

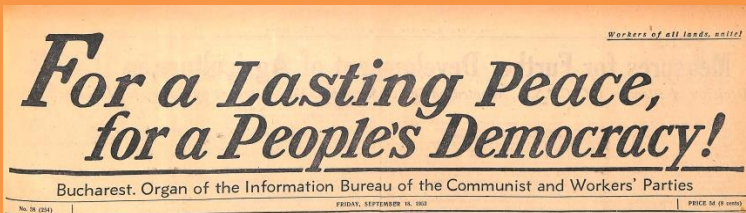
**Workers of all lands, unite!**

***For a Lasting Peace,  
For a People's Democracy!***

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information Bureau of  
the Communist and Workers' Parties**



**NO.38 (254), FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1953**



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## **GREAT PROGRAMME FOR FURTHER ADVANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN U.S.S.R.**

The Soviet Union, with its boundless creative energy and internal might, is confidently advancing towards Communism. A vital component of the grand programme of Communist construction in the U.S.S.R. is the practical solution of the task of creating, on the basis of a powerful upsurge of socialist industry as the leading force in the national economy, an abundance of agricultural products. Today this is a vital, all-people's task. Its successful solution will contribute to the further consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the collective farm peasantry, to a further rise in the well-being of the Soviet people.

The recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted a detailed decision on the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, "Measures for Further Development of Agriculture in U.S.S.R.", which constitutes a great programme for the further advance of agriculture in the Soviet country, for a sharp increase in the output of agricultural products. The decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report contain a profound elaboration of the basic questions of the further upsurge of all branches of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. and define concrete ways and means for solving these tasks.

The decision of the Plenum is yet another striking proof of the peaceful strivings of the U.S.S.R., of the genuine peace policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union. Once again all honest man and women in all the countries of the world see for

themselves the peaceful character of the Soviet economy, the peaceful aims of the grand Communist construction which is being carried out with firm consistency and steadfastness by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Socialist agriculture in the U.S.S.R. has irrefutably demonstrated its decisive superiority over the small commodity peasant economy and over large-scale capitalist agriculture. None can deny the colossal development that has taken place in the productive forces of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. The success of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. a success which is impossible for capitalism, and the grand prospects for its development are explained by the socialist mode of production, by collective farming, by the absence of private ownership of the means of production, the abolition of exploitation of man by man, and by the absence of economic crises, unemployment and impoverishment of the masses. The inexhaustible source for the expansion of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. is the constant perfecting and application on an ever wider scale of up-to-date technique and the introduction of the advanced agro-biological science into crop cultivation and livestock breeding.

Notwithstanding the tremendous losses suffered by the national economy or tile Soviet Union during the second world war the Soviet people, in a brief space of time, healed the grave wounds of the war and registered a substantial growth in output both in industry and in agriculture. The commonly-owned economy of the collective farms is steadily developing and the collective-farm system is gaining in strength. The country is amply supplied with grain. Gross output of grain crops in 1952 amounted to 8 billion poods, that

is, almost double the amount obtained in pre-revolutionary Russia. Gross output of wheat—the most valuable food crop—in 1952 compared with the prewar 1940 increased about 1.5 times which is far in excess of the wheat harvests in the USA Canada, Argentina and other capitalist countries. Today The U.S.S.R. holds the first place in the world for growing rye, millet, barley, oats and for such valuable technical crops as sugar beet and flax.

The successes in developing animal husbandry resulted in 1952 in the volume state deliveries of meat and wool being increased 1.5 times and milk nearly 1.6 times compared with the prewar 1940.

Soviet agriculture is the largest in scale and the most mechanised in the world. The machine and stations, which constitute the industrial material-technical base of the collective-farm system, now the decisive force in developing collective farms, do about three-quarters of all work in the collective farms. Today the machine and tractor stations dispose of 66 per cent more harvester combines and 74 per cent more tractors than in the prewar 1940.

All this has contributed to a substantial growth in the well-being of the Soviet people. Output of goods of mass consumption has risen approximately 12-fold in the ten past twenty-eight years. In the year 1952 alone the working people of the U.S.S.R. received more mass consumption goods than they did during all the years of the first Five-Year Plan. By 1952 the volume of output of mass consumption goods was approximately 60 per cent greater than in the prewar 1940.

Nevertheless the Communist Party of the Soviet Union holds that the level of output of agricultural products does not fully satisfy the growing needs of the

population for food and of light industry and the food industry for raw materials, that it does not correspond to the technical equipment of agriculture and to the possibilities inherent in the collective-farm system. The tremendous reserves inherent in large-scale socialist agriculture are as yet poorly utilised. An obvious disproportion has set in between the rate of growth of large-scale socialist industry, the urban population and the material well-being of the working masses, on the one hand, and the present level of agricultural production, on the other hand. From 1913 to 1952 gross output of large-scale industry in the U.S.S.R. increased in comparable prices 27-fold with output of means of production increasing 47-fold. The urban population increased more than three-fold between 1925 and 1952. Real wages of factory and office workers are several times higher than pre-revolutionary wages. At the same time the growth of socialist agriculture clearly is not keeping pace with this tempo. It suffices to say that from 1940 until 1952 industrial output in the U.S.S.R. increased 2.3 times, while gross output of agriculture, in comparable prices, increased only 10 per cent.

“Now that a powerful technically perfected heavy industry has been built in our country and the collective farms have been considerably strengthened”, says the decision of the Central Committee of the CP.SU. we have all the conditions for securing on this basis a big advance by all branches of agriculture and in the net two-three years a vast increase in the supply of foodstuffs for the entire population of our country, ensuring at the same time a higher level of material well-being for the entire mass of collective farm peasantry”.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the



C.P.S.U. subjected to severe criticism the shortcomings in all branches of Soviet agriculture. In doing so it displayed once again one of the strongest sides of the activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which never lets itself be carried away with successes no matter how great, which profoundly discloses new reserves and possibilities for the further advance of the country, and bluntly and sharply brings out shortcomings and, with a strictly scientific substantiation, charts the pathway for further success in Communist construction. The decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. concerning measures for the further development of agriculture is a document of tremendous organising and inspiring force, summoning the workers, peasants, intelligentsia and all Soviet people to new labour exploits for the blossoming of their homeland and for world peace.

The Plenum of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U. thoroughly analysed the reasons for the lag in a number of branches of agriculture. Chief among, these reasons is the violation in agriculture of one of the cardinal principles of socialist management the principle of the material interestedness of workers in developing production, in making it more profitable, the principle of correctly combining the social and personal interests of the collective farmers with subordination of personal interests to the public interests. In the procurement of agricultural products the principles established by the Party and Government of calculating state deliveries by collective farms of animal husbandry products and crop products were also distorted. As a result, the collective farms, which worked well and which gathered bumper harvests and ensured high yields from animal husbandry, as a rule, had higher delivery quotas. The quotas from

the household plots were enlarged and the tax policy in relation to the personal husbandry of the collective farms infringed. The powerful technique was used in an obviously unsatisfactory manner and so far no system of machinery has been created to ensure complex mechanisation of crop cultivation with due account to the varying natural and economic conditions in the different zones of the country. The complex agricultural machinery in the machine and create tractor stations was in large measure entrusted to seasonal workers allocated by the collective farms for the period of field work only. In many collective farms labour discipline is still slack, not everywhere is labour well organised and there are still not a few instances of a negligent attitude towards publicly-owned property.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union pointed out that the situation is especially unsatisfactory in the matter of developing animal husbandry—a highly complex branch of agriculture—which demands day-to-day care, attention and qualified guidance. The speediest upsurge in animal husbandry is now the most urgent task of Soviet agriculture. All the necessary prerequisites must be created for a more rapid development of vegetable growing. A sharp upsurge precisely in these branches makes possible a still further improvement in the food supply for the population. The task has been advanced of increasing production of potatoes and vegetables in the next 2-3 years to a level that would fully meet lire requirements not only of the population and the processing industry but also the potato needs of animal husbandry.

At the same time the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union have taken the

necessary measures for further raising the yields of grain, technical and oil-bearing crops, for a sharp rise in agricultural production as a whole in order to ensure in the next 2-3 years an abundance of meat, milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruit and other products for the population of the U.S.S.R. and the essential raw materials for the light and the food industries.

With this aim in view the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government allocated considerable supplementary capital investments for agriculture, for providing animal husbandry and crop cultivation with the most modern technique, for creating all the necessary conditions for further technical progress in agriculture, effecting complex mechanisation of agricultural work, building new rural electric stations and wind-power installations. The system of training specialists for agriculture is also being re-organised, more scientific and technical personnel are being recruited for work in the countryside. The decision to establish a permanent staff of mechanisation personnel in the machine and tractor stations marks a new stage in their development.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union pointed out that fulfilment of these great and complicated tasks in agriculture calls for resolute improvement of the leadership of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms on the part of the respective ministries, local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies. The Plenum resolved to re-organise the methods of work of the state and Party bodies, to strengthen the Party organisations in the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, to raise their role in the further development of agriculture, raise the level

of the entire Party-organisational and Party-political work in the countryside, bearing in mind that constant concern for raising the material and cultural level of the working people is the prime duty of all Party and Soviet organisations.

Agriculture in the U.S.S.R. has all the possibilities for solving in a brief space of time the task of fully supplying the population with foodstuffs and industry with raw materials. Socialism has opened up boundless opportunities for developing agriculture, for using science and technique in agriculture on the widest scale. The capitalist mode of production, on the contrary, leads to a sharp decline in agriculture. Rapacious exploitation of the land under capitalism leads to exhaustion of vast tracts of formerly highly productive land, to the ruin and impoverishment of the broad masses.

The decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be of great help to the People's Democracies which are confronted with the task of securing all-round development of agriculture.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries, by widely propagating among the masses the great truth about the steady rise in the well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people, about the success of Communist construction in the U.S.S.R., by explaining to the working people the significance of the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "Measures for Further Development of Agriculture in U.S.S.R." will make a new contribution to the cause of cementing the alliance of the working class and peasantry, a new contribution to the struggle for lasting peace, for democracy, for

Socialism.

## **N. S. KHRUSHCHEV'S REPORT PUBLISHED IN PRESS OF SOVIET UNION AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES**

On September 15, the press in the Soviet Union published the report "Measures for Further, Development of Agriculture in the U.S.S.R.", made by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at the Plenum of the Central Committee.

The full text was published by "Scanteia", "Munca", "Romania Libera" and other newspapers in Rumania, by "Rude Pravo" and "Zemedelske Noviny" in Czechoslovakia, by "Trybuna Ludu" in Poland.

An abridged text was published by "Szabad Nep" in Hungary and by "Prace" in Czechoslovakia.

## **INFORMATION REPORT About the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union**

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place a few days ago.

1. The plenum heard and discussed a report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev on the measures for further developing agriculture in the U.S.S.R. and adopted a corresponding decision.

2. The plenum elected Comrade N. S. Khrushchev first Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

# **FOR WORLD PEACE!**

## **Resolution of Political Bureau, French Communist Party**

A resolution published by the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party on the German question says: “The electoral success of the military and revanchist Adenauer clique in Western Germany adds to the danger of war in Europe and throughout the world; it is a serious threat to the security of France. The result of the election, achieved in an atmosphere of police violence and thanks to countless frauds, testifies, nevertheless, to a dangerous growth of militarism and nationalist-chauvinist trends in Western Germany”.

The resolution goes on to say that the consolidation of power in the hands of the militarist clique in Western Germany represents a serious threat to France. “Taking advantage of the active support of the capitalists and rulers of France, Adenauer advances the Hitler slogan of ‘living space’ and demands a dominant position for Germany in Western Europe. Thus, there are being reproduced the conditions that enabled the revanchist Party to prepare itself after 1918 for a new offensive.

“In the face of these events the attitude of the big bourgeoisie in France reveals the scale of their treachery which, out of sheer class hatred, sacrifices the national interests and the interests of peace. French politicians do not stop at lauding the victory of the worst enemies of France”.



The Political Bureau shows the way to avert this catastrophe. This possibility is inherent in the existence of the powerful camp of peace-loving nations headed by the great Soviet Union and uniting 800 million people, in the existence of the German Democratic Republic and also in the growing resistance of the peoples to the criminal policy of the imperialists.

The French Communist Party calls on all working people, all patriots, former members of the resistance movement and democrats to build a broad front of struggle in order to prevent ratification of the Bonn and Paris military agreements, to restore the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Aid which guarantees the security of France, and to bring about a peaceful settlement of the German question—the decisive condition for preserving and consolidating peace.

“After the election in Western Germany”, says the resolution in conclusion, “there is nothing more urgent and necessary than a steady extension and intensification of the struggle of our people for national independence and peace”

## **Demand of Working People of Finland**

The movement for settling international controversial issues by peaceful means is making headway in Finland. The newspaper “Työkansan Sanomat” reports that the peace committee in one of the districts of Helsinki held a meeting which stressed the importance of a peaceful solution of the international controversial questions.

Speakers pointed out that Finland is making

purchases of armaments and that various measures of a military nature are being taken in the country. They demanded that the allocations for purchasing jet aircraft and other military equipment be spent on housing and other social needs.

A resolution was adopted which demanded that the government stop purchasing armaments and allocate the money for social needs; it also demanded that the government openly support the proposal for settlement of international controversial issues by peaceful means.

## **Session of Bureau of World Council of Peace**

The session of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace held in Vienna the other day resolved to convene a meeting of the Council in November for the purpose of reviewing the question of the further development of the campaign now in progress, the aim of which is to demand a peaceful settlement of all international issues.

The Bureau will submit to the Council for consideration the question of the possible convening of a World Congress of Peace In 1954.

The Bureau adopted the following resolution:

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace, at its first meeting since the ending of hostilities in Korea saluted this victory of the cause of peace.

The Bureau reviewed the progress of the campaign launched on June 20, 1953, by the World Council of Peace, calling upon the peoples to demand of the governments that they negotiate and agree. The response of public opinion to this call testifies that the

World Council of Peace expressed the cherished aspirations of mankind.

But the course of events in the recent past, continues the resolution, compels the Bureau to call upon the peoples to be vigilant. The word “negotiations” is too often being used to veil manoeuvres opposed to the peaceful settlement of international differences. It is not negotiation for one party to lay down conditions beforehand to another and to seek to prescribe to another the form and content of the negotiations in advance. To precede negotiations with Korea by signing a separate treaty with Syngman Rhee, who has not accepted the armistice and exclude India from the political conference, to demand, before starting any negotiations on Germany, acceptance of the rebirth of German militarism, is to seek to make agreement impossible.

The Bureau calls on the peoples to prevent the war in Korea from being resumed, to bring an end to the war in Indo-China, and demands that the violence in Asia and Africa be ended.

The peoples will not allow revival in Germany of a centre for a new war, continues the resolution...

What the peoples want is sincere negotiations, an honest search, in every sphere, for agreed solutions, acceptable to all.

They demand adherence to the Charter of the United Nations. They demand that the People’s Republic of China be enabled to take her rightful place in the United Nations. The dread threat of the H-bomb hanging over humanity calls for the immediate prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction.

The unbearable and perilous burden of military expenditure must be lightened by international

agreement on disarmament. It is time for a resumption of trade, on a footing of equality among all countries, to their mutual benefit and rapid achievement of a better life for all.

In conclusion the resolution calls on the people to unite and coordinate their efforts so that the policy of force may be foiled, and the governments be brought to agreement.

### **Activity of Peace Supporters in Brazil**

Since September 1st a referendum in favour of settling all controversial international questions by peaceful means has been taking place successfully in Brazil. Representatives of the peace movement in Rio de Janeiro placed urns for the questionnaires on all the main streets of the city.

The newspaper "Imprensa popular" commented that this referendum, the first in Brazil, will undoubtedly exercise a direct influence on the political life of the country. The idea of a peaceful settlement of controversial international questions is supported by ever increasing sections of the population.

A few days ago a group of art workers published an appeal to the youth calling upon them to take an active part in the referendum and to express in this way their "ardent striving for a better future".

The Association of secondary school pupils in Rio de Janeiro addressed a special appeal to the students of the capital calling upon them to support the campaign for a peaceful settlement of international questions since this corresponds to the aspirations of the youth of

the country for peace and progress. The appeal was signed by the leaders of the Association and by a number of secondary-school teachers. The Association has taken measures to ensure successful carrying out of the referendum in all the educational establishments in the capital.

