

**DRAFT PROGRAMME
OF THE
ALL-UNION
COMMUNIST PARTY
(BOLSHEVIKS) CPSU(B)**

1947

*The draft of the new CPSU (B) programme in
the latest edition, prepared by the decision of
the February (1947) plenum of the Central
Committee of the CPSU(B)*

Source: [The draft of the 1947 MAC \(b\) program - SOVK PATRIOT \(wordpress.com\)](#)

Published on the basis of publications in the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine "TRUTH" No 79, 82, 85, 88, 91, 94, 97, 100, 103, 106 for 2016
[Проект программы ВКП\(б\) 1947 года — СОВЕТСКИЙ ПАТРИОТ \(wordpress.com\)](#)

Language: English
Scanned and transcribed.
E-Book: June 2021

*The Socialist Truth in Cyprus
— London Bureaux*

*Direct Democracy (Communist
Party)*

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

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



Contents

I. The Significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Historical Development of Mankind.....	5
II. The Current International Situation.....	11
III. The Results of the Achievements of Soviet Society	30
IV. The Main Tasks of the CPSU (B) to Build A Communist Society.....	38
V. In the Economic Field.....	40

VI. In the Culture and Everyday Life of Workers.....	49
VII. In the Political Field.....	53

***The draft of the new CPSU (B)
programme in the latest edition, prepared
by the decision of the February (1947)
plenum of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party (B)***

I. The Significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Historical Development of Mankind

The Great October Socialist Revolution (November 7, 1917) in Russia destroyed the

domination of capitalists and landlords and established the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in world history. Since the classes were introduced, society has been founded on human exploitation. The masses carried on themselves the yoke of political and economic rot and spiritual enslavement. Over the centuries, the working masses have repeatedly rebelled against the exploiters, trying to relieve the yoke of the oppressors and become masters of their position. But in the revolutions of the past, workers were unable to take advantage of their struggles and be free from exploitation. Some exploitative classes were replaced by others, one form of exploitation was replaced by another, but the operation itself and its basis—the private ownership of the exploitative classes for means of production—remained. The Great October Socialist Revolution led to the destruction of the domination of all and all exploitative classes and groups, to the destruction of all oppression of man by man.

All centuries-old development of society in the past was essentially only the backstory of mankind. The October Revolution marked the beginning of the true history of mankind. It meant the transition to the conscious creativity of history by the masses

and marked the beginning of the communist era in the development of society.

For the first time in history, workers and peasants under the leadership of the Communist Party overthrew the power of the bourgeoisie and landowners, destroyed to the ground the old state apparatus and created a new type of state—the Soviet state. The Soviet socialist state exercised genuine freedom for workers. The bourgeois state was thus opposed by the state of workers, bourgeois, parliamentary democracy was opposed by Soviet, socialist democracy, which is the highest form of democracy. The creation of the Soviet state meant a world-historical step forward in the liberation struggle of the working class.

Soviet power not only destroyed the dominance of the exploitative classes, but also eliminated the economic base on which human exploitation was kept. The Soviet government abolished the landowner's ownership of the land, transferred the land to the peasantry, nationalized industry, transport, banks. Workers have won both political power and material means for the construction of a new, socialist life.

The national economy of a huge country was founded on the basis of the domination of public socialist ownership of the means of production, on the basis of planning, which forever saved the

Soviet people from the anarchy of production, from economic crises, unemployment and related poverty and ruin. For the first time in the history of class society, for many millennia in the development of society, workers have finally done away with the social system based on the oppression of the masses by the have classes, and have created strong prerequisites for the truly free, prosperous and cultural life of workers.

The victory of socialism in the USSR confirmed the great truth of Marxism-Leninism, that capitalism is a historically transient way of production, that it has already outlived its century and that due to the laws of historical development it will inevitably be replaced by socialism. Thirty years of existence of the Soviet state with all persuasiveness proved that the working masses of the city and the village, without capitalists and landowners, are not only able to create their own, new, socialist state, but also with great success to manage the state, build industry, lead agriculture, develop culture, successfully defend their conquests from enemies and steadily go forward to the complete victory of communism. The Soviet state was the most powerful state that ever existed in history, the best form of state structure of all existing. The socialist system of the national

economy of the USSR showed the whole world its greatest advantages over capitalism.

The victory of the socialist revolution freed the peoples of Russia from economic and spiritual enslavement by foreign capital and ensured their national independence. For the first time, the Soviet government made our country a free and independent state.

The October Socialist Revolution pulled Russia out of the grip of the First World War, proclaimed the unconditional abandonment of the imperialist policy of both Tsarist Russia and the bourgeois interim government created after the February revolution. Born of the October Revolution, the Soviet state consistently and steadily leads the fight against all kinds of imperialist aggression and robbery, against the arsonists of new wars, taking the lead in the struggle for lasting peace and security of peoples.

The October Socialist Revolution broke the chains of national oppression in Russia, established a powerful multinational socialist state, built on the beginnings of brotherly cooperation of peoples. The October Revolution elevated previously oppressed peoples to the position of truly free and truly equal. The Soviet state and social system provided all the peoples of Russia with economic and cultural flourishing. The October Revolution

thus exposed for centuries the spreading lies about the superiority of some nations and races over others. It dealt a crushing blow to bourgeois racial theories, according to which humanity is divided into higher and lower races, of which the lower races are incapable of civilization, and the higher races are called to play the role of the sole carriers of civilization and oppress the lower races. The October Revolution showed that even previously backward peoples, drawn into the course of Soviet development, quickly moved forward and were able to create and develop an advanced culture.

The Great October Socialist Revolution broke through the front of world imperialism, destroyed the capitalist system in one of the largest countries of the world and thus shook the foundations of bourgeois rule around the world. As a result of the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia, the world was divided into two opposing systems - socialism and capitalism.

Numerous attempts of capitalist reaction by armed intervention, war and blockade, economic and ideological struggle to undermine the socialist construction and destroy the Soviet state ended in complete collapse. The Soviet people came out of all these trials even more powerful and cohesive.

The October Revolution served as a signal and an example for workers around the world in their

liberation struggle. It shattered in the masses of capitalist countries, in oppressed peoples of colonies and dependent countries the belief in inviolability and eternity of capitalism. Under the influence of the October Revolution, a wave of revolutionary uprisings and national liberation movements swept all over the world.

The October Revolution broke the dogma of false socialists about the impossibility of the victory of labour over capital, the need to accept the omnipotence of imperialism and to be content with partial concessions of the dominant classes. The October Revolution and the victory of socialism in the USSR exposed the social-reformist ideology as an ideology of saving capitalism, it showed the working class of the world that social-democratic reformism is the ideological support of capitalism, its faithful protector and servant.

The Second World War, which ended with the defeat of German fascism and Japanese imperialism, proved to the world that only thanks to the Soviet state, which arose as a result of the October Revolution, only thanks to the selfless struggle of the peoples of the USSR, who carried on their shoulders the main weight of this war, humanity was saved from the danger of fascist enslavement. The USSR acted as a saviour of world culture and civilization from fascist barbarism.

The Great October Socialist Revolution put the USSR at the head of all world mankind. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a bulwark of the progressive development of society, culture and civilization of peoples.

The leader, mastermind and organizer of the masses, who carried out the great socialist revolution and the victorious construction of socialism in the USSR, was the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the party of Lenin—Stalin. Armed with the theory of scientific communism, knowledge of the laws of social development, creatively moving forward Marxist-Leninist science, the MAC (b) educates the working class and all workers in the spirit of Leninism, shows them the right way and leads to the complete victory of communism.

