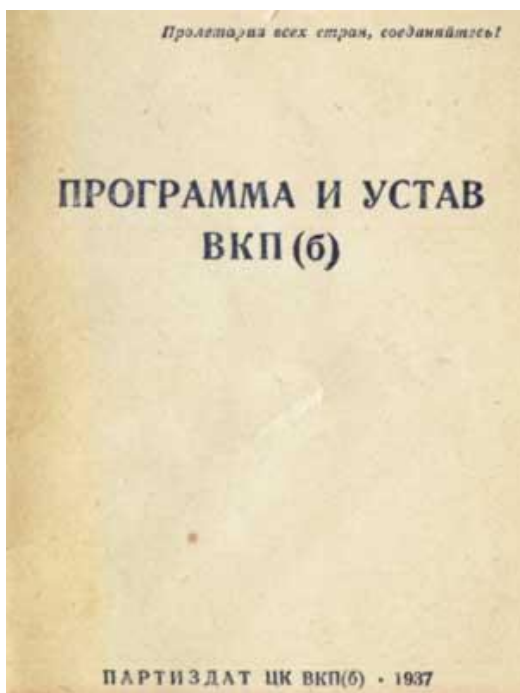


**Proletarians of all countries, unite!**

# **THE PROGRAMME AND CHARTER OF THE CPSU (B).**



**PARTIZDAT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE  
CPSU (B)**

**1937**

Source: Программа и устав ВКП(б), ПАРТИЗДАТ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО КОМИТЕТА ВКП (Б). 1937 г.

Program and Charter of the CPSU (B) (1937), PARTIZDAT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B). 1937

Origin of Language: Russian

*Translated into English and transcribed and prepared as*

E-Book: June 2021

*The Socialist Truth in Cyprus  
London Bureaux*

*Direct Democracy (Communist  
Party)*

<http://www.st-cyprus.co.uk>

[www.directdemocracy4u.uk](http://www.directdemocracy4u.uk)



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## **FROM PUBLISHING HOUSE**

This edition of the programme and the charter of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) includes without changes the text of the Party's programme adopted by the 8th Party Congress, and the text of the Party's charter adopted by the 17th Party congress. (In the text of the program, the name of the RCP was replaced by the CPSU (B), according to the 14th Congress's resolution to change the name of the party.)

# **ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY (BOLSHEVIK) PROGRAMME Adopted by the 8th Party Congress (March 18-23, 1919)**

The October Revolution on November 7 (October 25) 1917 in Russia carried out the dictatorship of the proletariat, which began, with the support of the poorest peasantry or semi-proletariat, to create the foundations of communist society. The development of the revolution in Germany and Austria-Hungary, the growth of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat in all advanced countries, the spread of the Soviet form of this movement, i.e. one that is directed directly to the implementation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, all this showed that the era of the world proletarian, communist revolution began.

This revolution was the inevitable result of the development of capitalism, which still dominates most civilized countries. The nature of capitalism and bourgeois society is correct, except for the inaccurate name of the Social Democratic Party, which is described in the following provisions:

“The main feature of such a society is commodity production on the basis of capitalist industrial relations, in which the most important and significant part of the means of production and circulation of goods belongs to a small class of persons, while the vast majority of the population consists of proletarians and semi-proletarians, forced by their economic situation to constantly or periodically sell their labour, i.e. to become mercenaries to capitalists to capitalists. and by

their hard work to generate income for the upper classes of society. "The area of domination of capitalist industrial relations is increasingly expanding as the constant improvement of technology, increasing the economic importance of large enterprises, leads to the displacement of small independent producers, turning some of them into proletarians, narrowing the role of others in social and economic life and placing them in place more or less complete, more or less clear, more or less heavy dependence on capital.

"The same technological progress also gives entrepreneurs the opportunity to apply women's and child labour in the process of production and circulation of goods. And since, on the other hand, it leads to a relative reduction in the need of entrepreneurs for the living labour of workers, the demand for labour must lag behind its supply, which increases the dependence of wage labour on capital and increases its level of exploitation.

"This state of affairs within bourgeois countries and their ever-increasing mutual rivalry in the world market make it more and more difficult to market goods produced in ever-increasing quantities. Overproduction, manifested in more or less acute industrial crises, followed by more or less prolonged periods of industrial stagnation, is an inevitable consequence of the development of productive forces in bourgeois society. Crises and periods of industrial stagnation, in turn, further ravage small producers, further increase the dependence of wage labour on capital, even faster lead to a relative and sometimes absolute deterioration of the situation of the working class.

"Thus, the improvement of technology, which means an increase in productivity and an increase in social

wealth, causes itself (in bourgeois society, the increase in social inequality, the increasing distance between the haves and the have-nots, and the increase in insecurity, unemployment and all sorts of deprivation for the wider masses.

“But as all these contradictions inherent in bourgeois society grow and develop, there is also growing dissatisfaction with the working and exploited mass of the existing order of things, the number and cohesion of the proletarians grows and increases. At the same time, the improvement of technology, concentrating the means of production and circulation and generalizing the process of labour in capitalist enterprises, faster and faster creates a material possibility of replacing the capitalist industrial relations with the communist, i.e. the social revolution, which represents the ultimate goal of all the activities of the international communist party, as a conscious expression of the class movement of the proletariat.

“By replacing private ownership with means of production and public treatment and introducing a systematic organisation of the social-productive process to ensure the well-being and comprehensive development of all members of society, the social revolution of the proletariat will destroy the division of society into classes and thus free all oppressed humanity, as it will put an end to all forms of exploitation of one part of society by another.

“The necessary condition of this social revolution is the dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e. the proletariat's conquest of such political power, which will allow it to suppress all resistance of exploiters. The task of making the proletariat capable of fulfilling its great historical mission, the international communist party organizes it



into an independent political party, opposing all bourgeois parties, leading all manifestations of its class struggle, exposing before it the irreconcilable opposite of the interests of the exploiters to the interests of the exploited and revealing to it the historical significance and the necessary conditions of the forthcoming social revolution. At the same time, it reveals to all other working and exploited masses the hopelessness of its position in capitalist society and the need for a social revolution in the interests of its own liberation from the oppression of capital. The working-class party, the Communist Party, calls in all sectors of the working and exploited population, as they move to the proletariat's point of view."

The process of concentration and centralisation of capital, destroying free competition, led in the early 20th century to the creation of powerful monopolistic alliances of capitalists—syndicates, cartels, trusts—that have gained crucial importance in all economic life, to the merger of bank capital

Hence inevitably the imperialist wars, wars for markets, for the spheres of capital application, for raw materials and for labour power, i.e. for world domination and for power over small and weak nationalities. This is the first great imperialist war of 1914-1918.

And the extremely high degree of development of world capitalism in general, and the change of free competition by state-monopoly capitalism, and the preparation of banks, as well as the unions of capitalists, the apparatus for public regulation of the production and distribution of products, and the rise of capitalist monopolies the growth of the high cost and oppression of syndicates over the working class, the

enslavement of its imperialist state, the gigantic difficulty of economic and political the tribes of the proletariat, and the horrors, the calamities, the devastation generated by the imperialist war, all made the collapse of capitalism inevitable and the transition to the highest type of public economy.

The imperialist war could not end not only with a just peace, but in general by the conclusion of any sustainable peace by bourgeois governments. It, at the achieved stage of the development of capitalism, inevitably turned and turns before our eyes into a civil war of exploited working masses, with the proletariat at their head, against the bourgeoisie.

The growing onslaught of the proletariat, and especially its victories in some countries, reinforce the resistance of the exploiters and cause them to create new forms of international association of capitalists (League of Nations, etc.), which, by organizing on a global scale the systematic exploitation of all peoples of the earth, their immediate efforts are directed to the direct suppression of the revolutionary movements of the proletariat of all countries.

