurian frontier. But the Portsmouth Treaty, as we know, does not say a single word about defensive fortifications on the Soviet-Manchurian frontier.

But, while referring to the articles of the Portsmouth Treaty mentioned, Mr. Hirota apparently forgot the existence of certain other articles of this treaty. For instance, Article III contains the undertaking by Russia and Japan (1) "to evacuate Manchuria completely and simultaneously with the exception of the territory covered by the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula" (Port Arthur and Dairen), and (2) "fully and completely to



BUSY IN THE FIELDS OF A COLLECTIVE.

restore to the exclusive administration of China all parts of Manchuria" which at the moment of the conclusion of the Peace Treaty were occupied by Russian or Japanese troops.

Further, in accordance with Article VII, Russia and Japan undertook "each to exploit their railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes, but in no case for strategical purposes," the proviso being added that this limitation does not extend to the railways on the Liaotung Peninsula.

Lastly, a supplementary clause to Article III of the Portsmouth Treaty states that Russia and Japan may maintain in Manchuria for the protection of their railways not more than fifteen men per kilometre, with the special proviso that the number of military guards maintained for this purpose should be "as small as possible, in accordance with actual demands."

Everybody knows that the U.S.S.R. has not only fully complied with these obligations, but has done even more than is required by the Portsmouth Treaty. This will be seen from the fact that, although in accordance with the Portsmouth Treaty the Soviet Union has the right to maintain on the Chinese Eastern Railway, the length of which exceeds 1,700 kilometres, more than 25,000 troops, it has voluntarily surrendered this right and does not maintain a single soldier in North Manchuria. And what about Japan? Even a superficial glance at the articles of the Portsmouth Treaty referred to is sufficient to show that they have been utterly forgotten by the Japanese side and are not being observed by Japan in Manchuria even in the slightest degree.

As regards the pact of non-aggression, we must agree with Mr. Hirota that the mere conclusion of a pact of non-aggression will not settle the question of guaranteeing peace in the Far East. At the same time, it cannot be denied that a refusal to conclude such a pact is a very unfavourable symptom in relations between states, for such a refusal does not help to strengthen confidence in the peaceable intentions of the party which refuses to give an undertaking not to resort to aggression.

There is no need for me to dwell on the speeches made by individual comrades at the Congress. The substance of these speeches confirmed what I said in my report. I will single out only the speech of the writer Avdeyenko, who with the help of living examples, the examples of three people, vividly stressed

the difficulties and the great significance of our fight for socialism and the devotion to the Soviet Government and love for our Party and for Comrade Stalin with which the millions of the toiling masses are inspired.

And great changes have indeed taken place in our country in recent years.

Seventeen years ago Lenin said that "the expression 'Socialist Soviet Republic' signifies the determination of the Soviet power to effect the transition to socialism, but it does not signify that the present economic system is socialist." Since then a radical transformation of our country has taken place on the basis of the victory of socialism; its economic and social structure has undergone a change. The life of the masses of the people has changed, and when we come to look at the matter we find that we are now living in a new world, in absolutely new conditions.

Our industry has become a different thing—the country has become industrialised with its growth. Agriculture has been reconstructed on new lines, on the lines of collectivism and new technical resources. We have achieved great progress in our national economy, which has been steadily advancing for the very reason that the basis of its development is the victory of the new system.

The victory of socialism, which signifies the victory of the principles of social ownership, has radically altered the face of our country, the class structure and social relations of our state. However firmly the class enemy may cling to his old positions, our development is undermining each and every buttress of the old society, replacing them by new, socialist relations based on a new conscious discipline. The manner and conditions of life of the toilers are being remoulded, the level of Soviet culture is rapidly rising, women are confronting a new life, a youth is growing up which is Soviet to its marrow. The people of our Soviet land are producing hero after hero.

And not only is an intense struggle being waged for the reconstruction of our whole manner of life. Newer and newer ranks are coming forward to fight and master Nature. The successes we have gained in the conquest of the Arctic and the names of the courageous Soviet people and heroes of the Arctic are known to millions. Here, too, we have achieved the first victories, victories which seemed impossible to the people of

the old world, but which the Soviet people are making merely the starting-point for further and still greater successes. Soviet people have taken a prominent place in the conquest of the stratosphere. And in this glorious struggle for altitude we also discern a manifestation of the growth of our strength and of our great aspirations.

The Soviet country is still young, it has only very recently opened the true road for the development of new forces. Considerable difficulties still confront us, and the survivals of capitalism in our country are still great. They are still to be found in the economic life and social structure of the Soviet Union. They are particularly tenacious in the minds of people and will make themselves felt for a long time to come. The class enemy has not yet laid down his arms, and the more hopeless his cause the more desperate become the efforts of the doomed.

But we know our road, and are absolutely convinced of the justice of our cause. Under the banner of the Party of Lenin and Stalin we shall advance along this road to new and still greater victories.

#### RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

Having heard the report of the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., Comrade V. M. Molotov, on the work of the Government of the U.S.S.R., the Seventh Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R. :

1. Approves the report of the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., Comrade V. M. Molotov;
2. Fully and completely approves the home and foreign policy and the practical work of the Government of the U.S.S.R.

M. KALININ, *Chairman of the Seventh Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R.*

A. YENUKIDZE, *Secretary of the Seventh Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R.*

Moscow, the Kremlin, January 31st, 1935.

V. M. MOLOTOV

## REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

### I

#### THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION AND THE RELATION OF CLASS FORCES IN THE U.S.S.R.

The question of making certain amendments to the Soviet Constitution has been submitted to this congress at the instance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the Central Committee itself the question was raised at the initiative of Comrade Stalin.