II. The Current International Situation

The current era of world history is the era of the collapse of capitalism and the triumph of socialism, the era of the steady growth and flourishing of socialist society in the USSR and the transition of a number of other countries to the rails of socialism, on the one hand, the general crisis of capitalism and the decomposition of the capitalist system, on the other.

The general crisis of capitalism was prepared by the whole course of its development. Under the capitalist system, the most important and crucial means of production and exchange—land, factories and factories, railways, trading enterprises and banks—constitute the private property of a small class of capitalists who exploit hired workers who are deprived of their means of production and therefore forced to sell their labour. Small producers—peasants, who make up the largest class of the population, artisans, artisans, small traders—are ruthlessly exploited by capitalists and landowners.

Having developed to previously unseen sizes the productive forces of society, capitalism is entangled in intractable contradictions for it. Along with the increase in social wealth in bourgeois society, social inequality inevitably grows, and the gap between the haves and the have-nots deepens. The development of capitalism leads to the displacement of small-scale production by large and large, to the ruin of many previously independent small producers and to turn them into proletarians and semi-proletarians, to the impoverishment of the proletariat, doomed to increasing exploitation, to the increasing insecurity of existence, to slave working and living conditions. Expanding production and gathering millions of workers in huge factories and factories, capitalism gives the process of production a public character, which is at odds with the private capitalist form of appropriation. This basic contradiction of capitalism creates a destructive anarchy of production and periodically causes devastating economic crises of overproduction. In times of crisis, millions of people are forced to endure unemployment and hunger, not because there are not enough goods, but because there are too many of them: capitalists do not find a solvent demand for goods because of the ruin of the masses.

With the growing contradictions of bourgeois society, the resentment of workers and exploited masses is also growing, and the struggle of the proletariat for liberation from the yoke of capitalism is unfolding. At the same time, productive forces developed by capitalists in pursuit of profit, socialization of labour and increasing its productivity have long created the necessary material prerequisites for replacing capitalism with a higher social system - socialism. The historical mission of the gravedigger of capitalism and the creator of a new, socialist society belongs to the working class as the most advanced class of modern society. With the development of capitalism, the proletariat grows numerically, unites, passing a harsh but hardening school of labour and struggle, becomes the recognized leader of all exploited and oppressed masses in the process of overthrowing the bourgeoisie and socialist transformation of society.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the monopolistic phase of capitalism, which was dominated by free competition between many independent enterprises, gave way to a new phase of capitalism—imperialism, when the domination of monopolies, financial capital and financial oligarchy, acquired the outstanding value of capital export, began to divide the world by international

cartels and ended the division of the entire land by the largest capitalist countries.

Imperialism is a decaying, parasitic, dying capitalism. It brings to the last line, to the extreme limits of the contradiction of capitalism, and above all: 1) the contradiction between work and capital; 2) The contradiction between a handful of economically dominant countries and hundreds of millions of people in the colonial and dependent countries of the world; 3) The contradiction between the various financial groups and the imperialist powers in their struggle for raw materials, markets, capital application. The previous relatively smooth development and spread of capitalist relations gave way to the leap and disastrous development of capitalism. The law of uneven economic and political development of capitalist countries in the era of imperialism is expressed in the fact that some countries jump overtake others and quickly push them out of the world market. Because of this uneven development, periodic redistributions of the already divided world are inevitable in the course of military clashes and military catastrophes, which weaken the front of world imperialism. The possibility of breaking through this front and, therefore, the victory of socialism in individual

countries, and the simultaneous victory of socialism in all countries became impossible.

Already the first world imperialist war of 1914-1918 meant the entry of capitalism during its general crisis. The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia plucked a sixth of the earth from the world imperialist system. Capitalism has ceased to be a single and inclusive system of the world economy, it has lost its former strength and stability.

During the general crisis of capitalism, the bourgeois system is no longer able to use its productive forces, which is reflected in the underload of production apparatus caused by the narrowing of domestic and external markets due to the catastrophic impoverishment of the masses, in the increase in periodic economic crises and the growth of their destructive power. The bourgeois system is no longer able to provide even slave-owning to its upon-fore, as evidenced by the existence of multimillion-dollar chronic unemployment, which does not dissolve even in the short-term gaps between crises. The bourgeois system has become a clear obstacle to the development of the material and spiritual culture of mankind, as evidenced by the sharp increase in the tendency of monopolies to delay peaceful technological progress with the enormous

possibilities of science and technology; unprecedented growth of all kinds of parasitism and rotting; the transition of dominant monopolies to extreme forms of reaction in political life; decay, decay and moral decay of bourgeois culture. The bourgeois system has become a mortal threat to the existence of mankind, as evidenced by the devastating wars caused by the imperialists, the general growth of militarism and the frenzied arms race. All this characterizes the general crisis of capitalism as a historical strip of collapse of the bourgeois system.

In the context of the general crisis of capitalism, the dominant financial oligarchy in a number of countries, being unable to rule the former methods of parliamentarianism and bourgeois democracy, turns to fascism. The establishment of the fascist regime in Italy, Germany and some other countries was not a testament to the strength and strength of the bourgeois system, but to its weakness and shakiness. The elimination of the last vestiges of democratic freedoms and the rights of the people; rampant terror against the labour movement; a course on the physical extermination of all progressive elements; Finding a way out of the growing internal difficulties of treacherous aggression, predatory wars and the struggle for world domination; the policy of corruption and

moral decay of a large part of the population, the unbridled of all animal instincts in man in order to prepare millions of submissive executors of adventurous plans to seize foreign lands, enslave and exterminate other peoples - such is the face of fascism as an open terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary and chauvinistic elements of financial capital.

The Second World War, prepared by the forces of international reaction and unleashed by fascist aggressors, led to a further aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism. Like the first war, it had its effect of unconditional weakening of capitalism, dramatically changing the balance of power between the two systems - socialist and capitalist— in favour of socialism.

The main result of the war was the defeat of Germany and Japan - outposts of the international reaction in its struggle against the Soviet Union and socialism, against the workers and national liberation movement.

The international authority and power of the impregnable fortress of socialism, the Soviet Union, which not only defended its freedom and independence, but also liberated the peoples of Europe from enslavement, has grown immeasurably. The Soviet people, who played a decisive role in achieving victory over the

aggressors and saved human civilization from fascist pogroms, showed the world that the forces of socialism and democracy are invincible. As an insurmountable obstacle to the implementation of the black plans of the international reaction, a powerful bulwark of peace and security of peoples, their free development along the path of social progress and true democracy, the Soviet Union has rightly become a decisive factor in world politics. Without the participation of the USSR, a positive solution to any international problem is unthinkable.

The camp of capitalism suffered further damage: just as the First World War ended with Russia's fall from the world system of capitalism, the Second World War and the defeat of fascism led to the fall away from the imperialist system of a number of central and southeastern European countries liberated from fascism by the Soviet Army, which enabled the peoples of these countries to establish a popular and anti-imperialist struggle in the course of anti-fascist and anti-imperialist struggles. democratic power. In Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Romania, Hungary, the new democratic power, breaking with the anti-popular traditions of bourgeois democracy, carried out progressive democratic transformations, which led to the

elimination of the remnants of feudal land ownership and class of landlords, the liberation of peoples from the rot of capitalist monopolies and foreign capital, the creation of the nationalization of large-scale industry and banks. The new type of state that emerged in these countries is a people's republic, where power belongs to the people in the form of a bloc of working classes of the population led by the working class and where the foundations for the transition to the path of socialist development are laid.

The crisis of the colonial system, exacerbated by the Second World War, which was expressed in the mighty rise of the national liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries, threatened the rear of the imperialist system. The crisis of the colonial system was manifested in the fact that the peoples of the colonies were no longer willing to live the old way and had embarked on a decisive struggle for the establishment of independent, independent States. In order to maintain power over the colonial and dependent countries, imperialist predators resort to all sorts of manoeuvres, acting as violence and deception, trying to split the forces of the national-colonial movement.