All this inevitably leads to a combination of civil war within individual States with revolutionary wars of both defending proletarian countries and oppressed peoples against the yoke of imperialist powers.

Under these conditions, the slogans of pacifism, international disarmament, the three capitalism, arbitration courts, etc. are not only a reactionary utopia, but also a direct deception of workers aimed at disarming the proletariat and diverting it from the task of disarming the exploiters.

Only the proletarian, communist revolution can bring humanity out of the impasse created by

imperialism and imperialist wars. Whatever the difficulties of the revolution and the possible temporary failures of it or the wave of counter-revolution, the final victory of the proletariat is inevitable.

This victory of the world proletarian revolution requires full confidence, a close fraternal union and possibly greater unity of revolutionary actions of the working class in advanced countries.

These conditions are not feasible without a fundamental decisive break and merciless struggle against the bourgeois perversion of socialism, which won the upper hand of the official social democratic and socialist parties.

Such perversion is, on the one hand, the current of opportunism and social chauvinism— socialism in words, chauvinism in practice, cover for the protection of the predatory interests of its national bourgeoisie with a false slogan of protection of the fatherland as in general, especially during the imperialist war of 1914-1918. This current is created by the fact that the advanced capitalist states, robbing colonial and weak peoples, allow the bourgeoisie, at the expense of the excess profits obtained by this plunder, to put in a privileged position and thus bribe the tops of the proletariat, provide them in peacetime a tolerable bourgeois existence and take on the service of the leaders of this layer. Opportunists and social chauvinists, being servants of the bourgeoisie, are direct class enemies of the proletariat, especially now that they, in alliance with the capitalists, suppress the revolutionary movement of the proletariat in both their own and foreign countries.

On the other hand, the bourgeois perversion of socialism is the “centre” observed equally in all

capitalist countries, which oscillates between social chauvinists and communists, defending unity with the former and trying to revive the bankrupt II International. The leader of the proletariat's struggle for his release is only the new, III Communist International, one of whose units is the CPSU (B). This International was actually created by the formation of communist parties from the truly proletarian elements of the former socialist parties in a number of countries, especially Germany, and formally founded in March 1919 at its first congress in Moscow. Communist International, which acquires more and more sympathy in the masses of the proletariat of all countries, not only in its name returns to Marxism, but also with all its ideological and political content, all its actions carries out the revolutionary doctrine of Marx, cleansed of bourgeois-opportunistic perversions.

Developing the specific tasks of the proletarian dictatorship in relation to Russia, the main feature of which is the numerical predominance of the small-bourgeois segments of the population, the CPSU (B) defines these tasks as follows:

## **IN THE SPHERE OF GENERAL POLITICS**

1. The bourgeois republic, even the most democratic, sanctified by the slogans of the popular, national or extra-class will, inevitably remained in practice, due to the fact that there was private ownership of the grain and other means of production - the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a machine for exploiting and suppressing the vast majority of the toiling handful of capitalists. In contrast, proletarian or Soviet democracy has turned mass organisations of

classes oppressed by capitalism, proletarians and the poorest semi-proletarians, i.e. the vast majority of the population, into a permanent and single basis of the entire state apparatus, local and central, from below and to the top. Thus, the Soviet state carried out, by the way, incomparably more broadly than anywhere else, local and regional self-government, without any of the authorities appointed from above. The task of the party is tireless work on the actual implementation of fully this higher type of democracy, which requires for its proper functioning a constant increase in the level of culture, organisation and amateurism of the masses.

2. Contrary to the bourgeois democracy that concealed the class character of its state, the Soviet authorities openly recognize the inevitability of the class character of every state until the division of society into classes and with it all state power has disappeared. The Soviet state, by its very nature, is aimed at suppressing the resistance of the exploiters, and the Soviet Constitution, on the basis that all freedom is a deception, if it contradicts the liberation of labour from the oppression of capital, does not stop before taking away from the exploiters political rights. The task of the party of the proletariat is to make it clear, while steadily suppressing the resistance of the exploiters and ideologically combating deep-rooted prejudices about the unconditional nature of bourgeois rights and freedoms, explaining, at the same time, that the deprivation of political rights and any restrictions of freedom are necessary solely as temporary measures to combat the attempts of exploiters to defend or restore their privileges. As the objective possibility of human exploitation disappears, so will the need for these

temporary measures disappear, and the party will seek to narrow them down and to abolish them completely.

3. Bourgeois democracy was limited to the formal extension of political rights and freedoms, such as the rights of assembly, unions, the press, the same for all citizens. But in reality, both administrative practices and.

On the contrary, proletarian democracy in place of the formal 'proclamation of rights and freedoms puts their actual provision above all and most of all to those classes of the population that were oppressed by capitalism, i.e. the proletariat and the peasantry. To do this, the Soviet authorities expropriates the bourgeoisie premises, printing houses, warehouses of paper, etc., providing them at the full disposal of workers and their organisations.

The task of the CPSU (B) is to engage the growing masses of the working population in the enjoyment of democratic rights and freedoms and to increase the material possibility of doing so.

4. Bourgeois democracy had for centuries proclaimed the equality of people regardless of gender, religion, race and nationality, but capitalism had not allowed that equality to be exercised anywhere in practice, and in its imperialist stage had led to a severe escalation of racial and national oppression. Only because the Soviet government is the power of workers, it was able to complete and in all areas of life for the first time in the world to hold this equality until the complete destruction of the last traces of inequality of women in marriage and in general family law. The task of the party is now mainly ideological and educational work to completely destroy all traces of former

inequality or prejudice, especially among the backward strata of the proletariat and peasantry.

Not limited to the formal equality of women, the party seeks to free them from the material burdens of the outdated household by replacing it with communal houses, public canteens, central laundries, nurseries, etc.

5. Providing the working masses with an incomparably greater opportunity than in bourgeois democracy and parliamentarianism (to make elections and recall of deputies in the easiest and most accessible way for workers and peasants, the Soviet government at the same time destroys the negative aspects of parliamentarianism, especially the separation of legislative and executive powers, the separation of representative institutions from the masses, etc.

The Soviet state brings the state apparatus closer to the masses also by the fact that the electoral unit and the main unit of the state is not a territorial district, but a production unit (factory, factory).

The task of the party is to work in this direction to further bring the authorities closer to the masses of workers on the basis of the increasingly rigorous and increasingly fully implemented by these masses of democracy in practice, especially through the responsibility and accountability of officials.

6. While bourgeois democracy, contrary to its declarations, has turned the army into a tool of the have-nots, separating it from the working masses and pitting it against them, destroying or making it difficult for soldiers to exercise political rights, the Soviet State merges in its organs, in councils, workers and soldiers on the basis of full equality of their rights and the unity of their interests. The task of the party is to defend and

develop this unity of workers and soldiers in the Councils, strengthening the inextricable link of the armed force with the organisations of the proletariat and the semi-proletariat.

7. The role of the urban industrial proletariat, as the most concentrated, united, enlightened and hardened in the struggle of the mass workers, was manifested both in the very emergence of the Soviets and throughout their development into government. Our Soviet Constitution reflected this by retaining some advantages behind the industrial proletariat compared to the more sprayed small bourgeois masses in the village.

The CPSU (B), explaining the temporary nature of these advantages, historically related to the difficulties of the socialist organisation of the village, should strive for the steady and systematic use of this provision of the industrial proletariat in order to counter the narrow-shop and narrow-professional interests that cultivated capitalism among workers, to connect more closely with the advanced workers of the most backward and dispersed masses of village proletarians and semi-proletarians, as well as the middle peasants I don't know what to do.

