

Workers of all countries, unite!

**XX CONGRESS OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION**

14 –25 FEBRUARY 1956

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

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Union is divided into two half-volumes. The first includes transcripts
of 1-12 meetings, the second includes transcripts of 13-20 meetings,
resolutions and rulings and annexes.

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THIRTEENTH SESSION (February 21, 1956, in the morning)

Kabin (chairmanship). Comrades, I declare the next session of the Congress open.

We turn to the discussion of the third issue of the order of the day: the Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1956-1960. The floor is given to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Comrade N. A. Bulganin. (Prolonged applause).

DIRECTIVES OF THE XX CPSU CONGRESS ON THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY OF THE USSR for 1956-1960

Report of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Comrade N. A. BULGANIN

Comrades! The Central Committee of the Party submits for consideration by the XX Congress of the CPSU draft Directives on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union for 1956-1960.

Before proceeding to an exposition of the tasks of the sixth five-year plan, it is necessary to dwell on the results of the fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan and, in this connection, on some fundamental questions of our economic policy.

In the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU Comrade N. S. Khrushchev gave a vivid picture of the path traversed by our country in the period that has elapsed since the 19th Party Congress. This period covers most of the past five-year plan.

Along with a deep analysis of the international and internal situation of the Soviet Union and the activities of our party, the report correctly and timely posed, deeply and comprehensively worked out the most important questions of the Marxist-Leninist theory-about the peaceful coexistence of

the socialist and capitalist world systems, about the possibility of preventing wars in the modern era, on the forms of transition of various countries to socialism.

The great Lenin left us a legacy of invaluable ideological wealth, substantiated the ways and methods of creating a new social system. But he always demanded from his students that they should not be passive keepers of the party's ideological heritage, but creatively develop and enrich it based on an analysis of new conditions of social development, new facts of history, scientific generalization of the experience of the masses who are building communism.

Lenin considered an accurate, objective account of the relationship between classes and specific features of each historical moment to be indispensable from the point of view of the scientific substantiation of political tactics. In his famous Letters on Tactics, written in April 1917, Vladimir Ilyich, criticizing doctrinaires who clung to the old theoretical propositions and formulas, looking backward and not forward, pointed out ... to assimilate the indisputable truth that a Marxist must take into account living life, the exact facts of reality, and not continue to cling to the theory of yesterday, which, like any theory, at best only outlines the main, the general, only comes close to embracing the complexity of life. (Soch., v. 24, p. 26), The great strength of the Marxist-Leninist theory consisted and consists in the fact that it always keeps up with life, gives clear answers to new questions raised by the course of development of society.

For Lenin and Leninist, Marxist theory has always been not a dogma, but a guide to action.

From the point of view of this Leninist demand, the Central Committee's report is an example of a bold development of topical issues of Marxism-Leninism, which in modern conditions are of great theoretical and practical importance both for our party and for fraternal communist and workers' parties.

The Central Committee's report contains an extensive program for the future work of our Party, imbued with deep and firm confidence in the triumph of the great cause for which swarm we are fighting—the cause of communism. And the fact that the debate on the Central Committee's report was held in an atmosphere of complete unanimity and ardent support for the political line and practical work of the Central Committee indicates the correctness of this line, the fruitfulness of this work, the monolithic unity and mighty strength of our party. (Stormy applause.)

The fruitfulness of the work of the Central Committee in recent years is explained by the fact that the Central Committee has invariably followed Lenin's instructions on collective leadership in our Party.

Having resolutely condemned the personality cult, which is contrary to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the Central Committee of the Party and its The Presidium, when deciding all questions, whether it concerned international politics, or the internal situation of our country, or internal party life, in fact carried out the principle of collective leadership. All important decisions were made on the basis of a comprehensive and critical exchange of views.

Observance of the Leninist principles of collective leadership and the norms of party life in the future will guarantee the party against serious mistakes and will ensure us new successes in communist construction.

The source of our party's strength lies in its inviolable connection with the broad masses of the people. Soviet people know that the Party cares about the welfare of the people, about the prosperity of our great Motherland, and puts above all else. Therefore, the Soviet people endlessly trust their native party and confidently follow it along the path of victorious communist construction.

For the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, there is no higher approval of its activities than this boundless trust and support of the broad popular masses. At the same time, the people's confidence in many things also obliges our party.

Our task is not to delude ourselves with successes, not to fall into complacency and complacency, but to work even better, to be even closer to the people.

As a result of the selfless labour of the heroic Soviet people and the gigantic organizational work of our party, great successes have been achieved in the development of all branches of the national economy. The Directives on the Fifth Five-Year Plan, adopted by the 19th Party Congress, have been successfully fulfilled, and in many important indicators, they have been exceeded.

It would be wrong to present the matter in such a way that this great victory was won by us easily and simply, without tension, without struggling with difficulties. The Party revealed major shortcomings in a number of sectors of economic construction—both in industry and, mainly, in agriculture. She boldly and openly told the people about these shortcomings, raised the mighty force of the creative initiative of the masses in order to quickly eliminate them, identify and activate those huge internal the development of reserves that all branches of the socialist national economy have.

Relying on the labour activity of our glorious working class and the engineering and technical intelligentsia, the party achieved in the fifth five-year plan a new mighty rise of the socialist industry. The task of the five-

year plan for the growth of industrial production was fulfilled ahead of schedule, in four years and four months. As in the previous five-year plans, the development of the national economy in the past five-year period proceeded on the basis of the predominant growth of heavy industry, the output of which has increased to a greater extent than was planned according to the five-year plan. Overfulfilled the five-year plan for the production of items consumption. Agriculture in the past five years developed more slowly than was planned by the Directives of the 19th Party Congress, and the tasks of the five-year plan in this area were not fulfilled.

In 1955, as a result of the implementation of the measures outlined by the Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, agricultural production moved forward. At the present time we can say with firm confidence that we have created the necessary conditions for a sharp rise in this important branch of the national economy.

The tasks of the fifth five-year plan for freight turnover of rail, sea and road transport have been exceeded.

The five-year plan for the volume of capital investments in the national economy has been fulfilled. The volume of capital investments increased significantly from year to year, which created the basis for the further expansion of social production and the rise of the people's welfare.

The targets of the five-year plan to increase the national income, increase the real wages of workers and employees and the income of collective farmers have been exceeded, and the plan for retail trade has been overfulfilled. Last year retail turnover more than doubled the 1940 level. Over the five-year period, retail prices have been reduced by 26 percent, that is, in a larger amount than was planned in the calculations for the Directives of the XIX Party Congress.

Housing construction has reached a large scale in the past five-year plan.

Residential buildings with a total area of 105 million square metres were built only at the expense of funds allocated according to the state plan. In addition, a significant amount of residential space was built at the expense of the enterprise fund and other non-centralized funds, as well as by the urban population at their own expense and with the help of state loans. Collective farmers and rural intelligentsia have built more than 2 million residential buildings in five years. The housing stock of the country has grown significantly, although the housing problem continues to remain very acute in our country.

The past five-year plan was marked by serious achievements studies in the field of cultural construction. Mainly fulfilled by the Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the transition to universal secondary education in

the capitals of the republics and the largest cities of the country. Higher educational institutions have trained a large number of specialists.

Soviet science has achieved significant new successes, its role in economic and cultural construction has grown even more. The international authority of our science has risen, and the ties of Soviet scientists with scientists from other countries have expanded and strengthened.

During the fifth five-year plan, many new hospitals, rest homes, sanatoriums, and children's institutions have been built. In this period

In our country, there was a high birth rate and a systematic reduction in the mortality rate of the population, which, in comparison with 1940, more than halved.

In the field of foreign trade, the Soviet Union in the past five years continued to pursue a policy of mutually beneficial expansion of economic ties with all countries. Last year, the foreign trade turnover of our country almost doubled the level of 1950. Our trade ties with the people's democratic countries have expanded and strengthened. In 1955, the volume of foreign trade with them reached 19 and a half billion rubles against 10.6 billion rubles in 1950.

Trade with some capitalist countries proceeded in adverse conditions. United States of America, and under their pressure, a number of Western European countries carried out discriminatory measures aimed at restricting and even an end to trade with the Soviet Union. Despite this, the interest of many capitalist countries in the sale to us, and in the purchase of our goods was still significant, and trade with them not only did not decrease, but even increased significantly.

Having successfully implemented the fifth five-year plan, our country has made a major step forward along the path of a gradual transition from socialism to communism. The economic and defence power of the Soviet state has significantly increased, its international situation.

In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union achieved outstanding successes not only in economic and cultural development, but also in the implementation of its peace-loving foreign policy, in the struggle to ease international tension and for world peace.

During this time, the great socialist camp became even more united and strengthened. Countries that have embarked on the path of socialist construction are successfully developing their economies on the basis of state plans. The great Chinese people are carrying out the first five-year plan with enthusiasm and on a mighty scale.

European countries are fulfilling and overfulfilling long-term plans people's democracy—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Albania, as well as the German Democratic Republic. Significant

successes in the development of their economy have been achieved by the Mongolian People's Republic, the Korean People-Democratic Republic, Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The peoples of Yugoslavia are successfully following the path of socialist construction.

The results of the fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan evoke a feeling of tremendous satisfaction among the Soviet people, our faithful friends—the working people of the countries of the socialist camp, and all progressive mankind. These results are the result of pain the hard work of the hardworking Soviet people, inspired and led by the Communist Party headed by its Leninist Central Committee. (Stormy applause.)

I. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin left us his well-known instruction that we cannot work without a plan designed for a long period and for serious success. Our practice in the development and implementation of five-year plans is the fulfillment of this instruction of Lenin.

The reality of our plans has been confirmed by life. After each five-year plan, the Soviet Union rose to a new level of its its economic development, became richer and stronger, and its international authority grew more and more. The advantages of a socialist planned economy enable us to put forward ever more extensive tasks of economic and cultural development.

The Soviet Union is entering the Sixth Five-Year Plan with powerful and comprehensively developed socialist production, large material resources and, which is especially valuable, numerous qualified personnel both in the city and in the countryside.

In our country, which now has a first-class heavy industry, there are all conditions for rapidly developing not only the production of means of production, but also the production of consumer goods, significantly increase social wealth and, thereby, achieve new successes in building a communist society.

The main tasks of the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR are to ensure further powerful growth of all sectors of the national economy, to achieve a sharp rise in agricultural production on the basis of the predominant development of heavy industry, continuous technical progress and an increase in labour productivity. And on this basis to achieve a significant increase in material welfare and cultural level of the Soviet people.

The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy were developed on a scientific basis, taking into account the requirements of objective economic laws inherent in the socialist mode of production.

As before, the leading role in the development of the socialist national economy will belong to industry and, first of all, heavy industry, the production of means of production. Without the predominant growth of heavy industry, it is impossible to ensure extended reproduction in all sectors of the national economy, continuous technical progress, progressive development of productive forces, steady growth of production, labour efficiency, it is impossible to ensure the invincible defense capability of our country, to raise the welfare of the people.

This is what Marxist-Leninist political economy teaches, and this is confirmed by all the historical experience of the development of our socialist state.

Firmly and steadily pursuing the Leninist general line on the priority development of heavy industry, we achieved a world-historic victory—we turned our formerly backward agrarian country into a first-class industrial power with a large, highly mechanized agriculture, built a socialist society and step by step we are steadily moving forward towards communism. (Applause).

A distinctive feature of our era is the unprecedented rapid development of technology in all branches of production. If the 19th century was predominantly a century of steam, then the 20th century is the century of electricity, before our eyes it is beginning to turn into an age of atomic energy, which conceals in itself unlimited possibilities for the development of productive forces.

The greatest discovery of the 20th century—atomic energy, we, communists, must fully put at the service of the cause, the implementation of which is the ultimate programmatic goal of our party—the cause of building communism. (Applause.) Our country is ahead of other countries in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. We need this leading role consolidate in the future.

The question of accelerating technical progress and raising labour productivity in industry was raised with all urgency, as you know, at the July Plenum of the Central Committee last year. The decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee were also reflected in the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, where the task is to ensure rapid technical progress in all sectors of the national economy and, on this basis, to achieve an all-round increase in labour productivity.

One of the main tasks of the sixth five-year plan is to bring about a sharp rise in agriculture.

To fully meet the growing needs of the population for food, and the light and food industries for raw materials, we need to develop agriculture much faster than in the fifth five-year period. We must sharply raise the production of grain, industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, and livestock products.

Further powerful growth of industry, agriculture, transport, trade, the entire national economy, rapid progress in technology and an increase in labour productivity are the main conditions that will enable us to successfully implement the main goal of socialist production in the new five-year period—to steadily increase material well-being and the cultural level of the people.

The implementation of the new five-year plan will be an important stage in the solution of the main economic task of the USSR, which is to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production on the path of peaceful economic competition in the shortest historically possible time.

The roots of this problem lie in the deep historical backwardness of the entire socio-economic system of pre-revolutionary landlord-capitalist Russia from the advanced countries of that time.

V. I. Lenin even before the October Revolution in the article

The impending catastrophe and how to deal with it

bone stressed the need to catch up and overtake the most developed countries economically. After the socialist revolution, this task found its expression in a number of Lenin 's instructions on the development of heavy industry as a necessary condition for raising all the productive forces of the country and the transformation of our Motherland into an economically powerful state.

As a result of the implementation of the first two five-year plans, the Soviet Union turned into an advanced industrial power and, in terms of the total volume of industrial production, already then advanced to second place in the world. This created the conditions that allowed the 18th Party Congress in March 1939 to set the task chu- to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries economically, that is, in terms of production per capita.

The attack of Hitler's Germany on the Soviet Union, the hard war imposed on us inflicted enormous damage on the national economy of our country and interrupted the solution of this basic economic task of the USSR for 10-11 years.

Now that we have not only restored the pre-war level of economy, but also advanced far ahead, our people will solve the main economic problem of the USSR no longer in those conditions that were before the Second World War. Situation now other, more favourable for us. The material and technical base of the Soviet Union has grown significantly. Suffice it to say that the industrial production of our country in the past year exceeded the level of 1939 by more than 3.5 times, when the main economic task was practically set. Increasing its economic power from year to year, the Soviet Union in absolute terms of production has left far behind the most developed capitalist countries of Europe.

In setting the task of catching up and overtaking the most developed capitalist countries economically, our party takes into account, of course, that in the postwar period the economy of these countries also did not stand still. In the United States, the volume of industrial production has approximately doubled compared to the pre-war level. Production also grew in other capitalist countries. We know that this growth was due to temporary, transient factors, that it is one-sided and extremely unstable, covers mainly those industries that are in one way or another connected with the militarization of the economy, which it does not eliminate, but on the contrary, it exacerbates the main contradictions inherent in the capitalist mode of production.