Finally, the uneven development of capitalist countries has led to a further escalation of this

unevenness. The swelling of the manufacturing apparatus of the United States, along with the economic ruin of the bourgeois countries of Europe and much of Asia, conceals the inevitability of particularly acute conflicts, an unprecedented escalation of the struggle for markets, new deep economic crises and upheavals. In the entire capitalist world, war has led to an unprecedented decline in the living standards of the masses, an increase in unemployment, poverty and hunger, to the growth of class contradictions due to the desire of the bourgeoisie to shift the main burden of war and post-war hardships on the shoulders of workers, to the rise of the labour movement.

After the defeat of the fascist aggressors, the centre of the world reaction moved to the United States of America, and the collapsed Hitler plans to enslave the world were replaced by American plans of world domination, in which the role of the junior partner is assigned to England. These adventurous plans of economic, political and ideological enslavement of Europe and the world, unapologetically hostile to the national interests of the vast majority of countries and peoples, are dictated, on the one hand, by the greedy imperialist desires of the financial oligarchy and, on the other hand, by its fear of the rise of socialism and popular democracy.

As a result of the Second World War, a new balance of the main political forces operating on the world stage was created. Two camps were formed: on the one hand, the imperialist and anti-democratic camp, with the main purpose of establishing American world domination and defeating democracy, and, on the other hand, the camp is anti-imperialist and democratic, with the main purpose of undermining imperialism, strengthening democracy and eliminating the remnants of fascism. The main leading force of the imperialist camp are the United States, supported by the ruling circles of England and France. The main leading force of the anti-imperialist camp are the Soviet Union and the countries of popular democracy.

American imperialism everywhere uses dollar diplomacy, policy of force, atomic blackmail and threats to intimidate the faint of heart; seeks to enslave small and temporarily weakened peoples and to cobble together an imperialist bloc against the USSR; under the banner of "Western democracy" is trying to impose its political regime on European countries, based on the omnipotence of the dollar and the domination of a tiny handful of monopolists. American imperialism aims to make the United Nations an instrument of its expansionist policies, undermining the principle of

sovereignty and equality of its member countries; bets on the preservation and rebirth of imperialist Germany and Japan as its vassals; pursues an aggressive weapons policy. The ruling classes of the Anglo-Saxon powers unceremoniously interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries, universally supporting reactionary and openly fascist elements, planting cannibalistic ideology of Anglo-Saxon racial superiority. The Anglo-American bloc formed after the end of the Second World War cannot be durable and long-lasting; The contradiction between its participants, the two main powers of modern imperialism, which is the main contradiction within the imperialist camp, inevitably escalates in the course of the struggle for markets, sources of raw materials, spheres of influence, for the distribution of hardships caused by post-war economic devastation.

The deepening of the general crisis of capitalism as a result of the Second World War led to the decline and crisis of bourgeois democracy. This crisis is most evident in the main country of modern capitalism, the United States of America, where the basic principles of democracy are increasingly openly and flagrantly trampled upon by the true masters of the country, a small handful of capital tycoons who were hugely enriched

during the first and especially the Second World War.

As long as private capitalizing on means of production prevails, democracy always remains in fact a democracy of the exploitative minority against the exploited majority. The state under capitalism, whatever its form, serves as a machine for suppressing workers and exploited masses by a handful of capitalists. With the rise and aggravation of the contradictions of capitalism, the class essence of bourgeois democracy is increasingly exposed, as a screen that hides the omnipotence of capital tycoons holding all the strands of economic and political life in their hands.

Speaking under the slogan of freedom, bourgeois democracy is in fact a democracy of modern slave owners. The vast majority of the population of bourgeois-democratic countries is in economic slavery, fearing the day of tomorrow, need and poverty, excluding any manifestations of individual freedom. Bourgeois democracy rests on the denial of the basic human rights of hundreds of millions of people in colonial and dependent countries under the yoke of a handful of colonial Powers. Freedom under capitalism can be nothing more than a freedom of exploitation for capitalists, a freedom of starvation for the proletarians,

colonial slavery for the majority of the world's population.

In advocating equality, bourgeois democracy actually supports and perpetuates the most heinous forms of inequality. It follows the path of openly curtailing and infringing on the political, economic and civil rights of the working masses by issuing laws against the labour movement, judicial and administrative persecution of democratic and progressive organizations. It authorises the unequal status of the female half of the population, which is generally denied access to public and public office and to more skilled industries; Lower female pay compared to men's work of the same qualification; all kinds of restrictions on women's political and civil rights; derogatory laws in the field of family relations. By legitimizing the disenfranchisement of a non-dominant nation, it is further on the path of national anger and shameful racial discrimination. Equality under capitalism inevitably turns out to be a glaring disparity between exploiters and exploited in all areas of public and political life.

Speaking under the guise of the embodiment of the popular will, bourgeois democracy has in fact become a decisive obstacle to the realization of the real aspirations of the people, for it in the field of domestic and foreign policy sacrifices its

fundamental interests to the self-interested lusts of the financial oligarchy, which is hated by the majority of the population. The merging of the state machine with capitalist monopolies manifests itself in such forms as the drafting of governments from the proxies of the largest trusts, concerns and banks, dutifully fulfilling their will and orders; open bribery by monopolies of parliamentarians and top officials; saturation of the monopolies of all the most important parts of the state apparatus, which speaks to the working masses as a apparatus of violence and suppression; the rise of militarism and the dominance of the military, designed to protect the dominance of monopolistic capital within the country and serve as a means of implementing its foreign policy objectives; the use of police and troops to massacre striking workers, with demonstrations of workers; organization by capitalists for the same purpose of terrorist fascist gangs under the wing of the bourgeois-democratic authorities. In the current era of aggravation of the struggle of the masses against the rot of monopolies, bourgeois democracy by all means of deception and violence protects the inviolability of capitalist property, the omnipotence of financial oligarchy.

The growing crisis of bourgeois democracy and all its institutions finds expression in such

phenomena as the bankruptcy of the bourgeois parliamentary system, in which the so-called people's representation is increasingly becoming an empty talk, while the most significant political issues—the general direction of domestic and foreign policy, changes in the composition of the government, the publication of the most important laws—are increasingly decided behind the backs of parliaments; growth in corruption and corruption among bourgeois politicians who resort to sophisticated deceptive manoeuvres, especially during election campaigns; the establishment of so-called strong-arm governments, free from any responsibility to parliamentary representation.

Bourgeois democracy is increasingly turning workers' rights into fiction. Since the material means for the exercise of democratic rights—the assembly buildings, the paper and the printing press for the publication of newspapers, the broadcasting stations—are in the monopoly possession of the capitalists, the propertied elite of society increasingly uses these means to falsify public opinion, to sow ignorance in the masses and to poison their consciousness, to distract them from the struggle of their real interests. At the same time, the dominant classes are moving further along the path of restricting workers' rights through the deterioration of electoral law systems,

through the introduction of all kinds of censorship (property, education, sedentary, age, etc.); violation of voting secrecy; actually preventing the formation of new progressive parties; illegal prohibition of working-class parties and harassment of members and supporters of these parties.

The greatest crime of bourgeois democracy before humanity is that it gave rise to fascism and cleared its way. In countries such as Italy and Germany, bourgeois-democratic regimes fed fascism and served as a bridge to power. At the same time, the bourgeois-democratic governments of other countries (England, France, USA) of the so-called policy of non-interference and the policy of appeasement of fascist aggressors helped them to start the Second World War. After the defeat of the main hotbeds of world fascism, the ruling circles of bourgeois-democratic countries have taken a course not to eradicate the remnants of fascism in the former enemy states and at home, but on the contrary—to give broad freedom of action to fascist elements, which they see as their allies in the struggle against the growing forces of socialism. Thus, in the modern era, bourgeois democracy, as a state form serving as an anti-people reaction, directs its main blows against the forces of social progress and true democracy.

