

L. P. BERIA

THE 34th  
ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE GREAT  
OCTOBER SOCIALIST  
REVOLUTION



FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

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*Speech*

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of the Moscow Soviet,  
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Comrades, the peoples of the Soviet Union are today celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, which was illumined by the genius of Lenin and which set mankind on the road to a new, socialist world. Every year of progress along this road is productive of fresh achievements for our country.

All the activities of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government in the period between the 33rd and 34th anniversaries of the October Revolution proceeded, as they have in all the years since the death of the great Lenin, under the wise direction of our leader Comrade Stalin. (*Prolonged applause.*) The perspicacity of Comrade Stalin's genius orients our Party and our people in the complexities of internal and foreign affairs and maps the perspective of our further development. Comrade Stalin's inexhaustible energy in the day-to-day direction of affairs, big and small, his faculty for determining the chief tasks of the Soviet state, and of directing all our energies to their accomplishment, ensure the grand victories of the peoples of the Soviet Union in the building of Communism. (*Applause.*)

The past year, 1950, was the concluding year of the first postwar five-year plan. The Soviet people and all our friends abroad were happy to learn that the postwar Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R., for the accomplishment of which our people had to work under difficult conditions, when it was necessary to heal the severe wounds dealt by the war, was fulfilled successfully. This was undoubtedly another big victory for the Soviet people, one which

further enhanced the might of our socialist state. Our achievements in peaceful construction led to a further improvement in the material and cultural standards of the working people.

In the sphere of foreign policy the Soviet Union continued its indefatigable fight for peace, which had the effect of still further enhancing its international prestige.

In the past year it became more distinct than ever that there are two poles, two centres of attraction, in the world. On the one hand there is the Soviet Union, heading the camp of Socialism and democracy, which acts as a centre of attraction for all progressive forces that are struggling to prevent another war and to consolidate peace, and for the right of the peoples to arrange their lives themselves. On the other hand there is the United States of America, heading the camp of imperialism, which acts as a centre of attraction for the aggressive and reactionary forces all over the world that are working to precipitate another world war with the idea of robbing and enslaving other nations.

In the camp of Socialism and democracy the past year was one of continued growth and rallying of forces, of economic and cultural development and rising living standards of the working people. The peoples of the lands of the new democracy and the great Chinese people, having wrested their destinies from the hands of the imperialist enslavers, are, with the fraternal assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union, exultingly and confidently building a new, socialist life. (*Applause.*)

In the camp of imperialism the past year was one of continued accentuation of domestic and foreign contradictions, further aggravation of the general crisis and debilitation of the capitalist system, subordination of the entire economy to the criminal preparation for war, and ruthless attack on the vital interests of the working people.

## NEW ACHIEVEMENTS IN PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION IN THE U.S.S.R.

For our country the year 1951 has been one of further progress of the socialist economy and culture. Absorbed in peaceful constructive labour for the benefit of their country, workers, collective farmers and intellectuals are working with immense enthusiasm to fulfil and overfulfil the state plans. Vivid evidence of this is to be found in the patriotic letters to Comrade Stalin published in the press, in which industrial, agricultural, transport and building workers report their production victories and the new obligations they have taken upon themselves in socialist emulation.

The Bolshevik Party inspires and organizes our people in the performance of heroic feats of labour and directs their creative energies towards one goal—the triumph of Communism. The great ideas of Lenin and Stalin are with every day taking deeper root in the minds of the broad mass of the working people, multiplying their energies and illuminating their path of struggle and victory. This finds expression in their conscientious attitude towards their work, their unfailing initiative in the performance of their duty towards society, towards the state. Therein lies the source of the invincibility of our system, of the continuous achievements in our work.

The results of our work in the economic field in the first ten months of this year show that the national-eco-

conomic plan for 1951 will be fulfilled and overfulfilled. (*Applause.*) Industrial output will be more than 15 per cent higher than last year and twice as great as in the prewar year 1940. Compared with 1950 the basic producing resources of industry will have increased 12 per cent.

Increased technical equipment, higher skill of workers and more efficient organization of production have made it possible to raise labour productivity in industry by 10 per cent compared with last year. Nearly two thirds of the increase in industrial output this year will be due to higher productivity of labour. This means that our industrial output is increasing mainly as a result of higher labour productivity.

As Comrade Stalin has repeatedly pointed out, reduction of production costs is the index of the efficiency of industry and one of the major sources of accumulation in the national economy. At the same time it is an indispensable condition for reduction of prices, and hence for raising the living standards of the working people. This year's plan of reduction of production costs will be overfulfilled, which will mean a saving of 26,000 million rubles in industry alone.

All the heavy and light industries have this year substantially increased their output.

Production of ferrous metals has risen considerably. The increase alone this year will amount to 2,700,000 tons in the case of pig iron, some 4,000,000 tons in the case of steel, and 3,000,000 tons in the case of rolled metal. The Soviet Union is now producing approximately as much steel as Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden combined. (*Applause.*) Our metallurgists are now making more efficient use of their blast furnaces and steel furnaces, and this alone will give us in 1951 an additional 1,300,000 tons of pig iron and 1,350,000 tons of steel.

No less considerable is this year's increase in output of nonferrous and rare metals.