All this is indisputable. Nevertheless, we must be clearly aware that in order to solve the main economic problem. The USSR will now require a much larger scale of production growth than those that we had outlined before the war.

The peculiarity of the current stage in solving the main economic problem of the USSR is also that, unlike the pre-war time, our country solves this problem in a great historical era, when not only one socialist country is competing with the capitalist world, but a peaceful economy is in progress. the rivalry between two world systems—socialist and capitalist.

Almost half of the population of Europe and Asia has finally and irrevocably broken with capitalism. More than a third of all mankind has firmly taken the path of socialist construction. It a fact of the greatest, world-historical significance.

In the economic development of countries that are part of the world socialist economic system, there are, of course, their own characteristics arising both from their historical past and from the specific conditions of each country. But for all their uniqueness, the countries of the socialist camp have something in common in the fundamental, the main. The common thing is that all these countries are following the path of building

socialism and communism; At the all these countries, the working class is in power, in alliance with the peasantry and led by the Marxist party.

Economic relations between sovereign countries socialist camp are based on mutual, friendly cooperation. The areas of this cooperation are vast and varied. It is expressed in the most rational use of economic resources and production capacities in the common interests, in the coordination of development plans for individual sectors of the national economy, in the specialization and cooperation of production, in the exchange of scientific and technological achievements and advanced production experience, etc. This friendly cooperation and mutual assistance is the source of the growing and strengthening economic power of the world socialist system, free from crises, unemployment and other incurable vices inherent in the capitalist system.

As a result of the Second World War, a number of countries fell away from the capitalist system significantly reduced the sphere of domination of capitalist relations. Of particular importance is the fact that before our very eyes the colonial system of imperialism is disintegrating, the inevitable collapse of which Lenin so shrewdly foresaw.

So, in the economic competition with capitalism, the Soviet Union, like the entire socialist camp, has enormous advantages. The decisive advantage lies in the fact that the socialist economic system provides the greatest opportunities for the development of productive forces, for the flourishing of the talents and abilities of millions of working people—the creators of all material wealth and spiritual values of society.

In order to use these gigantic, truly limitless possibilities to the maximum extent, it is necessary to persistently improve and perfect all the work of our Party, Soviet and economic organizations in the management of industry, transport, and agriculture. At one time, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin expressed a fervent wish that more engineers and agronomists would speak at the rostrum of our congresses, that congresses and conferences would become organs for verifying economic success, where we could really study economic construction. The Party and the Soviet people realized this Leninist wish.

Look, comrades, at our congress, at the efficiency and concreteness of the discussion of the Central Committee's report, at the detailed analysis of practical questions of the work of industry and agriculture, which was given in the speeches of the delegates.

This has affected a huge organizational work of the Party and its Central Committee, which in recent years, with a large necks persistence turns the attention of our staff to vo millet production economics, the study of excellence, to the dissemination of this experience on a massive scale.

More specificity! This Leninist principle is now more than ever decisive. This is now the crux of all our work in managing the economy.

The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are firmly convinced that in the historical competition between the two systems the socialist system, as the more progressive one, will win. But victory, of course, will not come by itself. In order to win, we need to maintain and continue the high rates of development of all sectors of the national economy, to go ahead of other countries in the field of technical progress and increase labour productivity, tirelessly improve our day-to-day organizational work.

The fulfillment of the assignments of the sixth five-year plan will raise the economic might of the Soviet Union to a higher level and at the same time will contribute to the further economic development of all countries of the great socialist camp, strengthening the entire world socialist economic system.

II—DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY OF THE USSR IN THE SIXTH FIVE YEARS OF THE TASK IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY

The further development of all branches of the national economy depends primarily on the rapid development of socialist industry.

The draft Directives provide for an increase in the volume of in the sixth five-year plan period by 65 percent. This means that in 1960, the last year of the sixth five-year plan, our country will produce three times more industrial output than in 1950, and 5.3 times more than in the pre-1940 year.

The most important tasks of the sixth five-year plan in the field of industry are, first of all, to move forward the development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, oil, coal and chemical industries, to ensure the outstripping pace of construction of power plants and the rapid growth of mechanical engineering, especially production technically advanced machine tools, press-forging machines, automation equipment and instruments.

In general, over the sixth five-year period, the production of means of production (group A) will increase by about 70 percent. By the compared with 1940, the production of means of production is growing 6.6 times.

The powerful growth of heavy industry and the rapid rise of agricultural production will make it possible to accelerate the development of industries that produce consumer goods.

The production of consumer goods will increase by about 60 percent. In 1960, the production of consumer goods (group B) will increase three and a half times in comparison with 1940.

As a result of the implementation of the sixth five-year plan in 1960, the Soviet Union will produce more steel, electricity, cement, and fuel than England, France and West Germany put together at present. In terms of the volume of industrial production, the Soviet Union will be much closer to the United States of America.

Our Party has always attached and still attaches great importance to ferrous metallurgy, on which the development of all branches of the national economy ultimately depends.

For the sixth five-year plan, we set the task of significantly raising the achieved level of ferrous metal production. In 1960 about 53 million tons of pig iron will be produced in our country, or 3.6 times more than in 1940; 68 million 300 thousand tons of steel, or 3.7 times more than in 1940; 52 million 700 thousand tons of rolled metal, or 4 times more than in 1940.

But it is not only a matter of increasing the production of ferrous metals. In the sixth five-year plan, metallurgists must sharply increase the production of alloyed and low-alloyed steels, electric steels and other types of high-quality metal, which is of great national economic and defence importance. It is also necessary to significantly expand the range of metal products and increase the production of the most economical rolled sections. All this will make it possible to use metal resources more efficiently, to lighten the weight of machines and metal structures, and to create more advanced equipment.

In the fifth five-year plan, metallurgists worked hard to get more metal at the operating units. This gave good results, but one should not forget that there are even larger reserves in the ferrous metallurgy.

Only through better use of existing capacities, modernization of outdated equipment and improvement of production technology, metallurgists should provide the country in the sixth five-year plan with more than a third of the planned increase in pig iron and about half of the increase in steel.

In the sixth five-year plan, serious attention will be paid to the development of non-ferrous metallurgy.

A large amount of copper, lead, aluminium will be required for new power plants and power grids, cable communication lines, batteries, electrification of railways and other needs of the national economy. An increase in the production of nickel, tungsten, molybdenum, niobium, and other non-ferrous and rare metals is necessary for the further development of the production of alloy steels and heat-resistant alloys used in the

manufacture of high-pressure steam turbines, gas turbines, and other machines.

Production of non-ferrous and rare metals in the new five-year plan should develop at a rapid pace, as provided for in the draft Directives. In the sixth five-year period, the average annual growth in the production of non-ferrous metals should far exceed the growth in production in the previous five-year plans.

To increase the production of non-ferrous and rare metals, it is necessary to develop the ore base, improve the complex use of raw materials, and ensure a more complete extraction of metals from ores.

An important task for non-ferrous metallurgy workers is to increase the production of non-ferrous and rare metals of high purity, which are necessary for the development of electronics, radio engineering and the production of heat-resistant alloys. Fuel industry. In 1955 in the fuel balance in our country, coal accounted for 65 percent, oil—22 and a half percent, and natural gas—2 and a half percent. As you can see, oil and especially gas in the fuel balance have a small specific weight. At the same time, gas and oil are the cheapest and most efficient types of fuel. The cost of producing natural gas, for example, is 8 times lower than the cost of producing coal. In addition, oil and gas are valuable raw materials for the production of many chemical products.

In this regard, a course is being taken to accelerate the development of the oil and gas industry in every possible way. The draft Directives plan to increase coal production in 1960 over 1955 by 52 percent, oil production—by 91 percent and gas—almost 4 times.

At present, the Soviet Union has a powerful and technically equipped coal industry.

However, in the fifth five-year plan, coal mining lagged behind the needs of the national economy, which created difficulties in supplying enterprises and transport with fuel. The gap between the demand for coal and its production was especially felt in the European part of the USSR.

In 1960, it is planned to extract 593 million tons of coal, or one and a half times more than in 1955. This is a very serious challenge, the fulfillment of which will not only satisfy the needs of the national economy for coal, but also to increase the state coal reserves.

In order to drastically reduce long-distance coal transportation from the eastern regions to the European part of the country, a more rapid development of the Donbass coal industry is envisaged.

Donetsk coal basin will continue to play a very important role in supplying the country with fuel. In 1960, coal production in Donbass should be 212 million tons, or 77 million tons more than in 1955. But since

Donetsk coals are expensive, their production is more difficult, and the cost is high, then, along with the further development of coal mining in Donbass, it is necessary to expand and to strengthen the energy base in Ukraine also from other sources.

In this regard, the question arises of the full use in Ukraine of such coal deposits as Alexandria near Kirovograd, Lvov-Volyiskoe, as well as other deposits on the right bank of the Dnieper and western regions.

We must make full use of the resources of hydropower and natural gas available in Ukraine.

In addition to the existing Dnieper and Kakhovskoy hydroelectric power plants, in the sixth five-year plan, the Kremenchug and Dneprodzerzhinsk hydroelectric power plants will be built and the construction of the Kanevskaya station will begin. It also provides significant development of natural gas production in Western Ukraine. The government instructed the State Planning Committee to consider once again the issue of using hydro resources in Ukraine. It may be necessary to take additional measures in this direction.

The development of hydropower and gas production in Ukraine is of great national economic importance, since it expands the country's fuel and energy resources and allows replacing a large amount of expensive Donetsk coal with cheaper types of fuel.

In the east of the country, in the sixth five-year plan, many new industrial enterprises and power stations will be put into operation, and the construction of new railways will be launched. Duethis will significantly increase the demand for coking and thermal coals.

In the eastern regions, there are richest reserves of such coals and it is possible to build mines with lower capital expenditures and obtain cheaper coal than in the European part of the USSR; moreover, many deposits can be developed by open cut mining. The task is to significantly develop coal mining in the Kuznetsk, Karaganda and other eastern basins.

Oil in 1960 should be produced 135 million tons, or almost 4 and a half times more than in 1940.

Over the years of the past five-year plans, we have created the necessary conditions for the further rapid development of the oil industry. New large oil regions were discovered and put into operation, as a result of which the industrial reserves of oil increased more than 4 times in the postwar years. A powerful oil engineering industry has been created, capable of providing the oil industry with technically advanced equipment.

The development of the richest oil fields in the Urals and especially in the Volga region is progressing well. In 1960, 75 percent of all oil production in the country is to be obtained in these areas.

It is beneficial for us to rapidly develop the oil industry in the Volga region and the Urals, the cost of production oil in these regions is 3-4 times lower than in the old oil regions.

The course we have taken for the rapid development of oil production in the eastern regions of the country does not mean, however, that we can weaken attention to the old oil bases—Baku and Grozny, which provide the country with the best grades of oil.

In the sixth five-year plan, we must seriously take care of the great development of the oil refining industry and follow the path of building large oil refineries, 3-5 times more powerful than those built so far. This will significantly reduce the cost and speed up the construction of oil refineries.

In connection with the large tasks for the growth of oil production, it is necessary to try to widely develop the transportation of oil and oil products through pipelines. In the sixth five-year plan it is planned to build over 14,500 kilometres of trunk pipelines.

The share of pipeline transport in the total volume of transportation of oil cargo will increase more than 2 and a half times over the next five years.

In the sixth five-year plan, the gas industry will be fully developed. Gas production in 1960 will increase to 40 billion cubic metres. New gas fields will be brought into commercial development: Stavropolskoye, Shebelinskoye near Kharkov, Stepnovskoye near Saratov, and the Berezovskoye field in the lower reaches of the Ob River will be prepared for exploitation. Must be trunk gas pipelines with a total length of about 9 thousand kilometres have been built.

Electrification. The Central Committee of the Party unswervingly implements the instructions of V. I. Lenin on the electrification of the country.

In 1955, all the power plants of the Soviet Union generated 170 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, and a half times more than in 1940. However, the demand for electricity was covered with great stress.

In the sixth five-year plan, the task was set to ensure a rapid pace of capacity building at power plants in order to fully satisfy the growing demand of the national economy. power in electricity and create reserves of electrical power. With an increase in gross industrial output by 65 percent over the five-year period, electricity production should increase by 88 percent, and the capacity of power plants by 2.2 times.

Our country is rich in hydropower resources. Hydroelectric power plants are advantageous in that they do not require fuel and provide the cheapest electricity.

In the sixth five-year period, great attention will be paid to the construction of hydroelectric power plants. The capacity of hydroelectric power plants will increase 2.7 times over the next five years.

In the European part of the USSR, work will continue to use the energy resources of the Volga and Kama. Besides completion of the construction of the Kuibyshevskaya, Gorkovskaya, Stalingrad, Molotovskaya and Votkinskaya hydroelectric power plants, the construction of Saratovskaya, Cheboksary and on the Kama—Nizhne-Kama hydroelectric power plants will be launched.

In Siberia, work on the construction of grandiose hydroelectric power plants—Bratskaya on the Angara and Krasnoyarskaya on the Yenisei—will be launched on a large scale. Each of these hydroelectric power plants, with a capacity of 3 million 200 thousand kilowatts, will annually produce the same amount of electricity as the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad combined. It is intended to use cheap electricity from Siberian stations to organize a number of high-power industries.

As for the construction of thermal power plants, the task is to build powerful power plants with units of 100, 150 and 200 thousand kilowatts, operating on high pressure and high temperature steam. Such large power plants are more economically viable than smaller power plants.

In the sixth five-year plan, a large number of electrical networks should be built. In the first years of the development of the Soviet power industry, the connection of stations with power grids, the so-called ringing, was carried out within individual regions. Subsequently, regional power systems were interconnected and interdistrict power systems were created.

An interesting and important task has been set for the sixth five-year plan—to create a unified energy system for the entire European part of the USSR, which will unite the

Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric power stations with the power systems of the Centre, South and Urals by transmission lines of 400 thousand volts.

In 1960, the power plants united by a single energy system of the European part of the country will produce about half of all the electricity that would be generated at that time in the Soviet Union.

In the sixth five-year period, the foundation will be laid for the creation of a unified energy system in Central Siberia. This system will unite hydroelectric power plants on the Angara and Yenisei with thermal and hydraulic power plants in Kuzbass, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk and Krasnoyarsk.