Bourgeois democracy, which at one time proclaimed the slogan of patriotism and national independence, is increasingly incapable of effectively defending the national freedom and sovereignty of peoples. In a number of European countries, bourgeois democracy treacherously capitulated to fascist invaders during the Second World War. In the post-Second World War, the bourgeois democracy of a number of European countries once again embarked on the path of betrayal of national interests, this time before the Anglo-American contenders for world domination, openly encroaching on the sovereignty of peoples. Thus, in the modern era, the struggle for national freedom and independence inevitably goes beyond bourgeois democracy and becomes an anti-imperialist struggle. This struggle requires the elimination of the economic power of monopolistic capital and landownership, decisive interference in economic (property) relations, without which formal democratic freedoms and rights turn into an empty sound, an illusion, a deception of the masses.

In today's environment, when capitalism is long ripe to replace it with socialism, when the pillars of capitalist society in Europe have rotted, the bourgeois system is maintained only because the working class of capitalist countries still

underestimates its forces, does not have the necessary cohesion and does not show proper determination in the fight against imperialist reaction. The bourgeoisie clearly overestimates its strength and goes in domestic and foreign policy along the path of reaction and adventure, which, causing incalculable suffering to the masses, at the same time further undermine the foundations of capitalism.

In this historical environment, the role of social democratic reformism, which helps the bourgeoisie to spread in the working class disbelief in its power and splitting the working class, is particularly pernicious. After the First World War, the reformist parties of the Second International, the policy of splitting the working class saved the capitalist system from destruction and cleared the way for fascism in a number of European countries. After the Second World War, the right-wing socialists, being faithful accomplices of the Anglo-American contenders for world domination, mask the democratic and socialist phraseology of the plundering essence of imperialist politics, conduct the heinous persecution of communist parties and other progressive organizations of the working class, cringe before the American monopolistic capital and thus inflame his appetites, disrupt the struggle of the working class against the

imperialist reaction and the fascism. The right-wing socialists spread treacherous illusions about the superclass nature of bourgeois democracy, seek to subjugate the working class of bourgeois ideology and politics and undermine its influence on the working masses of peasantry, urban petty bourgeoisie and intellectuals.

In the context of the further aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, the masses of capitalist countries are increasingly imbued with hatred of the domination of the financial oligarchy, which brings down on workers incalculable hardships: bloody wars, devastating crises, mass unemployment, need and poverty. Liberation from imperialist slavery, socialist transformation of society are the tasks that are set in order of the day of peoples' life.

The struggle to solve these long-overdue tasks is led by communist parties uniting in their ranks the class-conscious avant-garde of the working class. The Second World War and the defeat of fascism naturally led to the growth of capable democratic forces throughout the world, the trade union movement of the working class and, above all, to the growth of communist parties, their influence and importance. During the hard years of fascism in Europe, communist parties stood the test of fire, leading and selflessly fighting for

national freedom and independence of peoples loyal to the enemy by the ruling classes. Thus, having won the trust of peoples, communist parties are increasingly uniting around themselves all progressive and democratic forces, all supporters of peace and independence of peoples, patriotic elements of all countries whose sovereignty is threatened by imperialist plans of world domination. They stand courageously in the guard of democracy, national sovereignty, freedom and independence of their countries, leading the struggle against the plans of imperialist expansion. Developing within the national framework of individual countries, the communist parties also have common tasks, which are to fight against the imperialist reaction, arsonists and provocateurs of new wars, to organize and strengthen the rebuff of the attempts of the imperialists to impose their will on other peoples, to unite and unite all those who are able to defend the cause of peace, freedom and independence of peoples, their independent national and state development.

The democratic forces of capitalist countries led by the working class see their support in the Soviet Union- a great power of victorious socialism, whose existence and politics are the most important factor in the peace and security of peoples, the suppression of plans of new aggressors. Attitudes

towards the Soviet Union are a decisive watershed between the forces of democracy and the forces of reaction on the world stage, so the protection of the Soviet Union as the most reliable bulwark of freedom and independence of peoples is the most important task of genuine democrats in the world.

The policy of the Soviet Union in the field of international relations is based on the fact of coexistence and struggle between the two systems - socialism and capitalism and from the almost proven possibility of cooperation between states with different social systems. The Soviet Union gives a decisive rebuff to the dangerous provocations of the arsonists of the new world war, blackmailing attempts to intimidate the peoples of American atomic diplomacy, its accomplices and aides.

The Soviet Union, free from human exploitation and from ethnic strife, is a consistent and determined champion of democratic principles in relations between peoples, large and small, honest international cooperation based on recognition of the sovereign equality of peoples and respect for their legitimate rights and interests. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is aimed at developing and strengthening ties with all peace-loving states, further strengthening friendship with the countries of the new democracy and brotherly union of Slavic

peoples, which arose in the course of the joint struggle against a common enemy and is intended to serve as an effective tool for ensuring world peace and above all the security of the peoples of Eastern and south-eastern Europe.

In pursuing its tried-and-tested policy of peace and friendly cooperation between peoples, the Soviet Union relies on its growing economic and political power, on the Soviet Army, ready to defend the country from any aggressor, on the undivided support of the broad masses of the working class and workers around the world, vested in the preservation of peace, on the support of friendly countries and above all the countries of the new democracy, to the prudence of those circles among the dominant classes of the capitalist world, who are not interested in aggressive plans and want to develop normal economic relations with the Soviet Union.

In today's environment, plans against the Soviet Union threaten the existence of the majority of peoples. This is the weakness of these plans, which are in danger of aggression against the Soviet Union, which persists as long as there is a hostile capitalist environment.

The forces of the democratic and anti-imperialist camp are incomparably more powerful than those of the imperialist and reaction camp; by

being organized, firm and endurance, the forces of democracy are able to doom to complete collapse any plans and intentions of the aggressors.

The growth of the forces of communism in the Soviet Union and throughout the world is the best guarantee of strengthening peace and security, freedom and independence of peoples, progressive development of mankind.

In today's era, when capitalism, as the greatest brake on social development, puts humanity in direct danger of death, the communist transformation of society is a well-overdue historical necessity.

III. The Results of the Achievements of Soviet Society

In the struggle for the victory of socialism strengthened and developed a socialist state, immeasurably expanded its social base. The building of a socialist society was possible not by weakening and dying of the state, but by strengthening it in every way. After the victory of the October Revolution, the most important tasks of the Soviet state were to suppress the resistance of the deposed classes and to defend the Soviet country from the frenzied attacks of foreign imperialists. Restoring industry and agriculture, creating a socialist economy, involving the broad masses of working peasantry in the construction of socialism, the Soviet state suppressed the resistance of the class enemy inside the country. After the elimination of the capitalist elements of the city and the village, the suppression bodies turned their edge not inside the country, but outside it, against external enemies. The Communist Party and the Soviet state, considering the danger of a military attack on our country,

relentlessly strengthened the armed forces of the country, equipped the army with modern military equipment. Within the country, the main task of the Soviet state was economic-organizational and cultural-educational work. A slender, branched state apparatus was created to carry out the tasks of planning, control and accounting in the entire national economy, organizing the coordinated work of the growing industry, transport, agriculture, public property protection and public order.

