**Special Supplement On** 7th Soviet Congress



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In Two Sections SECTION TWO

Soviet Supplement, Page One

# Big Gains of Socialist Country Told At Soviet Congress

## **Molotov Reports Swift** Advance of Industry And Farms in U.S.S.R.

Soviet Industries Smash World's Records in Pig Iron, Machine Building, Agriculture, **Commissar Chairman Relates** 

#### (Exclusive Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (By Wireless) .- Before the elected representatives of 90,000,000 voters and the enthusiastically acclaimed presidium of the 7th All-Union Soviet Congress, whose session today marks a week since its opening, Viacheslav M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, delivered his epochal report of the Soviet government.

This report broadly embraces the four tremendously important years since the Sixth Congress in 1931. It also paints in solid strokes the course of the coming years of socialist construction and carries throughout the undivided solidarity of the emancipated workers and farmers of the Formerly the transition of the crisis in promises, but in cash. (Applause.) the bourgeois classes are increasing Soviet Union, holding forth their first model of Soviet power, with the into depression was not only the It follows from this that now, more their pressure on the workers and exploited toilers of the capitalist world.

entire audience were Joseph Stalin, V. K. Bluecher, commander of the Far Eastern forces of the Red Army, K. E. Voroshilov, Maxim Gorky, A. A. Zhdanov, who replaces Sergei Kirov in Leningrad, M. M. Kagonovitch, M. Kalinin, Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, V. M. Molotov, G. K. Ordjonikidze, G. I. Petrovsky and P. P. Postyshev, both from the Ukraine D. E. Sulimov, Chairman of the People's Commissars of the R. S. F. S. R. and M. M. Schvernik, head of the trade unions in the Soviet Union

**Makes Main Report** 

"Years ago," Molotov began, "the Sixth Congress of the Soviets declared that the question of the victory of socialism in our country was undoubted, and the complete victory of socialism fully ensured. This conclusion was based on the fact that even then the Socialist elements had taken a dominating position in the national economy. Even then, practically no capitalist elements remained in industry. Their role in commerce was also insignificant. The role of the Kulaks in the villages had likewise been undermined. However, at that time only one-third of the peasants had joined collective farms, while the vast majority of the peasants still remained individual farmers, and were connected with their privately owned farms. At the same time it was known that the main mass of our population was comprised of peasants. Therefore, during that period only a minority of the population in the Soviet Union was directly occupied with Socialist econ-omy. Since then, the situation has changed

#### Socialism Dominant

"Socialism has made enormous advances in our country. The Socialist form has become completely dominant throughout our national economy. Almost four-fifths of the peasants have joined collective arms. Consequently, not only work-



The mighty Red Army of the Workers Fatherland, opening the November 7 demonstration in Red Square, 17th Anniversary of the Seizure of Power by the Russian workers and peasants. This is the only

1932. After this period, the crisis agreement, it will pay on it, not by the danger of external complica-entered the depression stage, a de-pression which differed from that to mowadays in many bourgeois, search for a way out of the crisis Japan. during former industrial crises. countries, but will pay promptly, not and the long drawn-out depressio

first step towards emerging from than ever, we have the possibility on the toilers. Elected to the presidium amid remarkable demonstrations from the the crisis, but also the signal for of ensuring normal conditions for a new industrial boom. But we are our foreign trade. ssion of a special type, inherent reliable defense of its borders. Who in decaying capitalism, capitalism can deny that not a single country, being abolished, sometimes openly,

small or large, has ever been threatened, or is threatened, with in its last stages. "We are particularly interested to seizure by the Sovie Union? But know how this affected the situaon the other hand, who can deny tion of the workers and peasants, of that the peoples of the Soviet Union, is becoming more and more popular all toilers. The number of those occupied with peaceful endeavors, with the bourgeoisie. This leads to unemployed in 1933 amounted to are worthy of really reliable de- a sharpening of the internal situafrom twenty-two to twenty-three fenses on the frontiers of their tion of capitalist countries. At the same time, the relations between millions. At the end of 1934 the number of unemployed was un-

"During the last few years we different capitalist nations are dechanged, that is, not less than have built no small number of for- veloping with increased intensity twenty-two millions. Even in the tified districts, with necessary arms, countries where the volume of inon our Western and Eastern Fron- for foreign markets, passing more dustrial production increased durtiers. But these armaments can- and more frequently into commering the last year, wages remained not be transferred from our terapproximately at their previous ritory to the territory of other counlevel, or increased an insignificant tries. They are intended to resist disappearing into the past. Pacifism amount. This means that wages attacking forces. Our navy is grow- is no longer fashionable. In bourwere reduced for many employed ing as a result of the building of geois countries the extreme imworkers. Thus capitalism is atdefensive types of vessel, mainly tempting to clamber out of the submarines, whose defensive signifi- ers are coming closer to the ascrisis at the expense of the workers, cance is well known. Our artillery, at the expense of the toilers. tanks and aviation forces are grow-"Regarding agriculture in the

ing in number, and we must admit capitalist and colonial countries, the year 1934 was a year of widespread we have worked with special intensity in this respect. (Applause.) crop failure and also a year of fur-"Our country, where there was

ther decline in animal husbandry. not and is not economic crisis, is With the aim of forcing up the prices of produce for the landlords separated from the capitalist countries, where crisis has caused and kulaks, the bourgeois governand still causes tremendous calaments frequently conduct a policy mities, by the frontier of the of the direct reduction of the sown Union of Socialist Soviet Repubarea and the policy of abandoning (Applause.) machine technique in agriculture.

"The workers now see that in But they thus only doom agriculthe capitalist countries, with any ture to degradation. In this consystem of administration, from nection the situation of the peasant parliamentary to fascist, that masses of the capitalist countries economic crises, with their baneful and colonies are still further results, are inevitable. And concisely, they see that these evils

are abolished in the country of

path towards the termination of

the world slaughter, drawing this

country out of the war and thus

aving millions of people from

death, so our country has shown

during these last five years the

way out of economic crisis and

how the workers can attain this.

"Comparing the Soviet Union

(Loud applause.)

and cultural improvement.

showing their determination to defend the country which they rule.

sometimes in a concealed form.

"The policy of using direct vio-

lence and terror against the toilers

in the direction of renewed struggles

cial and currency warfare. Pacifist

talk by bourgeois governments is

perialists among the business lead-

sumption of power, and are weigh-

ing more and more openly the pros-

pect of new wars for plunder,

through war

hoping to emerge from the crisis

Step Toward War

Soviet Peace Policy

"The proposal of the U.S.S.R. "The striving to clamber out of on the determination of an aggresthe crisis by this pressure at the expense of the v. )rking classes and sor has become of the greatest importance. At international confertoiling peasants determines the inences, and in a number of interna ternal policy of bourgeois governtional treaties, we may come upon ments. The relics of parliamentastatements about the necessity of rism and bourgeois democracy are

taking special measures against the aggressor, the one who war, but, despite all this talk, the governments of bourgeois countries have not shown a desire to clearly state which should be considered as the attacking side, that is, the country responsible for the begin-ning of a war. Soviet diplomacy because it is particularly interested in guarding peace and in formulating measures against military at tacks, had to take up this matter. Soviet diplomacy fulfilled this task with credit. (Applause.) We introduced such a proposal for discussion at international conferences In order that this matter should go forward immediately in a practical manner, we proposed that a num per of countries sign such a pact that is, agreement on the determination of the aggressor. It is well known that this pact has been signed by all states bordering the Soviet Union in Europe, and also by Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan

"We shall consider success in this matter is a step forward toward ensuring the peace of Europe. From

the maintenance

"Despite the danger to them- all that has been said, it is eviden selves of unleashing a new im-perialist war, the ruling classes in some capitalist countries have al-basis of our foreign policy is the ready embarked upon active steps. support of peace and the develop-Thus, Japan did not hesitate to ment of peaceful relations among make war upon China, occupied all countries. (Applause.) The role Manchuria, and in general makes of the U. S. S. R. as a firm factor manner. We know that the League under report, the struggle between Manchuria, and in general makes of the U.S.S.R. as a first factor mather. We know that the League under report, the struggie between the great Chinese people. Germany, as well as Japan, has resigned from that other countries appeal to the to recognize the existence of the this, there took place, particularly the League of Nations, hiding the Soviet Union when a ques tion arises

Socialist Rise Shows Worlds' Toilers Way Out As Capitalism Flounders

Soviet Industry Is Now 141 Per Cent Above 1929 Level, While U. S. Output in Same Period Drops 33 Per Cent

not do everything in its power to titude toward this matter cannot be insist on general, or at least maxi- changed. "Our relations with other coun-

mum disarmament. It is not our business to defend the Geneva dis-armament conference, but we do also on the foreign policy of these not doubt that the efforts of Soviet countries. You all know how many diplomacy at this conference, which contradictions exist in the policy lessly

"The logical continuation of this policy is our proposal to convert the take place under various influences, disarmament conference, from where one bourgeois party replaces disarmament conference, from which some members wish to quickly rid themselves, into a permanent nference for peace, into an organ constantly striving to avert war. This proposal will be discussed again by other countries at the in-

**On Presidium** 



J. STALIN ternational conference, and we shall

insist on it. "During the recent period, the

lestion of our attitude toward the ticularly important to note the fol-League of Nations arose in a new lowing facts. During the period new workers' and neasants in certain parts of Europe, an in-

became widely known in many of bourgeois states. If our foreign countries, will not disappear fruit- policy is clear and stable, this can not be said of the countries where frequent changes in government another at the helm of government Everyone knows, for example, the big chances and zigzags which took place during the period under report in the policy of certain coun-tries, and which had an effect on our mutual foreign relations. "In the complex international sit-

uation, competition and cooperation simultaneously are going on between two opposite social systems. We may say that such a situation is contradictory, but it corresponds with the actual state of affairs. At the same time that competition, or, if you wish, struggle, is going on between the U.S.S.R. and various capitalist countries, collaboration in new forms, both in the sphere of economic relations and in the matter of preserving peace, is continually developing between them. "The U.S.S.R. is striving in

every possible manner to develop commercial relations with other countries. In the period under report, the chief significance of the collaboration of the U.S.S.R. with other countries is in the preservation of peace. The rela-tions of the Soviet Union with capitalist countries during this period, finally, were determined by two basic factors:

#### Struggle Intensified

"Firstly, the sharpening internal ituation of capitalist countries, the increasing struggle between them in connection with the duration of he economic crisis, and secondly, the growth of the power of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. "In connection with this, it is par-

ers, but great masses of the peasants have entered the ranks of the builders of Socialism, and are constructing a Socialist society. As a result, the overwhelming majority of the population of our country is now directly occupied with Soconstruction (Applause). Such is the basic result of our development during these years. Such is the basic result of the work of the Leninist Party under the leadership of Stalin-Socialist construction. (Applause.)

"Whatever may have been the individual difficulties, the short- the special meaning of the present comings of our work of construction, economic crisis is comprehensible entire national economy, continuing nobody can deny that during the only if we realize that the general over five years and despite some past four years, the country has crisis of the capitalist system taken the path upward year by developing before our eyes is al- pects for new prosperity, is the path year, the path of the improvement ready in its second decade. The of the living conditions for the broad process of the decay of capitalism masses of the people. Still greater is becoming intensified more and possibilities, still greater prospects more. The crisis has affected all open before us now, when the basic capitalist countries. Not only indus- ready show a considerable excess of the U.S.S. R. as a state of Soviet Union a long time ago. We masses of the toilers have broken try, but every branch of agriculwith the system of private property ture is passing through a period of and taken the path of Socialism, crisis. The crisis has affected com- which was not formerly true. Large which crises do not exist." (Loud assert as their historic task the which insures great productivity for merce, credit, and all other phases debts which had accumulated abroad applause.) labor, and an unparalleled rise in of economic life in capitalist coun- in the past, have been reduced to the welfare and culture of the toil- tries. ers. For this reason, the summing up "The level of industrial producwhich we are now making is not tion has never fallen so low as in considered large. Along with this,

only the best estimate of the suc- recent years, and in the past there the output of the gold mines iners, the successes of our country in crisis dragged out over five years. Union. It displays our possibilites for the future

Contrast With Capitalism

'We cannot, however, speak only "We cannot, however, speak only of ourselves and our construction work when we are encircled by canitalist countries. Naturally we cent lower than in 1929. The level work when we are enclosed by cent lower than in 1929. The level of industrial output in France dur-are led to compare what takes place in capi-here and what takes place in capi-1933, and was 29 per cent lower talist countries. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is one world has suffered a decline of 20 per living its own life. The country of the Soviets is still the only Socialist in industrial output during 1934, republic, although it is a Socialist but nevertheless the industrial prounion of many large and small peo-duction of Germany is 14 per cent the U. S. S. R. behind the internal ples, of many nations with considerable individual peculiarities in the industrial output approached their mode of life. Capitalist countries represent a different world. This world lives its own life distinct from ours. Recent years have shown with special force what is the path of the development of capitalist countries at the present day.