Why has the question of making certain amendments to our Constitution been raised? In the first place, because since 1918, when Lenin laid the foundation of the Soviet Constitution, the relation of class forces in our country has undergone a radical change, particularly after the victory of the principles of public ownership both in town and country. Secondly, because the time has arrived when we are in a position to develop Soviet democracy to the utmost and accordingly to introduce certain changes into our electoral system. Again, the present situation of the country, both as regards its social and economic structure and as regards the cultural and political enlightenment of the toiling masses, cannot be compared with 1923, the year in which Comrade Stalin's commission formulated the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Let us take the period when the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the Soviet Republic was written, that is, the year 1918. At that time, in 1918, our country was suffering the severe effects of economic dislocation, and, although it had only just managed to escape from the world imperialist slaughter, was obliged to embark on a prolonged and most painful civil

war. At that time the factories and mills had not yet been taken from the owners; they had merely been placed under the control of the factory organisations of the workers and the organs of Soviet Government. How feeble we then were economically is seen from the fact that at that time the Party considered that one of the most desirable conditions for speeding the preparations for the socialist reconstruction of the national economy was to place a large proportion of the economy of the country on the lines of state capitalism. Our industry at that time was in a state of decline; with few exceptions, agriculture consisted of small peasant farms, while the kulak class played an important part in the countryside. The land had already been confiscated from the landlords and proclaimed state property, but the peasants still had no conception of what socialist economy was. Collective farms existed in only a few places and were extremely few in number. The working class, which by its heroism in the October days had secured the victory over the bourgeoisie, and had rallied the broad masses in town and country around the Soviet Government in the fight for land, peace and freedom, had been greatly enfeebled by economic disruption and war. We were only just beginning to create the Red Army. The Bolshevik Party was but an inconsiderable magnitude within the working class, and constituted an entirely insignificant proportion of the mass of the toilers. Little more than a year had elapsed since that moment in March 1917 when our Party had become an open and legal Party generally.

It was at such a time that the Soviet Constitution was written by Lenin.

Lenin wrote at the end of 1918:

“The Soviets arose without any Constitution and existed for more than twelve months (from the spring of 1917 to the summer of 1918) without any Constitution.”

In June 1917 was held the First All-Russian Congress of Soviets. In October 1917 the power had already completely passed to the Soviets. But it was only on July 10th, 1918, that the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Soviet Republic was adopted by the Fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

This Constitution could do nothing more than formally embody the principles of Soviet government which had already

been created at that time and indicate the general line of further development towards socialism of the country of the Soviets.

Here are some of the principal points of this Constitution, the preamble to which is the Declaration of Rights of the Toiling and Exploited People, written by Lenin in the early part of 1918.

The first point of this Declaration states:

“Russia is hereby declared a Republic of Soviets of Workers’, Soldiers’ and Peasants’ Deputies. All power centrally and locally belongs to the Soviets.”

It is further proclaimed that the prime purpose of the Soviet Republic is

“to abolish all forms of exploitation of man by man, to put a complete end to the division of society into classes, mercilessly to crush the resistance of the exploiters, to establish a socialist organisation of society and to achieve the victory of socialism in all countries.”

Further, in view of the fact that the world imperialist war had at that time not yet ended, the Declaration went on to express the

“firm determination to wrest mankind from the clutch of finance capital and imperialism, which have in this most criminal of wars drenched the world in blood.”

The Soviet Constitution then firmly announces the complete abandonment of the bourgeois policy of annexation of colonies and small countries and the abolition of all restrictions on race and nationality, and declares that

“now, when the people are fighting the last fight against the exploiters, there can be no place for exploiters in any of the organs of government.”

Our Constitution specially stresses the fact that it is a prime duty of the Soviet power “to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat of town and country and of the poor peasantry”; to guarantee the toilers real freedom to express their opinions and for this purpose to place the Press and print shops in the hands of the working class and the poor peasants; to place at the disposal of the toilers halls suitable for assemblies of the people and to assist the workers and poor peasants in every way



in the matter of their free organisation; also to provide them with all-round free education. Work is declared to be the duty of every citizen of the republic and the maxim "He who does not work, neither shall he eat" is proclaimed.

These are the main principles of the Soviet Constitution of 1918, on which as a basis the working class built up its new state, secured the advancement of the national economy, the improvement of the material welfare and the cultural development of the masses. Throughout these years the Soviet Constitution was a banner in the fight for the victory of socialism. And the more the principles of the Soviet Constitution were put into actual effect, the more successfully did the cause of socialism advance in our country.

It would be true to say that the foundations of the Soviet Constitution are firm and unshakable to this day. At the same time, it must be admitted that certain sections of the Constitution have become antiquated, because socialist construction has made tremendous progress since 1918. We cannot help observing that the text of the Soviet Constitution does not and in fact could not reflect the vast changes in the economic and social structure of the country which have taken place during the past few years.

Nearly a decade has elapsed since we reached the pre-war level of industry and since the Fourteenth Party Congress, and primarily Comrade Stalin, set forth in its full scope the aim of the socialist industrialisation of the country. By successfully accomplishing this aim, we have created a new, technically advanced socialist industry and have raised our heavy industry, which constitutes the material basis of socialism, to such a level that we are now in a position to complete the technical reconstruction of our whole national economy in the space of a few years by our own efforts. Confirmation of this is provided by what we heard here in the report of Comrade Orjonikidze regarding the successes achieved by heavy industry, its present gigantic possibilities and its new aims.

In view of the extreme backwardness of our countryside, the socialist reconstruction of agriculture constituted the most difficult task of the Soviet Government. But even this task is now in the main accomplished. The kulak class has been demolished. The collective farms have triumphed all along the line. A wide network of Soviet farms has been created.

The countryside is being remoulded on the basis of collectivism and new technical equipment, and individual peasant husbandry has been relegated to a subordinate position.

When our Constitution was written by Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, the land had already passed into the hands of the state, having been nationalised by the October Revolution. At that time the banks and the more important forms of transport, too, had passed into the possession of the state and a start had also been made in converting industrial enterprises into public property. But the nationalised land for a period of many years still remained in the possession of individual small peasant proprietors, who until recently were unwilling to abandon private husbandry. What was known as workers' control over the factories and mills served at that time as a preparation for the confiscation of industrial enterprises and their transfer to the state. But it was not until somewhat later that this transfer was actually effected. Trade, with small exceptions, was still in private hands.

To-day the principles of public ownership have triumphed in every branch of the national economy, in both town and country. Industry and transport, with small exceptions, are in the possession of the state. Nine-tenths of agriculture are embraced by the collective farms and the Soviet farms. The credit system and the banks are in the hands of the Soviet Government. Trade is under the control of the state and the socialist co-operative system. In the last two or three years socialist property has become the foundation of Soviet society.