As the Soviet state strengthened, Soviet democracy grew. The most important step along the way was the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR, the most democratic in the world. The Constitution was a legislative fixation of the fact that socialism in the USSR won, that the socialist system of economy and socialist ownership of tools and means of production form the economic basis of the Soviet state. The restriction of voting rights that existed during the struggle for the elimination of exploitative classes had been abolished and universal equal direct suffrage in secret voting had been introduced. The Constitution enshrines the rights and democratic freedoms of workers conquered by the revolution: the right to work, to rest, to education, to material support in old age, freedom of speech, press, assembly, rallies, the

right to association in public organizations, the integrity of the individual, freedom of conscience. The Soviet Constitution is not limited to the formal proclamation of citizens' rights, but transfers the centre of gravity to the means of exercising these rights. This shows the socialist nature of Soviet democracy.

Soviet democracy is the highest form of democracy. It ensured equal exemption for all workers from exploitation, equal abolition of all private ownership of means of production, equal duty for all to work according to their abilities and equal right of all workers to receive for it by their work.

Soviet democracy is manifested in the active and conscious participation of citizens in social and political life, in all areas of economic and cultural construction, in the deployment of socialist competition, in the activities of the Councils of Deputies of Workers, Party, Trade Union, Komsomol and other public organizations.

In the struggle for the affirmation of the socialist foundations of life against the remnants of capitalism, the Communist Party uses the tried and tested method of criticism and self-criticism. The party assumes that the struggle between the old and the new, between the dying and the nascent is the basis of our development. Criticism and self-

criticism were the most reliable and sharp instrument of the struggle against backwardness and stagnation in the field of economic and cultural construction, against elements of bureaucracy in the state apparatus, against clerical-bureaucratic methods of leadership, against the remnants of capitalism in people's minds and in everyday life.

The greatest achievement of Soviet democracy is the resolution of the national issue in the USSR. The Soviet government proclaimed and held the principle of equality of all nations and nationalities. The Soviet government created a strong centralised multinational state, while ensuring the comprehensive development of the economic, political and cultural life of all the peoples of the USSR. The previously economically and culturally backward peoples have created and developed their own industry and advanced agriculture, rich national culture and national statehood. On the basis of Lenin-Stalin's national policy of the Soviet state, the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the USSR developed and strengthened. The Russian people, with their unselfish fraternal help, have earned the respect and trust of all the peoples of the Soviet Union and rightly occupies a leadership position in the family of the peoples of the USSR. A major achievement of the Soviet Union

was the reunification of the Ukrainian, Belarusian and Moldovan peoples in the unified Soviet republics, the reunification of the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia with all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet system for the first time in history liberated a woman. The Soviet government not only proclaimed women's equality, but also gave them real opportunities to take their rightful place in all areas of social, political and cultural life and ensured equal pay for equal work with men. The Soviet government has created all conditions for the fruitful work of women in the national economy, in the state apparatus, cultural institutions by improving the industrial skills, cultural and political level of women. Numerous staff of engineers, agronomists, teachers, doctors, etc. have grown from the environment of women.

The Soviet system ensured a steady rise in the material wealth of millions of workers of the city and the village. Eliminating unemployment and poverty in the city and the countryside; Continuous growth in the number of workers and employees; Annual increase in national income; systematic increase in average annual wages; the settlement of the entire housing stock of former exploitative classes by workers and widespread new housing; increase on the basis of the growing public

economy of cash and natural incomes of collective farms and collective farms; Rapid growth in turnover the development of Soviet health care has led to a fundamental improvement in the living standards of workers.

A deep cultural revolution unfolded in the USSR. In the shortest period of time, the illiteracy of the population inherited from the tsarist regime was eliminated, universal compulsory primary education was carried out. The most important result of the Cultural Revolution in the USSR was the creation of its own Soviet intelligentsia, many thousands of engineers, agronomists, teachers, doctors, scientists, literature and art grew from the environment of workers and peasants.

By supporting and encouraging the development of Soviet science, literature and art, the Soviet state achieved a true flourishing of advanced culture, national in form and socialist content, introduced to the culture of the broad masses of the people; people from the people have become creators of high cultural values. Contrary to modern bourgeois culture, whose essence consists in extolling the animal customs and manners of capitalism, chauvinism and racial hatred, in justifying social inequality, human exploitation by man, Soviet culture is based on the principle of irreconcilable struggle against all kinds

of oppression and animal morals of exploiters, struggle for decent human relations between people—the relationship of friendly cooperation and mutual assistance, on the principle of mutual cooperation and mutual assistance. friendship of nations.

The great historical achievement of the Soviet society is the growth of the socialist consciousness of the working masses, the formation of a new spiritual image of the Soviet people. In the broad masses of people developed consciousness of national, national interests as the great law of socialist life. The Soviet people broke the chains not only of material, but also of the spiritual dependence of the country on the bourgeois West, proving the undeniable advantage of the Soviet system and its culture over capitalism and bourgeois culture. Consciousness of the superiority of the Soviet social and state system over capitalism is a source of legitimate national pride of the Soviet people, a life-giving effective Soviet patriotism. On the basis of the growth of socialist consciousness, bourgeois and petty bourgeois remnants in relation to public labour and public property are successfully overcome. In the masses of all nationalities of the Soviet Union, the ideology of friendship of peoples has been strengthened, and the remnants of nationalism are being bleed.

Scientific views on the world have become widespread, and religious prejudices and superstitions are gradually being overcome.

The achievements of Soviet society in all areas of state, economic and cultural construction were tested in the fire of World War II. The victory of the Soviet people in the struggle against fascist aggressors showed that socialism, built in the USSR, gave our people an irresistible force, that the Soviet system was not only the best form of organization of the economic and cultural rise of the country during the years of peaceful construction, but also the best form of mobilization of all the people's forces to repel the enemy in wartime. Soviet military science, developed by Comrade Stalin, overturned the military doctrines of enemy states. The Great Patriotic War showed the increased power of the Soviet state, the fiery patriotism of the Soviet people, its cohesion around the Communist Party, its exceptional devotion to the Soviet homeland and the Soviet government.

As a result of thirty years of development, the Soviet state grew into a gigantic force; it has a mighty socialist economy, is the organizer of the economic life of the country and the full steward of all the material wealth of the socialist society. The unbreakable fortress of the Soviet state is based on

the fact that it relies on the complete moral and political unity of the people, on friendly cooperation of the working class, peasantry and intellectuals, on the fraternal community of the peoples of the USSR. In a socialist society, the unity of the state and the people has been achieved in an exploitative order. The Soviet state is the expression of the strength, will and intelligence of the people. With the elimination of the exploitative classes, the victory of socialism and the establishment of full moral and political unity of the entire people, the dictatorship of the proletariat fulfilled its great historical mission. The Soviet state has become a truly popular state.

All their victories and achievements the Soviet people achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party. It inspired him to great socialist transformations, its policy is the lifeblood of the Soviet system.

During the years of Soviet rule, the COMMUNIST (b) immeasurably strengthened its ties with the masses, akin to the people and grew into a multimillion-dollar organization. THE MAC (b) represents the guiding core of all workers' organizations, both public and public. The Communist Party is the vanguard of the Soviet people. It is an expression of the national interests of the Soviet Union, the guiding and organizing

force of the Soviet state, ensuring its unity, growth and strengthening.

The Communist Party is the ideological leader and political educator of the Soviet people. The worldview of the Communist Party became the worldview and banner of the entire Soviet people.

The Communist Party, based on the fact that the Soviet country has everything necessary and sufficient to build a communist society, inspires, unites and directs the efforts of the Soviet people, the activities of all organizations of the Soviet Union to a common goal - to the complete victory of communism in the USSR.

IV. The Main Tasks of the CPSU (B) to Build A Communist Society

The All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) aims to build a communist society in the USSR within the next 20 to 30 years.