The ferrous and nonferrous metal industries have produced splendid workers, engineers, technicians and executives who have a thorough knowledge of their job and are continuously improving production techniques.

The coal output plan is being successfully fulfilled. For the past several years the annual increase in coal output has averaged 24,000,000 tons. The coal industry of the U.S.S.R. is now not only satisfying our country's needs but has made it possible to build up the necessary reserves.

The technical re-equipment of the coal industry in the past years had made it possible completely to mechanize such arduous and labour-consuming operations as hewing, stripping and conveying coal at work faces, as well as underground hauling and loading at rail heads.

The Soviet Government, and Comrade Stalin personally, are constantly concerned to lighten the work of the miners and to improve their living conditions to the utmost. In contradistinction to capitalist countries, where miners rank among the most downtrodden and neglected of people, in the Soviet state miners are surrounded with attention and honour. In respect to workers' pay coal mining holds first place among our industries. As a result we have a permanent force of skilled miners who are successfully promoting the development of our coal industry.

Even more substantial are the achievements of our oil industry. For a number of years past our annual increase of oil output has averaged 4,500,000 tons. This year's oil output target will be exceeded. We have carried out a big program of oil prospecting, which has resulted in the discovery of rich deposits in new areas and in greatly increasing prospected reserves of industrial value.

Oil refinery construction and expansion is being carried out on a big scale. New refineries completed this year, with their first-class Soviet-made equipment, can process 6,000,000 tons of oil annually.



It may be confidently said that the task mapped out by Comrade Stalin of raising oil output to 60,000,000 tons annually will be accomplished ahead of schedule. *(Applause.)*

Big achievements have been registered in the electrification of our country. Power output this year will reach 104,000 million kilowatt-hours, which exceeds the power output of Britain and France combined. This year's increase of power output alone will exceed 13,000 million kwh., which is more than seven times the total power output of Russia before the Revolution.

This year construction of new power stations has assumed a still wider scale. The capacity of new plants and new installations put into operation in 1951 will aggregate about 3,000,000 kw., which is approximately equivalent to five times the capacity of such big power plants as the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station.

Our chemical industry is expanding from year to year. The output of chemical fertilizers has risen considerably, and the production of new organic antidotes against agricultural pests and weeds is almost twice as large as in 1950. The output of synthetic rubber will be 20 per cent higher than last year. The chemical industry workers have in close collaboration with Soviet scientists achieved substantial success in the solution of major technical problems in the field of chemistry.

Our economic development would be inconceivable without the continuous advancement and perfection of our machine-building industry, which is the basis of the technical progress of our entire national economy.

The total output of the machine-building industry will be 21 per cent higher than last year. Output of the main types of power station equipment will be doubled or trebled. This year we are producing a steam turbine of 150,000-kw. capacity. Nowhere in the world have turbines of this capacity been produced before, which testifies to

the maturity of Soviet science and technology. Output of equipment for the oil industry will be almost double that of 1950. This year our machine-building industry is turning out more than 400 new types of machinery and equipment.

Our machine-builders may pride themselves on their success in producing complex up-to-date types of apparatus—geophysical, electromechanical, electronic, electro-vacuum and other precision instruments.

Thanks to the successful development of industry and increased output of agricultural raw materials, production of consumer goods is greatly expanding. This year, on Comrade Stalin's initiative, the Government has taken measures to increase the output of foodstuffs and manufactured goods over and above the year's targets. As a result, the amount of goods the population will receive will increase as compared with 1950 as follows. Manufactures and foods: textiles—24 per cent; knitted goods—35 per cent; footwear—12 per cent; meat and meat products—20 per cent; fish products—8 per cent; vegetable oil—35 per cent; butter—8 per cent; sugar—24 per cent; tea—38 per cent. Recreational and household goods: bicycles—nearly twofold; radio sets—25 per cent; clocks and watches—11 per cent; cameras—39 per cent; sewing machines—28 per cent; furniture—44 per cent. Our industry is already beginning the mass production of television sets, refrigerators, washing machines and similar domestic appliances.

As you see our industry has substantial achievements to its credit. But we should not overlook the shortcomings of certain enterprises, which, because of bad organization of production and inefficient utilization of their up-to-date machinery, are not fulfilling their programs in respect to raising labour productivity and lowering production costs, are exceeding their norms of raw material and fuel expenditure, and tolerate losses through spoilage.

The elimination of these defects would make it possible to effect substantial additional economies.

Some plants, while they fulfil and overfulfil their gross output programs, do not always comply with the provisions of the state plan regarding output of the more important items of production. The executives of these plants apparently want to make their work easier by turning out wares which require less effort and trouble. It is high time they realized that it is not any sort of fulfilment or overfulfilment of the plan the state needs, but only such as supplies the national economy with the products it requires.

In our socialist economy every executive, be his job a big one or a small one, must place the interests of the state above all else and strictly observe state discipline. The parochial outlook which is still to be observed among some of our business executives, and which is detrimental to the interests of our planned economy, must be discarded once and for all.

This year has been marked by the further progress of our socialist agriculture. Thanks to larger quantities of machines and more efficient organization of work, cereal crops this year were gathered more quickly and with a far smaller loss of grain. The grain harvested this year by the collective farms and state farms is of high quality; they completed their deliveries to the state ahead of schedule and have set aside the necessary seed stocks. For several years past our annual grain crop has exceeded 7,000 million poods.