Four years ago, at the Congress of the Soviets, it became necessary to speak about the world economic crisis, a profound crisis which engulfed all capitalist countries. Have crisis since that time? No, they haven't. It isn't because we are opof the Soviet Union. ponents of capitalism that we must speak, during its sixth year, of the economic crisis, of the convulsions which are shaking capitalist countries

"Not only the enemies," Molotov said, "but even the support-

a level the economy of these countries has fallen, of how work in the cultural sphere is being cut short, how the struggle between the exploiting and exploited classes is becoming more and more intense. We must also speak of how the struggle between different countries is growing sharper, and the war danger increasing.

V. M. MOLOTOV

ers of capitalism cannot deny the

fact that during all these years

the economic crisis has torn capi-

talist society apart and still con-

tinues to do so. For this reason

we must speak again and again

about the economic crisis in capi-

talist countries, about to how low

Thus all that the ruling circles did to ameliorate the crisis in capitalist countries was done at the expense of the peasants, at the expense of the toilers, for the benefit of the ruling exploiting classes. Huge Soviet Growth "After this it is not difficult to

Crisis of Capitalism

previous year.

level of 1929, when the crisis had

than before the crisis, while Italy

cent. Germany shows an increase

239 per cent, as compared with 1929.

Vast Unemployment

even pre-war levels.

compare the two lines of world development. The rise in national economy, steadily going ahead year after year is the path of the U.S.S.R. the country constructing socialism "New facts continually show that The crisis of industry and of the improvement, not opening up pros-

worsened.

of development of the capitalist countries, the path of decaying capitalism. "We here in the Soviet Union alincome beyond our expenditures, at steady economic and cultural im- cannot forget, too, that several of

one-quarter in recent years, and

now our indebtedness cannot be

four years. All this radically changed italist countries and its struggles for peace. Everyone knows how the maximum reduction of armaments our construction, but it also opens Last year brought no important our currency situation, and in gen- peace. up perspectives for the Soviet changes in the development of the eral, our position on foreign mar-

economic crisis, although the world kets. The Soviet Union, moreover, towards the further growth of our pacts. During the period under re- tional disarmament conference. We level of industrial output has slight- paid all commercial obligations and country," said Molotov. "But mat- port, the Soviet Union concluded may say that numerous sessions of ly risen, as compared with the "No country has yet reached the

**Foreign Relations** 

"The victory of Socialism, sig-

know our road, and are fully con-

bills in full and on time. Everyone abroad well knows that when the Soviet Union makes a commercial capitalist countries has sharpened ropean countries. The U. S. S. R. can say that the Soviet Union did

meaning of this policy from no one. concerning socialism. The workers are now This was done in order to set her peace. This is easy to understand. in anti-Soviet military intervention. for the regrouping of forces in the becoming convinced, not only by hands free for increasing armaments Not a single country, including the Strenuous efforts were merely Marxist theory but by actual facts and war preparations. Not long smallest country on the borders of made to convert the League of Nabefore everyone's eyes, which of ago the well-known Washington the U.S. S. R., has grounds to feel tions into a weapon directed against these social orders removes eco-Treaty, concluded thirteen years ago uneasy regarding the Soviet Union, nomic crisis and opens up unbetween America, England, Japan which is a statement that cannot intended to ensure agreement U.S.S.R. with capitalist countries limited possibilities for economic and other states, was shelved be- be made of the relations of some cause this agreement began to serve other big nations to their neigh-"Just as Russia in 1917 with its as a hindrance in the race for naval bors. The authority and might of October revolution showed the

armaments and for the preparation the workers' and peasants' state in of new struggles in the Pacific. The international relations now serves diplomacy and foreign policy of one cause - the cause of general bourgeois countries is being turned peace. The Soviet Union has be more and more to the selection of come the expression of the vital inallies for a new war to divide the terests of the toilers of all countries world between the imperialist in the sphere of international relapowers at the expense of the weaker tions. Whatever our class enemies may say, the political meaning of countries. the dictatorship of the proletariat

"We must reckon with the fact in the U.S.S.R. under conditions with bourgeois countries, especially that the direct war danger for the when the war danger becomes more during these last years, discloses the U.S.S.R. has increased. Some and more real stands out more and principles and world significance of influential Japanese circles began more clearly. There is no more the dictatorship of the proletariat to speak openly of war against the steadfast bulwark of peace throughout the world than our workers' and peasants' government." (Applause, home as well as in foreign trade, provement, as the only state for the ruling parties of Europe openly loud and prolonged.) seizure of territory in the Soviet

#### Union. Not to see the approach of **Disarmament** Policy

a new war means to close our eyes to the chief danger at the present "Our government has always attime. The Soviet Union replied to tached great importance to the Molotov passed on to the relations these threats primarily by in- open discussion of the question of cesses of the struggles of the toil- was never a situation when the creased six times during the last of the U.S.S.R. with the cap- creased activity in the struggle for disarmament, or at least, of the U. S. S. R. has taken the initiative It was for this end that Soviet "There are no internal hindrances on the question of non-aggression diplomacy worked at the interna-

The life of the masses has changed. | finds no limit to its development. | They are to be found in the econ-Now we are living in a new world, The people of our Soviet land are omy and social structure of the under completely new conditions. producing day by day the new Soviet Union. They are particularly We have achieved a tremendous up- heroes. The struggle is greater than tenacious of life in the minds of our the measure of other governments delegations from all the republics of surge in national economy, which a struggle for the reconstruction of people, and will continue for a long directed toward preserving peace goes steadily forward because the our old life. The ranks are rising time to make themselves felt. The and international safety. In this with greater and greater power to class enemy has not laid down his

struggle for the mastery of nature. weapons, and as his cause grows "Our successes in the conquest of more hopeless, all the more desperthe Arctic, the names of the bold ate do his attempts against us, fore-Soviet workers, the Arctic heroes, doomed to failure, become. But we are known to many millions. Here know our road, and are fully con- R., countries like France, Germany, all, and cannot be concealed by for the first time, victories were se- fident of the justice of our cause. cured that had been impossible to "Along this road, under the banthe people of the old world, but ner of the party of Lenin and Stalin, which the Soviet people consider we are marching to new and greater merely as the starting point of still victories." [Thunderous applause, greater victories. In the struggle for passing into a lengthy ovation]. the mastery of the stratosphere, the

Soviet people occupied an outstand-Following the conclusion of Moing rank. Here we see another lotov's speech, the Congress unani-manifestation of the growth of our mously adopted a decision to "fully forces and great endeavors. Our and completely approve the internal which Germany and Poland still Soviet country is still young; it has and foreign policies," and the prac-only recently discovered the real tical work of the government of the nificance of the Eastern pact for path towards growth, towards the U.S.S.R. development of new forces.

all supporters of peace in Europe is At the evening session of the Con- plain. Therefore, despite all hin-"Many difficulties still stand in our way, and the relics of capital-Industry Orjonikidze began his re-the aforesaid countries, the Soviet drances, despite the objections of government considers that its at-

of but, on the contrary, participated crease in the work behind scenes event of war, and an increased search for allies in all parts of the world. Simultaneously, the develthe Soviet Union. The League was opment of the relations of the among the imperialists for this purdisclosed a considerable increase in But this plot failed. [Ap- the role of the U.S.S.R. as an interpose.

nize the advisability of collaborat-

ing with the League, in this mat-

overestimate the role of such or-

countries to the U.S.S.R. to join

the League of Nations certainly

the contrary, it shows the reverse.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania,

every support, including military

between these countries in connec-

tion with the conclusion of this pact.

assets. [Applause.]

speak firstly of the restoration of "Since then much water has flowed under the bridge. Events with many states. in recent years have emphasized changes which took place in the situation in the League of Nations. The most militantly aggressive elements have becaun to abandon the League. Under present conditions, membership in the League of Nations was a hindrance and an obstacle to their plans. At the present time, however, the majority of the members of the League of Nations, for various reasons, are not interested in the outbreak of a new war. We had to draw our concrete Bolshevik conclusions from this situation. Therefore we adopted a systematic attitude toward the proposal of 30 countries regarding ernments of America thought. the entrance of the U.S.S.R. Since League nations can nov play a certain favorable role in

the question of assuring peace, the Soviet Union was bound to recog-"President Roosevelt sent his well-known message on establishter, although we are not prone to ganizations. There is no need to mention that the invitation of 30 did not belittle the international authority of the Soviet Union. On We reckon this fact among our "The Soviet Government not only

In speaking of the restoration of normal relations with China, Molotov, in conclusion, mentioned the rumors about the sovietization of connection, we should note ur ac-Sinkiang. "It is extremely obviou tive support of the proposal of said Molotov, "that special efforts France on the so-called Eastern were made to spread this slander pact for mutual aid. This pact upon the U.S.S.R. in Japan, whose should include, besides the U.S.S. spreading fictions. I consider it nec-Esthonia, Latvia. Countries signing essary to stress the real Soviet this treaty must afford each other policy regarding China. The Soviet Union considers incompatible with support if one country signing the its policy the seizure of the territory pact is attacked. Negotiations have of other countries, and without been going on for several months question is a supporter of the independence, inviolability, and sovereignty of China in all its regions, I won't now deal with the excuses including, of course, Sinkiang,

said Moletov further, "that the establishment of normal relations wilth Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria also corresponds completely with our interests for

(Continued on Next Page)

'Forward to Final Victory of Socialism'-Molotov (Special to the Daily Worker)

ing

-Briefly and eloquently referring to the complete solidarity among the lower than in 1929. In Great Britain and foreign policies of the Soviet basis of its development is the vic-Union, V. M. Molotov summed up tory of the new order.

the nearest to the 1929 level, but the discussion on the report of the even here industry has not reached government, which was concluded nifying the victory of the prinvesterday at the Seventh All-Unior ciple of social ownership, has fun-"At the same time the volume Congress of the Soviets. damentally changed the face of of industrial production in the Sovour country, our class structure iet Union during 1934 comprised

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (By Wireless)

#### Growth of Socialism

strenuously the class enemy still "Altogether, the volume of world tries to hold on to its former posi-"Seventeen years ago," declared industrial production, not counting tion, our work of construction the Soviet Union, is still 24 per cent Molotov in concluding his speech undermines every pillar of the old below the 1929 level. These facts expression' "socialist soviet republic" society, and places in their stead fully confirm the conclusions of expression' "socialist soviet republic" these countries emerged from the Comrade Stalin at the Seventeenth signifies the determinaton of Soviet the new Socialist relations, built on a foundation of conscious dis-Congress of the Communist Party power to bring about the transition cipline. to socialism, but is not to be taken that the

	economic order is already socialist.' "Since that time, a radical trans- formation has taken place in our	Workers' New Life	
		"The life of the toilers is he	-

"The lowest point of decline in country on the basis of the victories rebuilt. A rapid rise is taking place

industry, the greatest depth of the won by Socialism, and our economy in Soviet culture. Women are growindustrial crisis, were reached in and social structure have changed, ing into a new life. Soviet youth ism in our country are still many. port. plause.]

national factor, especially as a factor for peace and safety "Passing to the concrete facts of Questions of the League the period under report, we should

> diplomatic relations by the U.S.S.R. 'Here we should mention countries like the U.S.A., China, Spain, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania. Of great significance is the restoration of normal relations with America. For 15 years the U.S.A. adopted the position of denying the Soviet Union recognition on principle. On this question the U.S.A. acted under the flag of irreconciliable defense of the principle of the capitalist world against the new Soviet world. Evidently, until recently, it was considered that whatever happened to the others, rich America would be able to mainthis position. But matters turned cut, otherwise, than the former gov-

#### Another Victory

ing normal relations with the U.S. S.R. Thus America abandoned its position of principles, which we must consider an extremely favorable circumstance, especially from the point of view of the interest of general peace. We had no need. to change our position and make any sacrifices whatever when restoring these relations and this must also be recognized as an extremely favorable fact." [Applause.] showed the initiative, but supported

"There is no need to mention,"

DAHLY WORKER, NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1935

# USSR Leads World Masses Against War, for Peace Policy

## 'WORLD'S TOILERS WILL AID US CRUSH **IMPERIALIST PLOTS'**

Nazis' Talk of Expansion to "East," Japan's Provocation in Manchuria, Lead Capitalist Drive for Attack on U.S.S.R.