The creation of interconnected power systems significantly increases the reliability of electricity supply, significantly improves the economic performance of power plants, makes it possible to build large power plants

instead of many less economical power plants of medium and low power, and allows electrification to cover new areas that are currently experiencing a lack of electricity.

The outstanding fact of the sixth five-year plan will be the widespread construction and use of nuclear power plants.

The directives provide for the construction of several nuclear power plants with a total capacity of two to two and a half million kilowatts, which is almost one and a half times higher than the capacity of all power plants, the construction of which was planned according to the well-known GOELRO plan.

Chemical industry. The role and importance of chemistry for various industries and agriculture are increasingly growing. The rapid development of the chemical industry has long been a prerequisite for technical progress.

The current state of the chemical industry cannot satisfy, and therefore its accelerated development is envisaged for the sixth five-year plan.

One of the most important tasks of this industry is to increase the production of mineral fertilizers, which ensure an increase in the yield of agricultural crops. In 1960, the output of mineral fertilizers should increase to almost 20 million tons, which is 6 and a half times the output of 1940 and more than 2 times the output of 1955.

It is necessary to organize the production of new, more effective toxic chemicals for combating pests and diseases of agricultural plants, as well as to launch on a large scale the production of preparations for weed control in order to ensure a sharp reduction in labour costs for weeding agricultural crops. economic crops.

An important task of the chemical industry is the wide development of the production of synthetic alcohol, synthetic rubber, solvents, varnishes, high-quality substitutes soaps and other chemical products from petroleum and natural gases. Now we use grain, potatoes and edible fats for these purposes. The production of synthetic products from petroleum and natural gases will make it possible in the sixth five-year plan to significantly reduce, and subsequently completely stop the consumption of grain and vegetable oils for technical purposes.

Chemical workers must in large to expand the production of raw materials necessary for the manufacture of such consumer goods as artificial silk, footwear, and haberdashery. It is planned to increase the production of synthetic materials for the reduction of artificial fibres by almost 6 times over the next five years.

It is necessary to expand the range and increase the production of synthetic materials for mechanical engineering, radio engineering and aviation, as well as develop the production of high-quality electrical

insulating materials and plastics, the use of which allows to reduce the weight of machines and products and saves non-ferrous metals.

The national economy is still in dire need of automobile tires. The task outlined by the draft Directives to increase the production of tires by 2 times should be considered by workers in the chemical industry as a minimum.

The development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, fuel and chemical industries requires a powerful resource base.

The mining industry of our country has huge proven reserves of various minerals.

The Soviet Union ranks first in the world in terms of proven reserves of iron and manganese ores, copper, lead, bauxite, nickel, tungsten, potassium salts, and phosphate raw materials.

The widespread exploration work led to the discovery of new large reserves of coal, oil, ferrous, non-ferrous, rare metals and other minerals, on the basis of which large enterprises of our heavy industry are being created.

We must pay tribute to our geologists. In the past five-year period, they have done well and achieved good results. Thus, in the Kostanay region, new powerful deposits of iron ores, thermal coal and bauxite have been discovered, located in an area extremely favourable for industrial development.

To imagine the significance of this discovery, it is enough to say that, according to the Ministry of Geology and Subsoil Protection, the iron ore reserves of the Kustanai deposits exceed perhaps these reserves of iron ores in the Urals, including Mount Magnitnaya.

On the basis of the Kostanay deposits, the draft Directives envisage the creation of an iron ore industry with a production capacity of 10 million tons of ore per year, the construction of large bauxite mine, an aluminium smelter, as well as organize the extraction of steam coal on a large scale.

New large deposits of coking coals and iron ores have been discovered in the southern regions of the Yakut ASSR and in the regions of Eastern Transbaikalia.

The discovery of the largest natural gas fields in the eastern part of Ukraine, in the Stavropol region and in the area adjacent to the Northern Urals.

A remarkable discovery of recent years is the discovery of rich diamond deposits in the Yakut ASSR.

It is necessary to continue to search for and prospect for new deposits of oil, gas, coking coal, ferrous, non-ferrous, rare metals and other minerals in various economic regions, primarily in the east of the country. This is necessary in order to implement a more even distribution of the extractive industry and to provide proven mineral resources for operating and under

construction enterprises for a long period of their operation. Mechanical engineering. Last year at the July Plenum of the Price the Central Committee, the machine-building ministries were subjected to harsh and quite fair criticism for lagging behind in the development and production of technically perfect equipment and instruments.

Mechanical engineering and, first of all, the machine-tool and tool industry must outpace other industries in their development. Therefore, in the sixth five-year plan, it is planned to increase the output of machine building and metalworking by 80 percent.

The machine-building industry faces great challenges in the new five-year period. It is necessary in a short time to equip machine-building plants with new high-performance equipment.

Mining. First of all, we are talking about metal-cutting machines, press-forging and casting machines, about automatic and semi-automatic lines.

The output of metal-cutting machine tools should be almost doubled over the five-year period. In the total output of machine tools, at least half should be metal-cutting machine tools of the most progressive groups. Thus, the production of multi-position aggregate machine tools that allow processing parts simultaneously with many cutting tools should increase by almost 2 and a half times, and the production of automatic and semi-automatic lines and equipment for automatic shops and factories—by about 5 times.

The task has been set to increase the production of press-forging equipment by about 2 times over the five-year period, and the production of heavy presses by at least 4 times. Instead of the outdated open-die forging hammers, mechanical forging presses with an effort of several thousand tons should be introduced, which will make it possible to apply a new progressive technology for the manufacture of precision forgings, and to drastically reduce the labour intensity of products and metal consumption.

In foundries, the heavy and unproductive manual labour of moulders, foundry workers, and cutters must be replaced by the work of machines. In this regard, it should be increased by 8 times production of modern foundry equipment and built a large number of specialized foundries and factories in various regions of the country.

Re-equipment of foundry production on a new technical basis will make it possible to obtain precise castings that require insignificant mechanical processing. This will free up tens of thousands of machine tools and save hundreds of thousands of tons of metal that is currently being converted into shavings.

An equally important task is facing machine building in the field of creating more advanced equipment for other sectors of the national economy.

Machine builders must provide metallurgy with high productive mechanized and automated rolling mills for various purposes, which are at the level of the best achievements of world technology.

The mining and coal industry should receive new powerful machines. In the last five years, walking dragline excavators with a bucket with a capacity of 14 cubic metres were created. These machines have a capacity of 800 cubic metres of soil per hour. In the new five-year plan, machine builders must provide metallurgists, coal miners and builders with even more powerful excavators with a capacity of more than 1200 cubic metres of soil per hour. To service these excavators, dump trucks with a lifting capacity of 40-50 tons will be required. So powerful the automotive industry should produce dump trucks in the sixth five-year plan.

Machine builders have to solve the difficult task of creating the most powerful power equipment for thermal power plants. Designs should be developed and the production of economical steam turbines with a capacity of 200-300 thousand kilowatts in a unit with boilers with a capacity of up to 900 tons of steam per hour should be started. The steam pressure in these units will reach 300 atmospheres, and its temperature will be 650 degrees.

In the past five years, power machine builders created hydraulic turbines with a capacity of 105 thousand kilowatts for the Kuibyshev hydroelectric station. In the sixth five-year plan, they must create

even more powerful turbines. The Bratsk hydroelectric power station will require turbines with a capacity of over 200 thousand kilowatts each. An idea of this machine can be given by the following comparison: only five such hydraulic turbines will have a capacity equal to that of all power plants in pre-revolutionary Russia, and the power generation of such five turbines will be three and a half times higher all electricity generation in tsarist Russia.

The draft Directives provide for a significant increase in the output of steam, hydraulic and gas turbines, as well as electric generators for turbines, including steam turbines of enormous power up to 300 thousand kilowatts with a new hydrogen cooling system.

When designing and manufacturing machine tools, machines and various equipment, machine builders should pay special attention to reducing the specific consumption of metal by improving machine designs, using economical rolled profiles and replacing metal with plastics.

We will not be able to successfully solve the most important problem of automation of production processes if we do not have a sufficient number

of the most diverse and sophisticated devices and radio engineering products. Therefore, in the sixth five-year plan, it is necessary to rapidly develop instrumentation and diotechnical industry.

To expand the production capacity of the instrument-making industry, 32 specialized factories will be built and the research and laboratory base will be strengthened.

In order to improve the management of this branch of industry, the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Instrumentation was divided into two ministries—the Ministry of Instrument Engineering and Automation Equipment and the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering.

One of the important and urgent tasks of the instrument-making industry is to meet the needs of science and production with a sufficient number of high-speed calculating and mathematical machines, which are a new means of automating computing, tel works and production processes.

Workers in the radio engineering industry should pay special attention to the development of new high-quality semiconductor devices that can successfully replace radio tubes in a number of cases. Semiconductor devices, having a much smaller size and weight than radio tubes, increase the reliability of radio equipment, calculating machines and other installations.

Semiconductor devices deserve to be taken seriously. However, the Ministry of Radio Engineering Industry is inadmissibly slow to master their production, and the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy is completely inadequate quantities produces chemically pure materials for these purposes.

During the years of the fifth five-year plan, the production of building materials has grown significantly. Nevertheless, the need of the national economy for them is not yet fully satisfied. There is a great need for cement, for wall and roofing materials, and even for window glass.

To build quickly, cheaply and well, it is necessary, and this is already known to everyone, to widely use industrial methods and to dramatically increase the use of precast concrete, which requires a lot of cement.

In 1940, we produced about 6 million tons of cement, in 1955—over 22 million tons, and in 1960 cement production is planned to be increased to 55 million tons. For comparison, we can say that the United States in 1955 produced about 52 million tons of cement.

In the sixth five-year period, the production of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures will increase almost 6 times, and the production of finishing materials, slate, sanitary ware and other building materials will more than double.

About the timber industry. The Soviet Union is the richest country in the world in terms of forest reserves. We carry out logging on a large scale. Last year, for example, about 300 million cubic metres of timber were harvested and removed.

However, we do not have enough timber, and primarily because we use them very uneconomically. No other country in the world treats forests as wastefully as ours. For 1 million rubles of construction and installation work, our builders spend 480 cubic metres of wood, and, for example, our friends—in the countries of people's democracies, this expense is much less.

The forest must be saved, and primarily due to the wider use of concrete and reinforced concrete.

One of the main reasons for the interruptions in the supply of forest to the national economy is the systematic failure to fulfill the plan by the main logging company—the Ministry of Forestry laziness. During the fifth five-year plan alone, this ministry did not provide the national economy with about 80 million cubic metres of commercial timber.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of the Forestry Industry has been and is receiving constant assistance in the development of the production base. Over the past five years, 12 and a half billion rubles have been invested in the forest industry.

The mechanization of the main processes of logging has increased significantly. However, the Ministry of Forestry is still poorly mechanized auxiliary labour-intensive operations and therefore many workers in the forest work manually.

In the sixth five-year plan, it is planned to increase the volume of timber transported by the Ministry of the Forest Industry by 42 percent, mainly in multi-forested areas, and to significantly develop sawmilling there.

The most important task of the forestry industry is to complete the comprehensive mechanization of logging operations, to switch to year-round work in the forest with a permanent staff of workers.

The wood industry is closely related to the paper and wood processing industries.

In the sixth five-year plan, it is planned to launch the construction of new pulp mills, cardboard mills and to reconstruct a number of existing pulp and paper enterprises, which will allow to significantly increase the output of pulp and paper. The production of printing and newsprint paper should be increased by more than one and a half times, and cardboard—by 2.8 times.

Previously, we built pulp mills and paper mills, mainly in forest areas, and transported large quantities of paper and cardboard over long distances to all parts of the country. In the sixth five-year plan, the construction of enterprises for the production of cellulose and cardboard should also be launched in treeless areas, based on the use of large reed resources. This will increase the amount of paper and cardboard in the country and reduce long-distance transportation of these products.

The paper industry must widely expand its production of containerboard, so that in the sixth five-year period, about half of the wooden container can be replaced with cardboard. On this, we will save about 7 million cubic metres of wood annually.

In the sixth five-year plan, the task of widespread expansion of production in all branches of the light and food industries must be solved. This will make another major step forward in ensuring uninterrupted trade in industrial and food products. There are all conditions for this.

The rapidly developing heavy industry will provide both operating and newly built light industry enterprises with technically advanced machines, equipment ore, equipment. On the other hand, the rise of all branches of agriculture will sharply improve the supply of textile, leather and footwear, food, meat and dairy, cannery and other branches of light and food industries with all types of agricultural raw materials.

Food workers must increase the production of meat and meat products, butter, cheese, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, sugar and confectionery products, and all types of canned food on a large scale.

In this regard, many new enterprises are to be built both in cities and in the regions of procurement of agricultural raw materials.

Important tasks are set for the employees of enterprises producing industrial consumer goods. They must expand the production of footwear and garments by more than one and a half times, and sharply increase the output of linen fabrics and especially the highest grades of woollen fabrics, the demand for which is not fully satisfied.

The production of artificial and synthetic fibres is to be expanded on a particularly large scale. In the sixth five-year period, the production of artificial fibre should be increased at least three times, and synthetic fibre—five times.

Production must be increased on a large scale goods such as watches, bicycles and motorcycles, sewing and washing machines, radios and other items of cultural and household purposes and household items.

Along with the expansion of the production of industrial goods, workers in the light industry must ensure a significant improvement in the

quality of their products and their timely release. The population should be able to buy clothes, underwear, footwear on time, in time.

Workers in all branches of the light and food industries are obliged to significantly improve the use of production capacities, introduce advanced technology in every way, and sharply reduce the loss of raw materials in production.

Such, comrades, are the main tasks of the sixth five-year plan in individual branches of industry.

ABOUT TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

Over the years of the previous five-year periods, the technique of industrial production has been greatly developed in our country. But now this is far from enough. Technique cannot stand still, it must move forward all the time. Only as a result of the widespread introduction of new technology will we be able to significantly raise labour productivity and increase production in a short time. Therefore, the tasks in the field of further technical progress in industry, set out in the draft Directives, are of particular importance.

The July Plenum of the Central Committee pointed out that the most important task of party, Soviet and economic organizations in the field of industry, along with the implementation of national economic plans, is the all-round increase in the technical level of production, the tireless struggle for technical progress....

What is the expression of technological progress in industry at the present stage?

Technological progress is inextricably linked with electrification and is expressed, first of all, in the constant improvement of the fleet of machinery and equipment, the introduction of the most advanced production technology, complex mechanization and automation of production processes, in the most complete and rational use of available raw materials and energy resources and in a continuous increase as a result of all this, the output of high quality products.