The legislative assembly and the municipal chamber in Espirito Santo and the municipal chambers in Anapolis and Olinda (Pernambuco State) have spoken in favour of easing the international tension and support the referendum.

## **Strike Movement in Italy**

A strike movement is developing throughout Italy against the economic programme of the Pella Government envisaging a cut in the appropriations for public works, an increase in the already high taxes and further encouragement of the monopolies.

The working people of Rome and Rome province staged a general strike on September 11th for higher wages. This demand was backed by all the trade union organisations.

Strikes against dismissals took place in the big industrial centres of Terni and Bologna, Piombino and La Spezia. "Defend Industry Committees" are being formed in which the different sections of the population are taking part. A successful 24-hour strike against the threat of dismissal of 2,000 workers was fought on September 4 by the Terni "Defend Industry Committee" jointly with the trade union organisations. The strike was joined by the workers of the communal enterprises,

transport workers and shopkeepers who closed their shops.

Some 300,000 workers in the chemical industry and 600,000 workers in the textile industry have launched a struggle for revision of the collective agreements. They held a number of general stoppages, the last of which took place on September 15.

On September 4th, 60,000 FIAT workers in Turin retaliated with a four-hour strike against the attempts of the management to curb the activity of the factory committee.

Agricultural- workers are fighting to guaranteed employment for all workers, while 400,000 sharecropper families are fighting for a new collective agreement concerning rents.

The struggle of the working people is developing on a growing scale, with the Communists in the van.

# **MEASURES FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN U.S.S.R.**

## **Decision of Plenum, C.C. C.P.S.U., Adopted on September 7<sup>th</sup>, 1953, on Report by Comrade N.S. Khrushchev**

### **I.**

The socialist agriculture of the U.S.S.R., developed and consolidated under the leadership of the Communist Party, rests on a powerful industrial-technical base and is the biggest and most mechanised agriculture in the world. It has indisputably demonstrated its decisive superiority over small-scale peasant farming and over large-scale capitalist agriculture.

The common enterprise of the collective farms equipped with modern technique is steadily developing and the collective farm system is growing stronger. The collective farms and state farms have ensured a substantial rise in the productivity of agriculture and its large-scale production for the market. The production of grain has been restored and considerably expanded in the postwar years; the grain supply of our country is ensured. State procurements of cotton, sugar beet, meat, milk, wool and other products have increased. Besides deliveries to the state, our agriculture sells large quantities of foodstuffs through co-operative and collective farm trade channels. The commonly-owned wealth of the collective farms grows and incomes of

collective farmers in money and in kind increase accordingly as the collective farm economy undergoes all-round development.

Both during the years of peaceful construction and during the years of grim war trials socialist agriculture has proved its great vitality, its ability to provide ever-increasing quantities of food-stuffs to the population and raw materials to the light and food industries.

The level of agricultural production, however, does not fully satisfy the growing requirements of the population in relation to food-stuffs and of the light and food industries in raw materials and does not correspond to the degree of technical equipment of agriculture and to the potentialities inherent in the collective farm system.

Now that a powerful technically perfected heavy industry has been built in our country and the collective farms have been considerably strengthened we have all the conditions for securing on this basis a big advance by all branches of agriculture and in the next two-three years a vast increase in supply of foodstuffs for the entire population of our country, ensuring at the same time a higher, level of material well-being for the entire mass of collective farm peasantry.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. notes that the enormous potentialities of large-scale socialist agriculture are still poorly utilised. Yields of grains, cereal crops, flax, sugar beet, oil-bearing and other crops are still low in many collective farms and districts. The rise in the productivity of agriculture, development of animal husbandry, the crops of potatoes, vegetables, flax fibre, feed grains and other fodder crops do not conform to the demands of the national economy. The lag in these



and in a number of other important branches of agriculture retards the further development of the light and food industries which satisfy the essential requirements of the population and seriously impedes the growth of the incomes of collective farms and collective farmers.

The situation is particularly unsatisfactory in the sphere of animal husbandry. In many collective farms this important branch is not as yet a large producer for the market nor is it highly profitable; care of stock is poorly organised. In recent years the head of livestock has been increasing very slowly while the number of cows has still not reached the prewar level. The productivity of the stock is low, there are big losses due to cattle dying; there is a large number of barren cows. Fodder resources for animal husbandry are poorly developed in the collective farms, not enough good-quality hay, silo, root crops and potatoes are grown. The herds are unsatisfactorily provided with sheds and the labour-consuming processes in the livestock sections are insufficiently mechanised.

A big shortcoming in agriculture is the serious lag in growing potatoes and vegetables which hampers improvement of the supply of these products to the population of the towns and Industrial centres. The lag in growing potatoes also acts as a brake on the further advance of animal husbandry.

There are considerable shortcomings in the work of the state farms which have not yet become model and highly-profitable socialist enterprises. In many state farms crop yields and livestock productivity are low; mismanagement, big unproductive expenditure and over-expenditure of money and materials are tolerated and actual cost of production is high. Many state farms

are not provided with good premises, cattle are often housed in primitive unsuitable sheds. Mechanisation of animal husbandry and of a number of other branches of state-farm production seriously lags, housing construction is carried on poorly and on an insufficient scale.

What are the reasons for the inadequate level of agriculture as a whole and the obvious lag in a number of important branches of agriculture?

The Communist Party has consistently pursued a course of developing heavy industry in every way, as an essential condition for the successful advance of all branches of the national economy, and has achieved major successes in this respect. Main attention was concentrated on the solution of this paramount national-economic task and the main efforts and funds were assigned to it. Our best cadres were engaged in the work of industrialising the country. We were not in a position to ensure a simultaneous rapid development of heavy industry, agriculture and light industry. The necessary conditions had to be created for this. Today these conditions have been created. We have a powerful industrial base, collective farms which have become strong and we have trained cadres in all spheres of economic development.

But there are also other reasons for the lag in a number of important branches of agriculture, reasons rooted in the shortcomings in our work, in shortcomings in the leadership of agriculture, that is, reasons that depend upon ourselves.

First among those reasons is the violation in agriculture of the principle of material incentive to the people in developing production and increasing its profitability—one of the fundamental principles of

socialist management. Practice shows that this principle of material incentive, successfully applied in growing cotton, sugar beet, tea and citrus fruit, is not applied in a number of other important branches of agriculture.

The principle established by the Party and the Government of calculating obligatory deliveries of farm and livestock produce by collective farms per hectare of ploughland or according to the area secured to the collective farm, makes collective farms interested in developing all branches of their commonly-owned enterprise and has fully justified itself. In the practice of deliveries, however, this principle is distorted when the best, the good collective farms which work well and obtain high yields and big productivity of livestock are, as a rule, given much bigger quotas for obligatory delivery of products to the state than the backward, poorly functioning collective farms.

This incorrect practice does not act as an incentive to raise crop yields and productivity of livestock and does not encourage the leading collective farms. Under this system the leading collective farms and the collective farmers who work conscientiously and increase agricultural production are not encouraged and are placed in a less advantageous position compared with those collective farms and collective farmers who are little concerned with strengthening their common enterprise, with increasing crop yields and livestock productivity.

The lag in the development of livestock raising and in growing vegetables and potatoes is largely due to insufficient encouragement of these important branches of agriculture by the state. The procurement and purchase prices hitherto paid for livestock products, potatoes and vegetables did not sufficiently stimulate

the material interestedness of the collective farms and the collective farmers in developing these branches.

The most important principle of collective farming—the correct combination of the common interests and personal interests in the collective farm with the subordination of the personal interests to the common—has been violated in many collective farms. According to the collective farm Rules, the common enterprise is primary and decisive. At the same time each household in the collective farm has the right to a small subsidiary personal husbandry for the satisfaction of personal needs as long as these are not fully satisfied by the common enterprise. The violation of this principle, the higher quotas fixed for the household plot and the shortcomings in the taxation policy as regards the personal husbandry of the collective farmers led to a reduction in the head of cows, herds of hogs and sheep personally owned by the collective farmers. This situation is not only detrimental to the interests of the collective farmers but also distorts the nature of the co-operative form of the collective farms, which is the sole correct form of collective farming throughout the entire period of Socialism.

One of the main reasons for the serious lag in a number of vitally important branches of agriculture is the absolutely unsatisfactory use made of the powerful equipment with which the socialist state has saturated agriculture. In a good many of the machine and tractor stations productivity of tractors and combines per shift is still low, idle time of machinery is high, the time for doing the main agricultural jobs is dragged out, which, in the long run, leads to losses and to failure to bring in the entire harvest. Whereas mechanisation of grain, sugar beet and cotton cultivation is at a high level a lag

has been tolerated in the mechanisation of such important branches for the national economy as animal husbandry and the growing of potatoes, vegetables, flax and other crops.

So far no system of machines has been developed that would ensure all-round mechanisation of crop cultivation with due account to the diverse natural and economic conditions in the different zones of the country. Even in grain growing where the level of mechanisation of ploughing, sowing and harvesting is higher, mechanisation of labour-consuming jobs in handling the grain on threshing floors after the harvest, in gathering and stacking chaff and straw and in spreading organic and mineral fertilizers remains unsatisfactory. In growing fodder the mechanisation of mowing has increased substantially but the subsequent important job of stacking is hardly mechanised at all. A serious lag has been allowed in designing and producing new types of agricultural machines, in perfecting designs and improving the quality of machines in mass production.

The complex machinery in the machine and tractor stations which requires technically trained personnel is entrusted to seasonal workers allocated by the collective farms only for the duration of field work. The greater part of the executive personnel of the machine and tractor stations do not have sufficient engineering-technical and agronomic training and do not ensure skilled management of large-scale mechanised agricultural production.

A major reason for the serious lag in a number of branches of agriculture is the unsatisfactory guidance given to the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms by Party, Soviet and

agricultural bodies, and above all, in the matter of selecting and allocating personnel and in conducting Party political-educational work in the countryside.

Large-scale socialist agriculture, equipped with modern technique, can develop successfully only if it has constant qualified guidance. After the merging of collective farms they became diversified complex enterprises. Now all the necessary conditions have been provided for extensive use of modern equipment, of the achievements of Soviet agronomical science and the wealth of experience accumulated by the best workers and innovators in agriculture.

All this calls for skilful leadership of every collective farm, state farm, machine and tractor station, district, of each branch of agriculture and agricultural production as a whole, Hence the urgent need to have at the head of collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms and districts, qualified leading personnel, agronomists, mechanisation engineers, zoo-technicians, economists and other specialists. Without this basic condition large-scale socialist agriculture will make no further headway.

It should be said that of the 350,000 specialists with a higher or secondary education employed in the network of agricultural bodies 18,500 work in the collective farms and 50,000 in the machine and tractor stations. Of the 94,000 chairmen of collective farms only 2,400 have had higher education and 14,200 a specialised secondary education. The overwhelming majority of machine and tractor station managers, chief engineers and chief agronomists have not had a higher education. The bulk of the agronomists, engineers, zoo-technicians, veterinary personnel and other specialists find jobs in various offices, while the machine and

tractor stations, collective farms and state farms are badly in need of skilled personnel.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. also holds that a number of ministries, especially the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R., Centrosoyuz, the local and co-operative industries give altogether insufficient help to agriculture in supplying the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms with timber, bricks, lime and roofing, thereby hampering the building of livestock and other production premises in the collective farms and state farms as well as building work in the machine and tractor stations.

Lastly, it is necessary to speak of factors which depend on the collective farms themselves, on the chairmen and collective farm boards, on the collective farmers. In many collective farms labour discipline is still at a low level, not all collective farmers take part in collective farm work in full measure. Not everywhere is the labour or the collective farmers well organised. There are still not a few instances of an irresponsible, negligent attitude towards public property.

Recognising that the situation in a number of important branches of agriculture is unsatisfactory, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party deems it necessary and urgent to take a number of important measures designed to bring the lagging branches of agriculture, the lagging collective farms, state farms and districts to the level of those in the lead in order to ensure a powerful upsurge by socialist agriculture as a whole. The task is in the next two-three years to satisfy in full measure the growing requirements of the population of our country for

foodstuffs and ensure raw materials for the light and food industries.

## **II. Further Development of Animal Husbandry. Reduction of Norms of Obligatory Deliveries of Animal Husbandry Products for Husbandries of Collective Farmers, Factory and Office Workers**

Our collective farms and state farms have in a short period made good the heavy loss suffered by animal husbandry during the war years and have achieved a considerable increase in the livestock herd. During the period between July 1945 and July 1953 the number of cattle in the U.S.S.R. increased by 113 million head, sheep and goats by 53.9 million, pigs by 25.1 million and horses by 6.2 million head.

The achievements in the development of animal husbandry have made it possible to increase the total volume of state procurements of animal husbandry products: meat deliveries in 1952 totalled 3 million tons, or fifty per cent more than in 1940; milk deliveries, 10 million tons, or almost 1.6 times more than in 1940; wool deliveries, 182 thousand tons, or 1.5 times more than in 1940.

Many state farms and collective farms have attained high productivity of their livestock. Thus the "Karavayevo" state farm, in the Kostroma region; the "Omsk" state farm in the Omsk region; the "Gorki No. II", "Lesnye Polyany" and the "Kholmogorka" state farms in the Moscow region, as well as a number of others have in recent years obtained an average annual



yield of over 5,500 kilograms of milk per cow. More than 200 state farms in 1952 obtained an average milk yield of more than 4,000 kilograms per cow. The “12th of October” collective farm in the Kostroma district, Kostroma region; the Stalin collective farm in the Lukhovitsy district and the Molotov collective farm in the Ramenskoye district, Moscow region ; the “New Life” collective farm in Kholmogory district, Archangel region, and many others obtained in 1951-52 an average milk yield. from 4,000 to 5,000 kilograms and even more, per cow.

High yields of fine fleece wool of 6.5 to. 7 kilograms per sheep are obtained by the leading state farms “Sovetskoye Runo” and “Bolshevik” in the Stavropol territory; “Rubtsovski” in the Altai territory; “Chervlenye Buruny” in the Grozny region, by the “Land of Soviets” collective farm in the Stepnaya district, the “2nd Five-Year Plan” collective farm In the Ipatovo district, Stavropol territory, and by a number of collective farms in the Rostov and Grozny regions and in the Altai territory.

The “World October” and the “New Path” collective farms of Chernigov district, Chernigov region, and a number of collective farms in the Poltava and Moscow regions obtain from 2 to 4 tons of hogs in live weight per 100 hectares of ploughland.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. notes at the same time that the growth in the herd of collective farm and state farm livestock and the level of its productivity are entirely insufficient. The number of cows in the country falls short of the prewar level by 3.5 million head, and compared with 1928 has declined by 8.9 million head. In 1952 alone the total herd of cattle decreased by 2.2 million head, the

number of cows by 550 thousand head. And it should be noted that the number of horses in the country has declined by 60 per cent compared with the pre-revolution period and by 27 per cent compared with the prewar year of 1940. Given proper management the decline in the number of horses could have facilitated a considerable increase in the herd of productive livestock. This, however, has not been the case. Year by year the state plans for increasing the cattle herd are not fulfilled. Because of the poor care of the livestock its productivity remains extremely low. Milk and wool yields and a number of other quality indices of animal husbandry in the collective farms have declined of late. The collective farms annually suffer great losses of livestock due to animals dying and fall short of the reproduction targets due to cow barrenness. Yet the heads of many collective farms and of many local Soviet and agricultural bodies instead of organising the work on the farms to promote reproduction of the publicly-owned stock continue to buy cattle whole-sale from collective farmers.

Particularly big shortcomings in animal husbandry in recent years have been registered in the collective farms and state farms of the Kazakh S.S.R., Kirghiz S.S.R, and in the Kalinin, Kaluga, Kostroma, Novgorod, Vologda, Smolensk, Kirov, Novosibirsk and Voronezh regions.

Even before the war animal husbandry was not sufficiently developed and could not fully meet the needs of the population for meat and dairy products, and the needs of light industry for essential raw materials. Today, when the national economy has advanced to a new and higher stage and the demands of the population for animal husbandry products have

immeasurably increased, the protracted lag in animal husbandry greatly retards further improvement in the well-being of the working people and the development of the light and food industries.