This will be seen from the following figures illustrating the distribution of production capital, that is to say, the various forms of property in our country:

*Distribution of Production Capital by Social Sector*  
(Yearly average, at 1933 prices)

	1925		1934		
	Millions of Roubles	Per cent.	Millions of Roubles	Per cent.	
Socialist enterprise	22,678	48.8	90,344	95.81	
Capitalist enterprise	3,037	6.5	83	0.09	
Small private enterprise	...	20,790	44.7	3,867	4.10
Total	...	46,505	100.0	94,294	100.00

During the nine-year period from 1925 to 1934 the production capital of the whole national economy increased from 46,500,000,000 roubles to 94,300,000,000 roubles, an increase of 100 per cent.

But that is not the only important thing.

Of decisive importance is the change in the proportion of socialist property (socialist production capital) to private enterprise (private production capital). Ten years ago capitalist elements still played a notable part in the national economy and embraced 6.5 per cent. of the production capital of the country. Together with small non-capitalist enterprise, private ownership in the means of production at that time embraced more than half the production capital of the Soviet Union.

Now, in 1935, the situation has completely changed. Nothing is now left of the capitalist elements. Private ownership in the means of production now embraces only 4 per cent. of the total value of the means of production of our country. Ninety-six per cent. of the means of production (production capital) already belong to the state, the collective farms and the co-operatives. At the same time the state and the collective farms are engaged in tremendous new construction work, the scale of which increases from year to year.

Socialist property is growing under our eyes in the form of new state-owned mills and factories, electric power stations and railroads, Soviet farms and collective farms with their new structures and machines and their new stock-raising farms. New cities, cultural institutions and dwellings are springing up. We have already tested, and with good results, and are enrolling among the operating enterprises of the socialist property of the Soviet Union, one of the new giants of socialist construction—the Moscow subway. And to-day we can already congratulate not only our Moscow comrades but also all the toilers of the Soviet Union on this new and great achievement of the Soviet capital.

The social and economic basis of our country has undergone a radical change and has transformed it into a socialist country. It was this alone that in 1932 made it possible to issue the law which proclaims that “public property (state, collective farm and co-operative) is the basis of the Soviet system; it is sacred and inviolable and persons committing crimes against public property must be regarded as enemies of the people.” To this

may only be added that at the beginning of 1934 the proletarian and collective farm population of our country had already exceeded 124,000,000 persons, and is to-day still larger.

These profound changes undergone by the Soviet social system have not yet been reflected in our Constitution. Yet, as Ferdinand Lassalle aptly expressed it, the constitution, as the fundamental law of the country, must be “the motive force which necessarily gives rise to all other laws and legal institutions.” (F. Lassalle, *The Essence of the Constitution*.) It follows from this that when the Constitution properly reflects the relation of class forces in the country it becomes a powerful instrument for the consolidation of the social system.

It is for this very reason that our Constitution must be made to correspond with the present relation of class forces and, in the first place, with the fact of the complete victory of the principles of socialist public property in the Soviet Union. And then the Soviet Constitution will to a still greater degree become “the motive force which necessarily gives rise to all other laws and legal institutions” essential for the success of socialist construction.

Public property in our country has triumphed in a desperate struggle against hostile class forces. The liquidation of capitalist elements is an extremely difficult task, which we have only just managed to complete. Survivals of capitalism still persist even in the economic life of the country in the form of the remnants of small private enterprise. The survivals of capitalism are also still powerful in the minds of people, even in the minds of workers, let alone collective farmers, not to mention the fact that nearly 35,000,000 of the rural population have still not abandoned their petty-proprietor forms of husbandry. If at one time Lenin flayed the capitalist traditions still prevailing in certain groups and strata of the workers, as expressed in the endeavour to “give ‘it’ [the state] as little work as possible and of as poor a quality as possible, and to grab from ‘it’ as much money as possible,” to-day a daily and persistent fight must still be waged against these survivals of capitalism among certain groups of workers, and still more among certain sections of the collective farmers.

From the time that public property became the principal form of property in the Soviet Union and that, consequently, the overwhelming mass of the population became engaged in

public (state, collective farm and co-operative) enterprise, the task of protecting and consolidating public property has acquired for us even greater importance, and also therefore the task of combating the anti-social, anti-state and anti-collective-farm survivals of capitalism in the minds of people. The figures quoted above showing the vast public production capital which belongs to the state and the collective farms testify to the tremendous importance of the duty of protecting and reinforcing public property and of properly utilising this property in the interests of the toilers. In the mills and factories, in the schools and institutions, we must unconditionally see to it that a solicitous attitude towards state property and a real concern for its reinforcement are displayed. In the collective farms and the co-operatives, in work in the public fields and the public stores, we must see to it that there is the fullest possible protection of the public wealth and an effective general concern for the growth of public enterprise. And then the workers, the collective farmers and the toilers will begin to live a better and more cultivated life. Then our cause will progress with even greater rapidity.

That is why the amendments indicated must be made in the Soviet Constitution so as to make it correspond with the present relation of class forces in the Soviet Union. For us the Soviet Constitution is not a mere declaration, but an important document in the fight for the further reinforcement of socialist property and for the final triumph of a socialist society.

That is our prime aim in amending the Soviet Constitution.

## II

### EXTENSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE IN THE SOVIET ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The victory of socialism in our country was made possible by the fact that not only the working class but also the greater mass of the peasantry are now on the side of public (socialist) ownership.

Of course, the whole Soviet system helped the peasants to choose the new way, and the Soviets from top to bottom

actively assisted them in their collective farm development. Nevertheless, twelve years of the Soviet system were required before the peasant masses became convinced of the necessity for the socialist reconstruction of their husbandry and before they themselves finally chose the collective farm method of development of agriculture.

Soviet democracy made it possible for the peasants, under the leadership of the working class, to participate in the whole work of administration of the new state, including the administration of the nationalised large-scale industries, and demonstrated to the masses of the countryside the tremendous advantages of the socialist economic system. The proletarian dictatorship also made it possible for the peasants to engage extensively in co-operative development and also greatly accelerated the growth of the political enlightenment and cultural development of the peasant masses. All this taken together prepared the way for the triumph of the collective farm system in the rural districts and now makes it possible to raise the question of the further development of Soviet democracy in our country.