8. Only thanks to the Soviet organisation of the state, the revolution of the proletariat could immediately break and destroy to the ground the old, bourgeois, bureaucratic and judicial state apparatus. However, the insufficiently high cultural level of the masses, the lack of the necessary skills in the management of the workers nominated by the masses for positions of responsibility, the need to hastily attract old-school specialists in difficult conditions and the diversion of the most developed layer of urban



workers to military work led to a partial revival of bureaucracy within the Soviet system.

In the strongest fight against bureaucracy, the CPSU (B) advocates the following measures to overcome this evil completely:

1) Mandatory involvement of each member of the Council in the performance of certain work on the management of the state.

2) Successive changes in these works so that they gradually cover all branches of government.

3) Gradual involvement of the entire working population in the whole lot of work on government.

Full and comprehensive implementation of all these measures, representing a further step on the path that the Paris commune has embarked on, and the simplification of the functions of management in raising the cultural level of workers leads! to destroy state power.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF NATIONAL RELATIONS**

In the national issue, the CPSU (B) is guided by the following provisions:

1) The policy of rapprochement of proletarians and semi-proletarians of different nationalities for the joint revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of landlords and the bourgeoisie is at the heart of the agenda.

2) In order to overcome the mistrust on the part of the working masses of oppressed countries towards the proletariat of the States that oppressed those countries, it is necessary to destroy all and all privileges of any national group, full equality of nations, recognition of the right to state secession by the colonies and unequal nations.

3) For the same purposes as one of the transitional forms of pas way to full unity, the party exhibits a federal association of states organized by the Soviet type.

4) In the question of who is the bearer of the will of the nation to secede, the CPSU (B) stands on the historical-class point of view, considering the stage of its historical development stands this nation: on the way from the Middle Ages to bourgeois democracy or from bourgeois democracy to Soviet or proletarian democracy, etc.

In any case, on the part of the proletariat of those nations that were oppressed nations, special caution and special attention to the remnants of national feelings among the working masses of nations oppressed or incomplete are necessary. Only with such a policy it is possible to create conditions for a really lasting, voluntary unity of national and diverse elements of the international proletariat, as the experience of uniting a number of national Soviet republics around Soviet Russia has shown.

## **IN THE MILITARY SPHERE**

In the area of the party's military task, the following basic provisions are defined:

1) In an era of decomposition of imperialism and a growing civil war, neither the preservation of the old army nor the construction of a new one on the so-called extracurricular or national basis can be found. The Red Army, as an instrument of the proletarian dictatorship, must, out of necessity, have an open class character, i.e. to be formed exclusively from the proletariat and close to it semi-proletarian layers of peasantry. Only in

connection with the destruction of classes such a class army will turn into a popular socialist militia.

2) The widest possible training of all proletarians and semi-proletarians to military affairs is required and the introduction of the teaching of relevant subjects in school is required.

3) The work of military training and education of the Red Army is carried out on the basis of class cohesion and socialist education. Therefore, political commissioners from reliable and dedicated communists, along with combat chiefs, are needed, and the establishment of communist cells in each part of the communist cells to establish internal ideological communication and conscious discipline.

4) In contrast to the construction of the old army are necessary: perhaps a short period of purely barracks skills, the approach of barracks to the type of military and military-political schools, perhaps a close connection of military formations with factories, trade unions, organisations of the rural poor.

5) The necessary organisational communication and stability can be given to the young revolutionary army only with the help of command staff, at first at least the lowest, from the environment of conscious workers and peasants. Training the most capable and energetic and dedicated soldiers to command positions is, therefore, one of the most important tasks in the creation of an army.

6) The broadest use and application of operational and technical experience of the last world war is needed. In this regard, the organisation of the army and its operational leadership of military specialists who have passed the school of the old army should be widely involved. In turn, the concentration of political

leadership of the army and comprehensive control over the command of the command in the hands of the working class is a prerequisite for such involvement.

7) The requirement of electing command, which had a great fundamental importance in relation to the bourgeois army, where the command staff was selected and brought up as a apparatus of class subordination of soldiers and. through soldiers, - the labour masses, loses absolutely its fundamental importance in relation to the class working and peasant Red Army. The possible combination of electability and appointment is dictated by the revolutionary class army solely by practical considerations and depends on the achieved level of formation, the degree of cohesion of the army units, the availability of command personnel, etc.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF JUSTICE**

11. Having taking all power into their own hands and abolishing without a trace the organs of bourgeois domination—the courts of the former order— proletarian democracy instead of the formula of bourgeois democracy “election of judges by the people” put forward the class slogan “the election of judges from workers only to workers” and held it in the whole organisation of the court, equalizing, at the same time, both sexes in all rights as in the choice of judges, both of them in the choice of judges, both in the choice of judges and in the order of judges.

In order to attract to the poisoning of justice the broad masses of the proletariat and the poorest peasantry introduced participation in the court of permanently replaced temporary judges-jurors, with the

involvement in the compilation of lists of mass working organisations, trade unions, etc.

Having created a single people's court in place of an endless number of former courts of various devices with many instances, the Soviet authorities simplified the court's structure, making it absolutely accessible to the population and eliminating all red tape in the conduct of cases.

By repealing the laws of the deposed governments, the Soviet authorities instructed the judges elected by the councils to exercise the will of the proletariat by applying its decrees, and in the absence of such or incompleteness of their guided by socialist legal consciousness.

In the area of punishment, the courts thus organized have already led to a fundamental change in the nature of the punishment, carrying out broadly suspended sentences, imposing public censure as a punishment, replacing deprivation of liberty with compulsory work, replacing prisons with educational institutions and enabling the practice of friendly courts.

The CPSU (B), while advocating the further development of the court along the same path, should ensure that the entire working population is fully involved in the administration of judicial duties, and that the system of punishments be finally replaced by a system of educational measures.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION**

12. In the field of public education, the CPSU (B) aims to complete the task of transforming the school from the instrument of class domination of the bourgeoisie into a tool of total destruction of the

division of society into classes, into a tool of communist rebirth of society.

During the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the period of preparation of the conditions that make possible the full implementation of communism, the school should be not only a conduit for the principles of communism in general, but also a conduit for the ideological, organisational, educational influence of the proletariat on the semi-proletarian and non-proletarian layers of the working masses in order to educate a generation capable of finally establishing communism. The immediate challenge along the way is now to further develop the following basics of school and education established by the Soviet authorities:

- 1) Free and compulsory general and polytechnic (introducing in theory and in practice with all major industries) education for all children of both sexes up to 17 years.

- 2) The establishment of a network of pre-schools: nurseries, gardens, hearths, etc., in order to improve public education and the emancipation of women.

- 3) Full implementation of the principles of a single working school with teaching in the native language, with the joint education of children of both sexes, is certainly secular, i.e. free from any religious influence, which conducts a close link between education and social and productive work, preparing comprehensively developed members of the communist society.

- 4) Supply all students with food, clothing, footwear and teaching aids at the expense of the State.

- 5) Training of new cadres of educators imbued with the ideas of communism.

6) Involving the working population in active participation in education (development of “people's education councils”, mobilization of literate, etc.).

7) Comprehensive state assistance to self-education and self-development of workers and peasants (creation of a network of institutions of extracurricular education: libraries, schools for adults, people's homes and universities, courses, lectures, cinematography, studios, etc.).

8) Widespread development of vocational education for 17-year-olds, due to general polytechnic knowledge.

9) Opening wide access in the classroom of the high school for all those wishing to study, and especially for workers; engaging all those who can teach in high school; removal of all and all kinds of artificial barriers between fresh scientific forces and the pulpit; to provide for students, in order to give the actual opportunity for proletarians and peasants to use the high school.

10) Equally, all the treasures of the arts, created on the basis of the exploitation of their labour and still at the exclusive disposal of the exploiters, must be discovered and made available to workers.