We will gather more cotton and sugar beet this year than last year. Our country is now producing more cotton than such famous cotton-producing countries as India, Pakistan and Egypt combined. (*Applause.*)

The collective farms and state farms are working successfully for the fulfilment of the Stalin program for the development of socialist animal husbandry. The common-

ly-owned livestock of the collective farms, together with the livestock of the state farms, now constitutes the predominant bulk of our livestock. Enlargement of the fodder supply continues to be the major task in the sphere of animal husbandry.

Every year our agriculture receives from the state large quantities of up-to-date machines. This year it will receive 137,000 tractors (in terms of 15-hp. units), 54,000 grain harvester combines (29,000 of them self-propelled), as well as 2,000,000 other agricultural machines and implements. The electrification of agriculture is being carried out on a big scale. All this makes it possible still further to mechanize the major farming operations, lighten the labour of the collective farmers and enhance its productivity. More than two thirds of the field work in the collective farms is now done by the machine and tractor stations. This year nearly all the ploughing in the collective farms was mechanized, three quarters of the sowing was done with tractor-drawn seeders, and over 60 per cent of the total grain crop area was harvested with combines. All the major operations in the state farms have been almost completely mechanized.

The common assets of the collective farms are steadily growing. Last year alone their indivisible funds increased by 11 per cent. The collective farmers must continue to consolidate and develop their common property to the utmost, since this is the basis for the further progress of the collective farms and for the increasing prosperity of the collective farmers.

Together with industry and agriculture, our rail, river and sea transport systems are also making progress. This year rail-borne freight will increase by 11 per cent. Incidentally, this 11 per cent increase is practically equal to the total freight annually carried by the railways of Britain and France combined. (*Applause.*) River-borne freight will increase 12 per cent, and sea-borne freight

7 per cent. It still remains the immediate task of our large army of transport workers to accelerate the turn-around of freight cars and to utilize all the rolling stock and sea and river transport facilities more efficiently.

Our country is carrying out a big building program. The scale of capital construction work increases from year to year. State capital investments this year exceed those of the prewar year 1940 more than two and a half times.

Our building organizations are being supplied with ever-increasing quantities of machinery and equipment, and the supply of building materials has been improved. This year there will be a big increase in the number of excavators, scrapers and bulldozers. Two million more tons of cement will be produced, and there will be a considerable increase in the production of brick, roofing slate, iron and ceramic pipes and other building materials.

Our builders have definite achievements to their credit in lowering production costs and reducing construction time. But they still have a lot to accomplish. First of all, they must properly organize work at the construction sites, utilize building machinery more efficiently, achieve better organization of labour processes and greatly curtail overhead expenses. Unnecessary extravagances, which are still to be found in plans and estimates and which increase cost of construction, must be eliminated.

As you know, the big hydrotechnical projects on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu Darya hold a place apart in our construction work. These projects are without equal anywhere in the world either for size or speed of construction. The 1951 plan of work endorsed by the Government for each of these projects is being effectively fulfilled and even overfulfilled.

The first of these engineering works, the Volga-Don waterway, will start operation already in 1952. With its opening, all the seas of the European part of the U.S.S.R.

will have been integrated into a single transport system. (*Applause.*)

These great hydrotechnical works will solve some major problems of our national economy. The new power stations alone will annually supply 22,500 million kwh. of low-cost electricity. This is nearly equal to the total annual power output of Italy. The enlargement of the irrigated and watered area will make it possible to produce annually an additional three million tons of raw cotton (which is equal to more than one third of the average annual cotton crop of the United States), 500 million poods of wheat, 30 million poods of rice and six million tons of sugar beet. Cattle in these regions will increase by two million head, and sheep by nine million head.

These projects were undertaken on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, who displays constant solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of our country and for lightening the labour and improving the living standards of the Soviet people. Comrade Stalin's initiative has met with the ardent support of all our people, who rightly call these projects the great Stalin construction works of Communism. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Unlike the capitalist countries, where the aim of production is to increase the wealth and profits of a handful of exploiters, in our country the mainspring of economic development is the interests of the working people. Our national income is increasing from year to year, and with it are increasing the earnings of our workers, office employees and peasants. Compared with 1950, the national income of the U.S.S.R. this year will increase by 12 per cent.

The Soviet Government pursues a policy of systematically reducing prices of articles of general consumption. This March, for the fourth time in the past few years, state retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods were again reduced, resulting in a further increase in the real

wages of factory and office workers and a reduction of peasant expenditure on manufactured goods owing to their cheaper prices.

The total volume of trade this year will increase by 15 per cent. It must however be observed that there are still quite a number of defects in the work of our trading organizations. They still do too little to study the demands of the population, commit errors in distribution of wares among the various regions and republics, and do not always make efficient use of available commodity resources. The personnel of our trade organizations must cater much more effectively to the requirements of the Soviet consumer.

Improvement of the housing conditions of the working people is a constant concern of the Party and Government. This year new housing with an aggregate floor space of about 27 million square metres is being made available for occupation in cities and industrial settlements, and 400,000 new houses are being built by collective farmers in rural areas.