(Continued from Preceding Page) peoples of modern times. [Ap-plause.]

peace, especially in Europe. I can, nevertheless, say that some countries still remain which have not established normal relations with the U.S.S.R.

"There are actually such countries even in Europe, or, speaking more accurately, in some corners of Eu-It is naturally incorrect to neglect entirely to mention these countries, however small their specific gravity in international affairs. Among these countries, Holland, Portugal and Switzerland voted against the entrance of the U.S.S.R. into the League of Nations, pretending that they did this out of a desire to defend the capitalist order in principle against the Soviet dan-

Few Bare Spots

"In general, on the map of Eu-rope we can note only a few bare Soviet Union and the peoples of having normal relations with the U. S. S. R. Take the map of the international relations, have established normal relations with the struction Soviet Union. Naturally, in this case we need not speak of colonies and semi-colonies, because they are not allowed to decide such questions independently, but their decisions in these matters are made in a different way, which you know.

Unfortunately we cannot ignore the factor involved in the refusal of Poland and Germany to participate in this matter.

"Relations have developed quite normally with countries like Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Persia, Afghanistan, and Italy as well, which is plain proof of the possibility of developing cooperation between countries with absolutely opposite social orders. For examthe best development of friendly relations is seen in our relations with Turkey.

"Recent years not only saw a period of development in Soviet-Turkish economic and cultural connections, but also a clear political demonstration of Soviet-Turkish friendship. [Applause.]

#### **Relations With France**

should note considerable improve-ment during the recent period. The entire international situation, and may well ask, is this policy still especially changes now taking place in Europe, have made the prob-

## Soviet Democracy Reaches New Heights-'Pravda' PEACE IS AIDED

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (By Wireless to the Daily Worker). --- "The decision of the Plenum of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opens a new chapter in the development of the revolution and of state life in the country of the Soviets.

The history of the Soviet constitution is the history of the victory of Socialism. The 'declaration of rights of the toiling and exploited people,' written by Lenin and adopted in 1918, became the banner of the toilers in their struggle for Socialism.

"This was the first constitution in the history of mankind made by toilers who seized the state power by armed uprising.

"Since that time the revolution has gone far ahead. A new Socialist industry has been created, the kulaks smashed, the collective farm system has conquered; Socialist ownership is consolidated as the basis of Soviet society. Naturally, the Soviet constitution must undergo certain changes, in order to bring it into harmony with the present relationship of class forces in this country.

"There are tremendous changes in the economy of the country and the relationship of class forces. They have made it necessary to introduce certain changes in the Soviet constitution, in order to bring it in line with the present day situation in the country.

"With iron regularity, the new social class which conquered in 1917 and which expresses the interests of all toiling mankind, constantly mounts, step by step, to the heights of Communism. "The declaration of the rights of man and citizen'-the constitution adopted during the bourgeois French revolution-has been completed before our eyes by fascism, which is forced to trample down even the relatively small amount of bourgeois democracy, so that the capitalists can still, temporarily, maintain themselves in power. 'The declaration of the rights of toiling and exploited people'-the constitution of the October Socialist Revolution, adopted in 1918-declared fierce war against capitalism, and the working class has conquered. This gives us the possibility of democratizing the electoral system for the toilers, of strengthening our revolutionary vigilance and struggle against the remnants of the defeated kulaks and their agents.

"Our people are a toiling people, our country is a Socialist country. And, having changed the face of our country under Stalin's leadership, we now change our constitution under his leadership in the direction of further developing both old and new forms of participation by the toilers in the administration of the state. The capitalists began with bourgeois democracy, and end with fascism, the most disgusting, the most murderous type of dictatorship, set up by a dying exploiting class, which at the threshold of death burns its bridges and destroys the altars around which it formerly gathered the great masses of the people.

"We, the rising country of a new social order, we, the young toiling nation of a heroic talented people only now beginning to live, we, mounting the ladder of history, are developing further our Soviet democracy.

"Bourgeois democracy could never be compared with Soviet democracy. There, a handful of capitalist landlords dominate. In the U.S.S.R., the toiling people are in power. Fascism destroyed the last vestiges of bourgeois liberty, cruelly crushing the revolutionary workers. But the Soviet country, on the basis of the victory of Socialism, is decisively and widely developing Soviet democracy. It is not stopping half way.

"These are the historic lines of the development of the two classes. One leads to decay and death; the other, under the leadership of the Stalinist Central Committee, leads to the heights of Soviet democracy, to bring in the future all mankind to Communism.'

Japan's Refusal to Sign Non-Aggression Treaty Hit as Part of Imperialist Policy for Far East War

**BY NON-AGGRESSION** 

PACT, LEAGUE ENTRY

rapid growth of the consciousness our cultural construction. Our our country.

#### Wages and Conditions

"Radical improvements have also taken place in the living conditions of all toilers. For five years we have had no unemployment. Were it not for the reminder supplied by the life of the workers abroad, we might perhaps already have forgotten this

courge of the working class, but each day the conditions among the tollers in capitalist countries show us how far we have progressed in comparison with the oppression of power in creating a new intelligentthe capitalists. "The wage level is going up, and

oo with the strengthening of the Soviet ruble, the real value of wages will rise still more rapidly. The state displays exceptional concern farms. The new generation has alregarding the feeding of workers, ready become a great force in proand we have accomplished much in this sphere. Social insurance in tific research. Lenin vividly spoke many forms for the benefit of work- of how capitalism 'choked, killed, ers and employees is increasing, in- and swept away,' the abilities and sluding numbers of sanatoriums talent of the people. For this reaand rest homes known to no workers outside the Soviet Union.

"With the strengthening of the collective farms, there has appeared a rapid change for the better in the living conditions of the toilers of the countryside. More and more, 000 people, while the individual life of well being and culture, while at present is the people who have perialism, hundreds of millions of peasants are suffering from the

crisis, and not a few village toilers die of hunger. We have made an end to poverty in our villages. The road to a good life is open to all honest toilers.

#### Soviet Health

"The improvement in the toilers' health is an indication of the radical improvement of living conditions workers recruited into the army in this is not true at all.

among collective farmers of the strength lies in the fact that this necessity of real labor discipline has become the consciousness of and serious concern for the social the broad masses of the toilers. The interests of the collective farm. So- thirst for culture, a hunger for cialist competition has embraced science and the arts, are growing ens of millions of workers and col- among the masses, are awakening lective farmers, and represents the more and more new forces and new nost vivid expression of the growth talents. The culture of the peoples of consciousness of the toilers in of the Soviet Union is growing, it is growing on a Soviet basis, decked with the rich plumage of national color

"The turn of the old intelligentsia toward Socialism must be considered one of the great success of the Soviet power during the past period. This turn occurred not without vacillation back and forth.

**Technical Forces Grow** 

"Incapable of sustaining comparison with anything else is the success of the Party and the Soviet sia, and particularly, new technical forces. This is not the first year at present, following the abolition that these forces have grown in our of bread cards, and in connection Soviet atmosphere, and they are Soviet atmosphere, and they are diligently accumulating practical experience, responsibility in managing many factories and collective duction, in technique, and in scienson our workers and peasants overthrew capitalism. It was then that the road towards culture was opened up for the masses in the

first place, for the youth. "Comrade Stalin recently formulated our present tasks in these collective farmers are enjoying a noteworthy words: "The main thing in capitalist, colonial and semi- mastered technique. People must be colonial countries oppressed by im- as diligently and attentively cultivated as a fruitgrower nurtures favorite fruit trees.

> "From this it is clear that what has been done to build new forces in technique and other branches of construction is insufficient by far, and we must continue to work at this task, more and more persistently. But at present, we have the main thing-workers' and peasants' power, ready to advance this matter by all means possible

"Does this mean that all difficulties have been overcome? That the time has arrived for easy rest? No, "Socialism is victorious. The de-

feated enemy will not now risk open

spots that denote countries not ther countries. This is one of the signs of the strength of the principles on which our power is based. world, and then you will see that all At the same time, in the reactioncountries having an influence in ary race theories upheld by other nations, we see the signs of de-"Thus, it is not a question of the 'theories,' but the precise content of the foreign policy of modern Germany. One circumstance in particular atracts our attention. I refer to the statement made by Hitler in his book, 'My Struggle,' with regard to Russia, which has

been widely circulated in Germany." Here Molotov quoted that portion of "My Struggle" where Hitler declares that "it is the aim of the National Socialists to deliberately discontinue the foreign policy of pre-war Germany, to begin instead where Germany left off six-hundred years ago, and in the place of the movement of Germans age-old towards South and Western Europe to substitute a moment to the East, where their primary concern is with Russia and the countries within

made Germa

shown in our actions that Soviet power has great respect for the rights of both big and little na-

. .

Dealing with matters of the

most intense current significance,

V. M. Moletov declared in his

speech to the All-Union Soviet

Congress that backing up the world-recognized patience of the

Soviet government toward the

two most desperately aggressive

imperialist powers, Japan and

Germany, was the full and grow-

ing strength of the workers' and

peasants' Red Army. The Daily

Worker herewith reprints the full

text of this special section of

German Attitude

"We-the internationalists - have

Molotov's speech.

the Soviet Union." "Can we ignore such a statement the head of the present vernment?" asked Molo-

in force? Is this statement by Hit-

tov. "Coviously, we must not. Should the citizens of the Soviet concerning the U.S.S.R., We con-"In our relations with France, we And since this statement by Hitler

cuse for inflaming Soviet-Japanese relations. This was our attitude toward the solution of certain disputed questions of an economic nature, for example, the question of fisheries held by Japance citizens "During the last four years, the in Soviet waters, of Japanese concessions in Sakhalin, etc. Everybody knows that the Soviet govern- sharper. Nevertheless, we have sucment, directed by its policy of preserving peace, initiated the proposal to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria to Japan and Manchukuo. In this way we sought to remove the justification for any conflict. On this matter, the So-

have no grounds to relax. The ag- "Soviet dumping." They spread all

and persuaded the other side to Union know about these statements the C.E.R. have now arrived at their dence of the masses in the Soviet conclusion. We hope that our ef-forts towards the improvement of guarantee of peace in the Far East

will result favorably. However, we

shown great patience and amen- for the instigators of war. The our relations with them. ability in our dealing with Japan. Workers' and Peasants' Red Army We have tried to remove every ex- is the bulwark of our peaceful labor and general peace. (Applause.)

**Boss Slanders Spread** 

war danger to the Soviet Union at some moments grew sharper and ceeded in defending the cause of peace during this time, but our preparation to resist the military attack and the incitements of the war dogs against the U.S.S.R. has not relaxed for a single day. In foreign countries, the preparations viet government maintained a firm for war against the Soviet Union and yet compliant point of view, are now being supplemented by the spreading of slanders against the abandon its initial, unacceptable Soviet Union in the bourgeois press. Union: claims. Negotiations in the sale of They aim to undermine the configovernment. These facts are known to all. A few years ago the special-Soviet-Japanese relations and the ists in slander wrote pages and pages in the bourgeois press inflat-

ing the non-existent danger of

how these anti-Soviet campaigns

Slanders Exposed

"Recently, the anti-Soviet slan-

again reached an extreme. Can we

than the screams of hate by some

bourgeois and Social - Democratic

newspapers in connection with the

execution of several dozen White

Guard terrorists? Naturally, these

gentlemen of the press do not con-

sider it their duty to speak the

truth, to expose those who send

hireling terrorist agents into our

country from abroad. To speak the

truth about those in neighboring

countries who make use of govern-

ment organs to send these scoun-

drels for an attack upon our rear-

organs of the press exist only to

conceal such "goings-on," to con-fuse the eyes of the masses. That is

why they howl so loud about the

'shootings in the Soviet Union." But

let them not expect anything except

onslaughts against the

These

that's not their business.

bourgeois press have

collapsed in disgrace.

ders in the

Japan. During this period, we have army which can be a menace only clarity from other governments in handcraftsmen, amounted during 1913 to 90,700,000 people. In 1928. "We have no need to change our the situation had already changed. foreign policy. We stood and still It had already become impossible stand for a guaranteed peace, for to speak of the peasantry without the development of political and dividing it into kolkhozniks and incommercial relations with other dividual peasants. Peasant kolkcountries. The line of our foreign hozniks worked together with artipolicy is as tested and reliable as sans and handcraftsmen in the cothe path along which the Soviet operatives, and were not yet great government is moving to complete in number. They comprised 4,400,victory. (Loud applause.)