11) The development of the broadest propaganda of communist ideas and the use of the apparatus and means of state power for this purpose.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF RELIGIOUS RELATIONS**

13. In relation to religion, the CPSU (B) is not satisfied with the already decreed separation of church and school from the church, i.e. by the activities that bourgeois democracy exhibits in its programmes, but nowhere in the world has it been completed, thanks to

the various factual links between the capital and religious propaganda.

The CPSU (B) is guided by the belief that only the exercise of planning and consciousness in all social and economic activities of the masses will lead to the complete extinction of religious prejudices. The party seeks to completely break the link between the exploitative classes and the organisation of religious propaganda, promoting the de facto liberation of the working masses from religious prejudices and organizing the widest scientific and educational and anti-religious propaganda. At the same time, it is necessary to carefully avoid any insult to the feelings of believers, leading only to the consolidation of religious fanaticism.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF ECONOMICS**

1. It is steady to continue and to complete the expropriation of the bourgeoisie, which has already begun and has been completed, the transformation of the means of production and conversion into the property of the Soviet Republic, i.e. the common property of all workers.

2. As the main and the main, determining the entire economic policy of the Soviet government, to put the full increase in the productive forces of the country. In view of the severe devastation experienced by the country, the practical goal - to immediately and by all means increase the number of products necessary for the population - should be subordinated to everything else. Practical results in this regard should measure the success of each Soviet institution associated with the national economy.



At the same time, you should pay attention to the following:

3. The decomposition of the imperialist economy has left a legacy of the first period of Soviet construction known for the chaotic nature of the organisation and management of production. the greatest centralization of production in the sense of combining it into separate industries and industry groups and concentrating it in the best production units and in the sense of speed of performance of business tasks; the greatest coherence of the entire production apparatus, rational and economical use of all material resources of the country.

At the same time, it is necessary to take care of expanding economic cooperation and political ties with other peoples, while striving to establish a single economic plan with those who have already switched to the Soviet structure.

4. In relation to the small and artisanal industry, it needs to be widely used by giving public orders to artisanal artisans, the inclusion of artisanal and small industrial whether in the overall plan of supplying raw materials and fuel, as well as its financial support, provided that individual artisans, artisanal artisans, productive cooperatives and small businesses are combined into larger production and industrial units; (Encouraging such associations by providing them with economic advantages, along with other measures to paralyze the desire of artisans to become small industrialists and create a painless transition of these backward forms of production to a higher, mechanised industry.

5. The organisational apparatus of the socialized industry should rely first on 'trade unions'. They should be increasingly exempt from the shop narrowness and

turn into large production associations, covering the majority, and gradually all, of the workers of this industry.

Already, according to the laws of the Soviet Republic and established practice, participants in all local and central industrial governments, trade unions should attach to the actual concentration in their hands of the entire management of the entire national economy, as a single economic whole. By thus providing an inextricable link between the central government, the national economy and the masses of workers, trade unions must, in the widest, engage the latter in direct housekeeping. The participation of trade unions in the management of the economy and their involvement in the broad masses is, at the same time, the main means of combating the bureaucracy of the economic apparatus of the Soviet power and provides an opportunity to put really popular control over the results of production.

6. The maximum use of all the labour force available in the State, its proper distribution and redistribution, both between the different territorial areas and between different sectors of the national economy, should be the immediate task of the economic policy of the Soviet government, which can be carried out only in close unity with trade unions. The general mobilization of the entire able-bodied population by the Soviet authorities, with the participation of trade unions, to perform well-known public works, should be applied incomparably wider and more systematic than it has done so far.

7. In the context of the disintegration of the capitalist labour organisation, the productive forces of the country could be restored and developed, and

the socialist way of production could be strengthened only on the basis of the camaraderie of workers, their maximum self-activity, self-responsibility consciousness and strict mutual control over the productivity of labour.

Achieving this goal requires a persistent systematic effort to re-educate the masses, which is now facilitated precisely because the masses see the elimination of the capitalist, landlord and merchant in practice, and on their own practical experience come to the belief that their level of well-being depends solely on the discipline of their own work.

In this work of creating a new socialist discipline, the main role falls on the share of trade unions. The latter, in a break with the old pattern, must apply and practice a variety of activities, such as reporting, development standards, responsibilities to special friendly working courts, etc., in order to implement this purpose.

8. The same challenge of developing productive forces requires the immediate, broad and comprehensive use of the science and technology professionals left to us by capitalism, despite the fact that they are in most cases inevitably imbued with bourgeois-looking and skills. The party believes that the period of sharp struggle with this layer caused by the sabotage organized by it is over, as this sabotage is generally broken. The party must, in close alliance with professional associations, lead its former line: on the one hand, not to give the slightest political concession to this bourgeois layer and mercilessly suppress all counter-revolutionary its creep, and on the other - just as ruthlessly to fight with the imaginary-radical, in fact ignorant, as if workers are able to overcome capitalism

and bourgeois without using them, without doing a long school of work beside them.

In pursuit of equal pay for all piles and total communism, the Soviet authorities cannot set the task of immediate implementation of this equality at a time when only the first steps towards the transition from capitalism to communism are being taken. Therefore, it is still necessary to keep for a known time higher remuneration of specialists, so that they can work not worse, but better than before, and for the same purpose it is impossible to give up the system of bonuses for the most successful and especially organisational work.

It is also necessary to put bourgeois specialists in the environment of friendly common work, hand in hand with the mass of ordinary workers, led by conscious communists, and thus contribute to mutual understanding and rapprochement of workers of physical and mental work separated by capitalism.

9. The Soviet government has already taken a number of measures aimed at the development of science and its rapprochement with production: the creation of a whole network of new scientific and applied institutes, laboratories, test stations, experimental productions to test new technical methods, improvements and inventions, accounting and organisation of all scientific forces and tools, etc. CPSU (B), supporting all these measures, seeks to further develop them and create the most favourable conditions of scientific work in its relations. the country's leadership forces.

## IN THE SPHERE OF AGRICULTURE

10. The Soviet government, having carried out the complete abolition of private land ownership, has already moved to implement a number of measures aimed at organizing large socialist agriculture.

The most important measures are:

1) the structure of Soviet farms, i.e. large socialist austerities; 2) support for societies, as well as partnerships for public land processing; 3) the organisation of the state sowing of all, whoever, unseeded land; 4) State mobilisation of all agronomic forces for vigorous measures to improve crops; 5) Support for agricultural communes as completely voluntary unions of farmers for large-scale common farming.

Considering all these measures as the only way to absolutely improve agricultural productivity, the CPSU (B) seeks to implement these measures as fully as possible, to extend them to the more backward areas of the country and to further steps in the same direction.

In particular, the CPSU (B) defends:

1) full state support for agricultural cooperation engaged in the processing of agricultural products;

2) a well-conducted reclamation system;

3) wide and systematic supply through the rolling points inventory of poor and middle-class peasantry.

Considering that small-scale farming will exist for a long time, the CPSU (B) seeks to carry out a number of measures aimed at raising the productivity of the peasantry. Such measures are: 1) the ordering of peasant land use (removal of the lane, long-land, etc.); 2) supplying farmers with improved seeds and artificial fertilizers; 3) improving the breed of peasant cattle; 4)

the dissemination of agronomic knowledge; 5) agronomic assistance to peasants; 6) repairs in the Soviet repair shops of agricultural peasant equipment; 7) the device of rolling points, experimental stations, demonstration fields, etc.; 8) reclamation of peasant lands.

11. In view of the fact that the opposite between the city and the village is one of the deepest pillars of the economic and cultural backwardness of the village, and in an era of such a deep crisis as the present one, puts both the city and the village in the immediate danger of degeneration and destruction, the CPSU (B) sees in the destruction of this opposite one of the fundamental tasks of communist construction, and along with general measures considers it necessary to involve both the city and the village in the wider environment. construction in agriculture, the development of activities established by the Soviet authorities for this purpose by the state-wide "Working Committee for Assistance" and so on.