One very gladdening feature is that as a result of the growing prosperity of the people and the splendid work of the Soviet public health system, the death rate in our country has been reduced by half compared with the pre-war year 1940 (*applause*), while the decline in infant mortality is even greater. For several years now the annual net increase of population in the U.S.S.R. has been greater than in 1940, and exceeds three million. (*Applause.*)

Whereas in the capitalist camp the imperialist cannibals are engaged in inventing diverse "scientific" means of exterminating the flower of humanity and of reducing the birth rate, in our country, as Comrade Stalin has said, the most valuable capital is man, and the welfare and happiness of the people is the chief concern of the state.

The education and training of specialists for all branches of economy and culture has always held an im-

portant place among the measures of our Government. This year 2,720,000 persons are studying in our universities, colleges and technical schools. A total of 463,000 young specialists graduated college and technical school in 1951 alone. More than five million specialists with higher education or secondary technical education are employed in our country today, besides a no smaller number of skilled practical specialists who have grown up in the factories and have perfected their training at part-time courses.

In all our achievements a large measure of credit is due to Soviet science. In recent years our scientists have solved a number of highly important problems of value to our national economy and our defence. In many branches of knowledge our scientists have taken the lead in the promotion of world science. A noteworthy feature of recent times is the greater extent and scope of the fellowship between Soviet scientists and industrial workers. This not only facilitates more effective application of scientific achievements to production; it also enriches science with the experience and creative thought of the numerous army of innovators in industry, agriculture and transport.

One of the most striking indications of the cultural progress of our country is the flourishing state of its literature and art. Expressing the great ideas of Communism in concrete images, they represent a powerful means of educating the masses in the communist spirit, in Soviet patriotism and internationalism. This year, as in previous years, a number of works of art and literature of distinct merit have appeared, works which truthfully portray the high moral qualities of the Soviet people, their life and their efforts for the further enhancement of the might of their country, for peace and friendship among nations, and for the happiness of the people of the whole world.



While concentrating the greater part of the country's forces and resources on the work of promoting its economy and culture, the Party and the Government do not lose sight of the necessity of strengthening its defences. The experience of history has fully confirmed Comrade Stalin's repeated warnings that, being surrounded by a capitalist world, the land of Socialism victorious must be always ready to repel possible aggression on the part of imperialist powers. This year, as always, the Party and the Government have done everything possible to ensure that the heroic Soviet people, who in the fervour of constructive labour are erecting the grand edifice of Communism, may continue to have no fear for the fate of their country. (*Applause.*) The Soviet Army and Navy, whose unsurpassed morale and fighting ability are known to the whole world, possess all types of modern weapons with which to inflict a crushing blow on all who ignore the convincing lessons of history and dare to attack our country again. (*Stormy and prolonged applause.*)

As is known, the decisive factor in our victories is the advantages of the social and state system which was born in the October Revolution. One of the chief advantages of the Soviet system is that it has for the first time in history liberated and given free scope to the great energies of the people, has called into being the mighty activity and inexhaustible creative initiative of the masses who have been emancipated from capitalist exploitation. It is this activity and initiative of the masses that constitutes the chief wellspring of the invincible strength of Communism. Further improvement of the work of the Party and Soviet organs, as well as of the public organizations that mobilize and organize this creative activity of the people, continues to be a constant concern of the Party and Government.

Soviet people always do their jobs with success because conceit and smug complacency are unknown to

them, because they never rest content with what they have accomplished, and measure their achievements chiefly by the criterion of the great tasks of the future. Criticism and self-criticism, as Comrade Stalin teaches us, are the law of our development, the paramount means of overcoming routine and conservatism, everything old and moribund that hinders our triumphant onward march. The effectiveness of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism in a large measure depends upon the level of political consciousness of the masses, the ideological and theoretical training of our cadres. Now, as always, the attention of our Party is focussed on the communist education of the masses, on raising the ideological and political level of our cadres and their mastery of the great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The motive forces of the development of socialist society grow stronger and more effective with every new achievement in the building of Communism. Every day the life and labour of our workers, peasants and intellectuals furnish fresh and vivid proof of their patriotism, of the moral and political unity of Soviet society, and of the mutual friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The indomitable unity of will and aspiration of the peoples of our country, the unity of their material and moral forces, is one of the principal foundations of the might of our land. It is thanks to this unity that our state is capable of accomplishing tasks of a magnitude which was formerly beyond the dream of the boldest minds of man.

## THE SOVIET UNION IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

The vast scale of peaceful constructive work in our country is eloquent proof of the peaceable character of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and exposes the slanderers who charge our Government with aggressive designs.

"No state," says Comrade Stalin, "not excluding the Soviet state, can develop its civilian industry to the full, undertake huge construction works like the hydroelectric stations on the Volga, Dnieper and Amu Darya, which require tens of billions in budgetary outlays, continue the policy of systematically reducing prices of articles of mass consumption, which likewise requires tens of billions in budgetary outlays, and invest hundreds of billions in the rehabilitation of the national economy shattered by the German invaders, and at the same time, simultaneously with this, enlarge its armed forces and expand its war industry. It should not be difficult to understand that such a witless policy would lead to the bankruptcy of the state."