The programme of our Party says that the Soviet system is the highest type of democracy, the democracy of the proletariat, a democracy for the toilers. This democracy radically differs from bourgeois democracy, which, whatever its forms, is only a screen for the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of a handful of capitalists over the vast majority, the toiling masses.

Lenin spoke of the difference between bourgeois democracy and the Soviet system as follows :

“ The old, that is, bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism were organised in such a way as to keep the mass of toilers removed as far as possible from the apparatus of government. The Soviet power, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the contrary, is so constructed as to bring the masses of the toilers close to the apparatus of government.” (Lenin, “ The First Congress of the Communist International,” *Collected Works*, Volume XXIV.)

In the *Foundations of Leninism*, Comrade Stalin defined the difference between bourgeois and proletarian democracy in the following way :

“ Democracy under the capitalist system is *capitalist* democracy, the democracy of an exploiting minority based upon the restriction of the rights of the exploited majority and directed against this majority. Only under the dictatorship of the proletariat is real ‘ freedom ’ for the exploited and real participation in the administration of the country by the proletarians and peasants possible. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, democracy is *proletarian* democracy—the democracy of the exploited majority based upon the restriction of the rights of the exploiting minority and directed against this minority.”

Describing the democracy of our Soviet system, Lenin pointed to its following basic features :

“ The socialist character of Soviet democracy, that is, *proletarian* democracy, in its concrete, in its present application, consists, firstly, in the fact that the toilers and the exploited masses are the electors, while the bourgeoisie are excluded; secondly, in the fact that all bureaucratic formalities and restrictions of elections are eliminated and the masses themselves determine the manner and times of election and enjoy full freedom to recall their deputies; thirdly, in the fact that the best form of mass organisation of the vanguard of the toilers, the proletariat in large-scale industry, is created, which enables it to lead the largest number of exploited, to draw them into independent political life, educate them politically on the basis of their own experience, so that for the first time we have an approach to a state of affairs in which actually *every member* of the population learns to rule and begins to rule.” (Lenin, “ The Development of Soviet Organisation,” *Collected Works*, Volume XXII.)

In his well-known pamphlet *The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky*, Lenin laid great stress on a point to which he referred many times :

“ Proletarian democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy; Soviet government is a million times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois republic.”

It is only because of this democracy of the Soviet system that our Party has been able to draw millions of workers and

tens of millions of peasants into the work of socialist construction. In their turn, the successes achieved in the construction of socialism now permit us to raise the question of a further development of Soviet democracy, of extending socialist democracy to the utmost.

While in the Soviet Union the question is now being raised of extending the democratic principle in the electoral system by replacing not entirely equal suffrage by equal suffrage, indirect elections by direct elections and the open ballot by the secret ballot, we see that in all bourgeois states the political system is developing in a diametrically opposite direction, in the direction of the negation of democracy and the adoption of fascism.

~ Until recently it was no secret that the capitalists were able to preserve their rule over the mass of the toilers under any system of bourgeois democracy, under any form of parliament and suffrage. In every bourgeois state what is known as public opinion is controlled by the capitalist Press, which is assisted not only by the whole state machine and the police, but also by an army of clergymen and bourgeois writers, professors and artists. The powerful capitalist trusts in the big countries control hundreds of newspapers and thousands of newspaper scribes and journalists. Meeting halls, not to speak of the churches, are in the hands of the ruling classes, while the working-class Press and the entire democratic Press are under the heel of the police and are subjected to countless acts of police repression. In every bourgeois state the ruling parties in the country and in Parliament are the parties of the capitalists and the landlords. As you see, until recently the capitalists arranged things very conveniently for themselves under any system of bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism.

But for some time now the situation has been changed. The discontent of the lower orders has begun to frighten the bourgeois ruling classes. The bourgeoisie have begun to eject from their system of government the last remnants of bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism. Not only the Communist Parties, but even the Social-Democratic Parties, whose leaders have always evinced a readiness to adapt themselves to the bourgeois system, are being denied legal existence. And all the other working-class organisations are being deprived of their legal status. The fascist reconstruction of the state is

now in full blast in a number of countries. True, in both Italy and Germany parliaments still exist—at least they figure in the list of state institutions—but in practice they are no longer taken seriously. The matter of representation in parliament has been simplified to such an extent that after the events in Germany of June 30th, 1934, new deputies in place of the murdered Reichstag deputies were appointed on the simple nomination of the chairman of the National-Socialist fraction in the Reichstag. It is now no rare thing for a government to be empowered to issue laws both in accordance with the Constitution and “outside of the procedure provided for in the Constitution of the Reich” (Germany, Act of 1933). The principle of responsibility to the people is replaced by one more suitable to the bourgeoisie, the principle of responsibility only . . . “to God and history” (Clause 2 of the Polish Constitution, 1934).

We see in all capitalist countries a development from a wretched bourgeois democracy to open and unrestricted violence on the part of the big capitalists. The state machine is becoming welded with the dominant organisations of the capitalists, and the fig leaf of democracy is being thrown aside. This is due to the growing acuteness of the internal political situation in capitalist countries and is far from testifying to the stability of the bourgeois system. Not a single country has yet proved that the adoption of the fascist system of government by direct violence against the masses is evidence of the consolidation of the bourgeois state and of the possibility of securing better prospects for it in the future. No, this cannot be proved, for the reason that terrorist methods of government testify only to the complete rupture between the state machine and the toiling masses and to the fact that the bourgeois state is doomed.

In the Soviet state development is proceeding along diametrically opposite lines—not towards the constriction of democracy, but towards the maximum and all-round expansion of proletarian democracy. It has been the aim of the Soviet Government and our Party to extend Soviet democracy, and consequently to increasingly draw the workers and peasants into the work of administration of the state.

The actual facts of the development of the workers' and peasants' state show how the democracy of the toilers in our

country is growing. This growth is reflected in the various forms in which the masses are participating in socialist construction. It is reflected in the growing participation of the workers and peasants in the work of the Soviets and also in the elections to the Soviets.

The figures show how the number of voters to the Soviets has grown during the past few years and how at the same time the attendance of voters at the elections has increased from year to year. These figures speak for themselves.