12. In all its work in the village, the CPSU (B) still relies on the proletarian and semi-proletarian layers of it, organizes them into an independent force, creating party cells in the village, organizing the poor, special-type trade unions of proletarians and semi-proletarians of the village, etc., bringing them all the way closer to the urban proletariat and tearing them out of the influence of the village and the village.

In relation to the fist, to the village bourgeoisie, the policy of the CPSU (B) is to fight decisively against their exploitative creeps, in suppressing their resistance to Soviet policy.

In relation to the average peasantry, the policy of the CPSU (B) is to gradually and systematically involve it

in the work of socialist construction. The party aims to separate him from his fists, to involve him on the side of the working class with attentive attitude to his needs, fighting against his backwardness measures of ideological influence, not measures of suppression, seeking in all cases where his vital interests are affected, to practical agreements with him, making concessions to him in determining ways of carrying out socialist transformations.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF DISTRIBUTION**

13. In the area of distribution, the challenge now for the Soviet government is to continue to steadily replace trade with a systematic, nationally organized distribution of products. The goal is to organize the entire population into a single network of consumer communes, able with the greatest speed, planning, economy and with the least labour to distribute all the necessary products, strictly centralizing the entire distribution apparatus.

The basis of consumer communes and their associations should be based on the existing general civil and working cooperation, which is the largest consumer organisation and the most prepared history of capitalism apparatus of mass distribution.

Considering fundamentally the only right of this kind further communist development of the cooperative apparatus, and not its discard, the CPSU (B) systematically should 'continue its policy: oblige all members of the party to work in cooperatives, to direct them, with the help of also trade unions, in the communist spirit, to develop the amateurism and discipline of the working population, united in

cooperatives, to ensure that the entire population is covered by cooperatives and that these cooperatives are covered. The cooperative that is now spanning from top to bottom, finally, and most importantly, that the predominance of the proletariat's influence on the rest of the workers is constantly ensured and that a variety of measures are tested everywhere, facilitating and transferring from small-bourgeois cooperatives of the old, capitalist type to consumer communes, led by proletarians and semi-proletarians.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF MONEY AND BANKING**

14. Avoiding the mistake of the Paris Commune, the Soviet power in Russia immediately seized the State Bank, then moved to the nationalization of private commercial banks, began to merge nationalized banks, savings banks and treasuries with the State Bank, thus creating the remains of a single people's bank of the Soviet Republic and turning the bank from the centre of economic domination of financial capital and the instrument of political domination of the exploiters into a tool of labour power and the lever of economic coup. The CPSU (B) brings the following principles to the fore:

1) monopolizing the entire banking business in the hands of the Soviet state;

2) Radical change and simplification of banking operations by turning the banking apparatus into a machine of uniform accounting and general accounting of the Soviet Republic. As a systematic public service is organized, this will lead to the destruction of the bank and its transformation into the central accounting of the communist society.



15. At the first time of the transition from capitalism to communism, until fully communist production and distribution of products were organized, the destruction of money seemed impossible. In this situation, the bourgeois population continues to use the remaining privately owned currency for speculation, profit and robbery of workers. Relying on the nationalization of banks, the CPSU (B) seeks to implement a number of measures that expand the area of cash-sable settlement and prepare the destruction of money: the mandatory holding of money in the people's bank, the introduction of budget books, the replacement of money with checks, short-term tickets for the right to receive products, etc.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF FINANCE**

16. In the era of the socialization of the expropriated means of production by capitalists, the State power ceases to be a parasitic apparatus above the production process: it begins to turn into an organisation that directly acts as a management of the country's economy, and as long as the state budget becomes the budget of the entire economy as a whole.

Under these conditions, the balance of income and expenditure is feasible only with the correct setting of systematic state production and distribution of products. As for covering direct public expenditures in the transitional era, the CPSU (B) will advocate the transition from a system of contraception from capitalists, which was historically necessary and legal at the first time of the socialist revolution, to a progressive income and property tax. And since this tax

is self-relived because of the extensive expropriation of the have-nots, the coverage of public expenditures should rest on the direct circulation of a portion of the income from various state monopolies into the income of the state.

## **ON THE SPHERE OF HOUSING ISSUE**

17. In an effort to resolve the housing issue, which was particularly acute during the war, the Soviet authorities expropriated all the houses of capitalist homeowners and handed them over to city councils; mass settlement of workers from the suburbs to bourgeois houses; handed over the best of them to the working organisations, accepting the contents of these buildings at the expense of the state; started providing working families with furniture, etc.

The task of the CPSU (B) is to go down the above path and not to hurt the interests of non-capitalist homeownership, to strive by all means to improve the living conditions of the working masses, to the destruction of crowding and unsanitary old quarters, to the destruction of unsuitable dwellings, to the restructuring of old ones, to the reconstruction of new, corresponding to the new living conditions of the working masses, to the rational resettlement of workers.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF PROTECTION OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL INSURANCE**

With the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the first time, it was possible to implement a full program-minimum of socialist parties in the field of occupational health and safety.

The Soviet government legislated and enshrined in the “Labour Code” that 8-hour working day for all groaners as the maximum working time, and for those under the age of 18, in particularly harmful industries, as well as for miners working underground, the working day should not exceed 6 hours; A 42-hour weekly continuous rest for all workers; Prohibition of overtime as a general rule; prohibiting the use of labour by children and adolescents under the age of 18; Prohibition of night labour and work in particularly harmful industries, as well as overtime for all female and males under the age of 18; exemption of women from work for 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after delivery, with full earnings for all this time, with free medical and drug care and providing workers every three hours at least half an hour to feed the child and provide nursing mothers with additional allowance; Labour inspection and sanitary inspection elected by the boards of trade unions.

The Soviet government legislated full social security for all workers who did not exploit other people's work, from all kinds of disability and, for the first time in the world, from unemployment, at the expense of the employer and the state, the self-government provided and with the broad participation of trade unions.

Moreover, in some respects the Soviet government went further than the minimum program and established in the same “Labour Code” the participation of working organisations in the decision of employment and dismissal; monthly leave of absence for all workers who have worked continuously for at least one year; State wage settlement based on tariffs issued by trade unions; certain bodies, the distribution and accounting departments of the labour force in councils and trade unions, who are obliged to provide work to the unemployed.

But the extreme devastation caused by the war and the onslaught of world imperialism forced the Soviet authorities to make the following retreats: to allow the use of overtime in exceptional cases, limiting them to 50 days a year; allowing the labour of teenagers from 14 to 16 years, limiting their working day to four hours; Temporarily provide a two-week holiday in return for a month's leave; increase the duration of night work to 7 hours.

The CPSU (B) should be widely promoted for the active participation of workers themselves in the vigorous implementation of all health and safety activities, which is necessary:

- 1) Strengthen *work to* organize and expand labour inspections by recruiting and training active workers from the workforce and extending it to the small and domestic industries;

- 2) extend labour protection to all types of work (construction workers, land-water transport, domestic workers and agricultural workers);

- 3) finally remove from the work of minors and carry out further reduction of the working day for teenagers.

In addition, the CPSU (B) should set itself the task of establishing:

1) in the future, with an overall increase in productivity, the maximum 6-hour working day without a reduction in remuneration for work and the obligation of workers to devote two hours, without much remuneration, theory of craft and production, practical training in the technique of public administration and martial arts;

2) The introduction of an incentive system for remuneration for productivity gains,

In the area of social welfare, the CPSU (B) seeks to provide broad state assistance not only to the victims of war and natural disasters, but also to the victims of social relations abnormalities, to fight against all kinds of parasitism and parasitism, and aims to return to the work life of everyone who has been knocked out of the work.