The peaceful policy of the Soviet state springs from the October Socialist Revolution. The more than thirty years' history of Soviet rule shows that the October Revolution was a constructive revolution, a revolution for the systematic building of a new, communist society. The wars forced upon us by our enemies only hindered our great work.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Government was defined with exhaustive clarity by Comrade Stalin in his report at the Fourteenth Congress of the Party when he said: "The basis of the policy of our Government, of its foreign policy, is the idea of peace. The fight for peace, the fight to prevent new wars, the exposure of all steps taken with a view to preparing another war ... this is our task."

There has not been a single international conference or meeting in which the Soviet Union participated where the representatives of the Soviet Government did not submit constructive proposals for the prevention of international conflicts and the safeguarding of peace and security. But in most cases our efforts in this sphere were directly counteracted by the ruling circles of a number of bourgeois states. The situation changed very little after the second world war, from which one would think the statesmen of many countries should have drawn the proper lessons.

The peoples consented to endure immense sacrifice and privation in order to smash the aggressive fascist bloc, in the hope that after the victory they would be ensured the conditions for peaceful development. At the height of the second world war, Comrade Stalin warned that it was not enough to win the war, that it was also necessary to ensure stable and lasting peace among the nations. But the blood of millions of victims had hardly congealed on the battlefields, when the American and British imperialists began to plot another war. Immediately after the war the rulers of America, Britain and France adopted the course of directly violating the major agreements achieved by the Great Powers during the war, of undermining international cooperation and of forming an aggressive bloc with a view to plunging the peoples into the misery of another world holocaust.

There is no need here to enumerate generally known facts. It is enough to say that the United States is openly restoring the two seats of war—in the zone of Germany in the West, and in the zone of Japan in the East—the elimination of which in the last war cost the freedom-loving nations millions of lives, colossal material sacrifice and incredible suffering.

Of late, measures have been taken to speed up the remilitarization of Western Germany, and in this work Nazi war criminals are being enlisted. Moreover, in defiance of common sense, an active part in the rebuilding of German militarism is being taken by the present rulers of France, whose people suffered all the horrors of German aggression twice in one generation. It is very easy to understand why America's rulers find it more convenient to have their plans in relation to Germany implemented by obliging Frenchmen, under the guise of the "Schuman plan," the "Pleven plan" and the like. But the peoples of Europe cannot help realizing that this creates a serious menace to peace. The Soviet Government could not close its eyes to this gross violation not only of the Potsdam Agreement, but also of the Franco-Soviet treaty of alliance and mutual assistance concluded in 1944. In special notes, it warned the French Government of the dangers with which its present policy was fraught, and of the responsibility it bore for the situation that had arisen.

The American-British bloc recently railroaded through a so-called peace treaty with Japan. The U.S.A. has furthermore concluded a military agreement with Japan and has openly set out to resurrect Japanese militarism. World opinion is outraged by the fact that the great Chinese people, who suffered from Japanese aggression more than any other and contributed greatly to the defeat of Japanese imperialism, was not allowed to participate in the peace treaty with Japan, while at the same time the Americans make great play of the signatures of the represent-

atives of Honduras, Costa Rica and similar small semi-colonial states, which not only took no share in defeating imperialist Japan, but, in the person of their numerous merchants and landlords, made fat profits out of the war with her. It is no secret to anyone that this separate treaty with Japan is designed not to promote peace, but to further preparations for war. The Soviet Union, which has repeatedly insisted on the conclusion of a real and just peace treaty with Japan on the basis of the Cairo and Potsdam declarations and the Yalta Agreement, would have betrayed its traditional policy of peace if it had put its signature to such a "peace treaty." The value of this treaty is further reduced by the fact that India, the second largest Asian state in size and importance, had no part in its conclusion.

Those who are sponsoring the resurgence of German and Japanese militarism evidently have no wish to pay regard either to the German or the Japanese people, who suffered no less than other nations from the war their recent rulers instigated. These peoples can expect nothing good from another war and will scarcely consent to serve as cannon fodder for the American billionaires.

The aggressive nature of the policy of the American bloc is most clearly exposed by America's armed intervention in Korea. America's representatives have torpedoed every proposal made by the U.S.S.R. and other peace-loving states for the cessation of the United States aggression in Korea, and are now doing all they can to drag out the Kaeson negotiations.

We are confident that the courageous Korean people will emerge with credit from the sanguinary conflict provoked by the Americans, and thereby demonstrate to the world once again that no force can subjugate a people that has the will to fight and win. (*Applause.*)

The United States is stubbornly endeavouring to turn the United Nations into an instrument of war. Under

United States pressure, it lent its flag as a screen for American aggression in Korea, and then, in defiance of old-established rights of nations, declared the Chinese People's Republic an aggressor. Honest-minded people throughout the world cannot but admit the correctness of Comrade Stalin's statement that "in point of fact, the United Nations Organization is now not so much a world organization as an organization for the Americans, catering to the needs of the American aggressors."

The imperialist camp has lately been speeding up preparations for war. The United States is doing everything to expand the aggressive Atlantic bloc and, by pressure, threats and various sops, is bringing new countries into it, including countries which geographically have no connection with the Atlantic zone, is establishing new military bases in all parts of the world, feverishly expanding the production of weapons of all types and seeking cannon fodder in all corners of the globe.