But technology—machines, machine tools and other equipment—is only one side of the matter. To use this technique correctly, to ensure the rapid pace of technical progress, it is necessary to show constant concern for the training of highly qualified workers, technicians, engineers, scientists, to continuously develop science, to improve the organization of production.

Many examples could be cited to show our significant advances in technical progress. But this is not what we should be talking about today. Now it is necessary to concentrate efforts on eliminating shortcomings in

this matter and to ensure rapid technical progress in all sectors of the national economy in the sixth five-year period.

I ' ll start with a question about our fleet of machinery and equipment.

In the first and second five-year plans, our enterprises were equipped with the most advanced equipment for that time, which was largely imported from abroad. More than 20 years have passed since then. During the war, the provision of industry with new equipment was carried out on an insignificant scale.

In the post-war period, the equipment park was replenished with new machines and machines, but nevertheless there are still many old lathes in our machine park, operating at a speed of 150–400 rpm versus one and a half to two thousand revolutions

of our modern machine tools. We still do not have enough semi-automatic machines and automatic machines, modern boring, gear-working and grinding machines, as well as press-forging machines.

The foundry equipment of our factories lags behind the modern level. Casting machines, which are mainly equipped with our machine-building enterprises, are 3-4 times less productive than modern semi-automatic and automatic casting machines.

In the sixth five-year plan, we must significantly renew the park of metalworking and foundry equipment in mechanical engineering, technological equipment in the light and food industries, rolling stock in transport, and the tractor and machine park in agriculture.

Along with the introduction and installation of new equipment, it is necessary to tackle the modernization of the existing fleet, to increase the productivity of the existing equipment.

Equipping machines and mechanisms with more powerful motors and devices that facilitate and accelerate the work greatly increases the productivity of machines and machines. However modernization of equipment has not yet received the proper scope.

Ministries and factories—equipment suppliers do little to help factories in need of equipment modernization, due to which the latter often carry out all the work on their own, semi-handicraft. Even so, a significant effect is obtained.

For example, at the First Bearing Plant, the design of individual parts was improved on semi-automatic turning machines that had worked for more than 20 years, which made it possible to transfer the machines to high-speed operating modes. As a result, machine productivity increased by 25 percent and scrap was significantly reduced.

Modernization of equipment is a matter of a large state importance. Party and economic organizations are obliged to increase attention to this issue.

Much work has to be done in the sixth five-year plan in the area of introducing a new, more advanced production technology.

How important this problem is can be seen in the following examples.

In mechanical engineering, a number of enterprises still use outdated low-productivity technology for producing steel and iron castings by casting into earth moulds and the technology for making forgings by the method of open-die forging on hammers. With this technology, unnecessary labour costs and large subsequent machining of parts are inevitable, which causes a lot of waste.

Meanwhile, a number of factories have already mastered new, progressive methods of casting and manufacturing of forgings, which make it possible to increase labour productivity several times and give great savings in metal. But these new methods are slowly being introduced into production.

Another example. Currently, liquid steel is poured into cast iron moulds. The resulting ingots are rolled on blooming mills, and then on section or sheet rolling mills.

At the same time, the Krasnoye Sormovo plant and the Novo-Tula metallurgical plant have mastered a new method of continuous casting of steel, in which billets for rolling are not obtained, mediocre from liquid steel, bypassing the processes of casting ingots in moulds and rolling them on blooming mills.

If steel casting according to this progressive method was brought up to 12-15 million tons in 1960, according to the calculations of Gostekhnika, it is possible to increase the output of rolled products by about one million tons and save this is about two billion rubles.

The cost of additional equipment required for continuous casting of steel pays off in less than one year.

In addition, the hard manual labour of workers in the casting departments is eliminated, the number of workers in the moulding shops and the consumption of refractories is reduced.

Another example. At ferrous metallurgy enterprises, the overwhelming amount of tinsplate is produced by an outdated, unmechanized method, in which hot rolling, grinding and sorting of one ton of tin takes about 40 man-hours, and hot tinning of a ton of tin—20 kilograms tin. Meanwhile, the more advanced technological process of cold rolling and electrolytic tinning of tin, mastered at the Zaporizhstal plant, provides a reduction in labour

intensity by 25-40 times and reduces tin consumption by two and a half times.

In the sixth five-year plan, it is necessary to widely introduce electricity state and chemistry in technological processes, to expand work on the further use of radioactive radiation in industry, in particular, to control the quality of materials and to control production processes.

Progressive technological processes significantly increase labour productivity, reduce costs and improve product quality. It is necessary to more decisively and faster introduce advanced technology into production.

One of the important areas of technical progress is the mechanization of heavy and labourious work.

The question of the need for the all-round development of mechanization was raised by the Party and the Government before. In this direction

Much has already been done. However, the level of production mechanization in our country is still insufficient and the share of manual labour is large.

It spoke about the coal industry. In the postwar years, she did receive a large amount of new technology, but there are still many shortcomings in the use of this technique. The most serious of them is the weak introduction of complex mechanization. Therefore, individual labour-intensive processes remain unmechanized in the technological chain. This is one

of the reasons that, despite the large number of available cutting machines, combines and other equipment, labour productivity in the coal industry remains low, and the cost of coal is high.

The situation is no better with complex mechanization in a number of other branches of industry, transport and construction.

It should be noted that the delays in the implementation of complex mechanization are caused mainly by the fact that for a number of industries we have not yet created the necessary sets of machines covering the main and auxiliary technological processes. In the sixth five-year plan, machine builders must tackle this important task closely.

The draft Directives emphasize the need for a sharp increase in the pace of mechanization of work, large-scale implementation of complex machinery in all industries. zation of main and auxiliary processes; special attention is paid to the comprehensive mechanization of loading and unloading operations, which currently employ an inordinately large number of workers.

The next, higher in comparison with mechanization, stage of technical development is the automation of production.

The essence of automation lies in the fact that the production process is carried out with minimal expenditure of physical labour of the worker, who is freed from hard work, and his duties include, mainly, control over the course of the process. Thanks to automation, one or more work they manage a significant number of machines and mechanisms.

With automation, the nature of the worker's labour changes, and the further, the more he will approach the work of a technician and engineer.

The widespread introduction of automation of production opens up prospects for an unprecedented increase in labour productivity and, under socialism, contributes to an increase in the cultural and technical level of workers. In addition, automation provides an improvement in product quality and a decrease in its cost, and also increases the reliability and continuity of production processes.

Only with the help of automation can the processes at nuclear installations, as well as in a number of industries in the chemical and other industries, which a person cannot control directly.

What automation gives can be seen in the example of the Dnieper hydroelectric power station, where 9 hydro turbines with a total capacity of 650 thousand kilowatts and a number of other plant mechanisms are serviced by only six on duty per shift. On the Ordzhonikidze cascade of Uzbekenergo, two or three attendants from one point operate four hydroelectric power plants.

Automation gives a high economic effect at machine- building plants. Our modern automatic production lines allow us to reduce by about 5-10 times the number of workers and by the same amount to reduce the time required for the processing of products.

Automation must find application in all industries. This task is facing both heavy and light and food industries.

A particularly important role in the implementation of automation should be played by automatic computers, which themselves can determine the most advantageous mode of production processes and maintain it, as well as establish and control tasks for product quality.

Thus, the development of automation has a large state significance. However, on the part of ministries and departments, this important matter has not yet been given due attention.

The draft Directives set the task on a large scale to introduce automation of production processes into industry, to move faster from the automation of individual units and operations to the automation of workshops, technological processes and the creation of fully automated enterprises, which will immeasurably increase labour productivity.

Ministries and Gostekhnika should take more decisive measures to introduce automation in all sectors of the national economy.

Along with updating the equipment park, improving Niemi production technology, the introduction of mechanization and to Control User task—to improve the quality of new cars, oborudovaniya, materials and other products to ensure that they meet the latest developments in science and technology and obsolete machinery designs, equipment and materials in a timely manner from production and replace with new ones.

It must be said that among some of our economists there is an antiscientific theory, according to which under socialism there is no obsolescence of technology. The preachers of this harmful theory, which has penetrated even the pages of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, argue that the phenomenon of obsolescence is essential only to the capitalist economy, and in the socialist economy the development of technology does not give rise to obsolescence and the latter is not taken into account in the depreciation of fixed assets (TSB, vol. 2, p. 291). (Animation in the hall).

It is easy to see that such a theory serves to justify inertia and conservatism. It aims to prove that it is beneficial for a socialist society to use outdated equipment that does not correspond to the highest technical level achieved at the leading enterprises of our country. But who does not know that to lag behind in the introduction of new technology means to waste social labour, to hinder the work of raising labour productivity.

Technical progress leads to saving social labour, makes it possible to produce more products with less labour costs. But some of our would-be economists, instead of working out the question of the economic efficiency of the use of new technology that ensures socialism victory in the competition with capitalism, make the use of obsolete machines a regularity in the development of a socialist economy. It is not superfluous to remind such economists of the wise Leninist words: ... the economist must always look ahead towards the progress of technology, otherwise he will immediately find himself lagging behind, for whoever does not want to look ahead turns back to history: there is no middle ground and there cannot be. (Works, vol. 5, p. 125).

Science plays an especially important role in technical progress.

The need to accelerate technical progress requires the broadest development of theoretical research, new major scientific discoveries and generalization of advanced production experience. We have made considerable progress in this area. Despite this, science is now facing very large new tasks.

Paying tribute to the invaluable contribution of our scientists to the common cause of raising the country's economy and culture, it is important

to point out the shortcomings in the organization and organization of scientific work.

For example, one cannot put up with the fact that some research institutions and individual scientists have been working fruitlessly for many years. A number of scientific research institutes and scientific workers have a weak connection with production. In some academic institutions, complacency and complacency are ingrained. It would be useful for business if a fresh breeze of criticism and self-criticism would blow in such scientific institutions, and a creative discussion of scientific problems would develop. Only in this way it is possible to eliminate the shortcomings that hinder the development of science, and, in particular, to get rid of the wrong desire of some scientists for monopoly leadership. management of certain branches of science.

To ensure the accelerated rates of technical progress, it is necessary to increase the number of scientific workers in such industries as mechanical engineering, instrument making, and electrical industry.

It is necessary to improve the quality of training of scientific workers. The time has come to make significant adjustments to the training of scientific personnel through postgraduate studies, to raise the requirements for the award of academic degrees and titles, in a word, to put things in order in this important matter.

Many scientific organizations legitimately and correctly put forward a proposal to expand the rights of directors of scientific research institutions, which cannot, due to the existing correct practice to solve now the elementary issues of rational use of scientific personnel and financing of scientific research.

At the July Plenum of the Central Committee, we decided the issue of expanding the rights of directors of enterprises. The Council of Ministers must make a similar decision with regard to the directors of research institutions.

In order to attract capable workers to scientific activities and free research institutions from people who have not been giving useful, practically valuable results for years, it is necessary to introduce periodic competitions for replacing positions of research workers in all research institutes.

In order to raise science even higher and to increase the scope of scientific research, new forces should be attracted to scientific work, to go to the conquest of new heights in science on a wider front. How to do it?

If we only expand existing research institutions or build and create new ones, then this will take a long time, and we cannot wait. Therefore, it is necessary to more widely involve higher educational institutions and

experimental design bureaus of industrial ministries in research work. It is necessary to really strengthen and widely use to create for research work the laboratory base of universities and experimental design bureaus, the laboratory base of industry. Following this path, it is possible in a short time to expand the front of scientific research in the country and at the same time to significantly improve the qualifications of scientific personnel.

Of great importance in scientific work is systematic and extensive information about the work carried out in this and related fields of knowledge. Science cannot develop without a broad exchange of opinions. However, on many issues, this exchange is difficult due to the excessive classification of materials. Unreasonable classification leads to parallelism in work, and sometimes protects unscrupulous workers from scientific criticism. (Applause). Of course, I am not raising the issue of declassifying what really should be classified.

It is necessary to rationally organize the exchange of experience, opinions and scientific information among our scientific institutions, to expand the ties of scientific research institutions both among themselves and with scientific research institutions and advanced scientists of foreign countries. The purchase of foreign technical literature and its publication in the USSR should be increased, the work of technical information services in ministries, research institutes and enterprises should be improved, and the organization of the exchange of best practices should be streamlined.

The system of scientific institutions that has developed in our country, numbering about three thousand academic and industrial institutes, research laboratories and other scientific institutions, has never been considered as a whole and is probably far from the most rational, economical and productive system. Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, in the Central Committee 's report, spoke quite correctly about the excessive and unjustified concentration of research institutes and higher educational institutions in the centre of the country and especially in Moscow. In addition to the above, he can give the following characteristic data.

More than a third of all research institutes of ministries and departments and two-thirds of scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences are located in Moscow, Leningrad and within the Moscow and Leningrad regions.

More than 60 percent of all research workers of institutes of ministries and departments and 85 percent of research workers of the Academy of Sciences are concentrated in these institutions.

Two thirds of the research institutes of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy are located in Moscow and Leningrad.

The situation is approximately the same in the ministries of the chemical, forestry, paper and woodworking industries.

In Leningrad, for example, the All-Russian Research Institute of Refractories Ministers of ferrous metallurgy of the USSR. In Moscow and near Moscow there are: the All-Union Research Institute of Hunting Tsentrosoyuz, the All-Union Research Laboratory of Fur Farming of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the All-Union Research Laboratory of Fur Farming of Antler Reindeer Breeding of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR (animation in the hall, laughter) and many other similar institutions, which do not have a production base in the districts of Moscow and Leningrad. The same can be said about a number of higher educational institutions.

The ministries, Gosplan, Gostekhnika and the Spider Academy of the USSR should consider and resolve issues related to improving the organization of research work in the system Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and in higher educational institutions and research institutes of industrial ministries and, in particular, to present their views on a more correct location of research institutes and universities, meaning to bring them closer to the production base.

There are the most favourable conditions for the further development of science in our country. We have at our disposal a large army of highly qualified scientific workers, filled with the desire to help the development of the national economy in practice and actively participate in the building of a communist society.

It is only necessary to skillfully and correctly organize this great force and provide our scientific staff with daily assistance.

The implementation of the broad program of technical progress in industry, outlined by the draft Directives, will largely depend on the scope of the development of specialization and cooperation in industry.

Modern high-performance equipment can be most fully used only for mass production of homogeneous products in continuous flow production. Specialization and cooperation serve this purpose.