The unsatisfactory situation with regard to animal husbandry is due first of all to the lag in the production and stocking up of fodder. In many collective farms grass sowing is poorly developed, the yields of natural meadows and sown grasses extremely low, and the cultivation of fodder roots, fodder melon crops as well as corn and sunflower planted for silo is in a poor state. Potatoes as fodder are grown in extremely small quantities, As a result of the low yields of fodder crops as well as the low level of mechanisation of hay-making and especially hay-stacking and straw collecting and stacking, the plans for stocking coarse fodder remain unfulfilled year after year. A serious obstacle to the growth of labour productivity in animal husbandry is the still insufficient mechanisation of arduous operations in the livestock sections and in wafer supply and fodder making in particular. Low productive manual labour still prevails in the livestock sections.

Water supply for livestock is unsatisfactory in the drought affected steppe districts, which retards the growth of the livestock herd and of its productivity.

Many collective farms do not carry out their programmes for building livestock premises as a result of which the stock is kept in the winter in crowded and poorly adapted premises.

One of the important reasons why animal husbandry is lagging is the insufficient material incentive afforded the collective farms and collective farmers in developing this highly important branch of agriculture. Until now many collective farms have delivered to the

state a substantial part of their animal products on account of their obligatory deliveries, while the procurement prices paid for meat, milk, butter and eggs have not created the necessary interestedness among the collective farms and collective farmers for the development of commonly-owned animal husbandry.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., many local Soviet and agricultural bodies have for a number of years tolerated shortcomings in animal husbandry, have not taken proper measures effectively to increase fodder production, to provide premises for all the stock, to extend the mechanisation of fodder production and of arduous operations in the livestock sections, to improve reproduction of the herd and ensure preservation of the young animals. The achievements of science and the experience of the best livestock breeders are insufficiently applied and as a rule are used only by the best collective farms and state farms.

The situation is unsatisfactory with regard to the livestock privately owned by the collective farmers. Many local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies have noticeably weakened their attention to this matter, do not show enough interest in seeing to it that each collective farm household has its own livestock within the limits envisaged by the collective farm Rules, do not help the collective farmers to provide their livestock with fodder and pastures.

The Plenum holds that the swiftest advancement of animal husbandry and first and foremost of the animal husbandry of the collective farms and state farms is of vital importance for the country and constitutes the most urgent task of the Party and the Government in

the sphere of agriculture.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. resolves:

1. To regard as a major task of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., of the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. and of the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies the doing away with the intolerable lag in animal husbandry, the creation of a solid fodder base, providing all livestock and poultry with premises, sharply increasing animal husbandry productivity, speeding up the growth of the livestock herd, improving the stock and attaining in the next two-three years a marked rise in the output of animal husbandry products.

2. To consider it necessary to increase by 1954 the total livestock herd as follows: cows to 29.2 million head, the head of cattle as a whole to 65.9 million head, sheep and goats to 144.4 million head, pigs to 34.5 million head.

In order to increase gross output of milk and ensure the growth of the cattle herd by its own reproduction it is urgently necessary most rapidly to increase the dairy herd in the collective farms so that in the next few years cows should constitute not less than 60 per cent of the total cattle herd in the collective farms in suburban districts, not less than 50 per cent in the collective farms in the other districts, and not less than 40 per cent in the collective farms of the steppe, semi-desert and hill districts of Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Transcaucasia, North Caucasus, in (he Astrakhan, Chkalov, Chita regions, in the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and in the Tuva Autonomous Region. The target for increasing the cattle herd should he considered as being attained provided

the respective targets for Increasing the dairy herd are attained.

For the development of poultry breeding it is necessary that the collective farms should have in 1954-55 poultry sections with not less than 100-200 head of laying hens per 100 hectares of grain crops, depending on the given zone. In the collective farms of the steppe districts the turkey flocks should be increased to the utmost, while collective farms possessing pastures and reservoirs should, in addition to chickens, breed geese and ducks. Pond fish-breeding must be developed to the utmost in the collective farms.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. shall envisage in their plans targets for increasing the cattle herd and raising its productivity for the regions, territories and republics, and the Councils of Ministers of the Republics and the executive committees of the territories, regions and districts—for their respective districts and collective farms. In assessing the targets due account must be taken of the economic and natural conditions of the given districts collective farms and state farms, conditions conducive to the development of certain breeds of livestock while unfavourable for other breeds.

3. The per hectare principle of obligatory deliveries of animal products to the state established by the Party and the Government should be strictly observed. The harmful practice of increasing the targets for collective farms leading in animal husbandry development shall not be permitted. As a rule each district should have only one norm of per hectare deliveries to the state.

4. The system of planning and calculating the fulfilment of targets for animal husbandry development

as of January 1st at each year should be abolished as incorrect. Under this system the collective farms in order to report on the fulfilment of their targets are compelled to maintain and feed until January 1st a large number of unproductive and unwanted livestock earmarked for delivery to the state, for sale or slaughter for meat. Targets for the development of animal husbandry should be planned and their fulfilment calculated as of October 1st of each year when the stocking up of fodder supplies and the repair and preparation of the livestock premises for the winter are completed, when the animals are well fattened and there is the possibility of ensuring fulfilment of state deliveries of meat with fattened livestock.

5, The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. obligates the Party and Soviet bodies widely to explain to the collective farmers and to factory and office workers the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. concerning the higher procurement and purchasing prices for animal husbandry products, the plan and conditions of state purchases of meat, milk and eggs for the second half of 1953 aimed at raising the material incentives to the collective farms and collective farmers for developing the commonly-owned livestock, and also about the reduced norms of obligatory deliveries of animal products to the state by the husbandries of collective farmers and of factory and office workers, effected by the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures to ensure unflinching fulfilment of the 1953 plans for

obligatory deliveries and for state purchases of animal husbandry products.

6. To recommend the collective forms to share among the collective farmers, by decision of their general membership meetings, approximately 25 per cent of the money received from the sale of livestock and animal husbandry products as advance payment. This advance should be issued to the collective farmers every quarter to an amount up to 15 per cent against all work-days units done in the collective farm during the past quarter, and in addition up to 10 per cent against work-days done in animal husbandry and fodder production. In the final distribution of money income the advance issued against work-days done in animal husbandry and fodder production should not be reduced.

The existing bonus system for overfulfilling, the targets for raising the young, preserving the adult herd and increasing its productivity must be unswervingly practised, and the bonuses must be paid on time.

7. The Plenum holds that along with the utmost development of animal husbandry the local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies must completely eradicate the pernicious practice of infringing upon the interests of the collective farmers with regard to the livestock in their personal possession, bearing in mind that the personal possession of productive livestock of each household in the collective farms is an important requisite for improving the welfare of the peasantry and increasing the country's total volume of procurements of animal husbandry products, which consequently is advantageous both to the collective farmers and to the state. To make it easier for the collective farmers to acquire livestock for their personal possession the



collective farmers who according to the records as of June 15, 1953 did not have livestock in their possession are released from meat deliveries for the second half of 1953 and also for 1954.

All arrears of obligatory deliveries of animal husbandry products to the state by husbandries of collective farmers and factory and office workers for the past years shall be annulled as of January 1st, 1953. It should be explained to the collective farmers and the factory and office workers that the state is doing this to help them preserve the livestock they have in their personal possession and to make it easier for those who have no livestock to acquire same.

8. Animal husbandry cannot be advanced unless the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies and all agricultural functionaries seriously take up the task of creating a solid fodder base in each collective farm and state farm. In many districts and collective farms the fodder base has been impermissibly neglected.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., local Soviet and agricultural bodies and the heads of machine and tractor stations and state farms are obliged in the shortest possible time to overcome the neglect of the fodder base and fully provide the commonly-owned livestock with good hay and other coarse fodder, roots and tubers, silo, green fodder feed grain other concentrates.

The area under perennial and annual grasses, corn and sunflower for silo, fodder roots and fodder melon crops must be extended and their yields increased. For this purpose it is necessary to take decisive measures to improve the methods of cultivating fodder crops. Measures must be taken to extend the cultivation of

corn for silo to the central regions of the black earth and non-black earth zone, to Byelorussia and the Baltic Republics, to the southern districts of the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and to the northern districts of Kazakhstan. It must be regarded as essential for each collective farm and state farm to store not less than 5 to 6 tons of silo per cow. Every collective farm and state farm must build silo towers in volume fully ensuring fulfilment of the target for silo production. Considering the high quality of potatoes as a fodder, their production for fodder must be considerably extended, particularly in the districts of the non-black earth zone, Urals, the Central black earth regions and Wes Siberia.

It is necessary widely to introduce summer-time open corral maintenance of livestock of the collective farms and state farms with rational utilisation of the pastures.

Measures must be taken to improve the veterinary service for livestock. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. is instructed to investigate the utilisation of seasonal pastures and by January 1st, 1954 submit to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. proposals for their more efficient and rational utilisation.

The collective farms are recommended to provide the necessary living and housing conditions for the shepherds and herdsmen, to supply them with work clothes and footwear.

9. During mowing and collection of straw to issue to collective farmers and workers of tractor teams, according to the work-day units earned in mowing and stacking of straw, up to 10 per cent of the total hay and straw prepared, entered in the books and accepted by the board of the collective farm, and during the second

mowing of natural meadows—20 per cent; in the collective farms which fulfilled the plan of stacking hay to issue, according to work-day units, 30 per cent of the hay stored above plan. In addition, during the period of preparing fodder to issue to all collective farmers an advance on their work-day units since the beginning of the year up to 5 per cent of the total quantity of stored hay and up to 10 per cent of the collected and stacked straw. To recommend collective farms that they make available to collective farmers pastures or grazing cattle and that they help the collective farmers by providing transport facilities to cart the prepared [odder.

10. To put an end to the indifferent attitude displayed by many by machine and tractor stations towards animal husbandry. To raise by 1954 the level of mechanisation of mowing, raking and ricking hay to 65 per cent in the collective farms and stacking to 50 per cent, and in 1955 to 80 per cent in mowing, raking and ricking and to 65 per cent in stacking; in preparing silo to 65 and 75 per cent respectively, the planting of silo crops and fodder root crops to 75 per cent and 95 per cent, collecting and stacking straw from areas harvested by combines to 50 per cent in 1951 and to 70 per cent in 1955.

To expand the production and delivery to agriculture of mowers of different makes, rakes, drag harrows, stackers, rickers, silo combines, machines for harvesting corn, excavators, ditch diggers and mole drainage equipment, bulldozers, graders, shrub cutters, march rototillers, scrapers, pumps for mechanising water supply, wooden and metal containers, iron, asbestos-cement, reinforced concrete and gas piping, automatic water bowls, cableways and electric motors of different models.

To instruct the Ministry of Machine-Building to accelerate the designing of new machines and implements necessary for all-round mechanisation of fodder production, drainage and radical improvement of meadows and pastures, bringing

water to pastures and for mechanising labour-consuming processes in livestock sections.

11. To ensure the construction of livestock premises in the collective farms in 1954 as follows: cattle barns and calf sheds for 4.2 million head, sheep pens for 16.3 million, pig pens for 2.5 million, accommodation for 27 million poultry and 30 million chicks.

The State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. will see to the allocation of the necessary quantities of slate, timber and other building materials for sale to collective farms.

To increase production of bricks, tiles and lime by enterprises of the local and co-operative industries for sale to collective farms. To recommend that if economically expedient, collective farms, make bricks, tiles and lime with their own manpower and resources.

The State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. will study and within three months submit proposals to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for improving supplies of local timber for the needs of the collective farms and state farms.

12. With the aim of achieving a substantial advance of animal husbandry in the state farms, higher productivity, lower production costs and increased deliveries to the state of meat, milk, wool, hides and other products it is necessary to ensure sufficient quantities of good hay, fodder and to a large degree of fodder concentrates produced by the collective farms themselves. Building must be resolutely improved and all livestock assured improved premises. To effect in the next two-three years all-round mechanisation of all branches of state farm production. To build in 1954-55 the necessary number of dwellings, schools and other cultural and service premises for workers and other employees of state farms. The State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. will, in the annual plans, allocate the necessary funds, materials and equipment.

13. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

draws the attention of the local Party bodies to the need for resolutely strengthening the leadership of animal husbandry development. The commonly-owned animal husbandry is the most complex branch of agriculture, requiring day-to-day care, attention and qualified guidance. The Party bodies must do away with the practice of non-interference in animal husbandry, especially in lagging collective farms and state farms. All efforts must be exerted to master as rapidly as possible the technique of management and the economics of big livestock enterprises, to train numerous cadres of highly qualified executives in this major branch of agriculture. It is necessary properly to distribute the forces of the Party and Young Communist League organisations so as to replenish the ranks of animal husbandry workers with thousands of Communists and Young Communist League members.

If all local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, specialists and organisers of agriculture, Communists, YCL members, all collective farmers and workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms resolutely and persistently undertake to advance animal husbandry and spare no effort and resources to this end, our country will receive in the next two-three years an abundance of meat, milk, butter, eggs and other livestock products for the population and the vital raw materials for the light and food industries.

### **III. Increasing Production and Deliveries of Potatoes and Vegetables in Collective Farms and State Farms**

Our country possesses big possibilities for growing potatoes and vegetables. Utilising these possibilities the leading collective farms and state farms gather big crops of potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables. The Stalin collective farm, in the Shuya district, Ivanovo region, gathers an average of thirty tons of

vegetables and forty-five tons of cabbage per hectare. In the best teams of this collective farm the yields of cabbage and carrots were 50 tons and of cucumbers 32 tons to the hectare. The Stalin collective farm in the Chernobyl district, Kiev region, cropped 60.7 tons of potatoes per hectare. From 80 to 100 tons of cabbage and 40 to 60 tons of carrots per hectare are raised on certain sections of the Gorky state farm in the Moscow region.

The existing possibilities for growing more potatoes and vegetables, however, are utilised unsatisfactorily and the excellent experience accumulated in getting high yields of these crops is insufficiently applied.

Many collective farms and state farms plant potatoes very late, on unfertilized land; there are cases when less than the planting norm is planted per hectare. Hoeing of potatoes and vegetables is badly organised. Late and poor harvesting entails big losses. With the condonation of the local Soviet and agricultural bodies an incorrect attitude to storing seed potatoes has developed in the collective farms. Seed potatoes are stored not in September when the conditions are most favourable but in October and November when rainy weather and early frosts set in. As a result the potatoes are stored wet or slightly frozen, without sorting and a considerable part spoils in storage.

Hotbed and hothouse facilities are poorly developed as a result of which exceedingly small quantities of vegetables are produced in the winter and spring and cabbage plants and tomato seedlings and other vegetables are grown in insufficient quantities.

The serious lag in potato and vegetable growing in the collective farms and state farms is explained, above all, by the fact that for a number of years the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. have not raised and have not solved such fundamental problems in potato and vegetable growing as mechanisation of planting, tending and harvesting of potatoes and vegetables, improving agrotechnical methods

of their cultivation and providing greater economic incentives for collective farms and state farms to grow these crops.

Machine and tractor stations do very little for potato and vegetable growing. While in grain growing the machine and tractor stations perform 90-95 per cent of the main operations, last year the machine and tractor stations did only 14 per cent of the potato planting in the collective farms, less than 6 per cent in harvesting and practically no work at all was done in the cultivation of vegetables. Production of potatoes and vegetables, until recently, was based on manual labour and was given insufficient economic encouragement which led and could not but lead to a serious lag.

Application of the achievements of science and foremost experience is one of the major conditions for successful development of potato and vegetable growing. There is a conservative attitude in the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. and their local bodies to new progressive methods and ways of growing potatoes and vegetables and first and foremost to the square-cluster planting of these crops and to the growing of vegetable seedlings in pots made of peat and humus. These methods elaborated many years ago and economically highly effective have for a long time not been recommended to collective farms and state farms for introduction on a mass scale. In 1953 potatoes were planted by the square-cluster method only on 318 thousand hectares, which is less than 10 per cent of the total area under potatoes. Peat humus pots for transplanting vegetables are used only in some of the leading collective farms and state farms.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. considers that the main task in growing potatoes and vegetables is to increase substantially the yields of these crops by means of extensive mechanisation and application of progressive agrotechnical methods. The task is to raise in

the next two-three years production of potatoes and vegetables to the extent that it fully satisfies not only the requirements of the population of towns and industrial centres and of the processing industry but also the potato needs of animal husbandry.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. resolves:

1. With the aim of further increasing potato and vegetable growing to increase in 1954 the area sown to potatoes and vegetables as follows:

a) in collective farms—potatoes to 4,128,500 hectares and vegetables to 1,003,400 hectares. To ensure planting of potatoes on irrigated lands in the collective farms on 153,400 hectares and vegetables on 284,200 hectares;

b) in the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R.—potatoes to 218,000 hectares and vegetables to 72,500 hectares and in state farms of the Ministry of the Food Industry of the U.S.S.R.—potatoes to 44,000 hectares and vegetables to 20,000 hectares.