Communism is a society: (a) where, through increased production, an abundance of products has been achieved and the equal responsibility of all workers to work according to their abilities and the equal right of all workers to receive for it according to their needs, and all workers of society are people who lead quite prosperous and cultural lives; b) where the entire economy is based on public ownership of the means of production, is equipped with highly developed equipment and is managed according to a single plan; (c) where there are no classes and class differences, and all workers in industry, agriculture and other social activities are workers of a single classless society; d) where, on the basis of a huge increase in the technical base of agriculture and the rise of the cultural level of the village to the

level of the advanced city, the opposite between the city and the village has been eliminated; Where, on the basis of the development of skills, professional skills and the cultural level of industry and agriculture, the opposite between physical and mental work has been eliminated; Where all conditions are created to meet the ever-increasing material and spiritual needs of people and to develop their abilities and talents in full.

The transition from socialism to communism can be carried out only through a number of transitional steps, in order to further develop the material foundations and social relations of the socialist society. Only the full and comprehensive exercise of the socialist principle of equal duty of all to work according to their abilities and the equal right of all workers to receive for it by their work will gradually make the transition to the communist principle of obtaining products for work according to needs. Only the full strengthening and development of the socialist state, as the main tool of the construction of communist society, ensures a gradual transition from socialism to communism.

The fulfillment of the world-historical task of building a communist society requires a

powerful development of the material and technical base of socialism, high rates of production development, full use of reserves, increased productivity and all material resources, selfless creative work of Soviet people.

To build a communist society, the CPSU (B) sets the following main objectives:

V. In the Economic Field

1. On the basis of the further rapid development of the productive forces of the country in the next 15-20 years to solve the main economic problem of the USSR, that is to surpass the level of production per capita in the main capitalist countries, including the United States. To

this end, significantly increase the production capacity of the socialist economy and especially the heavy industry (production of iron, steel, coal, oil, non-ferrous metals, peat, gas, chemical industry, engineering) as the basis of the economy in the leading role of engineering. This will require a doubling of industrial production and annual iron smelting to 50 million tonnes, steel to 60 million tonnes, coal production to 500 million tonnes and up to 60 million tonnes of oil.

2. Solving the basic economic problem will create the abundance of products that are necessary for the transition to communism, further strengthen the economic independence of the USSR, further enhance its defence capability and guarantee the Soviet country from any accidents associated with the presence of the capitalist environment.

3. To electrify the whole country under a single plan with extensive use of hydropower, peat, shale, coal, wind, gas and other energy sources. To link large power plants with a single network of high-voltage transmissions with branches in each district. Expand the widespread construction of small power plants using local energy resources. The electrification of the country will provide an opportunity: to gradually transfer to the highest technical basis all industry, transport and a number

of agricultural industries; to develop the technique of communism, which is the automatic system of machines on an electric basis; to bring the industry as close as possible to the sources of raw materials and to place all public production in the most rational way. Communism, according to Lenin's teachings, is the Soviet power plus electrification of the whole country.

4. Ensure continuous technological progress, full development of inventiveness and rationalization in all sectors of the national economy and in the shortest possible time to surpass the achievements of foreign science. Widely introduced into production the latest discoveries of science and advanced technical methods, increasing productivity and multiplying public wealth: the use of automatic flow lines and aggregate machines, telemechanics, reactive technology, radar and especially discoveries related to the industrial use of intra-atomic energy.

5. To develop the chemical industry broadly; gasification and energy-chemical use of solid fuel; Production of artificial liquid fuel, synthetic rubber and plastic masses; chemicalisation of agriculture.

6. Complete comprehensive and comprehensive mechanization of labour, primarily in the most labour-intensive industries and industries with heavy physical work. As the country

electrifies and the national economy is saturated with first-class equipment to introduce into all industries an automatic system of machines on an electric basis, which will open wide prospects for productivity growth, eliminate unskilled labour and serve as a material basis for the gradual survival of the opposite between physical and mental labour.

7. Develop a large scale industry that produces consumer goods. Now that a powerful socialist industry has been established and its foundation is a heavy industry developing at an accelerated pace, the MAC (b) considers it possible and necessary, while maintaining the high role of industries producing means of production, to dramatically increase the volume and increase the share in the national economy of industries producing goods.

8. On the basis of the wide development of technical reconstruction of railway, water, road, air transport and the correct combination of some of its types to create a single complex highly developed transport system of the USSR, linking all economic areas and hearths, urban and rural settlements by high-speed transport. Widely to deploy road construction, to link the main economic areas of the country with an extensive network of improved roads and waterways. Create

a powerful telephone, telegraph and radio communication on the latest technical base.

9. To ensure the comprehensive development of socialist agriculture (state farms, collective farms, MTS) on such a scale, which will allow in the shortest possible time to create an abundance of food in the country, to have a powerful raw material base of the socialist industry and permanent reserves of raw materials and food in the hands of the socialist state. To this end, it is necessary to saturate agricultural production of first-class machinery, widely deploy training of mechanizing personnel, gradually transform machine-tractor stations as the main lever of transfer of all agriculture to the highest technical base in powerful industrial enterprises, covering all sectors of agricultural production (field, livestock, horticulture, gardening, construction). On the basis of the comprehensive and integrated mechanization of agriculture and the improvement of the production and technical skills of the village workers, complete the transformation of agricultural labour into a kind of industrial. The energy base of the mechanisation of agriculture, along with tractoring and combining it, should gradually become a broad electrification of agriculture.

10. To carry out a single plan to build an extensive network of canals and reservoirs, irrigation of dry regions of the Volga region, the Centre and other areas of the country, reclamation and drainage of wetlands. To complete the restructuring of agricultural production on the basis of scientific agronomy. By introducing the right crop rotations, the widespread use of organic and mineral fertilizers, the breeding and introduction of high-yielding crop varieties and high-yielding livestock breeds to ensure a continuous increase in crop yields and livestock productivity, eliminating the dependence of agriculture on nature.

11. It is comprehensive to strengthen the collective farm system of the USSR, which has proved its vitality and its great opportunities for the continuous growth of social wealth and the transformation of the consciousness of the peasantry in the socialist spirit. On the basis of the latest MTS technology, full and high-performance use of production, land, labour resources of the artels, further organizational and economic strengthening, pulling all collective farms to the level of advanced—to turn all collective farms into multi-developed and rich farms, able to fully meet the needs of the state, collective farms and collective farmers in agricultural products.

11. To carry out a radical transformation of the cultural and living conditions of the Soviet village by remodelling dwellings taking into account modern architecture and utilities, construction of power plants, schools, children's institutions, clubs, cinema, public canteens, laundries, linking agricultural centres with large urban centres with modern transport. On the basis of mechanization and electrification of agriculture, the connection of industry and agriculture within the whole economic district into a single economic complex, on the basis of housing and communal improvement of villages, as well as further deployment of the Cultural Revolution in the coming decades to complete the elimination of the opposite between the city and the village.

13. Ensure the most rational placement of the country's productive forces, the approximation of industry to the sources of raw materials and the elimination of irrational and extremely long-distance transport; extensive exploration of exploration in order to make the most of the natural riches of the USSR for the economy of communism under construction; comprehensive development of all economic areas, republican economy, local industry and fishing cooperation; further industry growth in the East, especially in the Siberian and Far East regions.

14. Consistently and persistently implement and develop socialist principles of pay by quantity and quality of work; resolutely eradicate all the remnants of petty bourgeois equalization and anonimisation; to improve the system of unit-progressive wages and the benefits of engineering and technical workers for the implementation and over-performance of production plans, to widely introduce and develop additional wages for collective farmers for high performance in the public economy; to use the principle of personal material interest, material and moral encouragement of workers for dedication and achievement in work as a powerful factor in the further development of socialist production.