Over the years of the five-year plans, our industry has undergone some shifts towards specialization. However, in this case there are many disadvantages. At the plenum of the Central Committee in July last year, a detailed criticism of these shortcomings was given and major measures were outlined to expand the specialization and cooperation of industry.

After the Plenum, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR took a number of practical measures aimed at clearer specialization of ministries and concentration in them of the production of the same type of products. This applies to the production of

diesel engines, instruments and some other products. But all this is still not enough.

The heads of a number of ministries, as well as many directors of enterprises, are afraid of specialization and broad cooperation, insofar as it is associated with a certain breakdown of the established forms of organization of production.

There are also such leaders who, apparently, want to postpone the decision of the issue of specialization for the future, timing it to the construction of new specialized plants, and at the existing plants to keep everything as it is, in the old fashioned way.

We can no longer put up with this situation. We must resolutely pursue a course towards broad specialization and cooperation in industry, rationally organize production ties between enterprises and strictly observe state discipline when implementing the plan for cooperative deliveries.

The draft Directives provide for broad measures for the specialization of production. First of all, in this regard, it is proposed to put things in order in mechanical engineering. Until now, the production of the same type of machine-building products has been scattered across various ministries and departments.

Very important types of products are produced at the enterprises of many ministries and departments, which are completely unusual for them. The Ministry of Agriculture, for example, produces about 10 percent of the country's metal-cutting machines and 24 percent of the press-forging machines. Machine tools manufactured at the factories of this ministry are often They are technically backward, and their prime cost is high, since the products are produced in small batches, according to imperfect technology.

Many enterprises produce a large number of castings, forgings, hardware, normal tools and other consumer goods on their own, which is very expensive and does not provide high quality products.

All this happens because there are no specialized foundries and forging and pressing plants, the hardware and tool industries are underdeveloped, as well as the specialized production of electrodes, fittings and dies.

Some industry leaders believe that the whole task of specialization comes down to reducing the range of products. It is not right. With the development of technology, the number of names and standard sizes of products is growing much faster than the number of new enterprises. The task is to produce technologically homogeneous products at each plant, introduce unification of parts and assemblies in every possible way and organize their mass production at specialized plants.

V. I. Lenin pointed out the progressive role of specialized industries. He wrote: In order to increase the productivity of human labour, aimed, for

example, at the manufacture of some part of the entire product, it is necessary that the production of this part be specialized, become a special production, dealing with a mass product and therefore allowing (and causing) the use of machines, etc. (Works, vol. 1, p. 84).

The draft Directives provide for the organization in various economic regions of the country of specialized factories and workshops: for the production of cast iron, forgings and stampings, standard tools, spare parts, parts made of wood, plastics, fasteners and other products. It is also envisaged to create specialized factories for the manufacture of automatic lines and mechanization equipment.

A rational distribution of industries by ministries should be carried out, as well as the concentration in specialized ministries of enterprises producing products of the same name, primarily factories that manufacture metal-cutting machines, forging and pressing equipment and turbines.

The Central Committee of the party considers it necessary to develop a long-term plan of specialization and cooperation in industry in the economic regions of the country and large industrial centres.

Party, Soviet and economic organizations of the Union republics, territories and regions should take an active part in drawing up this plan.

The program of a new rise in our industry requires a lot of work to identify and maximize the use of internal reserves in all enterprises.

In some industries, the capacity of enterprises is far from being used. Many enterprises are extremely slow in assimilating the design capacities, admitting poor use and significant downtime of equipment.

Industrial ministries and heads of enterprises do not take proper measures to ensure the rhythmic work of enterprises, to eliminate the loss of working time and improve organization of work of auxiliary workers. These shortcomings must be resolutely eliminated.

The introduction of new technology into the industry, the elimination of bottlenecks, the improvement of the organization of production and the wide dissemination of the experience of leading enterprises and innovators of production open up new opportunities for increasing the output of industrial products at existing enterprises in the current five-year period.

According to the calculations of the State Planning Committee of the USSR in 1960, due to the better organization of production and the use of available production capacities, at least 7 million tons of pig iron, 11 million tons of steel, 70 million tons of coal, about 100 thousand tractors, over 10 million tons of cement, 42 million pairs of leather shoes and many other important products for the national economy.

If all this amount of products had to be obtained from new enterprises, then it would be necessary to build more than 10 blast-furnace and 35 open-

hearth furnaces, 200 new coal mines, 2 tractor plants, 17 cement and 8 shoe factories. The construction of these enterprises would require many billions of rubles.

Comrades! The working people of our country are directly interested in continuous technical progress, as this is a sure way to ease working conditions and increase its productivity in the interests of the whole society.

Technological progress is not only a matter of people of science, engineers and technicians, workers of scientific research and design organizations. No, this task applies to everyone: party, Soviet and economic organizations, scientists, engineers and technicians, workers-innovators, rationalizers and inventors. All must move forward the cause of technical progress.

The Party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers believe that we must mobilize all our forces for this important matter.

The socialist economic system and modern achievements of science have opened before us endless opportunities for development of technology. The task of all Soviet people, led by our great party, is to make full use of these opportunities and to win the leading role in the cause of technical progress. We can and must do this. (Prolonged applause.)

CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

One of the main tasks of the sixth five-year plan is a sharp rise in agricultural production.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, in the report of the Central Committee, gave a comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture and outlined in detail the tasks posed by our party in this area.

The report detailed the measures taken by the Central Party Committee to eliminate mistakes and omissions in the management of collective farms, MTS, state farms and to create the necessary conditions for a decisive rise in socialist agriculture. The program of a sharp rise in agriculture, worked out by the Party, is being steadily implemented.

In the sixth five-year period, the gross agricultural output should increase by about 70 percent, that is, it will increase at a much higher rate than in the fifth five-year period. The following tasks have been outlined for individual, most important branches of agriculture.

The gross grain harvest in 1960 should be brought to 11 billion poods. At the same time, the task is to bring the sown area under corn in 1960 to no less than 28 million hectares and to organize on a large scale the cultivation of hybrid corn seeds, which significantly increase the yield of this crop.

Obtaining 11 billion poods of grain will allow satisfying the growing needs of the population for bread, increasing state reserves, creating the necessary reserves in collective farms, expanding exports to friendly countries and allocating a sufficient amount of grain for livestock feed.

Large tasks are envisaged in the production of industrial crops—cotton, flax, sugar beet. Products flax should be increased by more than one-third and cotton by more than half.

Particular attention should be paid to expanding sugar beet production. It is necessary to significantly increase the yield and increase the sown area for sugar beet in the main areas of the its cultivation, as well as in other areas with favourable conditions for growing this crop.

The Party Central Committee and the Government recently made an important decision aimed at increasing the production of potatoes and vegetables. By this decision, the procurement prices for potatoes were increased by an average of almost 3 times and the procurement prices-1.7 times. Procurement and purchase prices for vegetables have increased by an average of 70 percent. A number of other measures have been envisaged to enable collective and state farms to develop vegetable growing and potato production on favourable terms.

To improve the supply of potatoes, vegetables and whole milk to the urban population, the task is to expand the existing and create new milk-vegetable and potato zones around large cities and industrial centres.

In the field of animal husbandry, it is planned to sharply increase the production of products to meet the needs of the population for meat, milk and other animal products.

Meat production doubles, primarily due to the development of pig breeding. On collective and state farms, pig breeding and fattening should be organized on a large scale.

At the same time, all available opportunities should be widely used to increase the production of beef and mutton.

Milk production should be almost doubled, primarily due to a significant increase in the milk productivity of cows and an increase in their number.

The experience of collective farms in Voronezh, Ternopil, Chelyabinsk, Kursk and other regions, which increased milk yield by 600-900 kilograms from each cow in two years, shows what the collective farms of our country have large reserves for a rapid increase in milk production, if we really tackle this business.

Wool production should increase by more than 80 percent due to the further development of fine-fleece and semi-fine-fleeced sheep breeding in

the old sheep-breeding regions of the RSFSR and Ukraine, as well as in the regions of Eastern Siberia, Central Asia and the Caucasus.

The main condition for the rapid development of animal husbandry is the production of feed. The task here is to fully provide all types of livestock and poultry with fodder and to allocate fodder in collective farms for livestock in personal ownership. collective farmers. It is very important to create safety stocks of feed on collective and state farms .

As you know, corn plays a decisive role in creating a stable forage base. A sharp increase in its production will improve the provision of livestock with concentrated feed, silage and green feeding.

In those areas where perennial and annual grasses give good yields, it is necessary to develop grass sowing.

The draft Directives provide for a further significant increase in agricultural production on state farms. In 1960, state farms are to hand over 915 million Lyons poods of grain, one and a half million tons of meat, 6.8 million tons of milk, about 80 thousand tons of wool.

All state farms should more rationally use the lands assigned to them, sharply reduce material and labour costs for production and become highly profitable enterprises.

In the sixth five-year period, agriculture will be equipped on an increasing scale with a variety of and more sophisticated technology.

For five years, it is planned to supply to agriculture about 1 million 650 thousand tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower), including 680 thousand row crops, 560 thousand grain harvesters, 250 thousand combines for harvesting corn and silage and many other agricultural machines.

Particular attention should be paid to the issue of providing agriculture with machines for widespread use of separate harvesting of grain, which is an extremely important tool in the fight against grain losses during harvesting.

The draft Directives stipulate tasks for the supply to agriculture for the five years of 180 thousand ordinary tractor headers (windrowers) and 400 thousand pick-ups for combines, but, apparently, this number of machines will not be enough.

The other day the Government discussed this issue and instructed the State Planning Committee, the State Economic Commission, the Ministries of Agriculture, State Farms, Tractor and Agricultural Machinery buildings in addition to thoroughly deal with this matter, to more fully identify the need for agriculture in machines for separate harvesting of grain.

This task is very important and progressive. To solve it, you need to do everything necessary.

The planned large deliveries of various agricultural machinery will be a very serious help to agriculture from our industry. As you know, we began supplying tractors on a relatively large scale to agriculture in 1929. During the first, second, third and fourth five-year plans, 1 million 375 thousand tractors were delivered. And now, in one sixth five-year plan, the state plans to give agriculture 275,000 more tractors than in the first four five-year plans combined.

Our industry began to supply grain harvesters to agriculture in 1931 and have delivered 505 thousand units for all the time, including 1955. And now, in one sixth five-year plan, they will be delivered 55 thousand more than in all the previous 25 years. (Applause).

But it's not just the quantitative aspect. In agricultural production, the most economical diesel tractors, tractors on pneumatic tires, combines of the latest designs, mounted machines controlled directly as a tractor driver, a large number of modern machines for storing feed, mechanizing labour-intensive processes in animal husbandry, etc.

All this will raise the technical level of agriculture to a new, higher level, and will make it possible to improve the culture of all agricultural production.

When it comes to improving technology in agriculture, one cannot but mention such an important issue as the use of electricity for the mechanization of agricultural work, especially in animal husbandry. It must be admitted that not everything has been done in the field of rural electrification.

Much of the blame for this lies with the Ministry of Agriculture economy, which did not persistently raise these questions. Moreover, investments made for rural electrification were often used for other purposes.

The electrification of agriculture should be carried out both by connecting collective and state farms to the grids of state power plants, and by building local stations with the participation of collective farms in this matter.

The draft Directives envisage doubling the number of electrified collective farms in a five-year period, and completing the electrification of state farms and machine and tractor stations. In this regard, the industry should expand the output for agriculture of economical and reliable machines operating with an electric drive.

The most important task of agriculture in the sixth five-year plan is to increase the yield of agricultural crops.

The solution to this problem largely depends on the use of mineral fertilizers. Their supply should be at least doubled in the five-year period.

The industrial extraction of peat and lime for fertilization should be organized on a large scale.

The tasks set for agriculture require further improvement of the operation of machine and tractor stations and an increase in their role in collective farm production, require organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms and an increase in the productivity of collective farmers.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Government took a number of measures to improve the work of machine and tractor stations and strengthen their role in the development of collective farm production.

Recently, the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a decision by which the machine and tractor stations are entrusted with full responsibility for the procurement of agricultural products on collective farms.

To further improve the work of machine and tractor stations, it will be of great importance to gradually transfer them to cost accounting, which will increase the responsibility of MTS workers for work carried out on collective farms, and the economic interest of the MTS in the results of collective farm production.

Comrades! To successfully solve the problems of a sharp rise in agriculture, it is necessary to make wide and comprehensive use of the experience of the leading collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. They show examples of how to achieve in practice a powerful advance in agriculture.

The broad masses of collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms, and agricultural specialists have perceived the party's task of a sharp rise in agriculture as their own, blood business and are looking for opportunities for early fulfillment of the tasks of the new five-year plan.

In this respect, the valuable initiative of collective farmers and other agricultural workers in the Voronezh region, who, having calculated their resources and capabilities, committed to double meat production in one year and milk production in a year and a half.

The patriotic initiative of the people of Voronezh meets with warm support everywhere. Speaking at our congress, Comrades Kirichenko, Patolichev, Brezhnev, Kapitonov, Suslov, Ignatiev and other delegates assured the congress that Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Bashkir Autonomous Republic, Krasnodar Territory, Moscow and other regions will be able to much earlier than envisaged by the draft Directives, to implement sixth five-year plan for the production of agricultural products.

Our people will accept with great satisfaction these statements made from the high rostrum of the 20th Party Congress. It remains to wish all republics, territories and regions success in fulfilling their obligations. (Applause).

There is no doubt that the agricultural workers, having developed socialist emulation, under the leadership and with the active assistance of Party and Soviet bodies, will achieve the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

TASKS IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The powerful growth of the national economy, carried out in the sixth five-year plan, will cause a significant increase in traffic.

Rail transport will continue to play the main role in ensuring the transportation of goods in the country. The increase in rail freight turnover alone will amount to more than 400 billion ton-kilometres, which is approximately equal to the freight turnover of all our railways in 1940.

To carry out such a large volume of cargo transportation, it is necessary to dramatically increase the carrying capacity of the railways. Therefore, the most important task in the field of railway transport is to further raise its technical level.

The main direction of technical progress in railway transport is the transfer of railways to electric and diesel traction, the widespread introduction of automation and centralization of traffic control and the improvement of track facilities.

In accordance with the general plan for the electrification of railways adopted by the Central Committee of the Party, calculated for 15 years, it is intended to transfer to electric traction the most important cargo-intensive directions, mountain lines, railways with heavy passenger traffic, as well as suburban sections large industrial centres.