2. To fix the assignment per hectare yield of potatoes and vegetables for 1954 at not less than:

a) in collective farms—14 tons of potatoes, 17.5 tons of cabbage, 11 tons of cucumber, 13.5 tons of tomatoes, 8.5 tons of onions, 12 tons of carrots and 13 tons of edible beet;

b) in state farms—14 tons of potatoes, 21 tons of cabbage, 11.5 tons of cucumbers, 16.5 tons of tomatoes, 10 tons of onions, 13.5 tons of carrots and 15.5 tons of edible beet.

3. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State farms of the U.S.S.R, the local Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations substantially to increase potato growing, particularly in the central districts of the European part of the U.S.S.R. where conditions are exceptionally favourable. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the “U.S.S.R., local Soviet and agricultural bodies must carry out a system of



measures to raise potato yields in the central districts of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and to ensure first of all:

a) extensive introduction of the square-cluster method of potato planting and utmost mechanisation of cultivation and harvesting of the crop;

b) cultivation of potatoes on the best lands, including water meadows;

c) expansion of potato planting on irrigated lands;

d) substantial increase in the use of fertilizers, particularly farm-yard manure.

4. To assign to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State farms of the U.S.S.R., Soviet and agricultural bodies of republics, territories and regions the task of ensuring in 1954-55 the following level of mechanisation of main operations in cultivating and harvesting potatoes and vegetables in collective farms and state farms (percentage of total volume of operations): mechanisation of planting, hoeing and harvesting of potatoes in the collective farms in 1954 40-65 per cent and in state farms 80-90 per cent. To raise by 1955 the level of mechanisation of potato planting, hoeing and harvesting to 80-90 per cent in the collective farms and to 95 per cent in the state farms.

To mechanise in 1954 the planting of vegetables in the collective farms to the extent of 50 per cent, transplanting 35 per cent and hoeing of vegetables 70 per cent. To raise the mechanisation of these operations to 80-85 per cent in the state farms. To raise mechanisation of vegetable planting in the collective farms to 80-90 per cent in 1955, transplanting to 70-80 per cent and hoeing of vegetables to 80-90 per cent. To ensure in the state farms by 1955 the mechanisation of all vegetable growing operations to the extent of 95 per cent.

5. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., local Soviet and agricultural bodies, directors of machine and tractor stations and state farms to ensure-

extensive introduction of the square-cluster method of planting potatoes, of sowing and transplanting vegetables which makes it possible to mechanise their cultivation in two directions. To ensure in 1954 the planting of potatoes, tomatoes and cabbage in the collective farms and state farms by the square-cluster and square method as a rule. Since, in 1954 there still will not be sufficient potato planters for machine planting on the entire area, extensive use must be made of ploughs, cultivators and other implements for square-duster planting of potatoes.

6. To introduce on an extensive scale the growing of vegetable seedlings in peat-humus pots as this method greatly increases the yield and assures earlier ripening. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., local Soviet and agricultural bodies to ensure, beginning with 1954, the making of peat-humus pots and the growing in them of vegetable seedlings in each collective farm and state farm, Local Soviet bodies must see to it that the assignments for making peat-humus pots reach the collective farms and must verify fulfilment of these assignments.

7. With the aim of extensively applying all-round mechanisation of cultivating and harvesting potatoes and vegetables the following machines and implements shall be made and supplied to agriculture: a four-row square-cluster potato planter; a four-row cultivator ridger with an attachment for spreading fertilizers; a cultivator and fertilizer spreader drawn by the KITZ-7 tractor; a potato digging combine; a device for shearing stems; a vegetable seed drill drawn by the KHTZ-7 tractor; a transplanting machine for square planting of vegetables; a machine for making peat-humus pots with mechanised feeder and mixer; a sprinkler and sprayer drawn by the KHTZ-7 tractor; a rain sprinkler; a tractor-driven universal loader; spreaders of manure, peat, mineral fertilizers and lime; automatic sprayer for spreading liquid organic fertilisers and solutions of mineral fertilizers, tip trucks with bodies of bigger

capacity for transporting vegetables, potatoes and organic and mineral fertilizers, and other machines.

8. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. instructs Party and Soviet bodies to explain extensively to collective farmers, workers and office employees the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. "On the State plan of procurements and purchases of potatoes and vegetables from the 1953 crop and the increased procurement prices for these products" and "The development of collective farm trade in potatoes and vegetables", which are aimed at giving- an added incentive to the collective farms and collective farmers for an all-out increase in potato and vegetable growing.

9. With the aim of raising the interestedness of collective farms in growing vegetables the norms of obligatory deliveries of these crops to the state by the collective farms shall be lowered, the state purchases increased and paid for at higher prices. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R, the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, the territorial and regional executive committees to draw up and to submit within one month for the approval of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. new district norms of obligatory deliveries of potatoes to the state by collective farms and collective farm households as well as norms of obligatory deliveries of vegetables to the state by the collective farms. In drawing up the new norms no big fluctuations in the latter are to be allowed for districts having approximately the same conditions for growing potatoes and vegetables, while in districts adjacent to cities and industrial centres the norms of obligatory deliveries must be only slightly higher than those of other districts.

10. With the aim of ensuring the speediest increase in vegetable growing around cities and industrial centres to instruct the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, territorial and regional executive committees, following the example of

the Moscow region, to draw up concrete measures for concentrating the planting of vegetables in water meadows, low-lying plots and drained peat bogs, for mechanising vegetable growing and increasing on this basis the production of vegetables.

11. Attaching great significance to the state farms in increasing potato and vegetable growing to instruct the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. to switch during 1953-54 another 154 state farms to vegetable and potato growing and the Ministry of the Food Industry of the U.S.S.R. another 7 state farms.

12. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R, the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Ministers of the Republics, the territorial and regional executive committees to ensure fulfilment of the assignments of the national-economic plan for 1953 for building hotbeds and hothouses in collective farms and state farms.

To have in operation in 1954 in the collective farms and state farms 9,197,000 hotbed frames and 514,500 square metres of hothouses and in 1955 to have 11,896,000 hotbed frames and 745,400 square metres of hothouses. To build in 1954 in the collective farms and state farms 2,789,000 hotbed frames and 252,000 square metres of hothouses and in 1955 to have 2,858,000 hotbed frames and 362.000 square metres of hothouses.

To envisage the extensive introduction in collective farms and state farms of hotbeds and hothouses heated by steam, water and electricity, to utilise on a large scale the surplus heat of industrial establishments for heating hotbeds, hothouses and the soil. To consider it necessary, following the example of the Moscow industrial establishments which have taken patronage over collective farms, to help the collective farms in building hotbeds and hothouses at the expense of the collective farms. To instruct the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. to envisage in the national-economic plans the production and sale to the

collective farms and state farms of the necessary materials and parts for hotbeds and hothouses and providing them with fuel.

13. Noting the serious shortcomings in the work of providing seed potatoes and condemning the harmful practice of lowering planting norms, to instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., local Soviet and agricultural bodies and the executives of collective farms and state farms to take the necessary measures so that beginning with the 1953 crop the collective farms and state farms provide themselves with their own high-quality seed potatoes, sufficient to meet all their requirements and that they in no case allow reduced planting norms. To establish that each collective farm and state farm must set aside seed potatoes when large-scale harvesting begins.

14. Of great importance for improving the supply of potatoes and vegetables to the population is the successful harvesting, procurement and purchases of these crops in 1953. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Centrosoyuz, the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, the territorial and regional committees to ensure the successful fulfilment of the plan for the procurement and purchases of potatoes and vegetables. To render every help to the collective farms in organising the harvest and particularly in mechanising harvesting operations and in transporting potatoes and vegetables from the fields and collective farm storages to the delivery centres, docks and railway stations.

The Ministry of Railways of the U.S.S.R, the Ministry of Merchant Marine and Inland Water Transport and the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways of the U.S.S.R. are to provide the collective farms which have fulfilled the plan of obligatory deliveries and payments in kind as regards potatoes and vegetables with transport facilities for shipping the products for sale on the collective farm market.

15. With the aim of fuller and correct utilisation of the

mineral fertilizers allotted to collective farms for potatoes and vegetables, to establish that mineral fertilizers for these crops in 1953 and 1954 are given to the collective farms on credit with the subsequent payment in kind from the harvest of tile current year of potatoes or one of the vegetable crops. To charge Soyuzselkhozavtotrans (the U.S.S.R. rural motor, transport organisation) and the machine and tractor stations with transporting the mineral fertilizers from the state warehouses, and the machine and tractor stations and the collective farms—with spreading them on the fields.

16. To consider it necessary to reinforce the vegetable-growing teams in the collective farms and the state farms, to organise the training of collective farmers and the workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms in the best labour methods of vegetable and potato growing, to train in each collective farm and state farm personnel to operate potato planters, seedling planters and other machines. To acquaint all collective farmers and the workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms with modern equipment and methods of potato and vegetable growing by means of courses, the radio, films and the press as well as by arranging special lectures and talks. Mastery of this technique is a decisive condition for successful mechanised planting of vegetables and potatoes, their cultivation and harvesting.

17. To instruct the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, territorial and regional committees of the C.P.S.U., district committees of the Party and lower Party organisations in the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms resolutely to improve guidance to vegetable and potato growing. Vegetable growing is an intricate branch of agriculture. To guide this branch properly one must know it. The Party leader who does not know mechanisation and the scientific methods of potato and vegetable growing, who has no understanding of the essence of square-cluster planting, sowing and other agrotechnical measures will not be able to lead the work for ensuring an advance in vegetable and

potato growing. The Plenum demands from the Party leaders that they attain a sharp rise in vegetable and potato growing.

#### **IV. Raising Yields of Grain, Industrial and Oil-Bearing Crops**

Notable progress has been made in grain growing. The area under wheat—the most valuable food crop—has increased by 8.1 million hectares compared with 1940. Such important food-producing areas as the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Crimea which suffered grave damage during the war have rapidly rehabilitated their agriculture and considerably increased the production of grain, especially of winter wheat. Many collective farms and state farms have wheat yields of 150-200 poods and more per hectare.

The areas under sugar-beet, sunflower and many other industrial crops have been restored and exceeded. Expansion of the area under sugar-beet and increased yields have ensured fuller satisfaction of the consumer demand for sugar. There are substantial achievements in cotton growing, especially in the Uzbek, Tadjik and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republics. As a result, our industry is now turning out much more cotton textiles than before the war.

At the same time the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. notes that while there are notable achievements in the production of grain, industrial and oil-bearing crops there are also essential shortcomings. Many collective farms and state farms still have low yields of grain, oil-bearing and leguminous crops and long-fibre flax, particularly in the districts of the nonblack earth zone, the central black earth regions, in the Volga area and in Siberia. The area under maize and yield per hectare have declined in recent years in the collective farms of the Ukraine.

The chief reason for the low crop yields is the

unsatisfactory quality of the work of the machine and tractor stations, the collective farms and state farms, and the disregard shown for scientific farming by many Soviet and agricultural bodies, directors of machine and tractor stations and state farms, and collective farm chairmen.

Many machine and tractor stations perform field work with delays and on a low standard of quality, do not fulfil plans for autumn ploughing as a result of which a substantial part of the spring crops is planted on spring-ploughed land. Spring sowing is impermissibly dragged out. Fallow land is ploughed late and is poorly cultivated, winter crops are sown late. The pernicious practice of planting ungraded and low-quality seed and sowing less than the norm per hectare has not been completely eradicated.

Such advanced scientific farming methods as narrow-row and criss-cross sowing of grain crops, the square-cluster method of planting maize, sunflower and other crops are not widely used although they have fully proved their worth in practice. The best and most high-yielding varieties are not actively introduced. Production of selected seeds of buckwheat, millet, long-fibre flax, perennial and annual grasses is in a state of neglect.

Many local Party organisations are not carrying on proper mass work for the application of advanced scientific forming methods; they poorly organise the collective farmers and the workers of machine and tractor stations and of state farms for timely and high-quality work in tending and harvesting the crops.

One of the chief reasons for the low yields of grain and of oil-bearing and industrial crops in a number of districts is the insufficient use of organic and mineral fertilizers, particularly farm-yard manure, peat and peat compost. Owing to the lack of storage places, the manure is improperly kept in the collective farms and its effect is lowered. Lupine, serradella and other crops are insufficiently sown for green manure in the Byelorussian S.S.R., in the Bryansk, Smolensk, Velikiye Luki and some other regions.



Most of the collective farms in the acid and podzol soil areas do not practice liming of soil.

Owing to untimely and poor tending of grain, oil-bearing and industrial crops as well as to harvest losses many collective farms and state farms lose large quantities of agricultural products.

Verification of the time limits set for the work and the quality of the work of the machine and tractor stations is not organised. The state inspectors who verify the quality of the tractor work performed by machine and tractor stations—the chief agronomists of the district agricultural boards, the chief and senior agronomists of the Ministries of Agriculture of the Republics, and of the territorial and regional agricultural boards—are isolated from the work of the machine and tractor stations and do not carry out their control functions. The practice of planning yields, according to which the best collective farms and their field brigades are given excessively high yield targets is wrong, since it deprives the collective farmers and the tractor crews of the machine and tractor stations of the possibility of getting extra remuneration for more productive work.

In order to further increase the gross and market output of grain, industrial and oil-bearing crops the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. resolves:

1. Considering that grain growing is the basis of all agricultural production it is necessary to develop grain growing to the utmost, and particularly winter and spring wheat—this most valuable food crop—by further raising per hectare yields in the principal wheat growing districts as well as in the central black earth zone and the right-bank Volga area. Growing of hard wheat should be extended in the South-East, in Kazakhstan and in West Siberia.

2. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the local Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures to overcome the lag in growing cereal crops, particularly buckwheat and millet.

In order to make the collective farms and collective

farmers more interested in growing buckwheat and millet the collective farms are permitted:

a) to deliver buckwheat instead of other food crops to meet their state delivery obligations and payment in kind for machine and tractor station services at the rate of 100 kilograms of buckwheat for 200 kilograms of rye or 160 kilograms of wheat. To recommend to the collective farms that they pay the collective farmers and the tractor crews of the machine and tractor stations bonuses in kind to the amount of up to 50 per cent of the buckwheat yields obtained over and above the yield target established for the given collective farm. The bonus to be paid irrespective of the total grain harvest of the collective farm and the fulfilment of its grain deliveries to the state;

b) to deliver to the state millet instead of other food products to meet their state delivery obligations and payments in kind for machine and tractor services, at the rate of 100 kilograms of millet for 105 kilograms of wheat or 125 kilograms of rye. To recommend the collective farms to pay the collective farmers and the tractor crews of machine and tractor stations bonuses in kind to the amount of up to 50 per cent of the millet yield actually obtained over and above the yield target set for the given collective farm, irrespective of the total grain harvest obtained by the collective farms and the fulfilment of its grain deliveries to the state.

To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. to carry out extensive tests of chumiza (variety of millet) at institutes and experimental stations. to ascertain which variety gives the best yields, adapt it to local conditions and develop methods for its cultivation with a view to introducing this high-yield cereal in the collective farms and state farms.

3. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the regions and Republics of the south, the Transcaucasia, Central Asia and the Far East to take measures substantially to extend the rice yields and the area

under this crop, to ensure timely preparation of the irrigation network and improve the methods of Lending and harvesting rice and harvest it in good time.

To pay particular attention to the production of grain-leguminous crops (peas, beans, etc.) which are of great importance for improving food supplies for the population.

4. Of prime importance for solving the animal husbandry problem is increased cultivation of grain fodder crops: corn, barley and oats. The cultivation of these crops must be developed in the next two-three years to the extent that it provides the collective farm and state farm livestock with adequate supplies of feed grain.

The area under corn must be extended considerably in the southern, south-eastern, central black earth and non-black earth districts. To increase corn yields it is necessary widely to apply the square-cluster method of sowing which saves a considerable amount of labour and ensures mechanisation of cultivation and thereby makes for higher yields. It is likewise necessary to go over decidedly to the planting of hybrid maize seed.

5. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. holds that the further increase in the production of cotton must be achieved by a substantial increase in the per hectare yield in the collective farms and state farms and by extending the area under this crop by reclaiming unused land and bringing under cultivation newly irrigated land as well as by improving the condition of the soil. It is necessary to intensify the work of developing new high-yielding, early-ripening medium-staple and long-staple cotton varieties adapted to the conditions of a definite soil and climatic zone and suitable for machine cultivation.