Molotov's speech dealing with this still further and at present they phase of the situation in the Soviet comprise only about one-fifth of

"Comrade Stalin at the Seveneenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said:

The rapid strides of Socialist up-building growing out of the Five-The situation was entirely different Year Plans, and its tremendous in- at the end of 1934, when the kolkdustrialization and collective farm hozniks already numbered 77,000,000 program, was dealt with in detail and individual peasants 37,900,000. by Comrade Molotov, reporting to The overwhelming majority of the nearly 2,000 Soviet representatives peasants have already joined kolkat the Seventh Soviet Congress. The hozes. Since then, the number of following is the section of Comrade individual peasants was reduced

the toiling peasant population.

#### The Kulak Class

"We have already laid the foun-"Let us now see what happened in our country. It is enough to say dation of a Socialist society in the with the bourgeois classes, including that the medical examination of U.S.S.R., and we now have left landlords, the large and small urban as our task only to complete it bourgeoisie, merchants, and the Moscow, Leningrad and other inwith the superstructure-which is kulaks. In 1913 they represented a dustrial regions, also the Ukraine, undoubtedly a less difficult task than laying the foundation. great force. Their total number reached 22,100,000, including 17,100,-ing the last six or seven years in-but he is full of furious malice and 000 kulaks. The October Revolu-**Sustained Victory** tion during its first decade swept kilograms, while the circumference aside a considerable portion of this of chest expansion increased by one enemies, the less they hesitate to social stratum, and many began to penetrate other social groups. Thus, centimeters. Let anybody show us "No one can refute this assertion. The foundation of a Socialist so-clety in the U. S. S. R. has been in 1928 only 6,800,000 remained, including 5,600,000 of the kulak class. built, and built firmly. (Applause.) "Already nothing is left of capi-"As a result of these regroupings, imagine anything more shameful talist economy in the U.S.S.R. The the relations between the basic soremnants of small, privately owned cial groups of the population in our farms in the villages no longer country have changed in the folcount. lowing way: the proletarian popula-"Socialism has sustained its viction increased from 16 per cent in 1913 to 28.1 per cent at the begintory in our country. This victory ning of 1934. Among the toiling has been sustained on the basis of the N. E. P., which to oppormasses of the peasantry, a new group of peasant collective farm tunists leaning to the side of the bourgeoisie seemed only a policy of retreat, but which became in members has been formed, which want exaggerations, and do not say only for his devotion to the cause at the beginning of 1934 already represented 45.9 per cent of the tothe hands of the Bolsheviks the lever to the victory of Socialism. tal population of the country, and "But how far we have gone beat present represents over half our ond that situation in which the population. At the beginning of N. E. P. was introduced, when nu-1934, the individual peasantry repmerous capitalist elements were still resented only 22.5 per cent, and at before us, we need a great rise in lodged in the pores of our system, present this group has been reduced especially in the villages! Even still further. The bourgeois elements now we have not yet completely out- of the country, which in 1913 ac-Masters of Industry in the U.S.S.R. ived the N. E. P., since even after counted for fully 15.9 per cent of liquidating the capitalist elements the people, has since, as is well in our economy, we have millions of known, been liquidated. Some of individual peasants possessing pri- these gentlemen have simply been vate farms left, and since in some thrown out, and live abroad. How cases even the kolkhoz workers apever, a certain part of the people pear in the market as private sellers formerly belonging to the bourgeois of their produce. The N. E. P. still group has begun to understand the lingers in its last stage, continuing meaning of past events, and find "These hireling writers of the its work under Socialism. Further- their place in the ranks of the bourgeoisie say nothing of the more, such tried weapons of our toilers, helping to build the new proved fact that one foreign consul economic development as the instru- life.

lem of en suring peace and safety extremely urgent

"As for Poland, we have shown with sufficient clarity the endeavor to develop further Soviet-Polish relations. We cannot, however, speak of our satisfaction with the results already obtained in this respect.

"But we can firmly say about ourselves that we intend to continue the line of developing good neighborly Soviet-Polish relations. We cannot close our eyes to the changes which took place in Soviet-German relations when National Socialism came to power. For ourselves we can say that we had not, and do not have any other desire than to have good relations with Germany in the future. However, serious difficulties have arisen during the recent period. Of course, the diffi- Soviet culty in developing Soviet-German stand. ist race theory about the German ation. people being 'master' of the entire

relations is not the super-national- clarity into the heart of this situworld. Without having a very Nazi foreign policy, we shall ac-high polinion about these 'theories' knowledge this fact, and make our [laughter in the hall] we do not conclusions on this basis. [Loud, conceal our profound respect for the prolonged applause.] German people as one of the great "Finally, about our relations with German people as one of the great

One of the Soviets' Huge Tractor Fleet

possible to ignore these statements of Hitler. Let the toilers of the of Hitler. Union know how matters We aim only at bringing And as this statement of Hitler is evidently still the guide to



gressively militant elements in kinds of fictions about "forced laler regarding the need of entering Japan are not laying down their bor" in the U.S.S.R. We remember weapons. War against the Soviet Eastern Europe still in force? Union has been openly discussed in Do the National Socialists still base Japan for a long time, and to date themselves on the policy they de-clared in these words: 'When we no signs are visible that these anti-Soviet actions are diminishing. In National Socialists speak of new some Japanese circles, which are inland in Europe, we have in view fluential in government organs, the plans for seizing the C. E. R. are above all only Russia and the coun-tries under its rule'? Evidently not the only ones which have long they still do, because it is only by been openly gloated about. They accepting this as their foreign also openly plan the seizure of our policy that the present relations of Far Eastern, and above all, our the German government with the maritime provinces. We must not Soviet Union, and their attitude fail to reckon with these facts, all towards the proposal of the Eastthe more because we well remember ern pact, can be understood. that the Japanese interventionists were the last to leave our territory. Sale of C. E. R. to Japan

The Japanese left Vladivostok only at the end of October, 1922, the last interventionists to leave the Soviet "Therefore, we do not consider it Union. These facts determine our policy in regard to Japan, and are the reasons for taking the vitally necessary defense measures in the Far East which have been carried We may assure all those in on. Japan who support peace that these measures correspond precisely with the interests of general peace.

New Strength of Red Army

we consider one of our great wing. (Applause.) This new cam-achievements during the period paign of slander against the Soviet under report the great increase in Union, to undermine the the technical armaments of the of the masses in the U.S.S.R., will Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. likewise collapse in disgrace.

merciless

This may be seen from the following few facts: Compared with the period reported on at the last Congress, Soviet mechanical armaments in Leningrad was connected with ments of trade and money taken (the amount of mechanical horse the Kirov murderers. They main- by us from the arsenal of bourgeois power) per Red Army soldier in our tain an absolute silence about the society and adopted to the needs of army have quadrupled. (Applause.) fact that the Soviet government had Soviet power, will continue to be Thanks to the special attention of to request this 'representative,' used for a long time, and will ful-Comrade Stalin toward this matter, with a diplomatic passport, to get we carried it out with great success. out. (Applause.) In reckoning with socialism. (Loud applause.) We had to increase this and similar facts, we must say the size of the Red Army. (Apwith finality to these government plause.) This was not a cheap or organs and representatives, who imple job to do. We must rememhave no hesitation about sending ber that it was necessary for the terrorists into the U.S.S.R., who Party and the government to state form criminal connections with openly that some of the failures them inside our country, that this with regard to the complete fulseriously tries our patience. fillment of the First Five Year Plan hope that those who are concerned industry were connected with will understand if we say that anythis need to increase our defensive one's patience may come to an end. work. Thus it is plain that our (Loud, continued applause.) budget appropriations for the up-

keep of the Red Army and for de-No Change in Policy fense have greatly increased during the recent period. We made these

"The Soviet government, which sacrifices through the government "This transformation found its rehas a foreign policy based on a flection in the basic changes in the is particularly important to point and are confident that you comrades will say here that the Party constant, consistent endeavor to preand the government acted correctly serve peace, desires to maintain the main, we have fulfilled the great our national economy. The growth in their measures for the defense normal relations and necessary task set up by Lenin. In Russia, of the productivity of labor has be-of the country. (Loud applause, commercial contacts with other the entire proletarian population, come the main force impelling our shouts of approval.) For we are countries. As a result of our policy, including farm laborers and their speaking of an army where not only we have succeeded in strengthening families, amounted in 1913 to 23,- ters are still bad, in regard to labor our international position, and have 300,000 people. In 1928, before the discipline, but here too we have the rank and file but also the commanders are mainly workers and achieved an unquestioned growth in beginning of the first piatiletka, it scored successes. Of the seven toiling peasants. (Applause.) We are the international authority of the amounted to 26,300,000 people, and speaking of an army in which al- Soviet Union. Unlike that of some at the beginning of 1934, it amount- hours, sometimes less, are devoted most half the members are Commu- other countries, our foreign policy ed to 47,100,000; that is, in com- to work in the factories. But we, nist Party members and members is distinguished by its absolute parison with 1913, the proletarian we directors who have not yet propof the Young Communist League, clearness and consistency. Our par- population has doubled. and of the peasant members nine-tenths are collective farmers. We are speaking of the army of the fact that our signature was reliable. "Still more serious changes took production, are responsible for this The peasant population excluding ers. Our collective farms also are

most peaceful of nations, of the Therefore we have a right to expect the kulaks), together with artisans, increasing in strength with the

We

transformed.

**Change** in Classes

"We must not forget, either, what changes have occurred within the fill a most important service for classes which are basic in the Soviet Union.

"Our worker is no longer the Lenin Set Task worker of former days. He is no longer the proletarian deprived of "At the end of 1922, Lenin set the means of production, working as the main task of the proletafor the other class, the class of exploiters. Our collective farmer, speaking now of others, and a cerrian revolution the transformation of 'N. E. P. Russia' into 'Socialist tain part of the non-proletarian Russia.' In these words we have Lenin's chief behest for our Party, elements united with the working the leadership of all construction class, our collective farmer is no We can now say: N. E. P. Russia longer the downtrodden peasant of the past, toiling without hope. The has become Socialist Russia. (Tempestuous, continuous role of employees, engineers, and apintellectuals, is also changing. plause.) Our country has been "These social changes find ex-

pression in all our life. Here it social structure of our country. In out their positive significance for economy forward. Frequently materly tackled the organization "Still more serious changes took production, are responsible for this

ready to use any weapon. The more creased by one and one-half to two hopeless the position of the Soviet olutionary vigilance is dangerous. similar data regarding the situation

abroad. For that matter, it suits us to have strong fighters for the Soviet power. (Applause.)

**Class Enemy Still Waits** "We are marching forward, but "The enemy is cruel and shifty, our living needs are still far from the enemy is ready to assume any being fully satisfied. We still uti- shape, even to pose as a friend, in lize our possibilities with insufficient order to weaken our vigilance and skill. Though before this was un- aim a deadly blow both at the head known to us, at present we are ac- and the heart. We have lost one of quiring a great deal of experience the glorious fighters in our ranks-in building the new life. We do not Sergei Kirov, killed by the enemy

that the U.S.S.R. is already a rich of Communism. The White Guard country, but the toilers of the So- degenerates from the ranks of the viet Union know that our country Zinovievists were trained by deis constantly growing in wealth. In spicable 'leaders' of provocatory order to be equal to those tasks double-dealing, the organizers of which the proletarian revolution set

(Continued on next page.)



### Soviet Congress Hails Gigantic Development of Red Army Soviet Foreign The Clifford of the State of **Japan Aims** Manchuria **Trade Climbs;**

#### Enlarged To 940,000 Men As Frontier De-Hit U.S. Move fense Is Strengthened

(Exclusive Cable to Daily Worker)

of the M. N. Tukhachevsky, As-

sistant Commissar of Defense of

the U.S.S.R., relating the details

of the gigantic development of the

workers' and peasants' Red Army,

its preparedness at any moment at

ment to come out in defense of the

Soviet frontiers, was greeted by the

stration which took place in the

invincible guardian of the Socialist

frontiers, the pride, love and hope

of the workers and peasants of the

U.S.S.R. and of the whole world-

the workers' and peasants' Red Army-was hailed as only the great-

est bulwark of the international working class is hailed.