15. It is comprehensive to cultivate and promote communist attitude to work as a matter of honour, glory, valour and heroism. To deploy the socialist competition as the main method of building communism, as a powerful means of increasing productivity and mobilizing internal reserves, pulling lagging workers and collective farmers, enterprises and collective farms to the level of advanced, as a tried-and-tested method of rapid movement forward in all sectors of the national economy.

16. As the technological progress and elimination of unskilled, heavy muscle labour, the

production skills of all workers of mass occupations of the city and the village have steadily improved through the system of technical schools, factory schools, state labour reserves and individual training. Continuously improve existing and develop new professions requiring a combination of high professional skills with broad technical and socio-political knowledge.

17. On the basis of the comprehensive mechanization of labour and full use of the working day in all sectors of the economy to achieve the level of productivity inaccessible to the most developed capitalist countries. As productivity increases and social wealth increases, the transition to a reduced working day is the first step to a seven-hour, and then a six-hour working day.

18. To protect and increase the state (national) and collective-cooperative forms of ownership, strengthening and developing the leading and guiding role in the entire national economy of the national form of ownership as the economic basis of communism. With the completion of the electrification of the whole country, the transformation of agricultural labour into a kind of industrial, and agricultural farms into fully developed and rich farms - agricultural, as well as other industries water and exchange in its socialist maturity will not differ from the national

form of ownership; the differences between the two forms of socialist property will be gradually erased; two forms of socialist property will merge into a single form of communist property. On this basis, together with the destruction of the opposite between the city and the village, between physical and mental work gradually erased and disappear differences and the boundaries between the classes and Soviet society will become a classless communist society.

19. As the logistical base of communism develops, high productivity gains, the abundance of consumer goods and the growth of communist consciousness of the entire mass of workers, we have to organize a gradual transition from the distribution of labour products to the distribution of products according to needs, with a universal obligation to work for the benefit of society by their abilities. The transition to the communist principle of distribution is gradually implemented, to the best of real economic opportunities. The steady growth in the real wages of workers and employees and the pay of collective farm workers as productivity increases, as well as the policy of systematic decline in the prices of consumer goods should become the most important lever of the transition to the communist principle of distribution.

First of all, the CPSU (B) aims to ensure that basic foodstuffs (bread, meat, sugar, vegetables, fats) are distributed by the needs of the needs, and then industrial essentials and mass demand in order to gradually move towards the distribution of all consumer goods in the future.

By retaining personal ownership of consumer goods and household goods, communism provides an ever-increasing and multifaceted meeting of the ever-increasing diverse personal needs of members of society, and the growth of needs, in turn, is the driving force behind the growth of production.

20. To strengthen and develop planned methods of national economy, correctly and flexibly combining state centralization with the production initiative and amateurism of the masses of workers of the city and the village, which is a reliable means of eradicating bureaucratic perversions, rigidity and routine in the management of the economy. To steadily increase the role and importance of economic calculation, money, state budget, credit, price, profit, Soviet trade as the most important levers of transformation of socialist society into communist. To strengthen and develop the monopoly of foreign trade in order to further strengthen the economic independence of the country and expand

trade ties with foreign countries, especially with the countries of popular democracy.

Develop state and cooperative trade in the city and village, encouraging competition between these two types of Soviet trade for the most perfect and cultural service of diverse consumer requests. Strengthen the monetary system by turning the Soviet ruble into the hardest currency in the world.

21. Create powerful and diverse state reserves and insurance funds that guarantee society in the event of natural disasters, foreign policy complications and other unforeseen circumstances and ensure the systematic and accelerated development of the economy of Soviet society.

VI. In the Culture and Everyday Life of Workers

1. On the basis of the steady increase in the level of material well-being of the people, the deployment of the entire system of cultural and educational work, the expansion of the network of educational institutions, industrial training, the wide development of the printed word, cinema, radio, literature, art to make all workers and all peasants people cultural and educated.

2. To expand the extensive school construction and training of pedagogical staff in order to introduce universally compulsory seven-year education for children, and in the future gradually implement universal compulsory education of children and young people in the full secondary school, both in the city and in the village. Provide high-quality textbooks, cutting-use teaching equipment and visual aids to schools.

In accordance with the needs of the national economy to develop a network of industrial (craft), agricultural, transport schools, providing training in them workers with a skilled profession and extensive general education.

Expand the network and contingents of university students to meet the fully growing needs of the national economy and cultural construction in qualified professionals in all branches of the world.

3. Expand the construction of research institutes and regular training in all fields of science and technology. To make the most of the latest discoveries and achievements of science and technology in all areas of the national economy, in order to soon surpass the achievements of science outside the USSR. Provide the most advanced laboratory equipment to provide research institutes and higher education facilities.

4. To promote the full flourishing of Soviet literature and art, to create highly artistic works depicting the greatness of the Soviet era, heroism and noble features of the Soviet man, to increase the role of Soviet literature and art in the communist upbringing of workers.

5. To create a powerful film industry, to dramatically increase the production of films,

providing constant service of films to all the populous countries of the country.

6. Create a powerful radio equipment industry, radioize every house both in the city and in the village and develop television in every way.

7. To establish on a large scale the production of printing equipment, to build printing houses, to develop the paper industry and printing industry in order to meet all the needs of the population in newspapers, magazines and books.

8. It is planned to carry out extensive construction of clubs, houses of culture, theatres, museums, libraries, reading for the most versatile satisfaction of all spiritual needs of the people.

9. Maintaining the inviolability of freedom of conscience, the CPSU (B) considers it its duty systematically and patiently, not allowing any administration, insult and infringement of the feelings of believers, to seek the liberation of workers from religious prejudices through broad and systematic propaganda of scientific and materialistic worldview.

10. To fundamentally solve the housing issue, which is of the most important national economic importance and affects the most pressing interests of workers. Create a powerful housing industry. By broadly deploying new housing in cities, state farms and collective farms, promoting and

providing for cooperative and individual housing to provide each family in the city and the village with well-maintained housing. To provide all homes with electricity and to widely develop the service of household needs of workers by all means of the latest utilities: sewerage, water, gas, heat, etc. Systematically carry out reconstruction of cities, their landscaping, flooding and architectural design. To limit the further growth of the largest cities of the USSR, stopping the construction of new industrial enterprises in these cities.

11. To provide the Soviet woman favourable working and living conditions both for the fulfillment of her social and industrial duties, and for motherhood, deploying on a large scale the construction of public canteens, mechanized laundries, children's institutions.

12. To strengthen the Soviet family and to educate the Soviet people in the spirit of high moral principles in the field of family relations.

13. In order to educate a physically healthy and cheerful generation of builders of communism, defenders of the Motherland, to develop widely all sports, construction of stadiums, water stations, playgrounds, gymnasiums and other sports facilities, providing universal physical training of the citizens of the USSR.

14. To implement a wide system of measures to protect the national health: the elimination of occupational diseases and full recovery of labour in the workplace, the further development of a network of hospitals, outpatient clinics, maternity homes, holiday homes and sanatoriums, the provision of qualified medical assistance to the entire population, the complete destruction of social diseases and conditions that give rise to different diseases.

15. To provide material wealth to multi-family, elderly, war-disabled and disabled people of work, surrounding them with attention and care.

VII. In the Political Field

1. The CPSU (B) considers the comprehensive strengthening and further development of the Soviet socialist state as the main lever of successful communist construction as the main transformative force capable of ensuring the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

2. It is necessary to strengthen and develop the economic-organizational and cultural-educational role of the Soviet state, which in the interests of multiplication of social wealth, raising the welfare and cultural level of workers is designed to improve the planning of the entire national economy, to ensure steady technological progress, to strengthen the leadership of socialist agriculture, to develop in the people the consciousness of state interests as the highest law of the life of Soviet society.