To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the local Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures for much better utilisation of existing cotton picking machines, and the Ministry of Machine-Building to take measures for developing in 1954-55 new and improved models of cotton picking and, boll-picking

machines.

6. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. and local Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures for further increasing production of sugar beet by improving cultivation methods, mechanising harvesting, using fertilizers and carrying out the necessary measures to combat the diseases and pests affecting this crop.

**In order to further mechanise the harvesting, loading and unloading of sugar-beet to instruct the Ministry of Machine-Building and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. considerably to increase the production of sugar-beet combines and to develop in 1953-54 models of loading and unloading machines so as to organise their manufacture and use in sugar-beet growing collective farms and state-farms already in 1954.**

7. A vital task of the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies in the flax and hemp growing districts is to extend the area under flax and hemp and considerably increase the yields and market output of these crops. It is necessary to improve methods of flax and hemp cultivation by planting them after the best preceding crops, radically improve the seed and reduce losses in every way by timely and efficient harvesting and by the primary processing of flax and hemp as well as by further mechanising the main operations of cultivating and, harvesting these crops.

To launch construction of mechanised flax and hemp treatment shops at flax and hemp factories, and also of flax threshing shops with a view to ensuring in 1955 mechanised handling in flax factories of 85 to 90 per cent of the total market output of flax stems and straw.

8. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and

Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R, the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, and the local Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures further to raise the yield of sunflower and also to extend the area under flax seed in Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals, to ensure the use of scientific methods in the cultivation of oil-bearing crops, including the extensive use of the square-cluster method of planting sunflower and castor oil beans, and also mechanisation of the tending and harvesting of these crops. To ensure development and introduction of new early ripening varieties of oil-bearing crops with high oil content and disease resistance.

9. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, and the local Soviet and agricultural bodies:

a) to take the measures necessary to extend to the utmost the area under fruit-berries, unflinchingly to fulfil the plan for laying out new orchards, vine-yards and berry plots in 1953 so as to secure in 1954-55 a sharp increase in the area planted to fruit berries.

To renovate the existing orchards, vine-yards and berry plots, under no circumstances allowing them to perish from lack of care, and to ensure a good crop of berries grapes and other fruit in 1954;

b) to increase the area planted to water-melons and honeydew melons, in view of the need to achieve a substantial increase in the supply of water-melons and honeydew melons to the country's industrial centres in 1954 as compared with 1953.

10. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., and the local Soviet and

agricultural bodies:

a) to put an end to the neglect in the cultivation of perennial and annual grass seed and make sure that each collective farm and state farm provides itself with its own seed for perennial and annual grasses and also to organise cultivation of these seeds for the market, primarily in regions where high yields of grass seed are traditional;

b) to ensure in 1953 autumn ploughing of the entire area to be sown next spring in the collective farms and state farms and to fulfil without fail the plan for black fallow ploughing. To ensure in 1954 the ploughing of fallow land in April and May for the 1955 winter crop and chiefly of black fallow for the 1956 winter crop as well as June and July fallow ploughing for the sowing of spring wheat in 1955 in Siberia and the Southern Urals.

In districts with adequate moisture, especially in the black earth and non-black earth zones as well as in the forest-steppe districts of the Ukraine where it is possible to obtain high yields of winter grains on green fallow land, to replace gradually in the next few years bare fallow by green fallow, planting it to early harvested crops.

11. To ensure a substantial increase in the accumulation and use of local fertilizers (farm-yard manure, peat, liquefied manure, various composts, etc.). In districts with peat deposits to increase peat production for fertilizer and for litter. To organise on an extensive scale the preparation and the use of composts and organic-mineral mixtures so as to achieve a 50 to 100 per cent increase in the use of organic fertilizers in collective farms within the next 2-3 years as compared with 1952.

To instruct the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and

the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry to increase in the period 1954-63 the capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers (in terms of standard unit) approximately to 16.5-17.5 million tons in 1959 and up to 28-30 million tons in 1964. To raise production of granulated superphosphates to 45 per cent of the total output of superphosphates in 1955 and to 60 per cent in 1958. To assure, beginning with 1956, supplies of nitrates to agriculture in granulated form only. To draw up measures for the extensive use of Khibiny apatites as well as local phosphorites in agriculture.

To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., local Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures to eliminate storage losses and improve storage facilities and the utilisation of mineral fertilizers.

12. Regarding the liming of acid soils and use of gypsum in areas with salinized soils as an important means for raising yields, to instruct the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics to ensure, beginning with 1954, a substantial increase in the production of lime at enterprises of the building materials industry, local industry and producer co-operatives for use in agriculture, at the same time seeing to it that the selling price of lime is reduced.

13. In the next 2-3 years to double, compared with the 1953 plan, the output of chemical insecticides, especially DDTs, hexachlorane and granzon, to organise in the next few years the production of phospho-organic preparations with a view to fully supplying the need of agriculture for chemicals to combat pests and plant diseases. In the next two years to increase output and provide agriculture with highly

efficient machinery and apparatus for combating insects and plant diseases in the collective farms, state farms and household plots of collective farmers and factory and office workers.

## **V. Further Improving the Work of Machine and Tractor Stations and Their Increased Role in Developing Collective Farm Production**

The machine and tractor stations constitute the industrial, material and technical base of the collective farm system, the decisive force for developing collective-farm production and the vital centres through which the socialist state guides the collective farms. Substantial achievements in mechanising agriculture have been registered in recent years. The machine and tractor stations have received large quantities of up-to-date equipment which has made it possible to mechanise many labour-consuming jobs, to ease the labour of the collective farmers and considerably raise its productivity.

The machine and tractor stations with their high level of technical equipment exercise an organising role and are big state enterprises which do about three-fourths of all the work in the collective farms, Consequently the further sharp advance in all branches of collective-farm production depends first and foremost on the machine and tractor stations.

At the same time the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. notes that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the machine and tractor stations.



Many of them lack skilled tractor drivers, leaders of tractor teams, mechanics and other workers. There is a heavy drift of machine operators away from the machine and tractor stations. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. considers it incorrect that now when the machine and tractor stations have become large state enterprises, provided with complex equipment, they do not have a permanent staff of machine operators.

The existing system of training personnel for the machine and tractor stations has serious shortcomings. There are not enough schools for training machine operators with the result that the machine and tractor stations are forced to train tractor drivers, combine operators and other tractor-team personnel in short term courses and this lowers the general quality of training.

The Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies in many districts, territories and republics do not pay proper attention to selecting, allocating and training executive personnel for the machine and tractor stations, do not make use of the existing possibilities for attracting to the machine and tractor stations engineering personnel from industry and scientific establishments. Consequently, a large number of the machine and tractor station managers, chief engineers and superintendents of repair shops are practical workers who have not had a special education. The machine and tractor stations and the specialised stations do not have a sufficient number of specialists with higher agronomical or zootechnical education for work in the collective farms.

The matter of repairing and looking after tractors and other agricultural machines is in a bad way in most

machine and tractor stations. Many of them have no repair shops, lack the necessary equipment, garages and sheds for protecting the machinery, as well as other work premises and service-establishments for the personnel.

The material-technical supply of the machine and tractor stations is not organised satisfactorily. Industry does not provide the machine and tractor stations with spare parts, tools, oil containers, metal and other materials in sufficient quantities and in good time, causing serious interruptions in the work of the machine and tractor park.

With a view to further improving the work of machine and tractor stations and increasing their role in the mechanisation of all branches of collective farm production the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. resolves:

1. To establish that the main task of machine and tractor stations is to increase in every possible way the yield of all crops in the collective farms, to ensure an increase in the commonly-owned herds with a simultaneous rise in livestock productivity, to augment the total output and the output for the market of crop and livestock products in the collective farms served by them. Machine and tractor stations must complete the mechanisation of crop cultivation, extend the mechanisation of labour-consuming processes in animal husbandry, in planting and harvesting potatoes and other vegetables, introduce into collective farming the achievements of science and advanced practice, ensure the further organisational and economic consolidation of the collective farms and thereby improve the material well-being of the collective farmers.

2. To regard as a paramount task of the Party,

Soviet and agricultural bodies the staffing of the machine and tractor stations with permanent cadres of skilled machine operators capable of utilising equipment most fully and productively, thereby ensuring a further powerful upsurge in all branches of collective farming.

For the purpose of realising this task to establish that in the machine and tractor stations and specialised stations the tractor drivers and heads of tractor teams and their assistants, excavator operators and their assistants, fuel record keepers are enrolled as permanent workers and put on the payroll of the machine and tractor stations, while those who tend the tractor-drawn implements and soil digging machines and assistant combine operators are enrolled on the staff of machine and tractor stations as seasonal workers.

To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to ensure in the near future the staffing of all machine and tractor stations with permanent personnel and to organise the proper employment of tractor drivers and other permanent tractor-team workers throughout the entire year. For this purpose tractor drivers, combine operators, machine operators and other permanent workers should be encouraged to master several occupations. When not engaged in field work the permanent members of the tractor teams should work in the repair shops, in the assembly teams for the mechanisation of livestock sections, on building and other jobs.

3. In addition to the permanent system of payment for work and encouragement to the tractor team workers it is deemed necessary:

a) to establish the following cash payments for workers of tractor teams in the machine and tractor

stations, depending on the territorial zone: tractor drivers, heads of tractor teams and their assistants from five to eight roubles per work-day unit; fuel record keepers from three to four roubles per work-day unit; assistant combine operators from four to six roubles per work-day unit; minders of tractor-drawn machines two roubles fifty copecks per work-day unit;

b) to establish that the guaranteed minimum in kind is issued by the machine and tractor stations and specialised stations to the tractor team workers for work-day units in accordance with the harvest actually fathered, while the collective farms deliver to the tractor-team workers the food grain accruing to them based on the guaranteed minimum fixed by the procurement bodies;

c) the machine and tractor stations and specialised stations must pay the permanent tractor-learn workers for the work done in the repair shops, in mechanising the livestock sections and for other jobs in accordance with the rates and piece rates approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks or the U.S.S.R.;

d) to allocate household plots to tractor drivers and other permanent workers of tractor teams of machine and tractor stations and specialised stations who do not have household plots in the collective farms.

4. With a view to improving the system of training skilled machine operators it is necessary to adopt the system of training machine operators used in the industrial vocational schools and therefore mechanisation schools shall be reorganised into agricultural mechanisation schools for training personnel in the following skills:

a) a twelve months course for all-round tractor driver-mechanics operating diesel tractors, combines

and complex agricultural machines with the rating of fitter;

b) a six months course for tractor drivers operating caterpillar and wheel tractors and agricultural machines with the rating of filter;

c) a six months course for combine operator-mechanics operating self-propelled and tractor-drawn combines as well as for fitting and assembly jobs in mechanising labour-consuming operations in animal husbandry.

To provide the students of agricultural mechanisation schools with clothing, footwear and linen according to the standards for vocational school students.

5. To organise 250 trade schools and factory training schools for mechanisation of agriculture along the same lines as the trade schools and factory training schools of the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R. and to open in 1954-1957 at least 300 additional agricultural mechanisation schools for 240,270 students each and to build two hundred school buildings, 315 buildings for practical training and 600 hostels for the existing agricultural mechanisation schools.

To instruct the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R. together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. to submit to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. proposals concerning the guiding of the trade schools and training schools for mechanisation of agriculture.

6. With a view to providing machine and tractor stations and state farms with more tractors, agricultural machinery and equipment to envisage in the national-economic plans the delivery to agriculture between

1954 and May 1st 1957 of not less than 500,000 general purpose tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. units) and 250,000 tractor-cultivators as well as the necessary agricultural machines, lorries, mobile auto-repair shops, containers for oil products and other equipment.

7. To point out that a serious disproportion has developed in machine and tractor stations between the level of equipping them with complex agricultural machinery and the production and technical facilities for repairing and protecting the machinery, Many of the machine and tractor stations lack workshops, garages, sheds and other production buildings and service establishments for the personnel.

Attaching great importance to consolidation of the production and technical facilities of machine and tractor stations to establish that each machine and tractor station and specialised station shall, as a rule, have a standard repair shop conforming to the requirements of repair operations, not less than two or three garages for tractors, two or three sheds for combines and the necessary number of shelters and open concrete platforms for agricultural machinery, an oil-supply base, an automobile garage, store-room for spare parts, an office, a Water-supply system and elementary sewerage.

To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and its local bodies, regional and territorial executive committees and the Councils of Ministers of the Republics:

a) to ensure in 1953 the completion and the commissioning of 673 workshops, 1,130 sheds and shelters and the 81,200 square metres of dwelling-house space envisaged in the national-economic plan and to begin construction of 500 additional workshops;

b) to ensure construction and commissioning during 1954-56 in the machine and tractor stations of 4,200 repair shops, 8,400 garages for tractors, 8,400 sheds for combines, 15,000 shelters and 15,000 open concrete platforms for agricultural machinery, 2,880 oil-supply centres, 3,600 automobile garages and 3,600 stores for spare parts;

c) to build in 1954-56 nine repair plants and six inter-district workshops for capital repairs, to complete in 1954-55 the construction of 36 repair plants and 15 inter-district capital repair shops;

d) to extend and reconstruct in 1954-55, 41 repair plants and 125 inter-district capital repair shops. To finance all repair establishments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. from the U.S.S.R. budget.

To instruct the Ministry of the Timber and Paper industry of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of Building Materials of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry to give priority to shipments of building materials allotted for the machine and tractor stations.

8. In order to provide proper living conditions for the workers, engineer-technical personnel and other employees or machine and tractor stations it is necessary:

a) to build and turn over for occupancy in 1954-56, 10,800 houses and 3,000 hostels;

b) with a view to ensuring large-scale development of private house-building in the machine and tractor stations to assign during 1954-56 annual credits of 450 million roubles for this purpose and to grant workers, engineers and technical personnel and other employees of the machine and tractor stations loans of up to

12,000 roubles for a term of ten years, repayable beginning with the third year;

c) to provide in the national-economic plans for the allotment of prefabricated two-apartment and one-apartment houses and building materials to the machine and tractor stations to help their workers in building their own homes;

d) to recommend to the collective farms that in 1954-55 they build in the field- camps hostels, sheds for keeping and servicing machinery, field kitchens and permanent oil dumps.

9. To consider as intolerable the serious lag in the output of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines resulting in delay and poor quality repairs to tractors and agricultural machines. The Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine-Building do not devote proper attention to expanding production of spare parts or to supplying agriculture with them uninterruptedly and in complete sets.

To instruct the Ministry of Machine-Building and the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine-Building considerably to expand the output, improve the quality and reduce production costs of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines so as to eliminate shortages and ensure the supplying of agriculture with spare parts in strict conformity with the approved standards and in the full assortment of parts with a view to ensuring that the consumers and sales organisations have the-established carryover of stocks.

To consider it necessary to create in 1954-55 an exchange fund of spare units and sections of tractors and agricultural machines at each machine and tractor station for the needs of the tractor crews; also to



create an exchange fund of spare units, and sections at repair factories and inter-district capital repair workshops for the capital overhauling of tractors, lorries and engines to the amount of ten per cent of the total number of these machines on hand.

10. An important factor in further strengthening the material-technical base of agriculture is the electrification of machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms. Extension of agricultural electrification must be effected by more efficient utilisation of the power of the existing rural electric stations, by attaching machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms to the industrial power systems, as well as by construction of new rural electric stations and wind-power installations, by enlisting the services of the building and industrial ministries and departments for the construction of stations and power grids. Electric power must be used first of all in the machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms for production purposes.

11. Considering that the existing system of payment in kind for machine and tractor station services under the present conditions does not create an incentive for the best collective farms to work for bumper harvests, it is necessary, beginning with 1954, to go over to fixed differentiated zonal rates of payment in kind for machine and tractor stations for each job they perform in the collective farms with an incentive bonus system for high yields.

12. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. to pay particular attention to more efficient utilisation of machines and tractors,

improving maintenance, increasing output per machine and tractor, periodically revising output norms so that the organisation of labour in agriculture corresponds to its increased technical facilities and acts as an incentive for the machine and tractor operators to increase productivity of labour.

13. To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of Machine-Building of the U.S.S.R. to revise the existing system of placing orders for new machines and testing them, with a view to speeding up production of new agricultural machines.