Vast Changes

The hall was crowded with dele-gates and guests. The boxes for

Great Hall of the Kremlin.

concise, calm, confident speech

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (By Wireless

Despite Diplomatic Relations With U. S., 'Johnson Act' Hinders Trade With Soviet; Credit and Currency Best in the World

Details of the achievements of the punctually, as we have paid all our U.S.S.R. in the sphere of foreign obligations in other countries. Moretrade were given by Peoples Com-missar Rosenholtz in the course of payments to the U.S.A. were not the discussion of Premier Molotov's token payments. report at the All-Union Congress of application of the Johnson Law to Soviets

These achievements were concerned with the industrialization of the Soviet Union, primarily the de-pears somewhat queer—as a result of velopment of Socialist heavy industry

#### **Rise** in Industry

That the Soviet Union has achieved economic independence in technique from capitalist nations, said Rosenholtz, is not only found in the stoppage of the import of very complicated types of machine which in pre-revolutionary Russia and during the first period of the existence of the Soviet Union had to be imported in considerable quantities. Now they are produced in domestic factories. In addition, this accomplishment is to be seen in another fact — "We began," said Rosenholtz, "to export a number of industrial commodities which pre-

viously were imported. "For example, in 1913 Russia imported coal to an amount valued at over 43,000,000 gold rubles, whereas twenty years later, in 1933, the Soviet Union not only had stopped importing coal, but had exported an amount valued at over 10,000,000 gold rubles. Tsarist Russia imported dressed furs valued at 6,000,000 rubles, but the U.S.S.R. has developed its own fur industry, and na-turally no longer imports dressed furs. Moreover, the extremely high Other countries either development of the Soviet fur industry made it possible to export dressed furs valued at many mil-lion gold rubles, while from some countries, for example, Australia, capitalist countries are beginning to send raw pelts into the Soviet Union for dressing and treatment. Tsarist Russia imported cement valued at 22,000,000 rubles, whereas at the present time the U.S.S.R. exports cement to Persia, Turkey, and other

#### countries. Above Capitalism

"The economic independence from the capitalist world which we have continued Rosenholtz, achieved." "makes possible the present new demands regarding the conditions under which we make purchases If, during the first Five abroad. Year Plan, particularly during the

the first summons of the Commu-nist Party and the Soviet govern-All-Union Soviet Congress with a tremendous demonstration. It is difficult to select words capable of fully characterizing the power and majesty of the demon-Therefore, the

us does not arise from our commercial and economic relations with the Johnson Law, a bank organized by the American government for the

special purpose of financing trade between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. has been doomed to complete inactivity. Certainly, this circumstance does not help to enlarge our commodity turnover with the U.S.A. at the present time. Our imports from America during 1933 and 1934 were limited to an insignificant amount

> currency situation in the Soviet Union, Rosenholtz declared: "For a long period slanders have been spread about insolvency in the So-

viet Union. But now, as a result of the solid fact of our special punctiliousness in fulfilling our ob-ligations, even those capitalist firms and their controlled press, which compelled to abandon these slan-derous attacks, to avoid being in too ridiculous a position. Furthercurrency and credit crisis, almost the only country punctually paying all stopped paying on their obligations

or devaluated their currency. "During the recent period the Soviet Union secured radical reduc-tions on its foreign indebtedness. Our payment of basic mass exchange bills on old orders, and our inception of cash payment for some goods, principally raw materials, have greatly reduced the role and significance of the credit given us by private companies on imports.

sought credits. At the present time, we receive proposals for longer term credits, which we frequently reject because we are striving for a radical improvement in credit condi-In August we relinquished tions. our right to utilize 25,000,000 marks by contract with German banks because we considered this credit

**READY TO DEFEND THE WORKERS' FATHERLAND** 



litical and moral conditions of the Passing to the circumstances tions of frontier defence. In this Red Army are as firm as never be-fore," declared Tukhachevsky as the numbers of the Red Army, Tukha- connection, the government decided Congress tempestuously applauded. chevski stated:

The Red Army has had consider-able successes also in artillery and armaments. Since the Sixth Con-ularly striving in the East to pregress of Soviets the number of ma- pare a sudden seizure of our terchine guns in infantry and cavalry ritory, especially the Maritime Provregiments has more than doubled, inces, have compelled us to form and in aviation and tanks have in-creased seven times, and the num-cations erected near the frontiers. ber of guns and tanks has increased "Naturally," continued Tukhafour and a half times and the num- chevski, "the formation of special ber of heavy guns has more than garrisons along the enormous ength of our frontiers required

connection, the government decided on a new strength of 940,000 men, which the Red Army achieved by the end of 1934. This figure was limited only by the development of new technique and mechanism. It should be remembered that before the war, in 1914, the Tsarist army had 1,458,762 men. There can be no doubt that without the brilliant understanding of Stalin, and the prompt moves to strengthen our Far Eastern frontiers, we should

Defense Budget Still Less Than 10% of **Total Budget** 

tary expenditure during 1934. In-stead of the 1,665,000,00 rubles decided upon for 1934, the Commis-sariat for defense expended five billion rubles.

"The appropriations for the Com-missariat for Defense for 1935 reach six billion five hundred million rubles. Despite the fact that these figures are huge, nevertheless the S. S. R. expends in prelations for defense a considerabi; smaller proportion of its budget than any capitalist country. Our military expense comprises only 10 per cent of the total state budget, whereas in Japan it comprises 46.5 per cent, Poland 46 per cent, etc.

"All these measures, which ensure a considerable growth in the technical power of the Red Army, out point-blank before its workers the task of mastering technique, the task of training the people to un-derstand this technique, and we are working at these tasks day and night

"The basic backbone of the milltary preparation of the Red Army is directed toward mastering the technique and the art of utilizing apidly moving forms of struggle. We have nothing in common with the Czarist army, which was unbouth, clumsy and awkward. The workers' and peasants' Red Army is strong. Its political might, its revolutionary might, is invincible, and

this demands that we be able to conduct battles in such a manner as to utilize our technique with the result that in the world there will not be another army equal to our Red Army." (Continued stormy applause.)

When Tukhachevski mentioned the names of those to whom the Soviet Union was primarily obliged for the remarkable technical equipment of its invincible army, when he mentioned the names of Stalin. Voroshilov and Ordjonikidze, the Congress rose as one man in enthusiastic ovation. Endless hurrans have not been able to carry out the and shouts in honor of Stalin, Vorogreat conquests of socialism of shilov and the Red Army arose from which we and the entire world all parts of the enormous hall, proletariat are proud." (Loud ap- were taken up by the entire Conplause.) "The growth in strength gress, roaring like the hurrah of an

War Moves At U.S.S.R.

#### (Exclusive Cable to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (By Wireless). 'The policy of the of the Soviet gövernment is elear," Pravda, Soviet Communist Party organ, asserted today in a leading editorial. "It is policy of peace. Molotov emphasized this once more in his concluding speech, especially in his answer to the speech of the Japa-

nese Foreign Minister Hirota. Speaking further of the Japanese refusal reiterated by Hirota to conlude a non-aggression pact with the U.S.S.R., Pravda writes: As all the world knows that the U.S.S.R. does not want war, the conclusion to be drawn is obvious: Japan's refusal to conclude a non-aggression pact with the U.S.S.R. means first of all that Japanese military circles are now making their decision on the question of aggression." The arguments of Hirota in reference to the Portsmouth Treaty arranged between Russian and Japan in 1905, Pravda declares, were shown by Molotov, who gave the actual wording of the various clauses of the treaty, to be only an elaborate subterfuge. From the actual clauses of the Portsmouth Treaty it is plain, Pravda goes on to state, that the defensive fortifications erected by the Soviet Union on its Far Eastern frontier in no sense contradict the meaning of either these particular

clauses or the entire treaty. Japanese Imperialism Prepares "We must add that these very fortifications have only been erected because open preparations by Japan for attack upon the Soviet Far East never cease," it was stated. 'Anyone who examines the facts quoted by Molotov can see that Hirota's reference to the Portsmouth Treaty is utterly without foundation.

"But we must note more than this one circumstance. Not on account of forgetfulness did Hirota omit to mention the fact that Japan is plainly violating other clauses in the Portsmouth Treaty. According to the Portsmouth Treaty, Japan undertook to withdraw troops from Manchuria, and to return 'absolute administration of all parts of Manchuria to China, without reservation.' But we know that Japan has seized all Manchuria and has flooded it with troops. It utilizes all the railways in Manchuria mainly for strategic purposes. It builds for-tifications, etc."

#### Japan Breaks Treaty

Quoting the words of Molotov that the U.S.S.R. has done even more than was demanded by the Portsmouth Treaty, whereas Japan has completely failed to observe its conditions, Pravda concludes that "the Portsmouth Treaty has not been observed by Japan because Manchuria is being converted by the Japanese military clique into a starting point for attack against the Soviet Union. If we compare these two circumstances trial crops, as well, we are con difficult to arrive at the conclusion fronted with bigger tasks than last that regardless of the statement Our agriculture is now made by Hirota about his peaceful equipped with machines, tractors, intentions,' the Soviet Union must ombines, automobiles, etc., as never be on guard before, and we must achieve a still "The Congress of the Soviets nore pronounced rise in the tempo shows that the entire Soviet land of agricultural production than in is permeated with a desire and an endeavor to maintain peace, but at the same time, the nation well realizes from where the danger threatens, what measures are necessary to avert the danger. Molotov brought absolute clearness to bear upon this question. The Congress of the Soviets by unanimous resolution and a thunderous ovation has again expressed its wholehearted approval of the conclusions of the head of the Soviet government.

the Soviet and foreign press were -sixteen or seventeen million rubles also full. yearly." "The face of the land of the Soviets," he began, "has indeed Soviet Currency changed until it is unrecognizable Passing to the question of the It has become industrialized and collectivized. And as never before its army has become strong and powerful

"No capitalist army had, has, or will have such qualities. Every year, every month the Red Army multiplies these revolutionary qualities. were formerly most hostile, are now At the present time the military more, during the recent years of are from the earth.

The time is past during which we

Staff of Military Leaders

The

technique of the Red Army is distinguished from its technique at the time of the Civil War as the heavens "Its material base is steadily

strengthening. Its cadres of miliobligations was the U.S.S.R. tary leaders is steadily growing. The doubled.

workers and collective farmers, all the toilers of the country, tirelessly concern themselves with it. The Red Army is composed of 45.5 per cent workers. Ninety per cent of its per cent it now has 535 per cent in guard-collective farmers. We must say absolutely and firmly that the po-etc." the of the sixth congress as not the of funds. "As a result, the numerical strength of the Red Army, some-absolutely and firmly that the po-

**Molotov Tells Soviet Congress of Great Socialist Gains** 

"Secondly, 'correctly distribute | cessfully completed the First Five-1 (Continued from preceding page.) this villainy. It does not matter to

the enemy who it is who will execute his will. It may be a criminal membership card, one behind whose

attention. The power in organiza- the new Plan than in the first. alshe

and organize people in production' Year Plan, fulfilling it in four years. the industrial enterprises, transport (Stalin). Here our organizational This allowed us immediately to push and agriculture in the Far East. But We are successfully laying a second

"We have continued to develop [ last year increased by 30 per cent; the number of calves more than doubled. The sheep and goats on tasks are formulated. These were forward to the grandiose Second besides, in the last three or four the kolkhozes went up 18 per cent, the tasks to which the Seventeenth Five-Year Plan for the period 1933- years a great deal of new construc- and for the kolkhoz peasant sector hiding behind a Communist Party Party Congress devoted exceptional 1937 and put still bigger tasks in tion has been taking place there. as a whole increased by 11 per cent. "In regard to grain and indus-

were compelled when purchasing abroad to make large sacrifices frequently having to pay consider ably in excess on our purchases conditions in regard to our economic relations with the capitalist world are now completely different. We can agree to increase our imports, but only if conditions are considerably changed.

"Firstly, some governments did not believe that we had actually achieved this economic independence. They often supposed that our statements regarding the possibility of reducing imports were tactical maneuvers, and waited until we were forced to return to the old system of making large purchases. But that was a long time ago, and as time passes they are becoming convinced more and more changes of importance in the structhat our statements were not ma-They are beginning to be convinced that it is necessary to in the proportion of agricultural alter conditions if their economic exports, the increase in industrial contacts with the Soviet Union are exports, and the simultaneous sharp to be enlarged."