3. Consistently develop Soviet democracy as the highest form of democracy. On the basis of the involvement of the masses of the people in the

direct governance of the state, the role of the Councils of Deputies of Workers as bodies of people's power, as conductors and carriers of national interests, as the centre of social and political activity of Soviet citizens, is even higher.

4. To constantly improve the state apparatus, to improve its work, seeking to improve the business skills and political training of personnel, so that all employees of the apparatus deeply understand the responsibilities entrusted to them and consciously pursue the policy of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state; to ensure the strictest discipline in all parts of the state apparatus, to eradicate all manifestations of bureaucracy and inattention to the needs of the masses.

5. To encourage and develop criticism and self-criticism of all shortcomings in the activities of state institutions, public organizations and individuals, as a powerful driving force of Soviet society, as a sharp weapon against stagnation, obliqueness and backwardness, as a reliable means of overcoming contradictions in the development of Soviet society.

6. To raise the role and importance of voluntary public organizations (production, scientific, cultural, sports, etc.) designed to develop communist consciousness, initiative and creativity

of Soviet people in a wide variety of areas of social, political and cultural life.

7. Consistently carry out further development of the economy and culture of the Soviet Union republics and autonomous regions, complete the transformation of the previously backward suburbs into advanced and cultural republics and autonomous areas. Expand the rights and functions of the Union republics, their sphere of activity in the fields of economy, finance, culture and at the same time strengthen the centralized leadership of all-union affairs, to strengthen the unified Soviet union state.

8. To develop the national in form and socialist in content culture of all peoples of the Soviet country, to ensure that the best achievements of the national culture of each people and above all the great Russian culture become the property of all the peoples of the USSR.

In order to further bring all the peoples of the USSR closer together, to increase the economic and cultural growth of the union and autonomous republics, to improve personnel and to ensure that workers of different nationalities serve in the Soviet Army successfully, to ensure that the Russian language is studied by a wide range of non-Russian nationalities.

9. To strengthen the Soviet Army as a reliable guardian of the state interests of the Soviet Union, the security of the peoples of the Soviet country and as a strong bastion of state independence and security of all other peace-loving peoples; continuously equip the Soviet Army with the latest military equipment and improve its combat and moral qualities, bringing up the entire army in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, in the spirit of conscious fulfillment of military duty and personal responsibility of each soldier for the cause of protection of the Motherland; to increase the military and general political training of officers of the Soviet Army, to develop Soviet military science, summarizing the experience of the Great Patriotic War; To develop a broad and ubiquitous training of the population in modern martial arts; to develop the activities of all kinds of military and sports organizations that help prepare personnel for the Soviet Army.

10. Strengthen the intelligence agencies of the Soviet state, able to withstand all the harmful, espionage and sabotage activities of the intelligence agencies of the bourgeois states.

11. In the field of foreign policy, there has been a steady struggle for lasting democratic peace and the security of peoples against all kinds of imperialist expansion and aggression; maintain

good-neighbourly relations with other States on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of large and small countries; Expand economic and business ties with all peace-loving countries; strengthen and develop friendly ties with the countries of the new democracy; to protect as the apple of the eye friendship and fraternal cooperation of the Slavic peoples; systematically expose the arsonists of new wars; to rally the forces of democracy in the international arena for an organized rebuff to the pro-reactionary imperialist circles of bourgeois states.

12. Consistently to carry out further democratization and improvement of the Soviet judiciary, designed to protect state and public property, as well as personal property of citizens, to monitor strict compliance with state laws. In addition to severe penalties against the enemies of communism and their accomplices, in the Soviet court on an increasing scale to apply conditional punishment, replacement of imprisonment with labour duty, a system of educational measures against persons who commit crimes not out of anti-state and anti-people motives, but because of still inexhaustible old skills and unconsciousness.

To develop, along with the state judiciary, the organization of public courts of honour in state institutions, in enterprises, in collective farms in

order to promote the education of citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, to influence members of society, allowing anti-patriotic and anti-state misconduct, violating the rules of the communist dormitory and communist discipline of labour.

13. To enhance the role of trade unions as schools of communism, as the most mass-based working-class organizations, providing a link between the PCP (b) and the broad masses of workers and employees, designed to systematically educate workers in the spirit of communism, increasingly involving them in the construction of the communist economy and fully promoting the raising of the cultural and technical level of workers to the level of engineering and technical workers.

It is possible to develop the activities of trade unions on the further rise of the socialist competition of workers, industrial activity of workers, masters, workers of engineering and technical labour, to strengthen labour discipline, to achieve ever higher standards of production, to master workers new and modern equipment, to consolidate the personnel of specialists and workers for the leading sectors of the national economy; to ensure that there are broad leadership positions in all sectors of public and public life for advanced workers who have shown

examples of mastery of new technology, high productivity, innovators of production.

Strengthen the work of trade unions to improve the financial situation of workers and employees and the cultural and domestic standard of their lives and work, involving workers and employees to actively participate in public control and inspection of the work of canteens, holiday homes, sanatoriums and other institutions serving the material and cultural needs of the working masses.

To build all the work of trade unions on the basis of a broad deployment of trade union democracy, resolutely banishing from their activities all elements of bureaucracy, negligent, inattentive and formal attitude to the needs and interests of workers.

To strengthen the international ties of Soviet trade unions with working-class trade unions of all countries.

14. It is possible to increase the role and importance of VLKSM as a mass organization of young people, designed to help the Bolshevik party to educate the younger generation of the USSR in the spirit of communism, selfless devotion to the ideas of Leninism, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism. To strengthen the activities of VLKSM in the education of communist consciousness and communist morality among young people, to form

a cheerful, believing in their strength, able to overcome the difficulties and obstacles of the younger generation of the Soviet people, who historically intended to be an active creator of communism. Ensure that VLKSM's ideological and organizational influence is expanded to the entire youth of the city and the countryside; to strengthen the ties of Soviet youth with democratic organizations of young people all over the world.

15. To conduct systematic work on the communist upbringing of the Soviet people; to overcome to the end the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people; systematically expose bourgeois ideology; to fight resolutely against all elements of nationalism and chauvinism; consistently introduce into the consciousness of all members of the Soviet society the ideology of equality and friendship of peoples.

One of the most important tasks is to educate all citizens of the USSR soviet patriotism, the sense of dignity of the Soviet citizen, devotion to the interests of the Soviet state, a sense of pride for the country of the Soviets, where socialism won and the communist society is being built; education of the citizens of the Soviet Union in the spirit of consciousness of the superiority of Soviet society, Soviet culture over bourgeois society and

bourgeois culture, overcoming all the vestiges of low-worship before bourgeois culture.

16. Bearing in mind that during the transition from socialism to communism in a huge role increases the role of the Communist Party as the leading force of the Soviet people, and special importance becomes the further strengthening of its inseparable ties with the masses for the victorious solution of the problems of communist construction - relentlessly strengthen the organizational power of the party, raise the ideological level and political training of members and candidates of the party, to educate the whole mass of communists in the spirit of Leninism, to raise the activity and avant-garde role of the Communists in all areas of social and political life, economic and cultural construction.

17. The COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE CPSU (B), faithful to the principles of international solidarity of the working class, aware of the avant-garde role of the USSR in the progressive development of mankind, aims to strengthen fraternal ties with the communist parties of all countries of the world, fighting against capitalist slavery for the triumph of true democracy, for the victory of socialism.

***Published on the basis of publications in the newspaper
of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine
"TRUTH" No 79, 82, 85, 88, 91, 94, 97, 100, 103, 106 for 2016***