## **IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

The CPSU (B) considers its activities in the field of public health to be based primarily on broad health and sanitary measures aimed at preventing the development of diseases. The dictatorship of the proletariat has already made it possible to carry out a number of health and medical activities that are not feasible within the bourgeois society: the nationalization of pharmacy, large private-entrepreneurial medical institutions, resorts, the labour responsibilities of medical workers, etc.

In accordance with this, the CPSU (B) sets its immediate task:

1) Strong sanitary measures for workers, such as:

- (a) The health of human settlements (protection of soil, water and air);
- b) staging catering on a scientific basis;
- (c) Organizing measures to prevent the development and spread of contagious diseases;
- (d) Creating sanitary legislation;
- 2) fight against social diseases (tuberculosis, venerealism, alcoholism, etc.);
- 3) providing publicly available free and qualified treatment and drug treatment.

**CHARTER OF THE ALL-UNION  
COMMUNIST PARTY (BOLSHEVIKS),  
Communist International Section,  
*Adopted unanimously by the 17th  
Congress of the CPSU (B) on February 10,  
1934.***

The All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), which is a section of the Communist International, is an advanced, organized detachment of the proletariat of the Union of the USSR, the highest form of its class organisation.

The party controls the proletariat, the working peasantry and all the working masses in the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the victory of socialism.

The party governs all organs of the proletarian dictatorship and ensures the successful construction of a socialist society.

The party is a single combat organisation bound by conscious iron proletarian discipline. The party is strong in its cohesion, unity of will and unity of actions, incompatible with deviation from the program, violation of party discipline and with factional groups within the party.

The party demands from its members active and selfless work to implement the program and charter of the party, to implement all decisions of the party and its bodies, to ensure the unity of the party's ranks and to strengthen fraternal, international relations both between the working nationalities of the USSR and with the proletarians of all countries of the world.

## **I. ABOUT PARTY MEMBERS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. A member of the party is considered to be anyone who recognizes the party's program, works in one of its organisations, submits to party regulations and pays membership fees.

A member of the party is obliged to:

(a) to observe the strictest party discipline, actively participate in the political life of the party and the country, to put into practice the policy of the party and the decisions of the party bodies;

b) work tirelessly to increase their ideological armament, to learn the basics of Marxism-Leninism, the most important political and organisational decisions of the party and to explain them to the non-partisan masses;

c) as a member of the ruling party in the Soviet state to be a model of compliance with labour and state discipline, to master the technique of their business, continuously improving their production, business qualifications.

3. Admission to the party is made exclusively on a case-by-case basis. New members are accepted from among candidates who have passed the established candidate's experience, the school of political literacy and have assimilated the program and charter of the party. Workers, collective farmers, Red Army soldiers, students and employees who have shown themselves at work in groups of sympathizers, councils, trade unions, Komsomol, cooperation, delegate meetings are accepted, after receiving the recall of the organisation where the incoming worker worked or works.



The order of admission to the party from the candidates is as follows:

Four categories are established: 1) industrial workers with at least 5 years of work experience; 2) industrial workers with less than 5 years of work experience, agricultural workers, Red Army workers and collective farm workers and engineering workers working directly in the shop or on the site; 3) collective farmers, members of artisanal and fishing artels and teachers of primary school; 4) Other employees.

b) To accept the first category of persons present three recommendations of party members with five years of party experience; persons of the second category - five recommendations of party members with five years of party experience; persons of the third category - five recommendations of party members with five years of party experience and a recommendation to the political department of the MTS or district committee; category four - five recommendations of party members with a ten-year party.

note. When accepting members of the party from the Komsomol in all categories, the recommendation of the district committee of VLKSM equates to the recommendation of two party members.

(c) People from other parties are accepted in exceptional cases on the recommendation of five party members: three with a ten-year party and two with a pre-revolutionary party, no other than through a production primary organisation, with mandatory approval of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b). independent of the social status accepted.

note. The Central Committee may grant the right of final approval to the party members of immigrants from other parties to separate regional and regional party

committees and the Central Committee of national Communist parties.

(d) The verification of the recommendations precedes the admission and rests with the responsibilities of the local party committee.

(d) The issue of admission to the party is previously considered by the primary party organisation, decided by the general assembly of the organisation and comes into force on approval for the first and second categories by the district committee or the city council, for the third and fourth categories - the regional, extreme or Central Committee of the national Communist Party.

(e) Young people under the age of 20 join the party only through VLKSM.

4. Recommenders are liable for the recommended responsibility, subject to unfounded recommendations to party penalties up to expulsion from the party.

5. The party's party membership is counted from the day the general assembly of the relevant primary party organisation has adopted a decision on the approval of the comrade as a member of the party.

6. Every member of one organisation is the last member of the organisation when moving to the area of work of another organisation.

note. The transfer of party members from one organisation to another takes place in accordance with the rules set by the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b).

7. Party members and candidates who have not paid membership dues for three months are considered to have been removed from the scab, as reported to the general assembly of the members of the primary organisation.

8. The exclusion of a party is decided by the general assembly of the organisation of which the person is a member and is approved for the first and second categories by the regional or regional committee, for the third **and** fourth categories by the district or city committee, and from the date of exclusion by the general assembly of the party organisation or the party committee the person is removed from party work. The excluded members of the party are published in the party press with the reason for the exclusion.

9. Periodic decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) are cleaned up to systematically cleanse the party of:

- class-alien and hostile elements;

- duplicitous, deceiving the party and hiding from it their real views and disrupting the policy of the party;

- open and hidden violators of the iron discipline of the party and the state;

- rebirths fused with bourgeois elements;

- careerists, skimmers and bureaucrats;

- morally decomposed, dropping the dignity of the party with their unseemly behaviour, staining the banner of the party;

- passive, not fulfilling the duties of party members and did not assimilate the program, charter and the most important decisions of the party.

## **II . ABOUT PARTY CANDIDATES**

10. All persons wishing to join the party are given a candidate's experience, which has a thorough familiarization with the program, the charter, the tactics of the party and the verification of the candidate's personal qualities.

11. The procedure for accepting candidates (division of the pa category, the nature of the recommendations and their verification, the decision of the organisation to accept and approve by the party committee) is quite the same as when applying for party members.

12. The candidate's experience is established: for the first category—one year, for the second, third and fourth categories—two years.

Note. People from other parties, regardless of their social status, pass a 3-year candidate's experience.

13. Party candidates participate in meetings of the organisation in which they are members, with the right to vote.

14. Candidates pay the usual membership fee to the local party committee.

### **III. ON GROUPS OF SYMPATHISERS**

15. In order to organize around the COMMUNIST (b) the closest non-partisan activists who have shown their loyalty to the party, but not yet prepared for joining the party, are formed in the primary party organisations of groups sympathetic to the PCP (b), which are certainly subordinate to all decisions of the party bodies.

16. Admission to the groups of sympathizers is made by decisions of factory, established and other party committees, political departments of MTS, state farms and railway transport, with the recommendation of two party members.

17. Organized into groups of sympathizers of the CPSU (B) (b) are obliged to attend all open party meetings, where they enjoy the right of deliberative

voice, actively fight for the implementation of the decisions of the party and the government, systematically work under the leadership of party organisations to raise their ideological and political level.

#### **IV. ON THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY**

18. The guiding principle of the party's organisational structure is democratic centralism, which means:

(a) The election of all party governing bodies from top to bottom;

b) periodic reporting of party bodies to their party organisations;

(c) Strict party discipline and subordination of the minority to the majority;

d) the unconditional obligatory decision-making of the highest bodies for the lower and all members of the party.