#### **Commercial** Relations

Making a detailed review of the commercial relations of the U.S.S.R. various capitalist countries Rosenholtz spoke of the special situation involved in the case of the eastern countries - Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, West China, Mongolia and Tannu Tuvin Peoples' Republics. "In accordance with the basic principles of our foreign policy," said Rosenholtz, "the Soviet Union in its commercial and economic relations with Eastern countries has determinedly and irrevocably rejected the unequal treaties between these governments and Tsarist Russia. We have repudiated the advantages, the capitulations, the other privileges usually arising from unequal treaties. The strengthening and deepening of our economic contacts with eastern countries proceeds on a basic differing in principle from that on which Tsarism built its commercial policy

"The Soviet Union is the most effective market these countries have for the sale of their exports. which are mainly raw material. The economic relations they have had with us have assisted in the weakening of the crisis in these coun-This was particularly true tries. in the case of the national economy of Mongolia and Tannu Tuvin.

Difficulties With U. S. "Despite the restoration of diplomatic relations with the United States," Rosenholtz declared, as he went on to discuss commercial transactions with America, "we have met difficulties, and some unexpected handicaps regarding the development of our commodity turn- of Comrade Stalin on questions of over. Among such handicaps we must include the unjustified appliration to the Soviet Union of the the present time are based upon Johnson Law, which was aimed at the technical and economic indeall countries not paying their debts. pendence which we have achieved. Our orders in the U.S.A., all told, This is another important victory comprised 820,000,000 gold rubles, for the general line of our party, including 733,000,000 rubles during led period of the first Five Year headed by Stalin."

extremely expensive (61/2 per cent) Several months ago we relinquished the use of government guarantees on our orders in England. We have almost completely abandoned all export credits, the cost of which exceeded the normal. We have secured a big reduction in the cost of all export credits which we still use.

#### Trade Balance

grad, the enemies of Soviet power apparently wanted to bring confu-"In 1933, our favorable trade balsion into our ranks. Do not these ance was 147,000,000 rubles, and in calculations of the enemies show 1934 it was 180,000,000 to 190,000,000 to what an extent they are derubles. As a result of all these tached from the masses, their commeasures, the currency situation in plete isolation from the life in the the Soviet Union has become country? The million-strong masses stronger. The improvement of this of workers and peasants answered position, together with the industrialization of the Soviet Union, also the shot in Leningrad in their own way, answered with overwhelming made it possible to introduce force by rallying their ranks around Soviet power, around Stalin. ture of Soviet exports

class enemy.

[Thunderous, prolonged applause "A basic change is the reduction ovation.] It is difficult to imagine a greater political demonstration in exports, the increase in industrial favor of our cause and against its enemies. and radical reduction in the export

"The workers and collective farm of so-called food products. In 1931 masses are consolidated around the we exported food products valued Party as never before. The forces at 302,000,000 rubles, signifying a of new builders of socialism are reduction to one-third. To give growing rapidly among the toilers. ome examples-in 1931, we exported particularly among the women and 189,000 boxes of eggs. In 1932, this the youth; this is a cause for just was reduced to 66,000, while in 1933 pride and great hope. it was cut still further to 19.000. "Such are the facts on the basis of Last year brought a still greater reduction. In 1931 we exported which we must draw many conclusions regarding our policies and 18,000 tons of poultry; in 1932, only 10,000 tons; in 1933, 5,000, while in our tasks at the present period. "The center of the economic tasks 1934, only 1,000 tons left the coun-In 1932 we exported 28,000 tons of the Second Five Year Plan is the of canned goods, while in 1934 we completition of the technical reconhad reduced this amount to 6.000 struction of all branches of national economy. In the matter of tons. This process of the reduction the technical re-equipment of the of the export of food products is Soviet Union we are moving ahead particularly in respect to grain. In at a real revolutionary pace. By 1931, we exported over 5,000,000 tons, acting thus, we only carry out one while in 1934 we exported only 600.-

of the original amount. Rise Due to Soviet Power

000 tons, a reduction to one-ninth

try.

"These reductions in exports, however, must not be considered a result of the influence of the world crisis. The reduction of our exports is a result of the growth of Soviet economy, the growth of our independence of the capitalist world, the growth of consumption inside the Soviet Union. The successes achieved by the Soviet Union by the period of this Seventh Congress of the Soviets in the sphere of foreign trade could only have been

by

The ranks of our new engineers agronomists, technicians, industrial and educational workers and others secured on the basis of the su are increasing and extending. The of the construction under the First neonle are alive with the new ap-Five Year Plan, and during the two proach to work, and among them years of the Second Five Year Plan. there are not a few builders of our These victories could be achieved new society whose devotion to Soonly under the concrete leadership cialism is boundless. With their spirit, greater results are derived foreign trade. Our economic relafrom the work of the old forces of tions with capitalist countries at specialists, too. "It is necessary that this cause

the cause of cultivating and qualifying the people in agreement with the basic problem of technical reconstruction in all branches of nathe Central Committee tional economy, should now move forward along a wider front.

first proletarian state.

New Technique

"On the other hand, our party has

for several years set as our decisive

practical task the mastery of tech-

nique and new machines, because

than in capitalist countries.

back a handful of unprincipled viks. reerists and lovers of high posit. In has concealed itself. Our answer to

"Thirdly, 'organize wages so that they should strengthen the decisive the second Five-Year Plan. In ing a big Baikal-Amur ralway line. all this must be our strengthened revolutionary vigilance against the links of production and stimulate reality the second is the organic people higher skill' (Stalin) continuation of the first. The fun During the past three years the basic cadres of workers in the Sodamental tasks of both are-th rise of the national economy of the Workers Answer Assassins viet factories and in construction have been stabilized. Still, despite "By their criminal act in Lenin well-being and culture of the masses

all the growth in the productive exof people. perience of the huge army of new workers, we did little to establish firm factory forces and secure decisive sections in which the workers knew well their business, their equipment, and duties. We must countries that our national economy not forget that it is often necessary as a whole, especially our industry to have the old forces among the workers renew their studies, because not only did not experience any de the new technique is little known cline for a single year, but on the contrary, grew from year to year to them

#### Soviet Wage Policy

"The wage policy of Soviet power is directed towards raising the standard of living of the whole mass of the workers; this, so to speak, is its very basis. Only chatterboxes and opportunists can substitute for our policy the policy of petty bourgeois levelling of wages, without taking into consideration the productiveness of labor, without considering the qualifications of workers. After all, the main task of socialism is that of raising the productivity of labor to a height unattainable by any other social order. Without this, socialism cannot conquer. We must see to it that worker understands that every higher productivity of labor, that more responsible work, that better qualification, should be rewarded with higher wages; then our industry will grow still more rapidly there will be more commodities, and the whole working class will be the of the basic historic duties of the gainer.

"In agriculture, the whoel mass of collective farms entered upon a course of healthy economic progress, of strengthened discipline, and heightened productivity of labor, only after having renounced petty bourgeois levelling of communes and organizing artel collective farm system of economy.

we want everything built by us to work, well, not worse, but better "Now, when our country became Socialist in its basis, and in the de-. The cisive majority of its population, the great work of accomplishing these tasks has unfolded before our eyes. question of correctly combining personal interest and social interest in production became a central problem in the construction of socialism. Our task is to insure a general rise in the material position of the toilers, and at the same time encourage work in the more important links of production, a high the productivity of labor, and growth of the qualifications of inbasis

"During the four years since the Sixth Soviet Congress," Molotov de-

'In actual practice, of course of the Far East which stretches added Molotov, "there is no special 7.000 miles and have started build demarcation between the first and

No Crisis

"The good fortune of our country

is that we have no crisis as other

and moved forward with a steady

"We have no plants or factories,

blast furnaces or Martin ovens

that are not working, or going to

wreck and ruin because it is not

profitable to work them. We con-

enormous pace.

#### Growth of Industry

Devoting himself now to the magthe period past. country and the rise of the material nificent rise of agriculture. Molotoi said: "Now we can already say tha

"We built our own tractor plants, collectivization of agriculture in our and last year alone produced 93,500 country is completed in the main tractors. During the period under Four-fifths of peasant households report, agriculture has already been ere in collectives by the beginning supplied with several hundred thouof 1935, nine-tenths of the sown sand tractors and other machines. area of the U.S.S.R. beolnging to In 1935 we must supply tractor mathe collective and state farms. The chine stations alone with 68.500 individual peasant has moved into tractors, 10,000 automobiles, 14,600 a secondary place by the course of combines, and many other essential events and plays an ever decreasing machines and implements. It is role in agriculture. The kolkhozes necessary now to learn to use these are growing stronger and can almachines to best advantage, and ready tackle their really big tasks. the village will be able to develop

"Ever since 1933 when the process a full cultural life.'

**Change Through Revolution** 

cluding part of his report.

"The unknown 'Bolsheviks'

during this historical period.

we not see that capitalism outside

lieve that capitalism is

one thing-that the workers,

separated from us, shall know more

about the Soviet Union, about all

our difficulties, about our victories

in building the new life. We wan

world history.

vear.

reorganizing agriculture was ompleted, we have secured a notable increase in the production of grain and industrial crops. As a sult, already in 1933 the gross ollection of grain amounted to 90,000,000 poods more than was btained from the same territory

n 1913, considered an exceptional "The general harvest of grain in the Soviet Union during 1934 re-

mained on a level with 1933; however, the results of the actual grain ollection, reduced by losses during harvesting, turned out to be from 0,000,000 to 300,000,000 poods more han in 1933.

"This year we have before us the task of considerably increasing agricultural production in all Party, than our workers' and peasbranches, by an amount totalling ants' power. (Applause.) wo and a half billion roubles, or an ncrease by 16.4 per cent.

#### **Cattle Breeding**

"The most important problem be fore agriculture at the present time is to raise the level of cattle breed grew from 35 million rubles to 56 ing. At the Seventeenth Congress billion rubles last year, that is, it of the C. P. S. U., Stalin placed this has increased 59 per cent. In the task before all kolkhoz villages namely, to secure a turn in the de-

and its remnants in our own counelopment of cattle breeding during 1934. Now, we can say that last try are continually fomenting atyear saw the beginning of this turn. tacks against the power of the Soviets? The opponents of Soviet I have at my disposal statistical information just received, on the repower in the bourgeois and Menshevik Socialist press frequently registration of cattle carried out on still say: The Soviet Union is not

Jan. 1, 1935. "These figures are not yet complete, as they do not include the Soviet kolkhozes. They refer to the North Caucasus, Saratov, Stalin grad, the Western Siberian district. Moscow, Ivanovsk, Kursk, Voronezi Provinces, also Bashkiria, Tatsria Crimea and the Ukraine. But aldividual workers by raising the re- rapid pace. This is very significant ready they make it possible for us muneration for labor, and by build- for our country, since the Far East- to judge the turn in cattle breeding

> sources and has a great future. The of parallel figures for Jan. 1, 1934 past period has shown that the and Jan. 1, 1935 shows that during Soviet Union can rapidly move for- the last year, the number of horses worked on the kolkhozes increased

(Continued on next page.)

#### Best Wages, Unions In World,-Schvernik

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Molotov now passed to the con-MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (By Wireless) .- "No capitalist country can "The October Revolution led our show growth like ours in production, in union membership, wage country out of the system of world levels, and living standards. The capitalism, and opened a new page workers' deputies come to this in world history. The country once Congress with victories to reunder the power of Tsarism, in 'the

prison of peoples,' has become since October, 1917, the leading force in boast of." This was the general line of the report of N. M. Schvernik, Secretary of Trade Unions in the Soviet such the bourgeoisie wanted to Union to the All-Union Congress of m ake them out! 'suddenly' came Soviets late this afternoon, Applause to power, and now there is no rose from the whole Congress when greater support of the cause of he ascribed socialist construction to world progress than our Bolshevik the leadership of the Communist Party and particularly to Joseph Stalin, its General Secretary.

port which no other country can

"This is how matters turned out Schvernik pointed out that "although wages were only a partial measure of the improvement in the "Can we expect after these events that the attitude towards Soviet conditions of the Soviet worker, still power will be the same among the wages rose 91 per cent in the last four years, and this cannot be disworkers as among the bourgeoisie. among the kolkhozniks as among regarded, especially as the wage level in the United States last year the the kulaks, among the toilers in colonial nations as among the was only 73.4 per cent of the 1923 imperialists? On the countrary, do level.'

> "The country of the Soviets has no unemployment. The Soviet Union is a land of really free labor, whose one will and desire is the construction of Soviet industry," Schvernik said.