In the early years of the transition to peaceful development, in 1922 and 1923, attendance at the elections to the Soviets usually did not amount to even 40 per cent. of the voters, while in the rural districts it not infrequently amounted to only 20 or 25 per cent. of the total number of rural voters. Then the situation began to improve from year to year.

*Increase in the Number of Voters and Attendance at Elections to the Soviet in the U.S.S.R.*

Year	Entitled to Vote (Millions of Persons)	Attended Elections	Per cent.
1926	76	39	51
1927	78	39	50
1929	81	52	64
1931	86	62	72
1934	91	77	85

Even in 1926 and 1927 barely half the number of voters attended the elections, while in the last elections (1934) the attendance amounted to 85 per cent. The attendance of voters in the cities is as a rule higher than the attendance in the rural districts, but in 1934, while the attendance of voters in the cities amounted to 92 per cent., in the rural districts it had already become as high as 83 per cent.

We must not fail to note the great significance of the increased participation of women in the elections to the Soviets, which is a very important indication of the fact that many new millions have been enlisted in the work of Soviet socialist construction.

As compared with 1926, when the attendance of women at

the elections was only 43 per cent. in the cities and 28 per cent. in the rural districts, at the last elections the attendance of women increased to 90 per cent. in the cities and to 80 per cent. in the rural districts. It should also be mentioned that in the cities the attendance at the elections of women trade union members is just as high as the attendance of men trade union members—93 per cent. in both cases. Finally, very significant are the figures showing the increased participation of women in the elections in the rural districts of the republics of Central Asia: in the Uzbek Republic, the attendance of women rose from 7·8 per cent. in 1926 to 72 per cent. last year: in the Turkmen Republic, from 2·5 per cent. in 1927 to 73 per cent. last year, and in the Tadjik Republic from 22 per cent. in 1929 to 67 per cent. in 1934. It will not be amiss to compare this with the fact that to this day women are entirely disfranchised in such countries as Italy, France, Japan, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Brazil, and the Argentine.

The Soviet Constitution grants the right to elect and be elected to the Soviets to all toilers of the age of eighteen years and over. There are no restrictions on nationality or sex in our country. The only restriction established by the Soviet Constitution relates to exploiting elements and to the servitors of the old régime who were most hostile to the toilers (former policemen, gendarmes, priests, etc.).

However, the insignificance of the percentage of disfranchised persons is shown, for instance, by the recent Soviet elections. In 1934 the number of disfranchised constituted 2·5 per cent. of the total adult population of the country, or a little more than 2,000,000 persons. Compare this with the total number of electors to the Soviets, which last year amounted to 91,000,000 persons!

From this it will be seen that not only the whole mass of toilers but also a certain proportion of citizens who formerly were disfranchised now participate in the elections to the Soviets. In 1931 a decision of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. established procedure for the civil rehabilitation of deported kulaks who have shown in practice that they have discontinued their fight against the collective farms and the Soviet system and have taken to honest toil. Subsequent decisions of the Central Executive Committee

further ameliorated the conditions for the civil rehabilitation of children of kulaks and of kulaks themselves who are engaged in socially useful work and who have demonstrated their desire to become honest toilers of the Soviet state.

All this shows that in the Soviet Union a life of full equality is open to all honest toilers and that the number of disfranchised persons is steadily decreasing. We are advancing towards the complete abolition of all the restrictions on elections to the Soviets which were at one time introduced "as temporary measures to fight any attempt of the exploiters to defend or restore their privileges," as the Programme of the C.P.S.U. states. These facts bear out the oft-repeated statement of Lenin that the limitations on universal suffrage introduced in our country are of only a temporary nature.

At a time when more and more bourgeois countries are abolishing the last remnants of the voting rights of their populations, *the Soviet Union is steadily approaching the complete abolition of all restrictions on universal suffrage.*

The Central Committee of the Party submits to the present Congress the following questions as urgent measures for the further democratisation of the Soviet system.

Firstly, *the replacement of indirect elections by direct elections.*

In our country at the present time the direct system of election applies only to the town and village Soviets, which are elected directly by the workers, peasants and Red Army men. The higher organs of Soviet government, beginning with the district executive committees, are elected not by the direct vote of the electors, but at the appropriate Congresses of Soviets. As a result, the district executive committees are elected by a two-stage system, the territorial and regional executive committees and the leading organs of the autonomous republics by a three-stage system, and the central executive committees of the federated republics which possess regions and the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. by a four-stage system.

In its time this system of elections was justified, and, despite its shortcomings, guaranteed the necessary live contact between the higher organs of Soviet government and the masses.

But now, after tremendous economic progress has been made, the ties between town and country have been considerably strengthened and the cultural and political activity

of the masses has been increased, we can and must considerably extend the democratic principle in our electoral system. The Central Committee of the Party submits to the present Congress the question of replacing the indirect system of election by the direct election of all Soviet organs, from the town and village Soviets to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics inclusive.

There are now no insuperable obstacles to putting this system of election into effect with regard to the district executive committees, the territorial and regional executive committees, the central executive committees of the federated republics and the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, direct elections will serve still further to increase the prestige of the organs of Soviet government and still further to strengthen the ties between these organs and the toiling masses. The workers and peasants will have a better knowledge of their representatives not only in the districts and regions, but also in the central organs of the Soviet state; they will be connected with them still more directly, and as a result the whole work of the leading organs of Soviet government will be raised to a higher level.

At a time when more and more capitalist countries are abandoning the system of direct election and are frequently replacing election by the direct appointment of officials from top to bottom, in the Soviet Union the system of indirect election is being replaced by the system of direct election not only of the lower organs but also of the supreme organs of Soviet government. Retaining the right of the electors to recall a deputy from any organ, and seeing to it that non-Party organisations and groups of toilers shall participate in the nomination of candidates, the Soviet system with the institution of direct elections will make a tremendous advance in the development of the democracy of the toilers in our country.