19. The party is built on the basis of democratic centralism on the basis of territorial and industrial grounds: the organisation serving an area is considered to be the highest in relation to all organisations serving part of the area, or an organisation serving an entire industry of production or management is considered superior to all organisations serving parts of the industry.

20. All party organisations are autonomous in dealing with local issues, as these decisions do not contradict the decisions of the party.

The highest governing body of each organisation is a general meeting, conference or congress.

22. The general assembly, conference or congress elects the committee that is their executive body and directs all the ongoing work of the organisation.

The party organisation scheme is as follows:

(a) territory of the USSR—All-Union Congress-Central Committee of the CPSU(B);

b) regions, territories, republics-regional, regional conferences, congresses of national parties-regional committees, regional committees, Central Committee of national parties;

(c) cities, districts—city, district conferences, city, district committees;

d) enterprises, villages, collective farms, MTS, Red Army units, institutions—general meetings, conferences of primary party organizations, primary party committees (zavpartkom, fabpartkom, party bureau of the Red Army unit, etc.).

24. Order of subordination, reporting, passing and challenging party decisions (from the highest authority to the lowest): All-Union Congress, Central Committee of the Communist Party (b), regional—regional conference, conference or congress of national parties, regional, regional committee, Central Committee of the National Party, city—district conference, city—district committee, etc.

25. For practical work on the implementation of party directives and regulations (and verification of their implementation by Soviet-economic bodies and lower party organisations) in the regional committees, extremes, the Central Committee of the National Committee. The CP and the Central Committee

of the CPSU (B) (b) are created by holistic production and industry departments.

In the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b):

(a) Agricultural, b) Industrial, c) Transport, d) Planned-Financial-Trading, d) Political-Administrative, (e) Governing Parties, w) Culture and Advocacy of Leninism, c) Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute (as well as 2 sectors - Business Management and Special).

In the regional committees - extremes and the Central Committee of the National. Transmission:

(a) Agricultural, b) Industrial and transport, c) Soviet-trade, d) Culture and Propaganda of Leninism, d) Governing Party Organisations (Urban and District) and Special Sector.

In each production and industry department focuses all work in the whole industry: organising work, distribution and training, agitation, industrial propaganda, monitoring the implementation of party decisions by relevant and Soviet-economic bodies and party organisations.

26. Each organisation of the party has the right to purchase its stamp on its final approval, but no other than with the approval of the relevant higher party organisation.

## **V. ON THE PARTY'S CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS**

The party's supreme body is the Congress. The next congresses are convened at least once every 3 years. Emergency congresses are convened by the Central Committee on its own initiative or at the request of at

least 1/3 of the total number of members represented at the last party congress. The convening of the party congress and the order of the day are announced no later than a month and a half before the congress. Emergency congresses are convened within two months.

The Congress is considered valid if it represents at least half of all party members represented at the last regular congress.

The rules of representation at the party congress are set by the Central Committee.

28. In the event that the Central Committee did not convene an emergency congress within the specified time frame in paragraph 27, organisations requiring the convening of an emergency congress have the right to form an organizing committee that enjoys the rights of the Central Committee to convene an emergency congress.

29. Congress:

(a) Hears and approves reports from the Central Committee, the Party Control Commission, the Central Audit Commission and other central organisations;

b) revises and changes the party's program and charter;

(c) Defines the party's tactical line on the main issues of current policy;

d) elects the Central Committee, the Party Control Commission, the Central Audit Commission and outlines the composition of the Soviet Control Commission for submission to the CEC and SNC of the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee and other central organisations are elected as part of the Congress. In the event of the departure of the members of the Central Committee, its composition is replenished from the



number of candidates selected by the congress in the order determined by the congress.

The Central Committee has at least one plenary session in four months. Candidates for the Central Committee are present at the meetings of the plenums of the Central Committee with the right of deliberative vote.

The Central Committee organizes: for political work—the Political Bureau, for general management of organisational work—The Organisational Bureau and for the current work of the organisational and executive nature—the Secretariat.

33. The Central Committee, in between congresses, presides over all the work of the party, represents the party in relations with other parties, organisations and institutions, organizes and directs various party institutions, appoints the editorial offices of the central bodies operating under its control, and approves the editors of the party bodies of large local organisations, organizes and conducts enterprises of public importance, distributes the party's forces and funds and runs the central It's not going to happen.

The Central Committee directs the work of central Soviet and non-governmental organisations through party groups in them.

34. In order to strengthen the Bolshevik leadership and political work. The Central Committee has the right to create political departments and to single out the party organizers of the Central Committee on the lagging sections of socialist construction, which are especially important for the national economy and the country as a whole, and, as the political departments perform their strike tasks, to turn them into ordinary

party bodies built on the basis of production and territorial.

Political departments work on the rights of the relevant production party committees and are managed directly by the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) through the production and industry departments of the Central Committee or through specially organized political administrations and political sectors.

The Central Committee regularly informs party organisations of its work.

Party Control Commission:

(a) oversees the implementation of the decisions of the party and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b);

b) Prosecutes those responsible for violations of party discipline;

(c) Prosecutes those responsible for violating party ethics.

37. The Central Audit Commission audits: (a) the speed and correctness of the proceedings in the central organs of the party and the well-established apparatus of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b); b) cash and enterprises of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b).

## **VI. ON THE REGIONAL—REGIONAL— REPUBLICAN ORGANISATIONS OF THE PARTY**

38. The highest body of the regional, regional, republican party organisation is the regional, regional party conference or congress of the National Party, and

in between the regional - the regional committee, the Central Committee of the National Party.

In their activities they are guided by the general rulings of the All-Union Communist Party and its governing bodies.

39. The next regional—regional conference or congress of national communist parties is convened by the regional—regional committee—the Central Committee of the National Party once every year and a half, and the emergency—by the decision of the regional—regional committee—the Central Committee of the National Party or at the request of 1 / 3 of the total number of members of organisations that are in the region - the republic.

The rules of representation to the regional—regional conference, the congress of the National Party are set by the regional—regional committee—the Central Committee of the National Party.

The regional conference, the congress of the National Party hears and approves the reports of the regional—regional committee—the Central Committee of the National Party, the audit committee and other regional institutions, discusses issues of party, Soviet, economic and (professional work in the region—region and elects the regional—regional committee (in the republics—the Central Committee of the Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Central Committee.

40. The regional committee, and in the republics of the Central Committee of the National Party of the National Party allocates for the current work the relevant filling bodies of no whiter than 11 people, approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b), and two secretaries, the first and the second.

For secretaries, party experience is required for at least 12 years.

41. The regional committee—the Central Committee of the National Party organizes various institutions of the party within the region—region—the republic, directs their activities, appoints the editorial office of the regional—regional party body operating under its control, leads party groups in non-party organisations, organizes and conducts its enterprises, which have a common importance for the region—the region—the republic, distributes within its organisation the strength and means of the party and manages the regional The Party's cash register.

42. The plenum of the regional committee—the Central Committee of the National Party convenes at least once every three months.

43. Party organisations of national and other regions and autonomous republics, which are part of the regions and republics, work under the direction of regional committees - the Central Committee of the National Party and in their internal lives are guided by the provisions set out in Chapter VI of the party's charter on regional, regional and republican organisations.

## **VII. ABOUT CITY AND DISTRICT (RURAL AND URBAN) ORGANISATIONS OF THE PARTY**

44. The city-district party conference is convened by the city-district committee at least once a year, the emergency by the city's district committee or at the request of 1/3 of the total number of members of the organisations that are part of the urban - district organisation.

The city-district conference hears and approves reports of the city- district committee, the audit committee and other city- district agencies, elects a city- district committee, an audit committee and delegates to the regional conference or congress of the National Party.

45. A 10-year party experience is required for the secretary of the city committee, and a 7-year term for the secretary of the district committee. The secretaries of the city and district committees are approved by the regional committee, the extreme or the Central Committee of the National Party.