## **VI. Improving Leadership in Agriculture**

1. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. considers that the fulfilment of the new great and complex tasks in agriculture demands a radical improvement in the leadership of the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. and the local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies.

For successful fulfilment of these tasks it is necessary to raise the level of political and organisational work in the countryside, enlist the creative energies of the members of the Communist Party and members of the Young Communist League, of all collective farmers and workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms; to set in motion all the forces and means at the disposal of socialist agriculture;

to raise the responsibility of our cadres for the state of affairs in each collective farm, machine and tractor station, state farm, and in each district.

2. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. holds that now with the collective farms having become big, diversified enterprises and the machine and tractor stations equipped with modern technique and constituting a decisive force in agriculture, the task of further reinforcing the collective farms and machine and tractor stations with skilled cadres capable of running their establishments efficiently and of ensuring fulfilment of the tasks confronting agriculture is of vital significance.

During 1953 the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, the territorial and regional committees must select and send engineer-mechanics from industry and other branches of the national economy to work in the machine and tractor stations and specialised stations as managers, chief engineers and repair-shop superintendents, with the object of filling these posts in all machine and tractor stations, as a rule, with specialists having a higher education. Machine and tractor station managers who have no special education but who have mastered their jobs thoroughly from practical experience and who skilfully guide their machine and tractor stations should be retained and helped in the matter of improving their qualifications.

Party organisations should conduct explanatory work among tractor drivers and other machine operators who left machine and tractor stations for jobs in industrial enterprises, at construction sites and other organisations, and urge them to return to the machine and tractor stations bearing in mind that now that

tractor drivers will be on the payroll of the machine and tractor stations and receive a guaranteed high wage, many former machine operators will readily return to the machine and tractor stations.

To establish that the engineers and technicians to be sent from the other branches of the national economy to work in the machine and tractor stations as well as tractor drivers and other machine operators who formerly worked in machine and tractor stations and wish to return be released without hindrance from their respective enterprises, offices, ministries or departments.

3. To instruct the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R. to allocate in 1954-55 for the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. for work in machine and tractor stations 6,500 engineer-mechanics, including 2,500 engineers in 1954 from among the graduates of agriculture mechanisation institutes and other technical higher educational establishments.

4. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. notes that the existing system of agronomic and zootechnical service to collective farms whereby one agricultural specialist serves a number of collective farms does not conform to the increased tasks facing agriculture. This system means that in many instances agronomists, zoo-technicians and other specialists do not fulfil the role of organisers of collective farm production and do not take a direct part in carrying out agronomic and zootechnical measures, in introducing the achievements of science and advanced experience to the collective farms.

With a view to increasing the specialised agronomic and zoo-technical help to collective farms, it is essential that machine and tractor stations have

agronomists and zoo-technicians for permanent work in the collective farms, instead of sectional agronomists and zoo-technicians, so that each collective farm is served by one or two agricultural specialists who are on the payroll of the machine and tractor stations. For the purpose of servicing the bigger collective farms the machine and tractor stations should be permitted to have on their staffs one specialist per work-team or livestock section.

To instruct the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, territorial and regional executive committees to send to the machine and tractor stations, by the spring of 1954, 100 thousand agronomists and zoo-technicians for servicing the collective farms from among the agronomists and zoo-technicians with a higher and secondary education released as a result of the reorganisation of the agricultural ministries and their local bodies, as a result of the abolition of the network of section agronomists in the machine and tractor stations and the network of section zoo-technicians and agronomists in the district boards of agriculture and agricultural stocks, the reduction in the number of specialists employed in other establishments and organisations as well as from among young specialists graduating from agricultural higher educational establishments and technical schools.

5. To instruct the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the regions, territories and republics to put an end to underestimation of the selection and training of leading cadres in the collective farms and to improve the composition of collective farm chairmen by selecting and promoting to this post specialists with

higher and secondary agricultural education whose political and professional qualifications have been demonstrated as well as other specialists and practical workers with a good knowledge of agriculture, with considerable experience of executive and organising work and who are capable of ensuring leadership of the big collective farm enterprises.

6. To note that the established practices of the agricultural bodies in guiding the machine and tractor stations and collective farms at present do not conform to the higher requirements and the changes that have taken place in agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and its local bodies often work in isolation from the collective farms and machine and tractor stations; they display a formal approach in solving many agricultural questions, do not analyse the reasons for the state of neglect in a number of important branches and do not give timely and necessary assistance to the lagging districts and lagging collective farms.

In order to improve the leadership of agriculture and to reinforce collective farms and machine and tractor stations with cadres by releasing the largest possible number of specialists employed in the apparatus of the agricultural bodies, it is essential to reorganise the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and its local bodies for this purpose:

a) considerably to reduce the administrative apparatus of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the staffs of its local bodies in order to send the specialists released from the apparatus to work in the machine and the tractor stations and collective farms and to ensure an improvement in the operative and organisational work

of the agricultural bodies in the matter of directing agriculture;

b) the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. should concentrate: on planning the development of the basic branches of agriculture and on verifying fulfilment of the state plan for agriculture; on strengthening agricultural propaganda, improving leadership of scientific institutions catering for agriculture and on introducing the achievements of science and advanced experience; on guiding the machine and tractor stations and further developing the mechanisation of agriculture; supplying agriculture with material and technical facilities and financing it; leading the procurement of agricultural goods; on selecting, allocating and training personnel and verifying the observance of the collective farm Rules;

c) to entrust the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the R.S.F.S.R. with the leadership of all branches of agriculture, the collective farms and machine and tractor stations located on the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. in order to do away with the incorrect state of affairs when the Council of Ministers of the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the R.S.F.S.R. are not in fact held responsible for the way the main branches of agriculture in the Russian Federation are managed.

7. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. notes that agricultural propaganda and the introduction of the achievements of science and advanced methods have still not become an integral part of the leadership of agriculture by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., by local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies. The new ways and methods of work in the best collective farms,

machine and tractor stations, state farms and of the innovators in agriculture are introduced extremely slowly and irresolutely and are poorly utilised for raising crop yields and livestock productivity of the machine and tractor park.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, territorial and regional committees of the C.P.S.U., the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, the territorial and regional executive committees:

a) to put an end to the underestimation of agricultural propaganda and of the application of the achievements of science and advanced methods, and ensure that wide-scale introduction of these methods becomes an integral part of the leadership of agriculture;

b) seriously to improve the work of the three-year agro-technical and zoo-technical courses, eliminate the formalism in training collective farmers and state farm workers, give students practical training in advanced methods of work so as to ensure improvement in the work of the collective farms and state farm;

c) systematically to hold seminars of agricultural specialists, heads of tractor and field teams and field and animal husbandry workers to study the new progressive agro-technical and zoo-technical ways and methods of running big enterprises.

8. To oblige the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. and the local Party and Soviet bodies to improve the publication of mass literature about the achievements



of agricultural science and advanced practice, textbooks and visual aids for agricultural educational establishments and courses, and also to organise the issuing of colourful posters and special leaflets about the achievements of leading collective farms, state farms, machine and tractor stations and innovators in agriculture.

9. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. and the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political, and Scientific Knowledge to improve lecture work on agricultural subjects in the collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations, and enlist for this work scientists, specialists and leading agriculturalists.

10. To oblige the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R.:

a) to organise production of an adequate number of high-quality educational and popular science films devoted to agriculture mainly in technicolour, according to the plans and instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R.; to take the necessary measures for organising mass showings of educational and popular science films directly in the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms;

b) considerably to improve radio broadcasting of the achievements of science and advanced methods of agriculture.

11. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., and the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R. to organise the recording of speeches by

leading workers in agriculture, scientists and specialists, extensively using magnetophones for recording lectures and talks in the collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations and in the agro-technical and zoo-technical study circles.

12. For wide propaganda of the achievements of socialist agriculture to open a permanently functioning All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow in 1954; launch an emulation movement between collective farmers, men and women, all farm people, between collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, between districts, regions, experimental stations and research institutes for the right to take part in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. To practise also the holding of annual agricultural exhibitions in the districts, regions, territories and Republics.

13. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. notes that notwithstanding certain achievements, agricultural science still lags behind the requirements of collective farm and state farm production. Many research institutes and experimental stations function in isolation from practical work, seclude themselves in the narrow confines of laboratories and experimental fields, do not enrich science and practice with new discoveries and suggestions and poorly help the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms to raise the level of agriculture and animal husbandry.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the Party and Soviet bodies of regions, territories and republics to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of the research establishments, to overcome the lag of science behind the requirements of collective farm and state farm

production, enhance the role of the scientific establishments in giving practical help to collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms in further advancing all branches of agriculture. To concentrate the efforts of scientists on the further development of agricultural science so that it equips the agricultural cadres with the latest knowledge and methods for increasing labour productivity and increasing the output of agricultural products.

14. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. and the local Party and Soviet bodies to ensure systematic control over the strict observance of the Rules of the collective farms, not to permit squandering of the commonly-owned land and property of the collective farms, take measures to eliminate poor management of the collective farms, ensure improvement in organisation of labour and in labour discipline and the active participation by all collective farmers in social production.

15. In all districts of the country there is already a substantial number of economically strong collective farms which receive big incomes in cash and kind, successfully fulfil their obligations to the state and every year ensure the collective farmers considerable remuneration in cash and kind for their work-day units. The implementation of the important measures elaborated by the Party and the Government for the development of agriculture will ensure a further considerable growth in the money incomes of the collective farms. In these conditions the collective farms, accordingly as their commonly-owned economy grows, will have every opportunity to set aside part of their income for the construction of kindergartens, nurseries and maternity homes, so as to provide better

working conditions for women collective farmers in the collective production and enable them to take a more active part in public life. The economically strong collective farms also have the possibility and must allocate the necessary funds for the construction of clubs and other cultural and educational establishments.

It should be recommended to the collective farms that they help their members in repairing and building houses and farm buildings, in acquiring fruit tree saplings for planting on their individual plots, in securing fuel and in meeting other personal needs of the collective farmers.

## **VII. Party-Political Work in Countryside**

It would be a mistake to think that the further advancement of agriculture will take place by itself. The material conditions and opportunities that are being created for the advancement of agriculture will not by themselves have the required effect unless the work of the Party organisations is improved. To make full use of the opportunities and conditions the Party organisations must head the broad masses of the collective farmers, the workers of machine and tractor stations and of state farms and lead them in the struggle for a powerful advance in agriculture.

Hence, successful fulfilment of the tasks of further developing agriculture requires the all-round intensification of the organising and political work of the Party organisations among the masses.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. notes that there are serious shortcomings in the activity of the Party organisations in the countryside. The standard of mass political work in many collectives is low, and the political education of the working people is not given the necessary attention. In many collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms the socio-cultural and everyday services function poorly.

The content and methods of the work of the district Party and Soviet bodies often fail to meet the requirements for improving the leadership of the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. Although the local Party and Soviet bodies have a large number of staff workers the proper responsibility of the leading workers the districts for the state has not been defined. Guidance to collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms is effected mainly by sending to the localities during agricultural campaigns authorised representatives who frequently have no knowledge of agriculture, and this lessens the responsibility of the heads of the farms or stations for the job assigned them.

Party district committees devote little attention to the work of the Party organisations in the collective farms, machine tractor stations and state farms, leaving them in many cases to their own devices and failing to work through them in guiding agriculture; as a result may Party organisations do not exercise the necessary influence over the state of affairs in collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations; they poorly organise the collective farm activists and workers of the machine and tractor stations and state farms.

The local Party bodies underestimate and do not

make sufficient use in the struggle for advancing agriculture of such a great force as the Young Communist League in the countryside. Young Communist League organisations and the rural youth are enlisted insufficiently for solving problems of higher efficiency in crop raising and in commonly-owned stock raising.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. believes that the shortcomings and mistakes in the leadership of agriculture are largely explained by the fact that many regional and territorial committees and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics do not give the districts adequate guidance, have poor knowledge of the state of affairs in the localities, fail to give effective help to the lagging districts and collective farms, wash their hands of guiding the machine and tractor stations and shift the responsibility for their work completely to the district organisations.

For the purpose of improving Party-organisational and Party political work in the countryside the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. resolves:

1. To oblige regional committees, territorial committees and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics considerably to strengthen the leadership of mass political work in the countryside and to make sure that the present decision is explained to all collective farmers, machine and tractor station and state farm workers. To launch broad socialist emulation for fulfilment of the tasks connected with the further development of all branches of socialist agriculture, for consolidation and all-round development of the commonly-owned economy of the collective farms, for an increase in gross output and output for the market, for timely fulfilment of the state

plans for procurements of agricultural products, for higher incomes in money and in kind for collective farms and improvement in the material well-being of the collective farmers. In all their work the Party organisations must rely on the leading people in the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, on experts in cultivation and in stock-raising whose ranks will grow and multiply day by day.

To oblige the central and local newspapers extensively the progress of socialist emulation, the advanced methods of collective farm development and the practical work of Party and Soviet bodies in guiding agriculture.

2. To oblige the regional committees, territorial committees and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics to change their methods of leading agriculture, to put an end to the superficial and bureaucratic approach in guiding the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, to put an end to the practice of guiding the collective farms merely by issuing orders, to strengthen the ties with the districts and collective farms and to be well informed about the state of affairs in each district.

To deem it necessary seriously to increase the responsibility of the district executive committees for fulfilment of Party and Government decisions and for the state of agriculture in the districts, to ensure more concrete guidance on the part of the district executive committees of the collective farms, state farms, and particularly the machine and tractor stations in view of their enormous and growing role in the development of agriculture.

To take steps to strengthen the rural district committees of the Party and district executive

committees by giving them experienced cadres with good knowledge of agriculture and capable of guiding the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms correctly and efficiently. To select the best workers in the regional, territorial and republican organisations and send them to the districts in order to reinforce the district Party and Soviet organisations.

3. Recognising that the present structure of the rural district committees of the Party does not correspond to the demands of improving the guidance of machine and tractor stations and collective farms, it is deemed necessary at the present stage to reorganise the work of the district Party apparatus so as to put an end to the lack of personal responsibility and of irresponsibility in guiding the collective farms and machine and tractor stations to have in the district Party, committee for each machine and tractor station a group of workers headed by a secretary of the district Party committee who will carry on Party-political work in that station and in the collective farms served by it. General guidance of the work of all the groups will be exercised by the first secretary of the Party district committee. It is deemed inexpedient to maintain in the machine and tractor stations the post of deputy manager in charge of political work.

4. To consider as a vital task of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics, territorial, regional and district committees of the Party to strengthen the Party organisations in the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, to reinforce their role in further advancing agriculture. To ensure correct allocation of Communists and Young Communist League members for work in the decisive sectors; to strengthen the composition of the



secretaries of the Party organisations of the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms from the ranks of trained and experienced Party workers.

5. To oblige regional committees, territorial committees and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union to enhance the role of the Young Communist League organisations in the effort for the further development of agriculture, to ensure the drawing in of the rural youth into socialist emulation and in every way to develop and support the initiative and valuable undertakings of the youth. Young Communist League organisations should be pioneers in socialist emulation, in introducing advanced methods of work and the latest achievements of agricultural theory and practice and should display greater initiative in placing before the Party organisations questions connected with eliminating defects in the work of the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

6. Taking note of the great role played by women in collective farm and state farm production to instruct the district, regional, territorial committees and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics to extend mass political and cultural and educational work among collective farm women and women workers in machine and tractor stations and state farms and to draw women more widely into the work of building the collective farms, increasing crop yields and advancing animal husbandry.

7. The Party organisations must bear in mind that the development of socialist agriculture is accompanied

by a rise in the cultural requirements of the collective farmers and workers of the machine and tractor stations and state farms and this means that greater attention must be paid to the socio-cultural and everyday services rendered the rural population. It is necessary to improve the standard of work of the cultural and educational establishments in the countryside, to invigorate the work of the clubs and libraries, to show films regularly and furnish more radio facilities in the villages and improve the quality of the broadcasts. The Party organisations must exercise unremitting control over the work of medical and child establishments in the countryside and also over the work of the trading and co-operative organisations and make sure that the necessary articles of Popular consumption are always on sale.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. considers that unremitting attention to raising the material and Cultural standards of the working people in the collective farm villages is the paramount duty of all Party and Soviet organisations.