Secondly, *the replacement of not entirely equal suffrage by equal suffrage.*

In elections to Soviet organs, the Soviet Constitution provides certain privileges for the workers as compared with the rural toilers. This will be seen from the fact that representatives from the town Soviets are elected to the Congresses of Soviets of the federated republics and to the Congress of Soviets of the

U.S.S.R. on the basis of one delegate for every 25,000 *electors*, while the representatives from Congresses of Soviets where peasants predominate are elected on the basis of one delegate for every 125,000 *inhabitants*. In 1919, Lenin said in this connection :

“ Measures such as the inequality of workers and peasants are by no means prescribed by the Constitution. They were embodied in the Constitution *after* they were already in actual practice. It was not even the Bolsheviks who worked out the Constitution of the Soviets; it was worked out against themselves by the Mensheviks and the Socialist-Revolutionaries before the Bolshevik revolution. They worked it out in the way it had been worked out in practice. The organisation of the proletariat proceeded much more rapidly than the organisation of the peasantry, which fact made the workers the bulwark of the revolution and gave them a virtual privilege. The next task is gradually to pass from these privileges to their equalisation.” (Lenin, “ Report on the Party Programme at the Eight Party Congress,” *Collected Works*, Volume XXIV.)

These privileges of the workers were instituted at a time when all the peasants were still small property owners and the influence of the kulaks in the countryside was still great. These privileges gave formal effect to the leadership of the working class in the Soviet state, helped to consolidate the Soviet power and at the same time guaranteed for the toiling peasantry the help of the proletarian dictatorship in the improvement of agriculture and in the subsequent socialist reconstruction of the countryside. The Party has always stated that these privileges of the workers were necessary in their time in order to preserve the conquests of the proletarian revolution, and it has invariably stressed their temporary character.

Since the time the Soviet Constitution was written, the situation has radically changed. This may be seen from the fact that the mass of the peasants have abandoned small private enterprise and, having united in the collective farms, are building a new socialist life.

This, however, does not mean that all difference between the workers and the peasants has already been completely obliterated. No, the state enterprises in which the workers are employed are superior to the collective farms in their

socialist organisation, while the revolutionary schooling gained by the workers, whose lot it was during all the years of the revolution to occupy the foremost positions in the struggle against capitalism and its survivals, cannot but constitute an advantage over the mass of other toilers in the struggle for the final victory of socialism. Hence, the leadership of the working class in the building of socialism must still be preserved.

But now that the peasantry, following the lead of the workers, have also joined the ranks of the direct builders of socialism, the way has been cleared for the abolition of all distinctions between the workers and peasants, and in the first place for the abolition of distinctions of suffrage rights. The workers and peasants are now engaged in one *common cause*, they are engaged in socialist construction on the basis of the Soviet system, while the Soviet power has become stronger than ever before—and therefore the reasons that formerly existed for distinctions of suffrage rights between the workers and peasants must disappear. The replacement of not entirely equal suffrage by equal suffrage for the whole body of toilers should help to bring the workers and peasants still closer and still further to consolidate their alliance and, consequently, the power of the Soviet system.

We are building a classless socialist society. Capitalist elements have already been liquidated in our country. One of the chief tasks of the Soviet Government now is to eliminate the difference between the working class and the peasantry by achieving the complete triumph of socialism in our country. The proletarian dictatorship will require a period of years in which to accomplish this task. We must undeviatingly strive, however, to facilitate the accomplishment of this task, and must take advantage of every means which may hasten its accomplishment.

The replacement of not entirely equal suffrage by equal suffrage for all toilers will considerably help to achieve new successes in the advance of our country towards the creation of a classless socialist society. By bringing the workers and peasants closer, by strengthening their confidence in each other and thereby increasing the prestige of the working class and the Communist Party, the guiding power in our development, the replacement of unequal suffrage by equal suffrage will

immensely advance the whole cause of the construction of socialism in our country.

While the ruling classes in bourgeois states not only do not contemplate any enlargement or extension of the suffrage of the toilers, but, overcome by panic in face of looming events, consider that their power can be strengthened only by completely removing the toilers from all part in the administration of the state, in our country the possibility of replacing unequal suffrage by equal suffrage testifies to the tremendously increased strength of the Soviet Union and at the same time creates conditions for the further all-round consolidation of the Soviet state.

Thirdly and lastly, *the replacement of the open ballot by the secret ballot.*

The great political significance of this measure will be understood by all of us. The introduction of the secret ballot will provide one more method of thoroughly testing the ties between the organs of Soviet government and the toiling masses.

We have many ways of testing the ties between the leaders of Soviet organs and the workers and peasants. The replacement of the open ballot by the secret ballot will provide one of the most important ways of checking the stability and strength of the ties between the Soviets and the toilers. This method of election will help to disclose more rapidly certain of the weak sectors of our work.

The introduction of the secret ballot will demand an all-round reinforcement of our work among the masses; it will demand new efforts in explaining to the toilers the nature and practical work of the organs of Soviet government. The adoption of this measure will be a severe blow to the bureaucratic elements; it will give them an effective jolting in general, it will bring home the necessity of strengthening the living ties between the Soviet organs and the toiling masses and will thereby help to breathe greater animation into all the work of the Soviets.

The very fact that the open ballot is being replaced by the secret ballot vividly illustrates the growth of proletarian democracy in the Soviet Union and the endeavour of the Soviet Government to increase the control of the workers and the peasants over the work of its organs. Whereas among the ruling classes in the bourgeois countries there is now a widespread attitude of contempt for the election system and the



rights of the mass of electors, whose will is being replaced by the unlimited power of a handful of capitalist magnates, the introduction of the secret ballot in the Soviet Union testifies to the fact that Soviet government derives its strength from the increasingly active participation of the masses in the administration of the state and from increased mass control over the work of the whole machinery of state from bottom up.

Let us compare the paths of development of the bourgeois countries and the Soviet Union. A comparison of the development of the electoral system in capitalist countries and in the U.S.S.R. is very significant in this connection.

The nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century were marked by a development of bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism. Universal direct, equal and secret suffrage was the chief political slogan of the bourgeois parties in their best years of development. The democratisation of the electoral system reflected the confidence of the bourgeoisie in its growing strength, its confidence in the ability of the bourgeois government to keep the masses in subjection in a way that seemed to correspond with their own will, with the will of the electors.

