

UNDER THE BANNER OF GREAT OCTOBER

The history of the class struggle is associated with many notable revolutionary events. However, none of them compares with the Great October Socialistic Revolution in its significance for mankind or in the depth and scope of the social and political consequences. Great October was the decisive event of modern times. The overthrow of the exploiter system in one-sixth of the planet was the beginning of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

Under the direction of Lenin and the Communist Party, the working class of our country was the first to build a new socialistic society and defend its achievement heroically in the struggle with the Fascist invaders.

Lenin's prophecy that our socialistic republic of soviets would serve as an example for the downtrodden laboring classes has come true. The magnetic force of the ideals of Great October is their profound truth and their true reflection of the objective needs of social development. Their ideological basis – Marxist – Leninist teachings – is the revolutionary study of modern times. The driving force of the ideas of October is also the fact that they give voice to the vital interests of the working class.

The strength of the ideals of the October revolution lies in the great energy which they excite in the broad mass of working people, seizing their consciousness. The ideas of October summon the creative genius to heroic feats. It is now clear to the whole world what great achievements our country is capable of.

The victory of the October revolution opened up before the Soviet peoples the broadest possible socialistic, economic, and cultural progress. At present our country has an enormous potential – highly developed and diversified industry, a large mechanized national economy, the foremost scientists, highly qualified production specialists and managers. The gross national product of the country increased almost fifty times after the October revolution, and it is now ten times larger than on the eve of the Great Patriotic War.

The XXIVth Congress of the CPSU has inspired the Soviet people to new feats. The historic goals of the XXIVth Congress have led to large advances in all areas of the economy.

The USSR is first in the world in total capital investment and goods, coal mining and iron ore, production of coke, cast iron, and mineral fertilizers. It is also first in the production of tractors, diesel and electric locomotives, charcoal and lumber, cement, cotton and woolen cloth, and also sugar, bone oil, and other products.

The industrial production of pre-war Russia amounted to only about 1% as compared with more than 20% for the USSR today. The gross national product has increased almost five times in the past 50 years. Almost three-fourths of the national production is made of agricultural products and industrial commodities produced from agricultural raw materials. The March, 1965, and later sessions of the Central Committee, CPSU and the XXIIIrd and XXIVth Congresses developed the policy of raising farm production and improving social-economic conditions in the country, which have been attained.

In accordance with the exhortations of Lenin, there has been nationwide socialistic competition to fulfill the goals of the ninth five-year plan, increase labor productivity, increase the quality of production, and introduce the achievements of science and technology in industry. A number of enterprises in Moscow have even achieved their goals in the middle of the year provisioned in the five-year plan, among them the Dynamo Factory, the Lenin Factory, and the Red Rose Combine. Production reached 102.1% after seven months of the fourth year. As compared with the corresponding period of the past year, the volume of

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industrial production in Moscow increased by 7.5% as opposed to 4.8% set in the plan. The Central Committee, CPSU approved the patriotic initiative of the workers in the Moscow Automobile Factory, who are committed to production of the highest quality.

Leningraders have also committed themselves to high production. Thus, production of more than one billion rubles will be realized at the end of the current year; since the beginning of the five-year plan more than 1000 new turbines and generators, machine tools and ships, instruments and apparatus, and commodities have been produced and placed in operation. On the initiative of L. I. Brezhnev, the manufacture of the new three-hundred horsepower K-701 tractor was entrusted to the Kirov Factory.

Participating in the competition with a slogan of "Five days production in four days," which was proposed by Kirov worker E. I. Lebedev from the speaker's stand at the XXIVth Congress, the Leningraders resolved to give their motherland the largest possible production of high-quality goods.

With the enthusiastic support of the party and the government for continued development of Eastern Siberia and the Far East, the builders of the Baikal—Amur railroad committed themselves to speed up construction, improve the quality, and reduce the costs by increasing utilization of technology and economy of materials. Builders and planners appealed to all organizations participating in the building of the railroad to meet their respective quotas. The building of this mainline railroad is a national effort.

These examples of national socialistic competition indicate that the expansion of the national economy called for by the XXIVth Congress has been taken to heart by the Soviet peoples. From the results of the fourth year it is clear even now that the social and economic goals set by the party will be achieved.

The party is urgently striving toward more efficient production and the growth of social riches, and to further increase the wellbeing of the workingman. The full meaning and purpose of the CPSU are embedded in the brief and simple phrase — all for the welfare of man, the welfare of the people.

In recent years the wages of several categories of workers have increased, particularly those with low pay. After only three years of the five-year plan the wages have increased for 31 million workers. At the present time the minimum wage of workers and employees has risen to 70 rubles a month along with an increase of the wage scale and salaries of middle-income workers in industry. It is very important that the distance be reduced between the minimal and middle wage scales.

The income of the worker has also increased due to payments and privileges from public funds.

In the four years of the present five-year plan the government has spent 50% more than during the preceding five-year plan on new measures to raise the living standard of the workers. The concern of the party and the government for the welfare of the nation has inspired all the Soviet peoples, who understand quite well that further increase of their living standard depends on their labor and the fulfillment of quotas for 1974 and the five-year plan as a whole.

Giving its greatest attention to increasing the material wellbeing of the workers, the party takes into account the interests of the whole nation as well as the interests of various classes and social groups of all peoples and nationalities and generations of the Soviet society. The policy of the party contributes to bringing together the working class, collective farm peasants, and intellectuals, and to gradual elimination of the differences between city and country and physical and mental work. The party has made significant strides in developing socialistic democracy.

Along with mass participation of workers in management, the party has stressed the importance of strengthening democratic principles directly in production — an area where the worker can apply himself each day. As a broad study of working groups has shown, the Soviet peoples take an active role in the factories, appraise their shortcomings, and influence the decisions and practices of management.

The October Socialistic Revolution, opening an epoch of renewed peace, was nevertheless also a revolution in the consciousness of the masses. After 57 years a generation has grown up that is trained in the spirit of selfless devotion to communistic ideals. The enormous advances in the development of the economy and the culture, in the improvement of public relations, and in the communistic education of the Soviet peoples have opened up broad possibilities for the solution of new social problems. The party considers of highest importance the political and economic education of communists and workers and is doing everything possible to raise their ideological level.

The rule of the Soviets, established 57 years ago, approved the Lenin Decree on Peace in its first legislative act. This was the beginning of a cardinal shift in international relations. The XXIVth Congress

of the CPSU emphasized once again that our foreign policy seeks peace and international safety, a policy to strengthen the brotherhood of socialistic countries and the antiimperialistic forces throughout the world. Soviet foreign policy supports the class struggle and socialism. It is directed to ensure favorable conditions for the building of communism in our country and strengthen the unity of socialism. Our enormous economic and defensive power, our authority and influence are used in the interest of building communism, and in the interests of all mankind. This principle of our foreign policy arises from the classless internationalistic nature of the State born in October.

The love of the Soviet people for their native land is evident in specific patriotic deeds. The peoples of the countries of socialism will struggle to fulfill the goals of the fourth year of the ninth five-year plan and the historic decisions of the XXIVth Congress of the CPSU. Today the concepts of Great October light our path toward a bright future.