The least manifestation of antiwar sentiment—and this is particularly true of the United States—is ruthlessly suppressed, and fascist police methods are being implanted in all departments of the government machine. Only wretched rags and tatters remain of vaunted "American democracy." Even the American press itself is obliged to admit this. State Senator Chester Dempsey of Wisconsin recently wrote in *Capitol Times* that there was a time when Americans used to wonder at the servility of the Germans under the influence of Hitler's and Goebbels' propaganda, but now they were in a worse plight than the Germans had ever been, for thought control in America was complete, and the Americans were in the grip of the military and their slandermongering clique.

U.S. statesmen have gone so far in their infatuation as to carry their police methods into international forums. The Hitlerite political wirepullers might well have en-

vied the fraudulent methods practised by the American diplomats, headed by Truman, at the San Francisco Conference. (*Applause.*)

In the United States the government machine is being more and more absorbed by capitalist monopolies. Formerly the real masters of the country, the financial and industrial magnates, themselves remained in the background and left it to their political agents to defend their interests in the political sphere; but now they are openly taking America's administrative, political and diplomatic machine into their own hands. We know that major affairs of state are decided by Charles Wilson, a businessman of the Morgan group, who unceremoniously installs in key government posts representatives of Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon, Dupont and other major billionaire groups, which are closely interlinked with one another not only by economic but also by family ties. They are brazenly harnessing the country's economy to the interests of the billionaires.

Yet, with plutocracy and police rule running riot in his own country, President Truman has the hardihood and insolence to talk of the "absence of democracy" in the Soviet Union, in the very country where, as everyone knows, police rule and plutocracy have long since been abolished, and where the power belongs to the demos, the people. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Such are the facts, comrades. They show that the American and British bloc has adopted the course of preparing and unleashing another war.

These being the conditions, the Soviet Union, faithful to its peaceful policy, is conducting an indefatigable struggle for the prevention of war and the preservation of peace. At every session of the United Nations Assembly, at every sitting of the Security Council, at every meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Soviet Union vigorously exposes the plans of the war-



mongers and submits concrete proposals for the safeguarding of peace, and disinterestedly defends the rights and sovereignty of nations. Everyone is familiar with the recent Soviet proposals for the conclusion of a Peace Pact by the five Great Powers, for reduction of the armed forces of the Great Powers by one third in the course of one year, for prohibition of atomic weapons, for the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, to be followed by the withdrawal of all occupation forces, and for the establishment of an all-German democratic government. One of the most graphic illustrations of the Soviet Union's fight for peace was the adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on March 12, 1951, of a Peace Defence Act, which makes war propaganda a criminal offence.

Our foreign policy is backed by the might of the Soviet state. Only naive politicians can interpret its peaceable character as a sign of lack of confidence in our own strength. The Soviet people have shown the world time and again how well they can defend their country. There was a time when our young and still weak Soviet Republic had to uphold its existence against an armed campaign of fourteen bourgeois states, led by the imperialist sharks of Britain, America, France and Japan. We were besieged by enemies from the north and the south, the east and the west. The country was in a state of economic dislocation and lacked bread for its workers and weapons for its army. The interventionists were certain that the days of the Soviet state were numbered, that they would quickly stifle it by armed force. But it turned out differently. "All the world knows," Comrade Stalin wrote of the outcome of this campaign, "that the British interventionists and their allies were hurled with ignominy out of our country by our victorious army. The gentry who are bent on instigating another war would do well to remember this."

When, in June 1941, fascist Germany, armed to the teeth and controlling at that time the war potential of practically the whole of Europe, treacherously attacked our country, not only Hitler's generals, who were intoxicated with their easy military successes in the west, but many even in the camp of those who were then our allies believed that the Soviet Army could hold out only a few weeks, at most a few months. Yet it was against the strength and might of the Soviet Union that Hitler's war machine was shattered.

We persistently strive for peace not only because we do not need war, but also because the Soviet people, who have established in their country the justest of social systems under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, regard aggressive war as a heinous crime against mankind and the greatest misfortune that can befall the common people of the world. But if the imperialist vultures construe the peaceableness of our people as a sign of weakness, a more ignominious downfall awaits them than that which was experienced by their predecessors in warlike ventures against the Soviet state. (*Stormy applause.*) There is a good Italian proverb which says that "he who refuses to learn a lesson, will learn it to his own cost." (*Applause.*)

The rulers of the United States and Britain are trying to deceive world opinion by alleging that they are compelled to arm because of a threat of armed attack by the Soviet Union.

This false talk of a Soviet threat and of the insincerity of Soviet peace proposals is not new. Such talk was used by the European and American imperialists after the first world war as a screen for the arming of fascist Germany, for which many nations had to pay with their blood in the second world war. But the worthy diplomats of the American-British bloc are mistaken if they think that the memory of the peoples is so short, and that

they can succeed so easily in enmeshing them in a web of lies.

The peoples of the world judge the policies of governments not by their words but by their deeds. The Soviet Union has never evaded strict observance of its treaty engagements. With it, word and deed are one. It is strange, to say the least of it, to hear America's rulers accusing others of insincerity when they themselves have grossly trampled upon the historic decisions of the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. Whose words and deeds really diverge cannot be concealed from the world.

In order to justify their aggressive policy towards the Soviet Union, the imperialist statesmen calumniously assert that the Soviet people deny the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems.