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The Soviet country is confidently advancing towards Communism. A vital component of the programme of building Communism is the practical solution of the task of creating in our country, on the basis of a powerful expansion of socialist industry as the leading force in the national economy, an abundance of agricultural products. In present conditions this task confronts us as an urgent, all-people's task. Successful fulfilment of this task will also further strengthen the alliance between the working class and the collective farm

peasantry.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. calls upon all collective farmers, machine and tractor station workers and state farm workers to devote all their energy and unfold creative initiative for fulfilling the tasks of the further development of agriculture in the U.S.S.R.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. expresses its firm conviction that, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working class, the collective farm peasantry, our intelligentsia and the entire Soviet people will accomplish this task in a brief space of time.

**FOR STEADY ADVANCE OF NATIONAL  
ECONOMY, FOR RAISING WELL-BEING OF  
THE PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA\***  
**Viliam Siroky, Chairman, Council of  
Ministers, Czechoslovak Republic,  
Member, Presidium, Central Committee,  
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia**

When the working people of Czechoslovakia, after the liberation of our Republic by the Soviet Army, began to lay the foundation of Socialism, they were confronted with the task of ensuring the development of the productive forces and at the same time of thoroughly reorganising industry.

The results of socialist construction and of the reorganisation of the economy effected during the first Five-Year Plan proved that this task is being successfully tackled. The period of decline and mass unemployment inherent in capitalism has been replaced by a period of vigorous upsurge of the national economy, of steady development of the productive forces and improved well-being of the population. The volume of Industrial output is rising year by year and this year was double the 1948 output and also double the peak output of industry in capitalist Czechoslovakia.

We are successfully carrying out the main demand of socialist industrialisation aimed at developing

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\* From Government declaration by Comrade Viliam Siroky at session of National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic on September 15.

production of the means of production. Output of the means of production is growing at an accelerated rate and its share in overall industrial output has increased from 56 per cent in 1948 to 62 per cent in 1953. Volume of machine-building has increased more than 3.5 times in the 5 years and its structure has been radically reorganised.

While working on fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan we went full steam ahead with industrialisation of Slovakia where the rate of development is particularly rapid. Volume of industrial output in Slovakia is 4.5 times greater than the prewar year of 1937. With the help of the mature Czech working class and the developed Czech industry the economic backwardness of Slovakia was eliminated in the space of a few years and on this basis there developed the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our Republic and with it the might and unity of our people's-democratic state.

Thanks to the rapid and constant development of the productive forces unemployment was completely eliminated and the number of factory workers and clerical workers in industry increased by one-third during the period of the Five-Year Plan, Labour productivity increased roughly 50 per cent.

At present we have a powerful socialist Industry which serves exclusively the interests of Czechoslovak working people and is the solid and reliable base for further development of the national economy. The outstanding result of the creative efforts of the working class and of all our working people is that we have created the material base and the conditions for a further steady improvement in the well-being and culture of the working people.

## **GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF PEOPLE'S- DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM**

The results achieved in socialist construction are an outstanding success for the Czechoslovak working class, the leading force of the National Front. This success was achieved because, under the leadership of the Communist Party, it acted in solid alliance with the working peasantry and because it was guided by the immortal teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

In carrying out the historical tasks of our first Gottwald Five-Year Plan we relied on the enormous experience and selfless aid of the Soviet Union which supplies us with the necessary raw materials and first-rate complex machinery which helps us assimilate production of new machines and equipment and contributes in a big way to raising the technical level of our entire economy. The results of socialist construction and socialist reconstruction of our national economy have cemented the fraternal alliance and friendship of the peoples of our Republic with the great Soviet Union and with all the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

During the years of the Five-Year Plan the capitalist sector, which in 1948 still carried considerable weight, was dislodged in all branches of the national economy with the exception of agriculture. But in agriculture too we made considerable headway towards laying the foundations of a socialist countryside.

The steadily growing national income, which no longer enriches the parasitic classes, but is distributed in keeping with the requirements of the working people, enables the Government to allocate annually huge sums

for the satisfaction of the swiftly growing requirements of society.

In 1953 the sum of 22,300 million crowns will be spent on social insurance and other social and cultural undertakings which constitutes 25.3 per cent of total state expenditure, 81 per cent more than expenditure on these aims in 1949.

Arising from the big increase in family allowances which followed the currency reform, the state will pay the working people in 1953 a sum of 2.46.0 million crowns, double the amount paid out in family allowances in 1950 and 1.7 times more than in 1952.

Close attention is devoted to public health, expenditure on which has risen from 1,100 million crowns in 1950 to 4,020 million in 1953, that is, 3.7 times.

As a result of this solicitude on the part of the state the number of beds in hospitals and maternity homes, which in 1937 totalled 50,868, increased in 1949 to 74,352 and in 1953 will rise to 86,874.

Child mortality is declining year by year—clear proof of the tremendous concern displayed in the society building Socialism for the citizen right from infancy. In 1937 out of every thousand births 117.4 of the infants died before reaching the age of one year; in 1948 the infantile mortality rate was 83.6 and in 1952, 55.1.

Nor does the state forget the aged and incapacitated. The number of pensioners as of January 1, 1953 increased by 48 per cent compared with January 1, 1949.

Big progress has been registered in education. A big step forward in this direction was the school reform effected this year. The reform is a concrete expression of our striving to provide facilities for all young people

to acquire a full secondary education.

The number of special schools, mainly technical schools, is growing rapidly, in 1949 we had 112 schools of this type and in 1953 there are already 203. Compared with 1948 the student body in the schools in 1953 increased; in the pedagogical schools by 358 per cent, in the technical schools by 99 per cent and in the agricultural and forestry schools by 40 per cent.

This year 76,480 pupils are studying in the state trade schools. The state allocates 992,756 thousand crowns for the training and upkeep of trade school pupils.

The number of higher educational establishments rose from 9 in 1936-37 to 22 in 1949 and to 32 in 1953. This year the higher educational establishments have an enrolment of 47,600 students, that is, two and a half times the 1936-37 figure. In addition, this year 18,900 people have registered for correspondence courses.

The big and stable achievements of the working people in raising the standard of living are striking and irrefutable proof of the concern displayed by the people's democratic state for man and his needs, a concern which under capitalism is unthinkable and impossible.

Such are the chief results of socialist construction and socialist reorganisation which convincingly show the immense superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and prove the correctness of the general line of the socialist construction charted by our own Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, a line which our working class and our working people are purpose, fully carrying out.



## **ENSURE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF ALL BRANCHES OF ECONOMY**

The national conference of the Communist Party held in December 1952 emphasised the importance of ensuring the further development of our economy in conformity with the requirements of the law of planned, proportionate development. The Government deems it necessary to take effective measures aimed at ensuring that the ratio between the different branches of our economy develops in accordance with this law. The most important thing is to guarantee in the first place large-scale development of the raw materials base for heavy industry. We must substantially increase the output of ferrous and non-ferrous ores by means of considerable extension of prospecting and by ensuring rational capital construction in the main branches of heavy industry. Of no less importance is the matter of substantially increasing output of coal and electrical energy. With the help of an extended fuel and power base we shall satisfy not only the requirements of industry, agriculture and transport, we shall have sufficient stocks of coal for individual consumption and sufficient electrical energy to satisfy the needs of the population.

The Government will pay close attention to ensuring a correct proportion between production of the means of production and production of the means of consumption, between the development of industry and agriculture and also correct proportions within the different branches.

While working on the Five-Year Plan considerable reserves were disclosed with the result that in 1951 the

Government resolved to increase the initial assignments of the Plan. This increase related precisely to the more rapid development of the raw materials and fuel base, to the elimination and reduction of certain obvious disproportions. But these were the tasks that were not fulfilled satisfactorily. Moreover, it became clear that certain targets of the extended Five-Year Plan for heavy industry were too high. With this rapid rate of development of heavy industry envisaged by the Plan, the growth of the light and food industries was exceedingly slow, mainly due to insufficient development of our own raw materials base. Although the increased targets ensured a more rapid development of industrial production the targets themselves were not reached either in relation to the accelerated development of the raw materials and power base or in relation to a number of other vital tasks. Besides, due to the sabotage and wrecking activities of the anti-state conspiracy centre, and particularly to the disorganisation in capital construction, the disproportions became still more pronounced. Harmonious development of the national economy can be ensured in the first place if the capital investments are correctly made. Capital investments, especially in industry, must be concentrated so as to ensure rapid commissioning of definite capacities on the decisive sectors of the national economy. It is necessary considerably to increase capital investments in agriculture and in housing construction.

Past experience shows that in order to ensure proportionate development of the different branches of the national economy it is necessary to review certain targets of the Plan.

Consequently, the Government of the Republic

reviewed the tempo of development of heavy industry and of capital construction in heavy industry in particular and reached the conclusion that the good results achieved in building and reconstructing our economy had created all the prerequisites and opportunities for concentrating on increasing consumption and raising the standard of living and that the rate of capital construction in heavy industry can be slowed down. The development of heavy industry will, in the future too, be the bedrock of socialist industrialisation and the prerequisite for developing the national economy, for the blossoming of well-being and culture.

The Government resolved to reduce already this year the volume of capital investments by 16.1 per cent and simultaneously to extend housing construction, and to fix the scale of capital construction for 1954 at the level stipulated in the 1953 plan.

Further, the Government has decided that the directives for the 1954 national-economic plan stipulate a 5.8 per cent increase in industrial production compared with the 1953 plan, including a 6 per cent increase in production of means of production and a 5.3 per cent increase in the production of means of consumption.

Moreover, the rate of development of machine-building is being lowered. The directives for the 1954 plan envisage a 7.9 per cent increase in machine building, with output of means of consumption produced by the machine-building industry rising 15 per cent.

A necessary condition for the proportionate development of the national economy is balanced fulfilment of the plan in quality, assortment and

quantity on every sector, by every enterprise and in the first place by the main branches of industry and in capital construction. We must not relax in the struggle for carrying out the plan and especially in the main industries. On the contrary, we must intensify the struggle.

## **FOR FURTHER UPSURGE IN AGRICULTURE**

The Five-Year Plan advanced the task of laying the foundation of Socialism in the countryside. In carrying out this task the Party and the Government proceeded and are proceeding from the fact that the development of agriculture in keeping with the growth of the socialist industry can be ensured only by means of a gradual, voluntary going over of the small and medium peasants to higher forms of farming, to co-operative, socialist large-scale farming. Big changes have taken place in our countryside in the process of carrying out the general line of the Party. The unified agricultural cooperatives were formed and are functioning in half of the villages of the country. True, notwithstanding these substantial social-economic changes in the countryside individual small-scale economy still prevails in our agriculture.

Our efforts aimed at developing agriculture on the basis of co-operatives have yielded significant results. A large number of the co-operatives which are making wide use of the correct agro-technical and zoo-technical methods have achieved very good economic results to the general satisfaction of the peasant-co-operators.

Despite these results we are confronted with another vital task: to raise the level of agriculture to

the level of the entire national economy. The serious lag in agriculture leads to violation of the proportionate development of the national economy of our Republic, gives rise to constant difficulties in supplying the working people with food and the light and food industries with raw materials and acts as a serious brake holding up a still more rapid rise in the standard of living of the working population. While industrial production in 1953 compared with 1948 will increase twofold, agricultural production during the same period will increase only one-third, and will still be below the prewar level. Clearly, such a state of affairs cannot satisfy the growing demands of society.

Especially here in Czechoslovakia we had all the prerequisites for ensuring that socialist industry would effectively contribute to the development of agricultural production both in the state farms and in the co-operatives and in the private sector. However, the aid on the part of the state and socialist industry was and remains inadequate.

According to the data of the Ministry of Agriculture the degree of mechanisation of field work in the co-operatives and in the private sector rose from 26 in 1951 to 30 in 1952, with ploughing mechanised merely 22 per cent, sowing 13 per cent and the tending of crops 0.08 per cent. The low level of mechanisation of certain types of work, particularly in tending the crops, is due in the first place to the shortage of machines and tractors.

In the interests of stepping up agricultural production and raising crop yields it is essential, already in the current year, to allocate a large number of caterpillar tractors and cultivators and in the subsequent years proportionately to effect all-round

mechanisation of our agriculture.

In view of the need to step up agricultural production socialist industry must substantially increase its aid to agriculture also in the sphere of supplying it with artificial fertilizers.

In the sphere of animal husbandry we must proceed from the fact that of late the head of cattle has increased without a corresponding extension of the fodder base. Consequently, the head of cattle has grown to the detriment of the quality of the stock and its productivity. Without a serious extension of the fodder base it will be impossible to ensure improvement in the productivity of the stock which, from the point of view of supplying the working people with high-grade meat and other high-grade products of animal husbandry, is a most urgent matter.

The Government will devote special attention to improving crop cultivation and cattle breeding in the border regions of our Republic.

We must devote far greater attention to the organisational and economic strengthening of the co-operatives. The Party and the Government have always stressed that the main thing in forming agricultural cooperatives is the observance of the voluntary principle and that the transition to socialist, co-operative large-scale production must be effected solely and exclusively by means of convincing the small and middle peasants and on the basis of voluntary entry into the co-operatives. The policy of our Party and the Government is determined and will continue to be determined by these principles.

Together with the leading co-operatives which are managing their economy successfully and which have had obvious economic and financial success there are

co-operatives which, because of failure to utilise advanced agrotechnical and zoo-technical methods and owing to the low level of the organisational work and bad labour discipline, have poor economic and financial results. As a rule, the main reason for the unsatisfactory economic results of some of the co-operatives is that not enough attention was devoted to their organisational, political and economic consolidation, that is, to ensuring conditions that would lead to profitable farming.

In the future too, the Government will give every encouragement to the development of co-operatives and in the first place will ensure the economic and financial strengthening of the co-operatives. In carrying out this policy the Government will be most strict in seeing to it that the voluntary principle is not violated anywhere and by anyone. We shall recommend the formation of new co-operatives whenever the peasants themselves demand this and whenever there are adequate cadres and material prerequisites for their successful development.

It is essential also to realise just who is the enemy of the co-operatives. In the first place the enemy is he who, with the growth and strengthening of the co-operatives, is deprived of the opportunity of exploiting the working peasantry—the kulak. There are dozens of examples testifying that the kulak is the main initiator of the concealed and often extremely subtle efforts aimed at undermining and ruining the co-operatives. Not without reason is it said that the devil doesn't become an angel even though he be baptized at 99 fonts.

For the purpose of eliminating the financial difficulties in which some of the cooperatives find

themselves, the Government will postpone repayment of the long-term credits and credits granted them for capital construction.

In the interests of giving added material incentive to the co-operative members and individual peasants in raising agricultural production the Government has taken measures to raise by 24-46 per cent the procurement prices for some agricultural products.

The Party and the Government will give every support to the co-operatives, display concern for their development and raise their profitability. If we take into account the present socio-economic structure of the countryside and the actual significance of the private sector, it will be clear that the volume of agricultural production and the need constantly to raise the standard of living of the working population demand the ensuring of economic prerequisites for raising crop yields and productivity of animal husbandry not only for the state farms and the co-operatives but also for the small and middle peasants. In addition to the above-mentioned privileges the small and middle peasant farmsteads must receive artificial fertilizers, selected seeds and seedlings, help from the machine and tractor stations, the opportunity to buy small machines and implements which will give them the necessary help in increasing production. Lastly, we shall grant the peasants credits for capital investments for the purpose of improving soil fertility.

For the purpose of ensuring accelerated development of agriculture the Government, already this year, will increase capital investments in agriculture for building purposes, bringing them to a total of 350 million crowns, investments in state farming to a total of 315 million crowns and state



credits for capital construction in the co-operatives to a total of 1 billion crowns. The Government has taken a number of measures aimed at attracting the youth to agriculture, particularly in the frontier regions.

By means of these measures we shall ensure further successful development of agriculture and consistently pursue the policy of strengthening the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry.

## **FOR A MORE RAPID RISE IN WELL-BEING OF WORKING PEOPLE**

The final aim of all our strivings is man, his happiness, his well-being. The general results of the socialist industrialisation, the unprecedented upsurge in industrial production as well as the positive results of the currency reform and the abolition of rationing enable us to direct the economic policy of the Party and the Government towards ensuring a still more rapid rise in the standard of living of the working class, the working peasantry and the working intelligentsia.

For the purpose of ensuring a still more rapid rise in the standard of living of the working people the Government advances the concrete task: by means of systematic reduction in prices for foods and manufactured goods, to raise real wages and the purchasing power of the crown.