In the sixth five-year period, the first stage of this program of technical re-equipment of railway transport will be carried out.

It is planned to put into operation 8100 kilometres of electrified railway lines, or 3.6 times more than in the fifth five-year plan. Works on electrification of the very important for the country railway line Moscow—Kuibyshev—Chelyabinsk—Omsk—Novosibirsk—Irkutsk should be completed. In addition, the Moscow—Kharkov—Donbass railway and a number of other lines will be switched to electric traction.

Diesel traction is to be introduced on a large scale.

Length of diesel-powered railways, it is planned to increase in the five-year period from 7 thousand kilometres to 25 thousand kilometres.

The technical reconstruction of the traction should ensure that in 1960 electric and diesel locomotives fulfill 40-45 percent of the total freight turnover instead of 14 percent in 1955.

Improvement of track facilities is an important matter for railway transport. The draft Directives provide for laying in the existing network of railways 65 thousand kilometres of new rails, including 58 thousand kilometres of heavy rails, and widespread introduction of reinforced concrete sleepers. This means that almost half of all major of the country's railways will be transferred to new, heavier rails, which will significantly increase the carrying capacity of railways, reduce labour costs for maintenance and repair of tracks and sharply reduce operating costs.

Over the next five years, it is planned to supply the railways with at least 2,000 electric locomotives, 2,250 mainline two-section diesel locomotives, 255,000 freight cars and 18,600 passenger cars.

The draft Directives provide for a further expansion of the railway network. It is planned to build and put into operation 6,500 kilometres of new railway lines, that is, approximately twice as many as built in the previous five years.

The following important roads should be put into operation: Magnitogorsk—Sterlitamak—Abdulino—direct access from the South Siberian mainline to the European part of the country, bypassing the especially busy Chelyabinsk—Ufa railway line; Stalinsk—Abakan—an important section of the South Siberian mainline, the purpose of which is to ensure the transportation of ore to the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Plant and the export of coal from the Tom-Usinsk deposit; Barnaul—Omsk—a new exit to the Urals from Kuzbass bypassing the congested Novosibirsk—Omsk railway; Guryev—Astrakhan—a line connecting the Orenburg road with Ordzhonikidzevskaya and reducing by 500 kilometres range of transportation from the Urals to the Caucasus.

It is planned to build a railway from Alma-Ata to the state border for communication with the western regions of China along the new shortest direction. This will be the third railway line connecting our country with the People's Republic of China.

Along with the construction of new railway lines, second tracks with a total length of about 6,600 kilometres will be laid, or 40 percent more than in the fifth five-year period.

The cargo turnover of sea transport should more than double in the five years.

Due to the development of trade with the People's Republic of China, the countries of people's democracy, with India, the Union of Burma and other states, the transportation of export-import cargo by Soviet ships will increase. The transportation of goods between the Black Sea, the Far East and the our other basins will significantly increase, and the volume of traffic along the Northern Sea Route will increase.

Achievements of our scientists in the field of atomic energy make it possible to put in the hands of sailors and polar explorers a new tool for conquering the harsh nature of the Arctic. In the sixth five-year plan, a powerful icebreaker with a nuclear power plant will be built, which will make it possible to lengthen the navigation time in the Arctic and provide to sail ships in difficult ice conditions.

The marine fleet will be replenished in significant sizes with new modern ships. Large tankers, timber carriers, motor ships and other ships will be built. The fleet should receive over the five years cargo ships with a total tonnage of 1 million 600 thousand tons, which is 1.8 times more than in the fifth five-year plan. Therefore, we must pay more attention to the development of domestic shipbuilding.

The draft Directives provide for an increase in the technical equipment of seaports and an increase in their capacity.

It is planned to increase the cargo turnover of river transport by 80 percent over the next five years. River fleet workers should know to increase significantly the transportation of grain, timber, oil, coal and other bulk cargo. An important task is the development of new deep-water routes on the Volga, Kama, Dnieper and other rivers, created as a result of the construction of hydroelectric power plants, by river workers.

In the sixth five-year period, the Ministry of the River Fleet is obliged to eliminate the backlog of the port-pier economy, to ensure the development of ports and marinas, primarily on the Volga, Kama and Siberian rivers.

The Ministry of the River Fleet is planning to supply modern self-propelled cargo, tug and passenger ships with a total capacity of 900 thousand horsepower and non-self-propelled ships with a carrying capacity of more than 2 million tons. If available in our the country has 500 thousand kilometres of river routes, suitable for navigation and rafting, river transportation should become widespread and be the cheapest.

Further development of road transport is envisaged, the turnover of which will approximately double over the five-year period, and passenger transportation—more than three times.

In 1960, the automotive industry should provide the country with 650,000 trucks, cars and buses.

The production of automobile and tractor trailers will increase several times. It is envisaged to replace outdated models of cars, buses and engines with new models with higher performance indicators.

In the sixth five-year period it is planned to expand the construction and reconstruction of hard-surface motor roads.

It is necessary to build more cement-concrete roads, which are compared to asphalt-concrete is more durable and long-lasting.

In air transport, tasks are given to double the cargo turnover and the volume of passenger traffic by approximately 3.8 times, to provide air lines with high-speed multi-seat modern passenger aircraft.

About communication. The draft Directives provide for the significant development and reconstruction of communication facilities on the basis of modern technology. nicknames. Thus, for example, it is planned to build over a five-year period no less than 10 thousand kilometres of radio-relay lines, which will make it possible to carry out simultaneously in one direction up to 1200 telephone communications, as well as to transmit television transmissions over long distances.

In the sixth five-year period, an increase in the capacity of automatic telephone exchanges is to be ensured approximately twice as much as in the fifth five-year period. It is also envisaged to expand the postal network, develop telephony and radio communication in rural areas.

CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

In 1956-1960, a huge amount of capital work is to be carried out. To imagine the scale capital construction in the sixth five-year plan, I will cite for comparison the following data on capital investments in the national economy for the past five-year plans (in prices on July 1, 1955).

In the first five-year plan, state capital investments amounted to 58 billion rubles, in the second five-year plan—132 and a half billion rubles, in the three and a half years of the third five-year plan—131 billion rubles, in the fourth five-year plan—311 billion rubles and in the fifth five-year plan—594 billion rubles.

In the sixth five-year plan, the volume of capital investments in the national economy is projected at 990 billion rubles. (Applause).

As can be seen from the data presented, the volume of capital investments in the sixth five-year period will be greater than the capital investments in the fourth and fifth five-year periods taken together.

Of the total volume of investments in the entire national economy in the amount of 990 billion rubles, more than 600 billion rubles are directed to industry—70 percent more than in the fifth five-year plan. The main

share of these capital investments is intended for the construction of power plants, enterprises of the chemical industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, oil and coal industries, industrial construction materials and timber industry. It is planned to invest over 400 billion rubles in these industries.

In the light and food industries, the volume of capital investments in the sixth five-year period will be 75 percent more than in the fifth five-year period.

Capital investments for the development of transport and communications will grow by more than 70 percent.

In agriculture, state capital investments of over 120 billion rubles are envisaged, which is almost 2 times more than the volume of capital investments in the fifth five-year period.

In addition, the capital investments of the collective farms themselves will amount to about 100 billion rubles.

A significant increase in capital investments is envisaged PA housing and communal construction, for the construction of schools, hospitals, childcare facilities and the construction of cinemas.

In total, it is planned to invest over 200 billion rubles in this construction against 120 billion rubles in the fifth five-year period.

The costs of purchasing new, more efficient equipment will increase. With an overall growth of capital investments by 67 percent, the cost of purchasing equipment and machinery will increase by 80 percent.

Over the past years, a powerful material and production base of the construction industry has been created, and construction organizations are equipped with advanced technology. Builders replenished skilled workers, engineers and technicians. Construction contractors now carry out over 80 percent of the total volume of construction work.

In the sixth five-year period, a huge program of commissioning of new production facilities must be carried out. For power plants, for example, it is planned to commission new capacities on a much larger scale than in all the previous five-year plans put together. In the coal industry, it is envisaged to put into operation mines and open-pit mines with a total capacity of 240 million tons, which is significantly more than was put into operation during the fourth and fifth five-year plans combined.

The tasks of commissioning new capacities are very large.

In this regard, it must be said that in the past five-year period, many ministries and construction organizations violated the established deadlines for the commissioning of new production facilities. This must end. The plan for the commissioning of production facilities should be law for each ministry, central administration and enterprise, it should be implemented in

full and on time. For this, it is necessary to use more efficiently the enormous material resources and financial resources allocated for capital construction.

In the fifth five-year period, the builders did not fulfill the established task to reduce the cost of construction. Many builds from year to year, non-productive organizations admit losses and non-productive costs.

For the sixth five-year plan, the task was set to reduce the cost of construction and installation work by at least 7 percent by improving the organization of work, increasing labour productivity and reducing overhead costs, which should save about 30 billion rubles.

Recently, our builders have visited the USA, England, France, Italy, Sweden and other countries. During their stay there, they saw many new and interesting things. Our builders are obliged to use all the best from the experience of foreign construction organizations.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR will pay great attention to construction issues and have adopted a number of decisions in which a broad program of measures is given to improve the construction business.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Government carried out important organizational measures. Five new construction ministries were created; Ministry of Power Plant Construction, Ministry of Construction of Oil Industry Enterprises, Ministry of Construction of Coal Industry Enterprises, Ministry of Transport Construction, Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction. Transformed into the Union-Republican Ministry of Construction and Mini construction of metallurgical and chemical enterprises.

Consolidation of construction organizations was carried out in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev. Powerful territorial construction organizations were created: Glavmosstroy, Glavleipgradstroy, Glavkievstroy. The enlargement made it possible to drastically reduce the number of administrative and managerial personnel and expand the work on the introduction of industrial construction methods. If before the enlargement the building organizations in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev did not fulfill the construction plans from year to year, then after enlargement they fulfill the plan well. The increase in labour productivity in 1955 was overfulfilled, and over the past year in these three organizations the cost of construction and installation work has been reduced against estimates by 70 million rubles.

Positive results were achieved as a result of the consolidation of construction organizations in Rostov-on-Don, Komsomolsk-on-Amur and in other cities.

Despite the obvious advantages of enlarging construction organizations, this work is being done slowly. Until now, there still exist a large number of small, parallel and unprofitable construction organizations in various ministries and departments. So, for example, in Sverdlovsk there are 74 construction and installation organizations, and in Novosibirsk-84.

Why, despite the obvious expediency of the enlargement of construction organizations, is it carried out so slowly?

A serious hindrance is the wrong, departmental attitude to this matter on the part of many ministries and departments, which approach the issue in a business-like manner, like private traders.

The Committee for Construction Affairs also, I would say, does not show the necessary persistence in resolving issues of enlarging construction organizations.

We must hit hard on these backward sentiments and on the bureaucrats who hinder this important state matter.

The most important tasks in the field of capital construction are a sharp reduction in the construction time and prevention of dispersal of funds on numerous construction sites, a decisive fight against excesses in design and construction, further industrialization of construction through the widespread use of prefabricated reinforced concrete and landfill production, all-round introduction of integrated mechanization.

It is necessary to increase more the capacity of construction organizations, especially in the eastern regions, to create regional enterprises for the production of building materials and structures. It is important to carry out work on the further consolidation of construction organizations, to improve the quality of construction management, and to strengthen state discipline.

Builders must improve the quality of work, especially in housing and cultural and domestic construction, reduce the cost of construction and ensure the profitable work of construction organizations and enterprises, fully use the available equipment, streamline the material and technical supply of construction sites.

The role and responsibility of design, research and construction organizations for the implementation of the achievements of science and technology in construction should be increased.

Comrades! I have outlined the main tasks of the sixth five-year plan in the field of industry, agriculture, transport, communications and capital construction.

The implementation of these grandiose tasks, unprecedented in their scope, will move the development of the entire national economy much

forward, increase our material, food and financial reserves, and further strengthen the economic might of our great Motherland.

III. FURTHER RISE OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF PRODUCTION

The party's course towards accelerating technical progress should find expression in a further increase in productivity labour. Only on this basis can the steady and rapid development of socialist production be ensured.

The working people of our country are deeply interested in increasing the productivity of their labour as a solid basis for the growth of real wages of workers and employees, increasing the incomes of collective farmers and increasing the material well-being of the entire people.

In the postwar years, the labour productivity of workers in our industry has grown by almost 2.3 times, in construction and in railway transport—by 2 times. However, in the fifth five-year period, the Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the growth of labour productivity were not fully implemented. In industry, production labour productivity increased by 44 percent instead of 50 percent according to the plan, and in construction by 45 percent instead of 55.

The target on the growth of labour productivity in agriculture has also been underfulfilled.

In the sixth five-year period we must solve the problem of a more rapid rise in labour productivity.

According to the draft Directives, labour productivity should grow in industry by at least 50 percent in the course of the five-year period and in construction by at least 52 percent. Large

targets for increasing labour productivity are also envisaged for agriculture and transport.

The growth of labour productivity in the sixth five-year plan will provide

This is mainly due to broad measures in the field of introducing new modern technology into industry, agriculture, transport, construction and other sectors of the national economy and on this basis increasing the technical equipment of labour. Suffice it to point out that the electrical equipment of industrial workers will rise by more than 60 per cent in the five-year period.

An important role in raising labour productivity should be played by streamlining the regulation of labour and wages.

Is it possible to call a normal situation in which the existing production rates, even in the presence of major deficiencies in the organization of labour and significant losses of working time

Are they being fulfilled in many machine-building plants by 180-200 percent or more, while the tasks for increasing the production are often not fulfilled? For example, at the Kharkov machine-tool plant in 1955, the output standards were fulfilled by an average of 190 percent, and the plan for labour productivity—only by 86 percent.

Of course, this kind of overfulfillment of norms has nothing to do with the achievements of innovators, leaders in production, for whom a large overfulfillment of norms is necessarily accompanied by a corresponding increase in labour productivity.

The use of low production rates and, in this regard, their significant overfulfillment creates the appearance of well-being at enterprises and weakens the attention of workers, foremen and engineers to a real, real increase in labour productivity. Now the production rates are determined, in essence, not by the achieved level of technology and labour organization, but by the desire to adjust them to a certain level of wages.

It cannot be considered normal that the share of wage rates in workers' earnings is only 40 to 60 percent, and even less at a number of enterprises. We must urgently streamline the tariff system in industry, eliminate all obstacles hindering the mass introduction of technically grounded production rates.

Along with this, it is necessary to eliminate the diversity in the remuneration of workers of the same professions in certain industries and often in the same locality.