Already in the early years of Soviet government, Lenin, the founder of our state, formulated the principle of peace and agreement with the capitalist states. "Ours is a sure road," Lenin said. "We are for peace and for agreement, but we are against enslavement and enslaving terms of agreement." This Leninist principle constitutes the basis of the policy of the Soviet state. "Our relations with the capitalist countries," Comrade Stalin has said, "are based on the assumption that the coexistence of the two opposite systems is possible." Comrade Stalin has also defined a feasible basis of agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the capitalist countries. "Exports and imports," he pointed out, "are the most suitable basis for such agreements. We require machinery, raw materials (cotton for example), semimanufactures (metals, etc.), while the capitalists require a market for these goods. There you have a basis for agreement. The capitalists require oil, timber, grain products, and we require a market for these commodities. There you have a basis for agreement."

This was said in 1927. Today we have incomparably greater potentialities for business relations with the capitalist countries. We have no objection to considerably expanding business cooperation on a basis of mutual advantage with the United States, Britain, France and other bourgeois countries both in the west and the east. It is not the fault of the Soviet Union that the rulers of these states have, to the detriment of their own countries, taken the course of undermining and disrupting economic relations with the U.S.S.R.

The peaceful coexistence of the two systems also presumes political agreements. "We are pursuing a policy of peace," Comrade Stalin has said, "and we are prepared to sign pacts of nonaggression with the bourgeois states. We are pursuing a policy of peace and we are prepared to come to agreement concerning disarmament, up to and including the complete abolition of standing armies, as we declared to the whole world already at the Genoa Conference. There you have a basis for agreement in the diplomatic field."

But what the imperialists need is not agreement. They are scared of agreements with the Soviet Union, because they might upset their aggressive plans, render unnecessary the arms drive which is the source of billions in superprofits. The imperialists need war. They need it for the robbery and enslavement of nations. And the American monopolists need it most of all, as a source of colossal superprofits.

The preparations for war are headed by the American imperialists, yet the United States leaders never tire of professing their pacific intentions. They are not opposed, you see, to "preserving" peace, but only on "conditions" that are dictated by the United States. And what are these "conditions"? The peoples of the world must go down on their knees before American capital, renounce their national independence, accept the form of government

American "advisers" impose on them, adopt the "American way of life," develop only those branches of economy which the American monopolists desire and find advantageous, and only to the extent that they desire and find them advantageous. In a word, the nations must renounce their political sovereignty and economic independence, their cultural and other interests, and become subjects of a newly-baked American empire. And this they call "preserving" peace! Indeed, why should the American imperialist bosses risk a war when by bullying and browbeating alone they succeed in bending the nations to their dictation? As we know, the maniac Hitler was also agreeable to "peace conditions" like these. But it was precisely these imperialist "peace conditions" which led to the second world war. Obviously, when Truman advances similar "peace conditions," he is following the path of Hitler and his aim is to drag the nations into a third world war.

Every honest-minded person will legitimately ask himself: on what grounds does the United States claim an exclusive position among the nations? Are not the nations of the world equal? Perhaps on the grounds that it has plenty of gold, coined from the blood and suffering of millions, and suitable for purposes of bribery? But nations do not barter their liberty. Let not the American imperialist gentry cherish the belief that, since they have succeeded in buying with their gold certain rulers in bourgeois countries, they have also bought the peoples of these countries.

United States leaders cannot hide the fact that they need the arms drive in order to dictate their grasping imperialist "peace conditions" to other nations under threat of force.

As you see, these gentry are always canting about peace and at the same time making preparations to launch another war, openly indulging in sabre-rattling and

vaingloriously boasting of the possession of some or other "fantastic missiles." Let them not think they can scare anybody with this. As to the Soviet people, only those who have lost all faculty of soberly assessing historical events can still think that the Soviet people can be scared with threats. Until now every armed attack by imperialist states on our country has invariably ended in an ignominious debacle, and today our state is stronger and mightier, and our peoples more solidly united and confident of their strength than ever before. (*Applause.*) Let the war-fevered gentry know that if they attack our country, the Soviet people will give them a reception which will wean them for ever of the desire to attempt insensate encroachments on the liberty and independence of our socialist Motherland. (*Stormy and prolonged applause.*)

If anybody has to fear the consequences of another world war, it is above all the capitalists of America and other bourgeois countries, for another war will bring home to the peoples the perniciousness of the capitalist system, which cannot exist without war, and the necessity of replacing this bloodthirsty system by another, the socialist system (*prolonged applause*)—as was the case in Russia after the first world war, and as was the case in the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia after the second world war.

It may appear at a first glance that the imperialist camp represents a mighty integration of aggressive forces. Of course, these forces must not be underrated. However, the camp of peace is much stronger than the camp of war. Whereas the camp of peace is united by a common aim, in the camp of war there are serious divergencies of interests, and many countries have been coerced into joining this camp through their economic dependence on the United States and as a consequence of the notorious Marshall plan.

The superficial unity of the imperialist front cannot conceal its profound internal antagonisms, which are chiefly due to the competitive struggle for sources of raw material, markets and spheres of capital investment. These antagonisms are interwoven, and embrace all the countries of the imperialist camp, but the chief of them are the antagonisms between the United States and Britain both in Europe and in Asia.

It is scarcely to be doubted that the antagonisms in the imperialist camp will become keener as time goes on.