Undoubtedly, the abolition of rationing resulted in a substantial improvement in supplying the working people with food and manufactured goods. But, we must not blind ourselves to the shortcomings that are still with us. The reason for these lies, on the one hand,

in industry which as yet is not turning out goods of adequate quality and in the necessary assortment and, on the other hand, in the fact that the trading bodies have not yet succeeded in organising timely transportation of goods to consumers on the basis of thorough knowledge of the requirements of the working people. We must devote more attention to improving supplies to the countryside of manufactured goods and certain articles of food. We shall organise on a wider scale the purchasing of agricultural surpluses by the co-operative shops. The Government is taking effective measures to extend the assortment of foods. We shall broaden the assortment of a whole number of manufactured items and increase supplies of cement, building materials and other materials for routine repairs to houses, farm houses and premises and privately-owned houses, etc.

The state will display greater concern for the well-being of the working people by radically extending housing construction which did not by a long way get adequate funds in the past few years; the matter of repairing flats likewise did not get due attention. And worst of all is the fact that the plans for housing construction in recent years were badly carried out.

The Government has decided upon a considerable extension of housing construction beginning with the current year. While reducing the general volume of capital investments we shall increase investments for housing construction this year by a further 34 million crowns. The Government has obliged the Ministry of the Building Industry to commission during 1953 not less than 30,000 flats and to begin construction of another 6,000. In addition, during the current year, we shall begin construction of 5,000 houses as part of the

individual house building scheme, on the basis of standard designs and with the help of state credits. In the directive issued for the elaboration of the 1954 economic plan the Government instructed the State Planning Board and the Ministry of the Building Industry to raise the volume of capital investments for housing by not less than another 15 per cent and to commission during 1954 no fewer than 40,000 new flats. Funds are assured for going ahead in 1954 with construction of 10,000 individual houses as part of the individual home building.

Proportionate development of the national economy can be ensured only if all our leading and responsible functionaries beginning with the Minister, strive, in the most consistent and active manner, for fulfilment of the state plan for the development of the national economy. We must with still greater consistency ensure fulfilment of the assignments for lowering production costs, wage everyday struggle for technical progress and be more strict in observing the principle of saving funds in the process of making capital investments.

It is necessary to work with still greater energy in perfecting the state and economic apparatus, in inculcating the principle of personal responsibility, for full observance of state and planning discipline and for methods of operative leadership. We must have in every state and economic body bold and business-like criticism and self-criticism and in this way disclose and eliminate shortcomings.

The great tasks confronting us on the road to Socialism call for serious improvement in the work of the national committees at all levels. To date the national committees have not satisfactorily fulfilled their highly important functions in our People's

Democracy and consequently inadequately link the organs of state administration with the broad masses of the working people. The Government is submitting to the National Assembly the draft of a constitutional law in accordance with which, in the interest of ensuring fulfilment of the tasks of state administration, during the building of Socialism, the general leadership of the national committees will be effected by the Government of the Republic.

The purpose of the Government reorganisation and the reduction in the number of deputy Prime Ministers and Ministers, carried out as a result of the experience acquired by us, is to cut down expenditure and substantially improve the work of the state apparatus.

The Government insists that functionaries of the state apparatus and members of national committees consistently observe the law, the Instructions and decisions of 'the Government Which are an expression of the genuine will of the working people, that they protect the basic rights of citizens, which the Constitution of the people's-democratic state guarantees against any infringement. Relying on the support of the working people the Government, in the event of violation and distortion of the law and of the policy of the Government, violation of the integrity of the individual, of the home and property of citizens, will draw the corresponding conclusions with all the consequences arising therefrom. The rights of citizens granted by our people's-democratic system are an expression of profound democratism and cement the affection and loyalty of all working people to their people's-democratic homeland.

## **FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIAL INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS**

With their selfless labour and by increasing the defence capacity of their homeland the working people of Czechoslovakia are making no small contribution to the cause of strengthening and consolidating the camp of democracy and peace. The successes in the fight for peace reinforce our resolve to continue, with still greater enthusiasm, socialist construction in our homeland. The general development of the present international situation is now under the influence of the initiative of the Soviet Union in the matter of strengthening peace.

One of the outstanding successes of the peace-loving peoples seeking to lessen the tension in the world was the signing of the armistice in Korea.

We shall continue our efforts in order that the striving to secure a settlement of the Korean question by peaceful means wins final victory. The Government of Czechoslovakia has decided to give the Korean People's Democratic Republic large-scale material and technical aid in restoring and building its national economy.

We shall work still more perseveringly, side by side with the Soviet Union, for the preservation of peace and shall do all in our power further to ease the present international tension and, in particular, to ensure that one of the basic questions in international relations the question of Germany—is solved in a democratic and peace-loving way in the interests of the German people, in the interests of universal peace and, of course, in the interests of the sovereignty and independence of our

homeland.

The crude methods of the brazen U.S. interference in the recent election in Western, Germany are proof of the extremes to which the U.S. ruling clique resorts in its efforts to use Western Germany as a springboard and instrument for fomenting a new war in Europe. The days immediately following the election afforded proof that the victory of Adenauer and his revanchist and militarist policy constitutes a serious threat first of all to the German people themselves and to the security of the West European countries.

Of invaluable significance for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world, for the well-being of all peoples, including the German people is the unchanging and selfless striving of the Soviet Union for a democratic settlement of the German question in the spirit of the Potsdam Agreement, and its generous action both in the economic and political spheres, as recently reported on the occasion of the negotiations between the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

The interests of the Czechoslovak people have never contradicted nor do they contradict now the interests of peace-loving Germans. On the contrary, they fully coincide with these interests. Consequently, the attitude of our people has been and is now an attitude of sincere friendship for the German Democratic Republic in which they see the chief representative of the peace-loving forces of the German people.

The Government fully agrees that peace conference should be convened in the near future and it is ready to discuss, on the democratic basis of the Soviet proposal, in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect for the

interests of each other, all the unresolved questions. The people of Czechoslovakia would gladly welcome united and peace-loving Germany as their neighbour and are ready in the spirit of friendship and co-operation to have the widest contact with her in the interests of both sides.

We hold that the chief means to developing peaceful relations is trade based on mutual benefit. In its own interests Czechoslovakia will in the future too maintain the widest economic co-operation with the countries of the camp of peace and with the Soviet Union in the first instance. Czechoslovakia stands for the further strengthening of the traditional economic relations established as a result of years of development and on a basis of international division of labour, stands for developing trade with other countries.

The big failures suffered by the imperialist warmongers in their attempts to unleash naked aggression have not taught them a lesson. More recently, as is clearly evident from the events in Berlin, the imperialist agents have been concentrating on organising provocative acts, striving to foment discontent and disorder in the countries of the camp of peace. Relying on the strong will of the working class and the working masses we shall be able, to cope with the imperialist agents as we have already done more than once.

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The Government of the Republic is confident that the working people as a whole, in response to the Government measures guaranteeing harmonious development of our national economy and reinforcing

the concern of the state for a further rise in the standard of living and cultural level of the people, will multiply their efforts in carrying out the tasks of economic and cultural upbuilding.

The inexhaustible source of strength and of the further growth of the national economy is the mass initiative of the working people which arises from the knowledge that they are working for themselves, that they are the builders of their own happiness and well-being.

The Government of the Republic is convinced that the workers, the members of the producer co-operatives, the small and middle peasants and the entire working intelligentsia will rally still closer around our own Communist Party, around the Government of the Republic and, beneath the invincible banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, we shall go forward to fresh success and victory along the road of socialist construction in our homeland.



## **PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia took place recently in Prague. A report on the political situation and the tasks of the Party was delivered by Comrade Antonin Zapotocky. The Central Committee instructed the Presidium of the C.C. to elaborate a number of points advanced in the report, aimed at ensuring harmonious development of the national economy and raising the material and cultural level of the working class and the entire working population.

The meeting elected Comrade Antonin Novotny first Secretary of the Central Committee. Comrades Bruno Kohler, Bedrich Pexa-Voda, Vaclav Pasek and Vratislav Krutina were elected Central Committee Secretaries.

The Central Committee transferred Comrade Josef Tesla from alternate member to member of the Central Committee and elected him to the Presidium of the Central Committee.

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A request by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia that Comrade Karel Bacilek be transferred to Party work in Slovakia was considered at a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The Presidium granted the request and relieved Comrade Bacilek of his duties in the Government in view of his election as first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

## **LABOUR PROTECTION IN POLAND**

With a view to further improving labour conditions the Presidium of the Government of the Polish People's Republic a few days ago adopted a special decision in accordance with which a uniform hygiene and labour safety service is to be established in all sectors of the economy. The Ministries will have on their staffs chief inspectors and the central departments of industry senior inspectors for hygiene and labour safety. Some enterprises will have senior engineers, engineers and technicians for hygiene and labour safety.

In addition to training the workers in the principles of safety technique, there will be similar systematic training for and verification of all engineer-technical workers. Labour protection will also be introduced as a special subject in the middle and higher technical school establishments.

A Government commission will be formed to handle matters of hygiene and labour safety.

## **NEW SCHOOLS, TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

During the current academic year, which began in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea on September 1, the number of new schools, technical schools and colleges will be increased and there will be more pupils and students.

70 new schools and 9 more technical schools have opened since September 1. School attendance is up by 200 thousand, while the student body has practically doubled.

Training of teachers has been in progress during the past twelve months. The Korean Telegraph Agency reports that 2,400 school teachers have completed refresher courses. The pedagogical institutes have trained 350 teachers for the technical schools of the Republic.

## **SUCCESS OF SOVIET PAVILION AT VIENNA INTERNATIONAL FAIR**

At the Autumn Fair which ended in Vienna a few days ago there were represented Austria, the Soviet Union, Britain, Poland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Western Germany and other countries. The big success at the fair was the pavilion of the U.S.S.R. Visitors expressed admiration for the metal-processing machinery and looms, coal combines, road-making and agricultural machinery, automobiles, surgical instruments, optics and also for the consumer goods exhibited-fabrics, furs, radio sets, food items. Some 500,000 people visited the pavilion of the U.S.S.R. during the 8 days of the fair.

In the thousands of entries made in many languages in the visitors' books admiration was expressed for the outstanding successes achieved by the U.S.S.R.

Below are a few of the entries made by visitors to the Soviet pavilion:

“Such values can be created only in conditions of peace. Consequently all peoples must fight for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union. Daniger”.

“This pavilion reflects the majestic successes and triumphant march of Socialism. Karl Andrasek”.

“Where there is freedom, there is progress.

Anna and Franz Hablik”.

“I liked the pavilion very much. I think it must be fine to live in a country where the workers rule. Geiler”.

“I knew the old Russia and admire the Russia of today. Willinger”.

“If the Austrian Government were to establish trade

relations with the Soviet Union we would not have so many unemployed. Greta Gatterer”.

“Austrians can only get work and bread by trading with the U.S.S.R. and the other countries of (he East. Joseph Geiriger”.

The democratic press in Austria stresses that the participation of the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies in the Vienna Autumn Fair will, despite the opposition of the reactionary circles, contribute to wider trade relations between the camp of Socialism and the camp of capitalism.

## DRAWING BY J. NOVAK

Immediately after the election in Western Germany the Adenauer clique openly proclaimed the revanchist programme of reviving the Hitler “Wehrmacht”, and the conquest of the “Eastern lands” and redoubled its offensive against the democratic rights of the people.

(Press item)



HITLER : Dear Konrad, since you are already firmly following in my footsteps, don't forget to take the rat poison with you. Otherwise you won't escape the gallows.

Drawing by J. Novak

## POLITICAL NOTES

### The Hitler “Wehrmacht” Under Signboard of “European Army”

Immediately after the Bundestag election on September 6th the Bonn clique headed by Adenauer openly demanded that Western Germany be brought into the “European Defence Community”, into the “European Army” and the North Atlantic bloc. Implementing the terms of the war deal in Washington the Adenauer camarilla resorted to the most arrogant pressure in relation to France in an attempt to make her ratify the “European Army” agreement. And Adenauer, with unmistakable fascist arrogance, “expressed the hope” that France would immediately ratify the “European Defence Community” agreement and, what was more, unequivocally hinted that he “was authorised” to deliver an ultimatum “in the event of Paris not ratifying this agreement in the briefest time”. Thus, the point at issue is one of foisting on France an agreement that legalises remilitarisation of Western Germany, rebuilding the “Wehrmacht” and ensuring it a dominant position in the “European Army”, that is, actual subordination of the French armed forces to the West German militarists. This was confirmed by “Monde” in an article which appeared under the very interesting headline, “Bonn-Washington Axis”. The article openly pointed out that Western Germany would be the dominant factor in the “European Defence Community” and the “European Army”. In this connection “Monde” wrote with alarm: “No juridical tricks, no procedure guarantees, no diplomatic promises

and no piece of paper can contradict this actual state of affairs”.

It is common knowledge that the formation of the West German army which is called upon, to become the nucleus and the main striking force of the so-called “European Army” is wholly and completely entrusted to former generals of the Hitler army and the SS troops-Heusinger, Hansen, Ramcke, Kesselring, Stumpff, Student, Manteuffel, Gille, Guderian, von Mackensen, Speidel and others. It is precisely this Hitler militarist junta, preserved thanks to the patronage of the transatlantic benefactors, that constitutes today the main pillar of the U.S. aggressors in Western Europe. According to the plans of the Wilsons, Bradleys, Ridgways and their Bonn pets the German revanchist divisions, after their incorporation into the “European Army”, will be used first of all against the population of the member countries of the North Atlantic bloc in the event of “internal disorders” in one or another country or in the event of violation by one or another country of its “Atlantic or” European commitments”; they are to be used also for the “drive to the East” as was recently unequivocally attested by Adenauer that is, for the purpose of seizing the territory of the German Democratic Republic and the Polish lands on the other side of the Oder and Neisse.

Under this slogan chauvinism and nationalism are being whipped up in every way, “Soldiers’ meetings” and meetings of the “Steel Helmets” militarist organisation are being held and recruiting and intensified training of officer cadres for a revived “Wehrmacht” are now taking place with Western Germany.

Openly expressing complete sympathy with the Bonn



clique of militarists and revanchists President Eisenhower and State Secretary Dulles go out of their way to laud the “creative policy” of Adenauer—the mortal enemy of the German people. They hastened to assure the world that they are ready “to co-operate” with him for the sake of strengthening “free Europe and the Atlantic Community”. It hardly needs saying that this American-Bonn propaganda is the same propaganda that the German fascists used at the time of Munich. It was precisely with these methods that the Hitlerites in those days “calmed” public opinion, while behind the smokescreen of “defending the security of Western Europe” they prepared the attack again France and the other European countries.

The arrogant demands of the West German revanchists, who have run amuck, and their American inspirers to hasten the formation of the “European Army” give rise to serious concern and growing protests not only among the popular masses but also among many bourgeois political figures in France, Belgium, Denmark and Holland, Highly significant in this respect is the recent letter, signed by the 200 French bourgeois deputies and senators united in the national resistance committee against ratification of the “European Army” agreement, addressed to U.S. Congressmen. The authors categorically state that “... French parliamentarians cannot ratify the European Defence Community agreement” because the “European Army would make Germany the dominant military power in Europe”. “We cannot agree”, the letter goes on, “that the best way to strengthen peace lies in arming the country which twice in the space of 25 years unleashed war”.

The intensified machinations of the Bonn revanchists who are going all out in hastening the knocking together

of the “European Army” show clearly just what this army represents and the purposes for which it is being formed. The Hitler “Wehrmacht”, now being revived by the Adenauer clique, constitutes a serious threat to peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The people of the world are becoming more aware of this grave danger, they will intensify the struggle against reviving the Hitler “Wehrmacht”, and against the aggressive designs of the Bonn revanchists and their U.S. bosses.

**Jan MAREK**

## THE PAST OF A PROVOCATEUR

The Western reactionary press tried to depict Willi Göttling, the imperialist agent who was shot for active participation in the fascist provocation in Berlin on June 17, as “an ordinary worker”, “an innocent victim” and even as “a splendid family man only slightly interested in politics”. Who, actually, was Willi Göttling?

According to the bourgeois newspaper “Drassis”, published in Herakleion (Crete): “Willi Göttling became notorious in Herakleion as a merciless persecutor of Crete patriots. He was always a fanatical and brutal nazi. Everywhere, whether in the Western or Eastern zone of Germany, he pursued but one aim—the revival of nazism. Consequently, his death, irrespective of the hand that caused it, is an act of dime justice. Our sole regret is that he managed to get away to Germany and was not killed by us in Crete as he deserved”.

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