46. The city-district committee elects a bureau of 5-7 people, organizes and approves primary party organisations in enterprises, state farms, MTS, collective farms and institutions, registers all communists, organizes various party institutions within the city, district and manages their activities, appoints the editor of the city- district party body, working under his leadership and control, leads party groups of non-partisan organisations organizes its enterprises, which have a city-wide—district value, distributes within the city and district the forces and means of the party, runs the city—district cash. The city-district committee submits to the regional committee - the Central Committee of the National Party of the National Committee a report on its activities in time and form, established by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (B).

In large cities, with the permission of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B), district organisations subordinate to the city committee are established.

## **ON THE PARTY'S PRIMARY ORGANISATIONS**

The party is based on primary party organisations. The primary party organisations are created in factories, factories, state farms and other economic enterprises, in collective farms, MTS, Red Army units, in villages, in institutions, etc. with at least 3 party members. In enterprises, collective farms, institutions, etc., where there are fewer than 3 party members, candidate or party-Komsomol groups are created, led by the party, allocated by district committees, slides or political departments. Primary party organisations are approved by district or city committees or relevant political departments.

49. In large enterprises, institutions, collective farms, etc. with a large number of communists (from 100 members to 3,000 and above) within the general primary party organisation, covering the entire enterprise, institution, etc., can be organized in each case with the approval of the district committee - the city committee or the relevant political department party organisations on the shops, plots, departments, etc., precinct, etc., organisations can form party groups on brigades, aggregates of the enterprise, etc.

50. The primary party organisation links the workers and the peasant masses with the governing bodies of the party. Its task is:

1) campaigning and organisational work in the masses for party slogans and decisions;

2) attracting sympathisers and new members and their political upbringing;

3) the promotion of the district—the city hall or the political department in its daily organisational and campaigning work;

4) mobilisation of masses in enterprises, state farms, collective farms, etc. to fulfill the production plan, strengthen labour discipline and develop impact;

5) combating laxity and mismanagement in enterprises, state farms, collective farms and everyday care about improving the living conditions of workers and collective farmers;

6) Active participation as a party body in the economic and political life of the country.

51. 1. To conduct current work, the primary party organisation elects a party committee (fabpartkom, zavpartkom, etc.) consisting of no more than 11 people for one year, and the shop organisation elects a party organizer approved by the primary party committee.

In party organisations with fewer than 15 members and candidates, party committees are not set up, but party organizers stand out.

In the primary party committees, which bring together no more than 100 members of the party, party work is usually carried out unreleased from work in the workplace workers. In party committees with the number of party members up to 1,000 people must work 2-3 paid workers, released from work in the workplace. In party committees with the number of members up to 3,000 and above can work 4-5 freed from production comrades, 58

For secretaries of the primary party committees is required at least 3-year party experience, and for the party—2-year party experience.

## **IX. ABOUT PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN THE RED ARMY**

52. The general leadership of party work in the Red Army, the Red Fleet and Aviation is carried out by the Political Directorate of the RCMP, working on the rights of the military department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (B).

The DUP conducts its leadership through the political departments appointed by it, military enlistments and party commissions, elected at the respective army conferences.

Parties in the Red Army, Navy and Aviation operate on the basis of a special instruction approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party (B).

53. For the heads of political departments of districts, navies and armies required 10 years of party experience, for the heads of political departments of divisions and brigades—6 years of party experience.

54. Political organisations are obliged to maintain close contact with local party committees by constantly participating in local party committees of the heads of political organisations and military commissars (assistants on political part), as well as systematic hearing on the party committees of reports of the heads of political organisations and military officers (assistants of political participation) on political work in military units.



## **X. ON PARTY GROUPS IN NON-PARTISAN ORGANISATIONS**

55. At all congresses, meetings and in the elected bodies of non-partisan Soviet, professional, cooperative, etc. mass organisations, where there are at least 3 members of the party, party groups are organized, the task of which is to fully strengthen the influence of the party and conduct its policies in the non-partisan environment, strengthen the iron party and Soviet discipline, combat bureaucracy, check the implementation of party and Soviet directives.

For the current work, the group elects a secretary.

56. Groups, regardless of their meaning, are entirely subordinate to the relevant party organisations (CPC (b), extreme, regional, Central Committee of the National Party, hill, district). On all issues, groups are obliged to strictly and steadily hold on to the decisions of the governing party organisations.

## **XI. ON INTRA-PARTY DEMOCRACY AND PARTY DISCIPLINE**

57. Free and business discussion of party policy issues in individual organisations or in the party as a whole is an inalienable right of every party member arising from intra-party democracy. Only on the basis of intra-party democracy can the Bolshevik self-criticism be deployed and party discipline strengthened, which should be conscious, not mechanical. But a broad debate, especially an all-union debate on party policy, should be organized so that it cannot lead to attempts by a small minority to impose their will on the vast

majority of the party, or to attempts to form factional groups breaking the unity of the party, to attempts of division that can shake the power and resilience of the dictatorship of the proletariat to the delight of the enemies of the working class. Therefore, a broad discussion of the all-union scale can be deemed necessary only if: (a) this need is recognized by at least a few local regional or republican parties; b) if there is not a strong enough majority within the Central Committee on the most important issues of party policy; (c) If, despite having a solid majority in the Central Committee, standing on a certain point of view, the Central Committee still considers it necessary to check the correctness of its policy through discussion in the party. Only under these conditions can the party be guaranteed against abuses of intra-party democracy by anti-party elements, only under these conditions can we expect that intra-party democracy will benefit the cause and will not be used to the detriment of the party and the working class.

58. Maintaining the unity of the party, mercilessly fighting against the slightest attempts at factional struggle and division, the strictest party and Soviet discipline are the primary responsibility of all members of the party and all party organisations.

In order to exercise strict discipline within the party and in all Soviet work and to achieve the greatest unity of >in the elimination of all factionalism, the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) has the right to apply in cases of violation of discipline or revival or the assumption of factionalism all measures of party penalties up to expulsion from the party, and in relation to the members of the Central Committee—transfer to candidates and, as an extreme measure, exclusion from

the party. The condition of application to the members of the Central Committee, candidates 1 of the Central Committee and members of the Commission of Party Control of such a last resort should be the convening of the plenum of the Central Committee with the invitation of all candidates for the Central Committee and all members of the Commission of Party Control. If such a general meeting of the most responsible party leaders by two-thirds of the votes recognizes the need to transfer members of the Central Committee or the Commission of Party Control to candidates or expulsion from the party, such a measure should be implemented immediately.

59, the rulings of party and Soviet centres should be implemented quickly and accurately. Failure to comply with the rulings of the highest organisations and other misdemeanours recognized as criminal public opinion of the party entail: for the organisation—censure and general re-registration (dissolution of the organisation); for individual members of the party—one or another type of censure (staging on the appearance, reprimand, etc.), public censure, suspension from responsible party and Soviet work, expulsion from the party, expulsion from the party with a report of misconduct to the administrative and judicial authorities.

60. Party members who refuse to answer truthfully to the questions of the Party Control Commission are subject to immediate expulsion from the party.

## XII. ON THE PARTY'S CASH

61. The money of the party and its organisations is made up of membership fees, income from the party's businesses and other revenues.

Monthly membership fees for party members and candidates are set at the following amount:

63. Entry fees are levied on entry to candidates at the rate of 2 per cent of the salary received.

I've got to get it.	Salary		before 100 R.	Pay	—	R. 20	cop.
»	»	From 101	»	150	»	»	»
»	»	» 151	»	200	»	1	»
»	»	» 201	»	250	»	1	»
»	»	» 251	»	300	»	2	»
»	»	over 300	»	500	»	2 %	Earnings
»	»	» 500		»	»	3 %	