The situation has radically changed during the past twenty years or so. There are many who no longer possess the old confidence in the strength of the capitalist system. Among the bourgeois classes there is a growing anxiety for the morrow. No one now thinks of preserving the bourgeois democratic rights and liberties, let alone extending them. On every hand we hear the "four-tail"<sup>1</sup> system referred to with derision. Fascism, irreconcilably hostile even to bourgeois democracy and bourgeois parliamentarism, is coming widely into fashion both in the policy of bourgeois government and in the theory of the state. Place no confidence in the masses!—such is the slogan of the ruling cliques of the bourgeoisie and their fascist agents. From bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism to the naked and terrorist power of capital over the toilers under the flag of fascism—such in recent years has been the path of development of the bourgeois countries.

The Soviet Union is proceeding along an entirely different road.

Even in its early period, when the strength of the working

<sup>1</sup> i.e. universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage.—Ed.

class was still small and certain restrictions of the suffrage were inevitable, the Soviet system was the embodiment of the highest type of democracy and implied the participation of the masses of the toilers in the administration of the state to an hitherto unparalleled degree. Consistently pursuing the course proclaimed by the programme of our Party and by the Soviet Constitution, we have now arrived at a stage in which we can abolish certain restrictions in the suffrage, the temporary character of which was invariably emphasised by Lenin.

The time has come when, in order further to consolidate the Soviet system, the country of the Soviets can proceed to put into complete effect all that is best in universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage on the basis of the Soviet system. While in the capitalist countries the bourgeoisie finds itself obliged to vilify what in its own textbooks, literature and social science are declared to be the supreme achievements of the bourgeois state, the Soviet Government is taking all that is best in the development of modern states and is boldly putting it into effect in the interests of the toilers and against the exploiters, in the interests of the construction of socialism. The Soviets have always been and remain the foundation of our system. But what was best in parliamentarism, namely the direct, equal and secret election of representatives to the organs of state administration, with the universal participation of all the toilers, as the Soviet Constitution demands, must now be practised in the Soviet Union to its full scope.

We thus obtain a further development of the Soviet system in the form of a combination of direct election of the local Soviets with the direct election of something in the nature of *Soviet* parliaments in the republics and an All-Union Soviet parliament.

To us it is quite natural that the bourgeoisie should no longer have any faith even in its own democracy, and its own parliamentarism. The bourgeois system is on the brink of the grave. On the other hand, we are convinced that the significance of the further democratisation of our electoral system, the significance of the comprehensive democracy we are putting into practice, will be understood not only by the toilers of our country, but also far beyond the frontiers of the Soviet Union. Whatever may be said of the Soviet Union by its class enemies, the growing strength of the proletarian state

and its certainty of victory are discernible in large and small, in individual state reforms and in the changes in the electoral system now being proposed.

Both our enemies and our friends will draw their conclusions from this comparison of the paths of development of the bourgeois countries and the Soviet Union. We shall understand it if in the bourgeois camp will be heard not only malicious prophecies, but also exclamations of astonishment at the boldness shown by our Party in unfurling to the full the banner of proletarian democracy. We shall also understand it if we see in the camp of our friends an accession of new energy and faith in the cause of Communism.

That will be a complete justification of the proposal made by our Party to introduce certain amendments into the Soviet Constitution.

Marxism teaches us that the state arose when society split up into classes. History therefore knows of slave states, in which slave-owners ruled enthralled people—slaves; the feudal state, in which landlords ruled peasant serfs, and the bourgeois state, in which capitalists rule wage workers.

There are no slave states in our day, but even now there are bourgeois states which do not scorn traffic in slaves. Feudal states, such as serf Russia was a century ago with its tsar, the first among the landlords, are now a thing of the remote past. But relics of feudalism are still tenacious not only in the backward colonies, but also in the states of modern capitalism.

However much individual states may differ, their foundation is the same. The foundation of these states is bourgeois private property, which guarantees the rule of the capitalists over the workers and peasants. In the course of capitalist development this property becomes concentrated in fewer and fewer hands, in the hands of individual capitalist monopolists. And an increasing proportion of the population become condemned to the position of wage slaves and semi-paupers, particularly in the countryside. The contradictions of the capitalist system grow increasingly acute, and the revolutionary emergence of Russia from the capitalist system in the October days of 1917 already showed that this system has cracked and is approaching its doom.

Even acknowledged leaders of capitalist states are no strangers to the realisation of the historical hopelessness of

the position of modern capitalism. In various ways, but with increasing frankness, these leaders all repeat the same thing. One says: "The method of capitalist production has become antiquated." Another says: "What is known as the crash of 1929 [the beginning of the world economic crisis.—*V. M.*] is the crash of the whole system." And much more in the same vein.

One can easily guess, however, that the leaders of bourgeois society are incapable of drawing any consistent conclusions from their utterances, since for the bourgeoisie private property in the means of production is always "sacred and inviolable." The efforts of bourgeois governments are aimed at utilising the machinery of state in defence of private property, in other words, in defence of the wealth and profits of the bourgeoisie, from all and every "attack" on the part of the toilers. Yet, the preservation of private property is inseparably bound up with economic crises, the horrors of unemployment, the poverty of the rural population and the aggravation of social antagonisms.

All "reforms" of the bourgeois state, in which recent years have been so fertile, in the long run amount to one and the same thing, namely, to the population being finally deprived of all influence over the state machine and to the complete fusion of the state with the powerful organisations of monopoly capital. In this way the essential nature of the government as a bourgeois dictatorship is becoming exposed in all its nakedness and it is losing all semblance of a representation of the interests of the masses. The state is being increasingly utilised, one might say that it is being utilised to the utmost, as a machine for the suppression of all protest on the part of the population, and, as a result, is losing the last shreds of prestige among all strata of the toilers.

This basic line of development of the modern bourgeois state, whatever may be the superstructures of a fascist type for concealing the unlimited power of the capitalists, is the fundamental feature of the present time. The bourgeoisie is stopping at nothing to make the machinery of the state an instrument for the preservation of capitalism and its foundation—private property. It already realises that the old methods of bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism are now of no use. It is therefore adopting terrorist methods of government all along the line.