The wage system should create a personal material interest of workers in highly productive work, in raising their qualifications and should be built in such a way that each employee receives wages in accordance with the quantity and quality of his work.

It is also required to significantly improve the existing systems of bonuses and remuneration of engineering and technical workers, and business leaders, so that, as comrade. N. S. Khrushchev, part of the wages of this category of workers was in strict dependence on the main performance indicators, respectively, of the shop, enterprise, industry.

Thus, comrades, we are faced with an urgent and very important task—to put things in order in the work rationing and in the wages of workers, office workers and engineering and technical workers.

The heads of ministries and departments, the State Committee on Labour and Wages should actively take up the implementation of the decisions of the July Plenum of the Central Committee on these issues.

The most important condition for the implementation of the planned program for the further development of the national economy is the fulfillment of the established tasks to reduce the cost of production and distribution costs.

In the draft Directives, it is envisaged to reduce the cost of industrial products, railroad transportation and circulation costs of state and cooperative trade by at least 17 percent over the five-year period. The savings from reducing the costs of production and circulation in all branches of the national economy should amount to about 500 billion rubles over the five-year period. This amount is more than half of all government spending donations for capital construction in the sixth five-year plan. Therefore, the fulfillment of tasks to reduce the cost of production and distribution costs is the most important national economic task.

In order to use the existing reserves of reducing the cost of production and turn them into real sources of increasing savings, party and economic organizations should focus on improving the quality of all economic activities of enterprises, on the observance of the economy regime by enterprises and strengthening business accounting; show intolerance to the facts of bureaucracy, mismanagement and excesses in the expenditure of labour and material resources; improve the use of equipment, raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity; to introduce more widely substitutes for metals, leather, natural fibre and food raw materials.

The main thing that our party requires of all leaders is that in their work they always proceed from the interests of a socialist society, strive for the unswerving fulfillment of state plans and contribute to the growth of production and the well-being of our people by their work.

IV. INCREASING THE MATERIAL AND CULTURAL STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE PEOPLE

Comrades! The supreme law of the activity of our party is, there is a tireless concern for the welfare of the people. The majestic plans of economic and cultural development carried out in our country are aimed at steadily improving the well-being of the Soviet people, continuously raising the cultural level of all Soviet people and satisfying their material and spiritual needs more fully.

This noble goal stands before us even in the sixth five-year plan.

One of the main tasks of the new five-year plan is to further improve the living standards of the people, expand housing construction, increase culture, public education, and health care.

The most generalized indicator of the country's economic development and the source of the growth of social wealth is, as is known, the national income. Under socialism, the entire national income is truly the people's income. In the sixth five-year period, the national income of the Soviet Union will increase by about 60 percent.

Personal incomes of the population will also increase on the basis of the growth of national income.

In the sixth five-year period, the real wages of workers and employees will rise by about 30 percent. The total cash and in-kind incomes of collective farmers will increase by at least 40 percent, primarily due to incomes distributed according to workdays from the public collective farm state.

The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, have immeasurably strengthened the economic might and increased the social wealth of the country by their selfless labour over the past years. This made it possible, as you know, for the Central Committee of the

Party to submit for approval by the congress extremely important measures to further improve the living standards of workers and improve working conditions, namely:

- to increase the wages of low-paid groups of workers and, along with this to carry out a general streamlining of wages of workers and employees;

- to pass within a five-year plan, beginning in 1957, to a seven-hour working day or, in some industries, to a five-day a working week with an eight-hour working day and two days off;

- to reduce, since 1956, the working day on Saturday and before holidays by 2 hours; restore a six-hour workday for teenagers aged 16 to 18;

- to fundamentally improve the matter of pensions, significantly increase pensions for those pensioners who receive them in low amounts, and also to strengthen care for the disabled and the elderly;

- to improve the working and living conditions of women, in particular, to increase the duration of paid maternity leave;

- abolish tuition fees from the new academic year educational institutions, technical schools and upper secondary schools.

All these proposals of the Central Committee met with warm approval of our people, and there is no doubt that the XX Congress will unanimously include them in the Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, as a new vivid evidence of the unrelenting concern of the Party and the Government to improve the life of the Soviet people. (Applause).

The Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet government are firmly convinced that the working people of our country will respond to this concern with a new upsurge of labour activity and will exert all their efforts

to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the sixth five-year plan. (Applause).

Comrades! An increase in the incomes of workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia should be accompanied by the expansion of trade, an increase in the amount of goods sold to the population through state and cooperative trade.

The total volume of retail trade in the five-year period must be increased by 50 percent. However, the task is not only to expand the turnover, but to improve it from the quality side.

That is why the draft Directives plan to increase the sale of such products and goods as butter, meat, milk, cheese, sugar, footwear, furniture, woolen and linen fabrics at a higher rate.

The sale of cultural and household goods—radios, televisions, household refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, cars will be increased.

Trade organizations need to better study the demand of the population and ensure the correct distribution and timely delivery of goods to the trade network. It is necessary to organize the work of trade organizations in such a way that the goods are in the desired range in the settlements of our country.

The sixth five-year plan envisages the rapid development of public catering and the expansion of the network of canteens and restaurants.

This means providing public catering services not only workers, but also members of their families, which should facilitate the work of women. The network of school canteens and canteens will be expanded.

Particularly large tasks in the sixth five-year plan are set in the field of housing construction.

As you know, the state built many dwellings before the war and after the war. However, the need for housing continues, as I have already said, to remain acute and improving the living conditions of the people is the subject of special attention of the Party and the Government.

In the sixth five-year plan, it is planned to build residential buildings with a total area of 205 million square metres only at the expense of state funds allocated according to the plan. It's almost two times more than in the fifth five-year plan.

The state will in every possible way encourage and help workers in building their own houses through personal savings, as well as through state loans.

Housing construction in the countryside should be expanded. Collective farms should actively assist collective farmers in their construction of dwelling houses at their own expense, and, if necessary, with the help of a collective farm loan. It is meant to significantly expand

the sale of building materials to the population and collective farms—cement, timber, metal, glass, slate, wall and other building materials.

In connection with the large program of housing construction in the country, it is necessary to dramatically increase the production of furniture and improve its quality.

Currently, the population's demand for furniture is not fully satisfied. The furniture industry is doing a poor job of meeting the growing needs of the population for furniture. Therefore, it is necessary to urgently organize the mass production of inexpensive, but comfortable and beautiful furniture, taking into account the requirements of the population, and also to expand the production of combined furniture.

In addition, it is necessary to establish such a procedure that henceforth, in the design and construction of residential buildings, it is envisaged equipping them with good and comfortable built-in furniture, using the existing positive foreign experience in this matter.

The most important task in the field of cultural construction is the further rise of public education.

In our country, a universal seven-year education has been carried out. In the fifth five-year plan, it is begun, and in the sixth five-year plan, it is planned to carry out basically universal secondary education in cities and in rural areas.

This task will be accomplished by teaching children and youth in general secondary schools and secondary specialized educational institutions. Along with this, correspondence and evening general education schools will be further developed in order to workers could improve their educational and cultural level without interrupting their work.

The graduation of pupils from the tenth grades of secondary schools will amount to 6 million 300 thousand people in the five-year period, or more than two times more than in the fifth five-year period.

The most important task of public education authorities is the all-round development of polytechnic education in schools. In the fifth five-year plan, only the first steps were taken in this respect.

It should be admitted that polytechnic education in schools is still unsatisfactory. In many schools, students are not taught work skills, they do not educate them in the proper measure of respect for work. Therefore, many young men and women, after high school, they turn out to be ill-prepared for practical activities.

Much work remains to be done to strengthen the educational material base of general education schools. The sixth five-year period envisages the construction of new urban and rural schools at the expense of the state for

about 4 million student places, or twice as many as was built in the fifth five-year period.

Collective farms should be more widely involved in building and equipping schools in rural areas.

General secondary education in our country is a nationwide affair. In this big business, the main role belongs to the teacher.

Currently, more than 1 million 700 thousand teachers work in general education schools. The teaching profession in our country is one of the most honourable. The teacher is the educator of the future builders of the communist society. Party, Soviet, economic and Komsomol organizations are obliged to show constant concern for the school and the teacher.

Major tasks are outlined in the sixth five-year plan for training specialists for the national economy.

Our country currently has an army of specialists exceeding five and a half million people. Specialists are our gold fund, which we are proud of and cherish. No wonder some leaders of capitalist states note with concern that their countries have lagged behind us in training specialists.

In the sixth five-year plan, the graduation of specialists from higher and secondary specialized educational institutions will increase significantly. It is planned to train 4 million specialists, that is, almost as many as were trained in the past two five-year plans.

Higher educational institutions in the sixth five-year plan will provide more than 650 thousand engineers for industry, transport, construction and specialists for agriculture. This is twice as much as was prepared in the fifth five-year plan.

Serious attention is paid to training specialists for new branches of science and technology, such as automation and television, mechanics, radio engineering and radar, as well as specialists in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Wide development in the new five-year plan should be obtained by correspondence and evening education in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. In connection with the growing number of young people finishing their ten-year years and going to production, favourable conditions are being created for the acquisition of evening and correspondence special educational institutions by young people with a general secondary education and practical experience in production.

The tasks of economic and cultural development require serious work to improve the quality of training of specialists, equipping them with knowledge of the latest achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology. A much closer combination of theoretical training with direct study of production, its economics and organization is required.

An important means of raising the level of the culture of our people will be the measures envisaged by the draft Directives for the development of cinema, print, radio, television, as well as for improving the work of libraries, clubs and other cultural and educational institutions.

Improvement and development of book publishing is outlined.

The production of books, magazines and newspapers will be increased.

In the sixth five-year period, great tasks in the field of health care must be solved.

The draft Directives envisage expanding the construction of medical institutions on a large scale.

New hospitals will be built almost 3 times and children's institutions 2.4 times more than in the fifth five-year plan. The number of places in kindergartens and kindergartens will increase by about 45 percent. This will contribute to the further improvement of the working and living conditions of women, will open up wider opportunities for their participation in the industrial, cultural and socio-political life of the country.

Work on labour protection and prevention of diseases of workers and employees of industrial enterprises should be improved. receptions, for the protection of water sources and atmospheric air from pollution. It is necessary to improve the sanitary culture of cities and villages.

Medical science faces big and responsible tasks. The people expect new discoveries from her.

Workers in health care, scientific research medical institutions and the medical industry should more actively seek and more widely introduce new medical and prophylactic means and more advanced medical equipment.

The measures taken by the health authorities for the further progress of the medical service of the population will always meet with support and assistance from the Central Committee of the Party and the Government.

Physical culture and sports are also important for the health of workers. It is necessary to ensure the massive development of physical education among the general population, while paying special attention to improving physical culture and sports work among young people.

Our party will take all the necessary measures to ensure that the extensive program of further improvement of the material well-being and the cultural standard of living of the Soviet people, scheduled for the sixth five-year plan, is fulfilled.

V. ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY OF THE UNION REPUBLICS AND THE PLACEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES

Comrades! New powerful upsurge of the national economy the country is inextricably linked with the correct placement of productive forces.

The directives of the 19th Party Congress provided for the improvement of the geographical location of the construction of new enterprises, the further approximation of industry to the sources of raw materials and fuel. The July Plenum of the Central Committee last year again emphasized the need to improve the location of productive forces in the country.

As a result of the successful implementation of the policy of industrialization, the development of powerful raw materials and fuel and energy resources in the eastern regions, even in the pre-war period, a new coal and metallurgical base, a large machine construction, aluminium, chemical industry, built the largest railways. Thus, a radical improvement in the distribution of productive forces was ensured. During the Great Patriotic War, the industry of the eastern regions, especially the Urals and Siberia, was a powerful supply base for the Soviet Army, and in the fourth five-year period it rendered tremendous assistance in restoring the economy of the regions affected by the war.

During the years of the fifth five-year plan, certain successes have been achieved in the area of the distribution of productive forces.

In the new five-year plan, the party will also decisively carry out measures to further improve the location of production strong forces in the country and the integrated development of the economy of economic regions. As in the previous five-year plans, it will be necessary to develop the economy of the eastern regions at the highest rates, where colossal reserves of coal, bauxite, water energy, timber, iron ores, non-ferrous and rare metals, and chemical raw materials are concentrated.

The enormous wealth of the eastern regions must be put into the service of the national economy to a greater extent than it has been up to now. In the sixth five-year period, the volume of capital investments in the eastern regions will more than double and amount to about half of capital investments in the country as a whole.

In 1960, coal should be mined in these areas and more pig iron was smelted than in the USSR as a whole in 1950, and much more electricity and cement were produced than the as a whole in the Soviet Union in 1954. Over the years of the sixth five-year period, over 100 machine-building plants will be built in the east of the country.

The task is to ensure the further development of grain production in the east of the country. At the end of the five-year plan, the gross grain harvest in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan should double as compared with 1954, a year of high harvest in these regions.

The Party Central Committee and the Government, as you know from Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, attach particular importance to further development of the economy of Siberia.

Outstanding people of Russia have long talked about the inexhaustible wealth and great future of Siberia. Lomonosov also pointed out that Russian power will grow in Siberia. Radishchev wrote: How rich Siberia is with its natural gifts!

What a powerful land it is!. As soon as it is inhabited, it should play a great role in the annals of the world!

The dreams of our great ancestors come true. During the years of Soviet power, Siberia from a backward agrarian region turned into one of the largest industrial-agrarian regions of the country.

In the sixth five-year period, this richest land will receive further all-round development.

The policy pursued by the party in the distribution of the country's productive forces is aimed at the all-round development and strengthening of the economy and culture of the Union republics.

We have created the necessary conditions for the continuous economic, political and cultural development of all Union republics. The Central Committee's report cited data that clearly characterize the development of the economy and culture of the Union republics. Their successes in this regard are truly enormous.

It is especially gratifying that all the republics have developed their own national cadres of specialists who have mastered modern technology.

Recently, the Central Committee of the Party and the government implemented a number of important organizational measures aimed at enhancing the role of the union republics in the management of the national economy. New union republican ministries have been created in the union republics. Many enterprises of the coal, timber, oil, metallurgical, meat, dairy, light, textile and food industries, the building materials industry, road transport and communications were transferred from the union to the republican subordination. Recently, more than 11 thousand industrial enterprises have been transferred from the union to the republican subordination.

When carrying out all these measures, the Central Committee the party proceeded from the Leninist principle of combining centralized leadership

with increased autonomy and development initiatives of local authorities in addressing the agricultural and cultural development.