An even more serious factor is the weakness of imperialism's rear. However the imperialists may try to enmesh the peoples in lies, however the Right-Wing Socialists, those zealous servitors of imperialism in betraying the interests of the working people, may exert themselves, the fact remains that in the imperialist camp itself and in the imperialist rear there are impressive forces of peace in the shape of millions of honest-minded workers by hand and brain who set higher store on the preservation of peace than on any wretched sops capital may throw them. The antiwar sentiment of the masses is bound to grow because of the heavy burden the colossal expenditure on preparation for war lays upon the working people.

The weakness of imperialism's rear also finds expression in the growth of the national-liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries. The people of Viet Nam are fighting heroically for their liberation; so are the peoples of the Philippines, Burma and Malaya; the people of Indonesia have not laid down their arms; the forces of resistance to imperialism are growing in the Near and Middle East and in North and South Africa.

The economies of the leading imperialist countries, and above all of the United States, are constantly men-



aced with upheaval. The militarization of the economies of the United States, Britain and other capitalist countries, the incredible inflation of their war industries, and of the branches that serve these industries, at the expense of civilian production, is bound to lead to economic collapse in the near future. I shall not speak of the millions of unemployed in the United States.

Such is the picture in the camp of imperialism and war.

Quite different is the situation in the camp of democracy and peace. The forces of this camp, which is entirely immune from internal antagonisms, are growing in size and strength from day to day. I have already spoken of the progress of the Soviet Union, which is the chief and leading force in the camp of democracy and peace. The People's Democracies too are marching from achievement to achievement. Having, thanks to the advantages of their new social system, quickly eliminated the severe aftermath of the war, the peoples of these countries are developing their economies at a rapid pace. Compared with prewar, industrial output by the end of the first half of this year had increased more than two and a half times in Poland and Hungary, more than three times in Bulgaria, more than half as much again in Czechoslovakia, more than double in Rumania and more than four times in Albania. As in our country, industrial development in these countries serves to satisfy the requirements of the working people and to promote further peaceful development. With economic progress, the whole cultural pattern of these countries is changing, science, literature and the arts are advancing, and a new type of individual is arising, one who understands the interests of his people and is capable of defending them. The new social and political order has been definitely consolidated, ensuring the unswerving advance of these countries along the road to Socialism.



Big achievements have been registered by the Chinese People's Republic, which occupies a leading position in the battle for peace. In the short period of its existence the Chinese People's Republic has been able, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, to strengthen the system of people's democratic dictatorship and to solve a number of important economic and political problems in the struggle for complete economic independence from the capitalist world, for the industrialization of the country and for cultural progress.

Peaceful constructive work is successfully proceeding in the German Democratic Republic, which has firmly taken its place in the camp of democracy and peace. It is persistently battling for the vital interests of the entire German people, for an independent, united, democratic and peaceable Germany, for the conclusion of a just peace treaty which will ensure the German people a worthy place among the nations of the world.

Unlike the countries of the imperialist camp, which are engaged, and cannot but be engaged, in bitter rivalry among themselves, the countries of the democratic camp are developing their economies on a basis of close cooperation and mutual assistance.

Thus, morally and politically, as well as economically, the camp of democracy and Socialism represents a united and uncrushable force. Its strength is enhanced by the fact that it espouses the righteous cause of defending the liberty and independence of nations. And this means that if the ringleaders of the imperialist camp risk unleashing a war after all, there can be no doubt that it will end in the downfall of imperialism itself. (*Applause.*)

Comrades, one of the greatest popular movements of modern times is the movement for peace. In spite of all obstacles, in spite of the persecution of the peace supporters by the rulers of the imperialist states, the peace

movement has assumed unparalleled scope, embracing all countries and all sections of society irrespective of political, religious or other convictions. The champions of peace all over the world are inspired by the words of the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end." (*Applause.*)

The initiators and the leading force of the battle for peace in all countries are the Communist Parties. Thanks to their dauntlessness and self-sacrifice in the fight for the vital interests of the working people and in defence of the peace and sovereignty of nations, the Communist Parties have won the confidence of the broad masses.

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Comrades, the 34th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution witnesses a new stride made by our country towards Communism. Our achievements confirm once again that the policy of the Bolshevik Party is the only correct policy and one that ensures the steady growth of the might of our country and of the welfare of its working people. (*Applause.*) In the effort to accomplish the grand program of communist construction, the Soviet people have rallied still more closely around their Communist Party, around the inspirer and organizer of our victories, the great Stalin. (*Stormy applause.*)

Conscious of their strength and the rightness of the road they are following, the Soviet people are continuing their great constructive labours with unshakable calmness and faith in the future. No force on earth can retard the victorious march of the Soviet people towards the final triumph of Communism. (*Applause.*)

Long live the great and invincible banner of the October Socialist Revolution! (*Applause.*)

Long live our mighty Motherland—the unshatterable bulwark of liberty and peace! (*Applause.*)

Long live the Party of Lenin and Stalin, our glorious Bolshevik Party! (*Prolonged applause.*)

For the triumph of peace and democracy the world over! (*Stormy and prolonged applause. Tumultuous cheers, lasting several minutes, in honour of the organizer and inspirer of the momentous victories of the Soviet people, the brilliant genius of mankind, the standard-bearer of peace, the great leader and teacher, J. V. Stalin.*)