The trade union leader described detail the social insurance of now the country of socialism, but which the unions were placed in something entirely different. They charge more than a year ago. The console themselves by repeating idle insurance budget was higher by two fancies regarding "state capitalism" milion rubles in 1934 than in 1932. -fancies which they do not themhe pointed out. Last year 1,160,000 selves believe. Who could ever beworkers went to free rest homes and possible 590,000 to health resorts, Schvernik without crisis, without unemploystated. Every Soviet worker receives ment? For our part, we wish only two weeks to one month of vacation from work with full pay. matter by what distances they are

School teachers: Introduce the Daily Worker to your colleagues, Explain its role in fighting fascist tendencies in the schools. Ask your fellow-teachers to subscribe.

same period the state budget increased four and a half times.



"The general rise in the national conomy may be seen in the basic

industrial centers, as in the recently still absolutely backward and remote agricultural regions. The turn has come even in the most remote re-

gions of our Union. "Precisely in the period under review the Far Eastern District began to grow at an exceptionally ng our policy of wages on this ern District is rich in natural re- made during 1934. A comparison

clared, "the economy of the U.S. ward in the development of even S. R. has made a big stride forward. In the period under review we suc- from the point of view of transport. "Horned cattle of the kolkhozes

In the period under review we suc- from the point of view of transport.

tinue to increase the work of our functioning enterprises. But the existing plants and factories are insufficient for us. We are building hundreds and thousands of harvest year. new enterprises and a year does not pass without starting to build new giants of Soviet industry, giants of electrification, of machine construction, in metallurgy, and chemical plants.

#### "New industrial districts and towns seem to spring out of the ground. The backward regions and districts are going into the ranks of the advanced.

"National culture on a socialist basis, which is beginning to flourish, represents an unprecedented sight outside the boundaries of the Soviet Union and world history generally. [Applause.]

"The rise in our economy finds its general reflection in the big growth of the national income. In the four years elapsed the national income

Soviet Supplement, Page Pour

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1935

Shock Workers at Baku

# TRIUMPH OF INDUSTRY IS BASIS OF BUILDING SOCIALISM

# Second 5-Year Plan Spurs 4-Fold Leap In Heavy Industry of the Soviets, was concluded. The first group to reach the winning post came from Archangelsk, having cost came from Archangelsk, having cost came from the direction

U.S.S.R. Leads World in Steel, Iron Output-Second in Oil; Coal Production to Total 112,-000,000 Tons in 1935, 152,500,000 in 1937

our workers technique in the school,

thus postponing manufacture and

(Exclusive Cable to Daily Worker) | lemma either of beginning to teach MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (By Wireless). -The importance of Soviet heavy mass operation of machines for a industry as seen by Lenin and decade, or, of immediately starting Stalin was stressed by Ordjonikdze, out to create new machines, devel-People's Commissar for Heavy In-scale in our national economy, so year, 925,000,000 roubles will be Industry, in the opening of his report to the Seventh All-Union So- tion and operation, the workers district power stations. viet Congress today, discussion of would learn technique from the mawhich began immediately after he chines themselves, and so our new concluded

#### Industry and Socialism

"Without creating its own heavy to the economy of the country. industry, without creating its own What took scores of years to do factories to manufacture modern elsewhere in Europe, we were able Ordjonikidze stressed, to do, roughly and basically, in "the Soviet Union would be unable three or four years. The high cost to celebrate the victory of Socialism. of breakage of machinery and other Had it not done this, the country losses have been compensated, with semi-colony like China. The prole-

tarian state would have been crushed. In 1921 Lenin had already written: "The construction of large machinery in industry and its utilization in agriculture are the sole economic basis of Socialism, the sole basis for the successful struggle to free humanity from the yoke of capitalism.' In his report to the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, Lenin declared: 'We economize on everything, even in schools. This must be so, because we know that without saving heavy industry, without restoring it, we cannot build any industry. Without heavy industry we cease to exist altogether as an independent country. We know this well. Heavy industry needs government subsi-If we cannot find these, then dies. we are lost as a civilized state, let alone a Socialist state.'

#### Stalin and Industrialization

society? With its own forces, it

#### **Relay Race Celebrates Opening of Congress**

MOSCOW (By Wireless) Feb. 3.-A few days ago the star relay race of railwaymen on skiis, held on the ice of the Moscow River in honor of the Seventh All-Union Congress of the Soviets, was concluded. The minutes later, from the direction of the Lenin Hills, a group from distant Murmansk appeared on the river. Soon sportsmen arrived at the winning post from Kirov, Sverdlovsk. Cheliabinsk. Saratov. Minsk and other towns of the Soviet Union. The total distance covered by par-

vested in the construction of new

12,000 Moscow sportsmen.

"The coal industry was confronted with a big task: to increase the output of coal to the level of fully cadres become trained. We chose providing for the requirements of the second path. Consciously and the country; to mechanize coal mining; to develop new coal fields, openly we undertook to incur inevitably high costs. But we gained particularly in the East. This task invaluable time, and formed new has been fulfilled. In 1930, the coal industry yielded 48,500,000 tons of cadres of the greatest importance while in 1934 it yielded 92,000,000 tons, increasing by 90 per cent. The Ural, Siberian, and other Eastern coal fields increased their output during this period by 131, 154, and even 214 per cent. (Kuz-netsk coalfield). In four years, would have been converted into a interest. The basis of the rapid in- 2,622,000,000 roubles have been invested in the coal industry. One hundred forty-four new mines, and

32 reconstructed old mines, with a total capacity of 70,000,000 tons annual output, were put into operation.

"During this period, the mines received 760 heavy coalcutters, 7,900 pneumatic drills, 1,275 electric drills, 297 electric locomotives. Our factories," said Ordjonikidze, "our plants are equipped with a splendid modern technique possessed by no capitalist country. Where do we derive this from?

"From different countries we purchased the most highly perfected machines, the very latest achievements of world technique, with which to equip our factories. In captalist countries, many plants and mines are still equipped with machines dating from the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth

centuries. Our basic capital has the best technique in the world.



ticipants in the relay race was 14.123 kilometers. The celebrated ski runners were greeted by over

# TPEUS

This picture shows a group of shock troop workers, "udarniks," coming from their work at a Baku mine.

who produces 10,000 tons monthly plored land is there still in the instead 2,700 tons. [Applause. Voice country? During the last four years, industry, and good cadres serving it. from the hall: 'Is he a delegate to In one pit, Donbas," Ordjonikidze replied, "Telnikh is a delegate to the Congress, and among the work-ers in our Socialist plants who are competing among themselves to im-prove their mastery of technique, there are very many like Telnikh. "In 1931 Stalin's words resounded

"In 1931 Stalin's words resounded duce 46,800,000 tons of oil annually. proudly: 'The reality of dur pro-gram is—living people, you and I.' drilled; 20 new oil refining plants Are not the splendid examples of work I have mentioned a striking confirmation of these words?"



With regard to ferrous metals, Ordjonikidze went on to discuss Ordjonikidze stated: "This was a "In 1935, the Soviet coal industry the problems of the oil industry. most difficult, a most complicated "In 1925, in one of his reports, Stalin characterized the interna-tional significance of the develop-ment of Soviet heavy industry as follows: 'As far as the international significance of the development of our metal industry is concerned, we what does the gigantic growth of "The requirements of petroleum task. Without metal, there could be what does the gigantic growth of the metal industry under the dic-tatorship of the proletariat signify but a direct proof that the prole-traiat is capable not only of destroy-ing the old, but of building the new

Soviet Airman Takes Off On 10,500 Mile Flight Vast Machine Plants

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (By Wireless-. -Yesterday the well-known Soviet airman, Galishev, one of the heroes of the Cheyuskin rescue expedition, Speed Growth of of the Cheyuskin rescue experiment, took off from the Moscow airdrome on a flight to Kazan, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk and Tiksi Bay, a total distance of 10,500 miles. Galiroute from Yakutsk to Arctic Tiksi Bay. The mastery of this route will be scientfic importance.

The airplane has before it the job of connecting the industria centers of the country with the big-gest seaport in the Arctic now under construction at Tiksi. Fur, fish, sealing factories along the shores of the river Lena are also to be drawn into this route.

country in the world which simultaneously was engaged in building so many metal plants.

"In the last four years, the country invested 5,306,000,000 roubles in ferrous metallurgy, put into opera-tion in this period 24 new blast furnaces, 80 new Martin ovens, 35 rolling machines, including five powerful blooming mills, the like of which had not been seen in Russia before. One thousand four hundred and ninety-three coke ovens were put in operation, with a capacity of 8,100,-000 tons, whereas in 1930 the entire amount of coke burned was 6,000,-000 tons. During 1934, the output of iron ore was 21,700,000 tons; compare this with 10,600,000 tons in

1930. This amount has more than doubled in four years. The total ca- automobiles, locomobiles, and varipacity of all new ore mines opened ous other equipment, valued at over in these past four years exceeds 15,000,000 tons.

"Today," said Ordjonikidze, "the

steel. Of rolled steel, we produced 7,034,000 tons, or 146 per cent more than in 1930.

#### Comparisons

"If we compare the U.S.S.R. with other countries in regard to the smelting of iron in 1934, we had 10,440,000 tons, while Germany had 8,720,000 tons; France 6,180,000;

of tremendous economic and Basic Capital of Soviet Industry Has Best Technique in World; Number of Skilled Workers and **Technicians Increasing by Thousands Yearly** 

> one million (in 1934 the U. S. A. tions in its newly built plants, produced 16,500,000 million tons of We plan for 1935 to produce 25,000 more than four years. [Stormy 1934, the first Soviet nickel plant in applause.]

"In addition, in the past four with the following:

1,141,500 tractor ploughs, 455,616 horseploughs, over 200,000 sowing machines, 209,716 haycutters, 30,424 combines, about 200,000 reapers, 61,758 tractors, threshers, etc. Heavy industry provided the following fertilizers for Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz fields: 2,677,000 tons of super phosphates, 1,204,000 tons of phosphor powder, 1,507,000 tons of raw silvi-nite, about 500,000 tons of nitrate fertilizers, etc.; 67,600,000 roubles have been appropriated for combatting insects injuring agriculture.

"To sum up, heavy industry dur-ing these four years supplied agriculture with machinery, tractors, four billion roubles. To translate



second place in world production. "During last year the Soviet plants produced 53,600 tons of copper. We plan for 1935 to produce 71,000 tons of copper; a smelting combinat for 100,000 tons is being built on Lake Balkash, and another in the Central Urals for 50,000 tons, and still another for 20,000 tons The gold industry is developing well. Last year it overfulfilled its production plan.

**Role of Heavy Industry** 

"The production plan for machine

construction in 1935 is set at 11,267,-



Cattle breeding, as shown by this inspector's joyful face, has now been put on a sound basis in the Soviet Union.

this into terms of metal, agriculture received during this period, 3,600,000 tons of metal, including 730,000 tons of high grade metal in the form of machines, tractors, automobiles, metal sheets, etc. This is how Socialist heavy industry has increased its output more than fulfilled its obligation during these four-fold in comparison with 1928. These citizens in foreign countries four years regarding the reconstrucof agriculture. As you see," who are more or less informed of

dustry will be in a condition to fully provide all the requirements of

wheels, 8,377 caterpillar tractors, 43.545 automobile trucks, 8.690 pass enger automobiles, 30,102 motors for combines. In four years, the automobile and tractor plants built by our Leninist Party provided agri-culture with tractors and motors for combines possessing a total capacity of 4,800,000 horsepower. Do you recall," asked Ordjonikidze, "how Lenin dreamed about 100,000 tractors? "During these years, which to all capitalist countries have meant a continuation of economic heavy industry in the U.S.S.R. con-tinued its triumphant march. It

can build a new industry, a new society free from the exploitation of man by man. And to prove this by our actions, and not from books, means to push forward the cause of international revolution to its final and assured success.'

"Therefore," asserted Ordjonikidze, "we can see how justified are the great attention which our Party gave to the development of heavy industry, the fierce struggle which the Party led against right opportunists and so-called 'lefts' at that time, against the White Guard bands, Zinoviev, Kamenev, and Trotzky. Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, the Party has U.S.S.R. at the end of 1930 amountrouted these gentlemen, and with a solid front has proceeded to build Socialist heavy industry in a Leninist manner.

Ordjonikidze devoted his report to the question of how this construction proceeded during the four years between the Sixth and Seventh Soviet Congresses.

#### Investments in Industry

By Jan. 1. 1931, the basic funds total of 9,434,000,000 roubles. By the time of the Seventh Congress, heavy industry was valued at a total of 28,903,000,000 roubles. It has more than trebled during these four years. To achieve this growth, the U. S. S. R. than in West Euit was necessary to invest vast funds in industry; it was necessary to organize huge masses of people to build, and to assimilate rebuilt and reconstructed enterprises. In the process of construction itself, it was necessary to train cadres of leaders, cadres of workers, and this was viet electric stations have achieved most difficult. But our country has a considerably lower fuel expennot skimped on funds to develop The Bolshevik watt hour in average stations in heavy industry. under the leadership of Stalin found those government subsidies about which Lenin spoke.