But, as was pointed out by Comrade Stalin at the Seventeenth Party Congress, this is an indication not only of the weakness of the present organisation of the working class, but also of the weakness of the bourgeoisie itself, which is increasingly resorting to the most detestable methods of government. Inasmuch as the bourgeoisie is adopting methods of government which are detestable to the vast majority, it is exhausting its methods of defending the bourgeois system. This means that the bourgeois classes are already grasping at *the last straw*, and you cannot keep afloat long that way. . . .

We, the citizens of the Soviet Union, are living in another world. The development of our state, which has replaced the bourgeois and landlord system, is following a different road. In the hands of the working class the machinery of the state has become an instrument for the emancipation of the toilers and a lever for the great work of construction based on the comprehensive development of proletarian, Soviet democracy.

The proletarian dictatorship, which is based on an alliance between the workers and the peasants, is a state of a new type. This state arose as a result of the victory gained by the working class over the bourgeoisie with the aim of completely liquidating the bourgeoisie and classes in general. Whereas the bourgeoisie is now making desperate but hopeless attempts to perpetuate classes and the domination of the minority over the majority, and with this purpose in view is carrying out anti-democratic changes and reforms of the machinery of state, Soviet government is unswervingly and successfully moving towards a diametrically opposite goal, namely the liquidation of all classes and survivals of capitalism even in the minds of people. In the hands of the working class the machinery of state has been placed at the service of the construction of a classless socialist society and the elimination of all and every obstacle lying in this path. The state, as a specific apparatus, was created many centuries ago, but it was only the government of the workers and peasants that transformed it from an instrument for the domination of the minority over the majority into a machine for the exercise of power by the majority over the exploiting minority. Possessing such a machine as the Soviet state, and displaying true revolutionary vigilance in relation to the class enemy, whose hatred in view of our successes knows no bounds, the working class of the U.S.S.R.,

hand in hand with the collective-farm peasantry, will achieve the complete success of its cause.

The path of development of the Soviet state is best seen now that our Party is raising the question of introducing certain changes into the Soviet Constitution. It is the path of development of proletarian, Soviet democracy in all its scope.

The Soviet state has already done a good deal to help the peoples of the U.S.S.R. to emancipate themselves from the power of the capitalists, landlords and kulaks, and to raise the level of material welfare and culture of the toilers. But the Soviet state has not altogether completed its task. It must still do a great deal to help to consolidate socialist ownership and to improve the standard of living of the workers and peasants, and, when the necessity arises, must devote all its strength to the defence of the frontiers of the Soviet Union against the external enemy.

In the Soviet state the workers of the town and the toilers of the countryside have for the first time in history become welded into a single family—a family of builders of socialism. Therein lies the strength of the Soviet system, based on the development of proletarian democracy. And before the eyes of the world this union of workers and peasants, under the leadership of our Party, has begun to perform miracles.

Had the working class of our country not received powerful support for the proletarian revolution in the shape of the revolutionary peasantry, the Soviet Union would not be existing to-day. It was only this support which guaranteed the victory of the insurgent proletariat in the October Revolution and the transformation of our Union into a country of socialism. Nor must we forget the lessons of peasant revolts in the past. Remember how many peasant revolts were smashed by the landlords and bourgeoisie and how many peasants perished in their revolutionary struggle for emancipation from the yoke of the masters. Never and nowhere were the peasants able to escape from their wretched conditions until, as was the case in our country, the only consistently revolutionary class—the proletariat—assumed the leadership of all the toilers. The proletarian revolution in our country has shown that only the working class, with the support of the peasants and the whole mass of toilers, can successfully lead the revolt against the bourgeoisie, can successfully lead in the construction of the new socialist society.

The invincible strength of the principles of the Soviet state lies in the fact that its development is based on the increasing and all-round participation of the masses in Soviet, socialist construction. The proposal made by our Party to extend the democratic principle in the Soviet electoral system is striking evidence of the development of democracy in our country. The very fact that this question has been submitted to the present congress is striking testimony to the close ties that exist between our Party and the toiling masses.

The question of the Soviet Constitution now raised reflects the tremendous growth of socialism in our country. At the same time the introduction of necessary amendments into the Constitution will still further serve to consolidate the Soviet state, the strength of which lies in the activity, political enlightenment and organisation of the masses who are building the new society.

In view of this the growing pride of the masses of the population of the Soviet Union in their country, in their native land, will be understood. We must foster and strengthen this feeling, the feeling of responsibility to their country, which is inseparably associated with an increasingly enlightened attitude towards socialist property, an attitude so essential for the elimination of all and every petty-bourgeois survival. Soviet patriotism is by no means a symptom of national narrow-mindedness. Genuine Soviet patriotism is growing among the masses as the realisation of the great revolutionary might of the alliance of the workers and peasants of all the nations of the U.S.S.R. united by the Soviets, the realisation of the great international significance of the successes gained in the construction of socialism for the toilers of all countries.

This congress must utter its decisive word on the question of the changes necessary in the Soviet Constitution. And then the Soviet system will reveal to the full all its possibilities in the matter of securing the participation of the masses in every phase of our socialist construction.

#### RESOLUTION ON CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Having heard the report of Comrade V. M. Molotov on the decision of the February (1935) Plenum of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the necessity of making certain amendments to the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Seventh Congress of Soviets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering the proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to be correct and timely, resolves :

1. To amend the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the direction of :

- (a) further democratising the electoral system by replacing not entirely equal suffrage by equal suffrage, indirect elections by direct elections, and open ballot by secret ballot;
- (b) giving more precise definition to the social and economic basis of the Constitution by bringing the Constitution into correspondence with the present relation of class forces in the U.S.S.R. (the creation of a new socialist industry, the demolition of the kulak class, the victory of the collective farm system, the consolidation of socialist property as the basis of Soviet society, and so on).

2. To propose to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to elect a Commission on the Constitution, which shall be instructed to draw up an amended text of the Constitution in accordance with the principles indicated in Clause 1 and to submit it for endorsement to a Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

3. To conduct the next ordinary elections of the organs of Soviet Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of the new electoral system.

M. KALININ, *Chairman of the  
Seventh Congress of Soviets  
of the U.S.S.R.*

A. YENUKIDZE, *Secretary of the  
Seventh Congress of Soviets  
of the U.S.S.R.*

Moscow, the Kremlin, February 6th, 1935.