"During these four years, 30,300,-000,000 roubles have been invested in heavy industry. Newly constructed and reconstructed factories now in operation are valued at 22,549,-

Great attention has been given 000,000 roubles. Approximately a to the development of central heat-billion gold roubles were spent on ing stations. During the past four and hostile to their interests. imports for industry. Under the years, a number of powerful cenleadership of the Party of Lenin tral heating stations, including, for and Stalin, the working class of example the Kuznetsk station in the U.S.S.R. has fulfilled the Western Siberia, with a capacity enormous task of creating Socialist 84,000 kilowatts, have been built and heavy industry. It built factories, put into operation. By January 1, plants, coal mines, metal mines, power stations, oil fields, potash kilowatt heating capacity, and now, mines, etc. It built and put into operation tractor and automobile in 1935, we already have a capacity of 870,000 kilowatts—an increase of plants; it built and put into opera-Socialist enterprises. Cadres of new builders were steeled through these "These are the results of the steeled through these "These are the results of the steeled through these "These are the results of the steeled through through through the steeled through the ste

versities organized on the instruc tion of Stalin, now graduate scores, hundreds and thousands of engineers, technicians, highly skilled workers, and a still larger number of them have been trained directly in construction, at the factory

The woman pictured is the best

tractor driver in Stalingrad prov-

ince. She has had her tractor dee-

orated, and has received shock-

brigader honors.

bench.' Electricfication

Passing to a characterization of the different branches of industry, Ordjonikidze first took up electrifi-

all its shortcomings, ensures us the cation. "The electric power of the possibility of realizing the great plan of Socialist construction, is deed to 2,876,000 kilowatts, while by picted by our enemies as a bureau-January 1, 1935, it has gone up cratic superstructure incompatible to 6,212,000 kilowatts, an increase of 116 per cent. In 1930, the power stations of the Soviet Union produced 8,000,368,000 kilowatt hours of this 'criticism' of bureaucracy is electric power; in 1934, they produced 20,500,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 145 per cent. In 1930

chinery of Soviet power directing the U.S.S.R. had 6,154 kilometers of electric transmission lines, and by the gigantic economy of our country January 1, 1935, we already have in the interests of the toilers, which 12,207 kilometers. During the last has come to replace all those big four years, we built 22 big district and little bosses, who, indeed, forof heavy industry were valued at a and 14 factory electric stations; we merly did "develop," who lived in expanded 27 district and three big luxury at the expense of the peasfactory electric stations. So far as ants and workers, at the expense the exploitation of electric stations of the toilers. In bourgeois counis concerned, the established use of tries where the minority-the exis concerned, the established use of kilowatt power is much higher in the toilers—rule over the majority—the transformation  $F_{\rm He}$  the toilers—the organs of state power to the toilers and the toilers are to the to the toilers are to the ropean capitalist countries and er strive to hide from the masse their real class content as organs America. There the established to safeguard capital against the inkilowatt power is worked 1,500 to terests of the toilers. The bour-2,500 hours in the year; at Soviet geoisie is forced to hide its dictastations, it is worked for 4,000 hours. torship under various forms of par-Owing to the fact that we have the liamentarism, and to keep the massnewest technical equipment, the Soes at a distance from its machinery government. Even in countrie of the fascist type, which are openly diture. Fuel expenditure per kilointended to keep the toilers in fear, obedient, under the heel of the cap 1934 amounted to .684 kilograms, italists, the bourgeoisie cowardly decreasing to .581 kilograms in some hides the tusks of its dictatorship behind all kinds of representation,

#### **Heating Stations**

stations.

democratic shell, would lose all its authority in the eyes of the toilers; it would become known to the toilers as a power completely foreign

allegedly, of the population. It is

clear why this is so. An unmasked bourgeois dictatorship, even in a

#### A Workers' Dictatorship

"Only the dictatorship of the proletariat, embodying the union of 1931, the U. S. S. R. had a 210,000 workers and peasants under the leadership of the working class, is the power of the toilers. It is a dictatorship from which the toilers more than four times Owing to have nothing to fear, but which, on tion hundreds of thousands of new tions ful of central heating sta- the contrary, draws its strength tions, fuel ecnomy in 1934 amounted from attracting the toiling masses to active participation in the entire "These are the results of the business of government. Only such construction jobs. Of course, we electrification of the Soviet Union a dictatorship, which has smashed

made mistakes, but our path was right. "In a talk to the metal workers 1935 new power stations of a ca-n December 26, 1934, Stalin said: pacity of 747,000 kilowatts will be the development of social property we were confronted with the di-put into operation. During this in the interests of the toilers—only

## **Molotov Reports to Soviets on Socialist Advances**

#### (Continued from preceding page.)

State Apparatus

become Socialist'.

such a dictatorship can build the show concern and solicitude for the tural needs of the workers, and of new society, a society without class-es, which will provide the grounds this now the more since 'Russia has

for raising the well-being and culture of the people to high levels. We are ready to acknowledge that in our system there are still many

mall and large shortcomings, but "Our state apparatus, which, with the basis-Socialist property and the power of the toilers-is the great

see to it that the work of sections, unconquerable force. [Applause.] of Soviets, or deputy groups, in en-"Our Soviets are the embodiment terprises of patronage groups, and of the dictatorship of the prole-"Socialist substitutes," in tariat. As organs of the power of tions, should develop still further, the toilers, they must concern them- that the Soviets should still more with the interests of developing in- selves first of all with strengthen- firmly link themselves with the dividual personality and talent. But ing social, state, cooperative and masses of the workers. We must ing social, state, cooperative and masses of the workers. We must become the banner of the toilers Magnitogorsk, Stalinsk, Berezniki, in their struggle for Socialist. Uned by Socialist legality. As organs carrying out their duties in accomonly a screen for the real aim of of power they must diligently be plishing the policy of industrializathe enemy: to undermine the ma- on their guard and strike telling tion and technical rreconstruction, blows against the agents of the en- should strengthen still more their emy. At the same time, they must care in regard to the living and cul-

Soviet First in Iron Consumption



Consumption of Iron in each of the four great industrial European nations for the years 1929 and 1932 is shown by the symbols on the side of the house pictured here. The upper symbols show the 1929 consumption of iron in the U.S.S.R., England, France and Germany in that order. The Soviet Union has jumped from last to first place.

the collective farm countryside. "By raising the work of the So-

Improving the Soviets viets in city and village to such a height as would make them worthy "It is therefore clear that we must of the Boolanse power and ensure strengthen Soviet power and ensure concern ourselves with improving the complete success of our entire the work of the Soviets. We must cause.

#### Soviet Constitution

schools, hospitals, children's insti-"The Soviet constitution was adopted as early as 1918. Written by Lenin, the Soviet constitution has der this banner we have made great four years, 3,400,000 roubles were progress. The Soviet constitution invested in social and municipal has developed further during the construction for heavy industry. formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the text of "basic law" of the U. S. S. R. elab-been assigned to construct housing, orated by Stalin. Since then, the cultural, institutions, etc. The wages successes of Socialism have brought about great changes in the entire of workers have increased 76.9 per cent in these four years. Heavy insocial structure of our country. These changes, however, could not dustry has overfulfilled its task for small supplies, because Russia hasn't as yet be reflected in the text of the First Five Year Plan. It has a single factory capable of making our constitution. Therefore, the So- overfulfilled the plan of the Second viet constitution must be so amend- Five Year Plan, producing in 1934 ed as to reinforce from without the an increase of 27 per cent instead of conquests of the October Revolu- 23 per cant, as provided in the plan. collective farm system, the liquida-in the U.S. S. R. occupy with retion of capitalist elements, the vic-tory of Socialist ownership in the Soviet Union. Our constitution fifth place in 1930, fourth in 1934; must also reflect the task of devel-oping Soviet democracy to its end, second place; in iron, the U.S.S.R. its task of developing both old as moved from fifth place in 1930 to well as new forms of participation second place In steel it went from by the toilers in governing their fifth place to third In the manustates. facture of tractors, from second

place in 1930 to first place in the "The present Congress of Soviets whole world in 1934. Prolonged must say some words concerning applause) The U.S.S.R already this question. It is not difficult to understand the peculiar position of the workers' and peasants' republic has the most powerful plant for agricultural machine construction in Europe The output of automo-bile trucks in the U.S. S. R. from ninth place in 1930 to third place while there is only one Soviet state in existence in the world. While the system of capitalism is being in the world In the production of torn by stronger and stronger anelectric power Russia occupied fiftagonisms, and it becomes more and teenth place in 1913, and in 1930 more evident to anyone looking on had already moved up to ninth, while during these four years, it has taken third place in the world, that it no longer stands very firmly on its legs, we, on the other hand. can say to our friends that the Soand is on a level with Great Britviet Union, now as never before, is ain great in its economic power and in its consolidation of the toiling mass-"During these four years, the U. S. S. R. invested 2,160,000,000 roues around Soviet power. (Loud ap-plause.) This we owe first of all to bles in non-ferrous metallurgy. The production of non-ferrous metal-lurgy increased 64 per cent in 1934, our Party, which is the soul of the entire Socialist construction. Under the unfurled banner of Marxism- in comparison with 1930. Notwith-Leninism, our Party marches for- standing this, the country still feels ward, inspiring the fighters for a big shortage of non-ferrous Communism; our Stalin leads the metals. This branch of industry, million-strong masses, and we know with the exception of copper, is as for certain—this is the road to our yet little developed beyond precomplete victory!" (Stormy, pro-longed applause, turning into an cases before the country was totally The entire hall rises. without some of these metals. There of the Bolsheviks, the Party of Lenin ovation. Shouts, Long live Stalin, Hurrah! was no aluminum at all, while in

said Ordionikidze, "much has been what is going on, beginning with the accomplished, especially if we take newspaper reporters, and into consideration the fact that with the solid economists and this was done in a period when statesmen, cannot now deny this heavy industry itself was under development. and during future years, heavy in-

Hitler's Phantasy

ending

agriculture. [Applause]. "In the light of these facts Hitler's statement, 'This Soviet Russia **New Cities** resembles a man walking over a marsh, leaning on the arm of a strong man,' even more fantastic. "Some 6,111,000 workers, techni-According to him, the Soviet Union cians and engineers are working in is 'continually leaning on the arm heavy industry. The new factories made it necessary to build dwellings,

of capitalist countries. It should be put on its own feet and told: Now create your own heaven. Then we should see results.' This boast is tutions, clubs, roads, etc. It was not the only one Hitler has made. necessary to build new towns like In his book, 'My Struggle,' Hitler, in an attempt to convince his supporters that military alliance with the Soviet Union was unfavorable for Germany, says: 'The motorization of the world which will play an enormous and decisive role in the next war could not be opposed by us in any respect. In this important sphere Germany itself is lagging behind disgracefully. But in the event of such a war, we would have to support Russia out of our own a real, workable motor truck. (Laughter, applause) All these boasts of Hitler simply testify to his complete ignorance of the questions of the economic and technical development of Europe in general and of our country in particular, (Thunderous applause) In regard to a military alliance with Germany, we never intended, never dreamed of making such an alliance. This is well known to every one, including, we suppose, to Hitler. At any rate,

Hitler has no need to worry about it. (Laughter, applause). "Hitler need not become worried

lest he have to supply a single motor, a single truck for our Red Army. The U. S. S. R. doesn't need him. (Loud applause.) As we know, the entire policy of our government is directed toward the preservation of peace, but we well know that in the capitalist jungle, the law is that only the strong are respected, and the weak set upon. Hence, while conducting our policy of peace, we have not, at the same time, neglected the defense of our great Fatherland." (Tumultous applause.) In conclusion, Ordjonikidze placed before the Congress the plan for heavy industry in 1935. "In this year, it must make a new leap forward-it must produce to the value of 23,568,000,000 rubles-a growth of 19.6 per cent over 1934. We are convinced," concluded Ordjonikidze. "that under the Leninist leadership of the Central Committee of our Party headed by Stalin, Socialist heavy industry will fulfill its tasks. Long live the great victorious Party and Stalin!" (Tumultous applause, 1934 the U.S.S.R. produced 14,400 | becoming an ovation.)

Long Hye Molotov!)