In connection with the transfer of a large number of factories and plants from the union to the republican subordination, some of the Union-republican ministries have almost no enterprises left that they directly manage. In this situation, apparently, the question has ripened not only about a sharp reduction in the central apparatus, but also about the expediency of the further existence of some Union-republican ministries. (Animation in the hall. Voices from the audience: Right!)

It should be noted that measures to eliminate excessive centralization in the management of the economy are met with resistance from individual leaders of the Union and Union republican ministries, who want to manage everything from the centre, as if they really
from above

can better see the state of affairs than the leadership of the union republics.

The measures currently being taken by the Party and the Government to strengthen the role of the union republics in the management of economic and cultural development fully correspond to the Leninist principles of the national policy of our party.

The idea of creating a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the face as a voluntary community of free, equal and sovereign nations belongs entirely to the great founder of our party and the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. (Applause). He put forward this idea, substantiated and developed. And even then, in 1922, Lenin warned against the possibility of excessive centralism, against bureaucratic distortions that could hinder the broad, all-round development of the initiative of the union republics.

This instruction of the great Lenin is of exceptional importance to us even now.

It is necessary to continue unswervingly to pursue a line of impudent strengthening of the role of the Union republics in the management of the economy, it is more bold to go for the transfer of enterprises from the union to republican subordination.

This will make the management of our economy and culture more concrete and efficient and will contribute to the further strengthening of fraternal cooperation between the republics. At the same time, the measures taken by the party to eliminate excessive centralization, to strengthen the role of the union republics in economic management mean an even closer approach of our state apparatus to the masses, are a new important step in the development and strengthening of our multinational socialist state. (Applause).

When organizing an apparatus in the republics to manage enterprises cannot, of course, blindly copy the Union ministries, as the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan, Comrade Razzakov.

The facts of the creation of union-republican ministries in the republics with an insignificant number of enterprises take place not only in Kyrgyzstan. For example, in the Tajik Republic, the Ministry of Light Industry has been created with a staff of 27 people, which manages only six enterprises (laughter), the Ministry of Textile Industry of the Turkmen Republic manages ten enterprises. The Ministry of Forestry was established in the Moldavian Republic 32 people with the apparatus. This ministry manages only eight enterprises, including four timber industry enterprises, of which two are located on the territory of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR. (Laughter).

The Councils of Ministers of the Union republics and the union ministries need to thoroughly understand this matter, eliminate the excesses and decide on the expediency of the existence of certain ministries in individual republics.

I think that what Comrade A. Khrushchev N. S. in his report a proposal on the formation of an authoritative inter-republican body—the Economic Commission of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,—which would prepare he made well-grounded decisions on issues affecting the economic interests of the union republics. This will make it possible to better and more fully take into account the needs of each Union republic.

The draft Directives provide for a new powerful economic growth in all Union republics. In developing the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, the Party Central Committee proceeded from the fact that the Directives of the Congress should only provide for the main tasks in the field of industry and agriculture for the Union republics.

The Central Committees of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics must, on the basis of the Directives of the Congress to work out in more detail measures for economic and cultural construction for the sixth five-year plan and to approve five-year plans for the development of the union republics.

The sixth five-year plan should become a five-year plan for the further flourishing of the economy and culture of the union republics.

Fulfillment of the tasks set for the further development of the national economy of the Union republics and the improvement of the distribution of productive forces in the country will raise the economy of each republic even higher, ensure the further strengthening of the power of the

multinational Soviet state, strengthening the friendship and fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the Soviet Union. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades! Successful fulfillment of the sixth five-year plan will be decided by people—workers, collective farmers, the intelligentsia, their selfless labour. When developing the draft Directives, the Central Committee of the CPSU took into account the proposals of the collectives of many thousands of industrial enterprises and collective farms. The patriotic initiative and diversified production experience of city and country workers who took an active part in the preparation and discussion of proposals for the five-year plan helped the Central Committee of the Party to more fully define the tasks of developing individual sectors of the national economy in the sixth five-year plan, to show the enormous internal possibilities that our socialist industry and agriculture have at their disposal.

The draft Directives developed by the Central Committee, as you know, were published in our press a month before the Congress. During this month, at party congresses and conferences, at party assets and meetings, at meetings of collectives of enterprises, collective farms, MTS and state farms, a lively and business-like discussion of the draft Directives took place.

The Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the editorial offices of newspapers received a huge number of letters from workers, collective farmers, engineers and technicians, teachers, lei, doctors, students, pensioners, soldiers of the Soviet Army on a variety of issues of the sixth five-year plan.

Many letters touch upon the issues of improving the organization of labour, raising wages for low-paid categories of workers. Many proposals have been made to improve the cultural and social services for the working people, improve pensions, health care, and the welfare of cities and workers' settlements. All these proposals are imbued with concern for the further development of the socialist national economy, science, culture, and public education.

Unanimously approving the planned grandiose program the powerful development of the economy of the USSR in the sixth five-year plan, the working people of our country, when discussing the draft Directives, uncovered new large reserves lurking in the bowels of the national economy, identified and justly criticized shortcomings and indicated ways to further improve all our work.

As is known, the Directives of the Congress are intended to determine only the basic tasks for the development of the national economy of the SSSR for the sixth five-year plan. On the basis of the Directives of the Congress, a five-year plan for the development of the national economy of

the SSSR will be worked out by ministries and departments with a much wider range of indicators for the years of the five-year plan.

When drawing up a five-year plan for the USSR as a whole and five-year plans for the union republics, the numerous valuable proposals of workers, party organizations, collectives of enterprises, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms should be taken into account.

The unfolding nationwide socialist competition for a worthy meeting of the 20th Party Congress has shown again and again how rich our people are in organizing talents, how great the importance of advanced experience.

It is the duty of the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations to continue to support and develop the creative activity of the masses in every possible way, to expand and militarily to lead the socialist competition for the fulfillment and re-fulfillment of the tasks of the sixth five-year plan in all sectors of the national economy.

We must reinforce and support the enthusiasm and initiative of the millions of workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia with skillful leadership, correct selection of cadres, systematic verification of performance, that is, with the entire organizational work of our party.

During the implementation of the previous five-year plans, the Communist Party showed examples of skillful leadership and organizational work. There is no doubt that even now our Party will be at the height of its tasks. (Applause).

Organizational work should be directed before in all, to strengthen state discipline, to introduce the latest achievements of science and technology into the national economy, to widely disseminate advanced experience and increase labour productivity.

Every year our economy, all of its branches grow and improve.

New, more and more sophisticated equipment enters production in a mighty stream. Therefore, in order to be a real organizer, head of production in modern conditions, one must become an expert and specialist in his field, deeply study it, delve into all its details. Only under this condition can you lead specifically, with knowledge of the matter.

No leader can work fruitfully if he will not be closely associated with the masses and will not rely on them.

It is necessary to listen carefully to all critical remarks, to quickly eliminate the revealed shortcomings, to actively support the innovators of production, inventors, rationalizers.

The moral and political unity of Soviet society, the monolithic solidarity of our people around the Communist Party and the Soviet government, the further strengthening of the alliance of the working class and the collective farm peasantry, fraternal friendship between the peoples

of our country—all this is the guarantee of our further successes on the path to the great goal—to build a communistic society. (Applause).

The tasks that the party sets for the sixth five-year period testify to the mighty strength of the Soviet system, which conceals inexhaustible possibilities for the development of social production and the improvement of the people's well-being.

The draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan expresses the aspirations and will of all Soviet people. In each assignment of this remarkable document, they see the untiring concern of the Party and the Government for the welfare of the people, they know that the implementation of the sixth five-year plan will be a new major step forward in the development of the socialist economy, the creation in our country of an abundance of consumer goods, in the great deed of building the government of communism. (Applause).

Comrades! The sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR will have tremendous not only internal but also international significance. What the great founder of our party and the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin, foresaw, came true: the further, the more the Soviet country influences the course of world history, the historical fate of mankind, primarily through its economic policy.

With their achievements in economic and cultural construction, the Soviet people won millions of friends in all countries of the world. The peoples see in our successes an expression of the peaceful aspirations of the Soviet Union, the great strength and advantages of the socialist economic system, which opens up boundless space for the development of productive forces in the interests of the working person.

As for certain circles of the capitalist countries, for them each of our five-year plans was unpleasant, but a real fact with which they had to reckon. There is no doubt that our five-year plans have cooled many hot heads and reduced the arrogance of many leaders of the capitalist world.

Each new five-year plan meant strengthening the positions of socialism, strengthening the might of the Soviet state. It is natural, therefore, that our five-year plans have always caused a huge interest not only from our friends, whose number is constantly growing, but also from our enemies.

The draft Directives of the 20th Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan, published in the press, also evoked lively responses.

But these responses are significantly different from those with which our first five-year plans met.

Many of you probably remember the statements of the bourgeois press, politicians and economists of the capitalist of the world on the first Soviet

five-year plans. Fantasy, utopia, propaganda trick—so they called these plans and in unison predicted their inevitable failure. True, then when these plans were successfully carried out, the tone changed: ridicule and gloomy prophecies gave way to confusion and anxiety. Now that we have entered the sixth five-year plan, even the most outspoken ill-wishers of the Soviet Union do not dare to express doubts about the reality of our new five-year plan and predict its failure. Even these people declare that the sixth five-year plan will be fulfilled, and express serious concern about this.

The bourgeois press and certain circles in the capitalist countries are especially alarmed by the fact that the sixth five-year plan will be a major step forward in solving the main economic task of the USSR.

As for our friends—the great Chinese people, workers of all countries of people ‘s democracies, the draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan have been greeted by them with great joy and unanimous approval. And this is understandable: the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan will serve to strengthen not only the Soviet Union, but the entire world socialist system, will contribute to new great victories of socialist construction in all countries of people ‘s democracies. (Prolonged applause).

With great satisfaction we note the deeply correct understanding of our peaceful economic goals by our Indian, Burmese and Afghan friends.

The grandiose plans for the economic development of the USSR follow from the nature of our economic and social system, from our ideology of lasting peace and friendship between all countries, all peoples.

Thanks to the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the countries of the socialist camp, the international tension that had existed for a number of years was replaced by a well-known detente, real prospects for consolidating world peace appeared.

Our proposals aimed at strengthening the cause of peace have not always met with a favourable response from those to whom they were addressed. We deeply regret this, however, we are determined to find new and new ways to establish living international cooperation. We will continue to consistently and unswervingly pursue Lenin ‘s policy of peaceful coexistence, being firmly convinced that only on this path can one achieve a serious strengthening of confidence between states and consolidate the cause of peace. (Applause).

We will further strengthen fraternal relations and friendship with the people’s democratic countries, expand cooperation with them—is in our common interests. We will continue to pursue a policy aimed at improving relations with the United States, Britain, France and other countries, develop and strengthen to maintain friendly cooperation with the Republic of India, Burma, Afghanistan, with all states interested in the preservation

and strengthening of peace, to expand economic ties with all countries on the basis of the all-round development of trade while observing the principle of mutual benefit.

Comrades! The tasks set by the Central Committee of the Party for the sixth five-year plan are enormous. They will demand great efforts and strenuous labour from the Party, from the entire people. It would be wrong to think that once the tasks are set and clarified, then everything will go by itself, it will be solved simply and easily. It never happens in life. When implementing the plan, a lot of work arises.

But there is no doubt that we will be able to overcome these difficulties and cope with the tasks set by the Party with honour. (Prolonged applause)

For this, we have all the conditions and opportunities.

We have in sufficient quantity all the necessary natural resources.

We have a powerful industrial base created by the efforts of the Soviet people over the years of the previous five-year plans.

We have numerous cadres of scientists and specialists capable of solving the most complex scientific and technical problems.

Our peaceful constructive labour is reliably guarded by the virtuous Armed Forces. (Applause).

Our heroic working class and the glorious collective farm peasantry, our wonderful intelligentsia, are united by an indestructible unity of will and purpose, full of creative energy, and firmly confident in their strength.

The Soviet people have such a tried and tested leader as our glorious Communist Party, armed with the great and immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism, which inspires us and illuminates the path to a brighter future—communism. (Prolonged, long-lasting applause. Everyone stands up).

Kabin (presiding). A break is announced up to 4 hours 30 minutes.

FOURTEENTH SESSION (February 21, 1956, evening)

Furtseva (presiding officer). Comrades! We proceed to discuss the report of Comrade N. A. Bulganin. The floor is given by Comrade. Yasnov.

Yasnov M.A. (RSFSR). Comrades! In the report of the Central Committee of the Party, made by Comrade. N. S. Khrushchev, and in the report of Comrade. N.A. Bulganin on the Directives of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR, a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the great creative work done in our country after the 19th Party Congress is given in exhaustive completeness. During this period, the great leading and inspiring role of the Communist a party that wisely foresaw the course of historical events and skillfully guided the development of our country along the path to communism.

The great merit of the Central Committee of our party and its Presidium is that they timely revealed the existing shortcomings in the development of industry, agriculture, construction and some other branches of the national economy. Major measures were outlined and implemented for the further rapid growth of the entire socialist economy.

Thanks to the organizational work of the Central Committee of the Party during the fifth five-year plan, a powerful growth was achieved in the national economy of the Soviet Union and, above all, in heavy industry.

The plan of the fifth five-year plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule, which ensured a further rise in the economic power of our country and an increase in the well-being of the people.

Over the years of the fifth five-year plan, the volume of industrial production in the Russian Federation increased 1.8 times. The production of all the most important means of production increased especially.

Pig iron smelting increased 1.6 times, oil production—2.7 times, electricity generation—1.8 times, machine building output increased 2.4 times.

Putting into practice the decisions of the Plenums of the Central Committee of our Party, the collective and state farms of the RSFSR have sprung up in two years khali of virgin and fallow lands over 14 million hectares, which made it possible to create an additional large base for the production of commercial grain in the eastern regions of the republic. This is a clear evidence of the foresight of the Central Committee of our party,

which aimed the country at the development of virgin and fallow lands, which are the most important source of further increase in grain production.

In the past five years, and in fact over the past two years, the gross harvest of grain has increased by 26 percent, fibre flax—by 34 percent, sugar beet—by 66 percent; meat production increased by 30 percent and wool—by 54 percent.

All this was the result of tremendous help, which the Central Committee of the Party and the Government constantly rendered itself in equipping agriculture with machinery, in strengthening machine and tractor stations, state farms and collective farms with personnel, as a result of the implementation of measures worked out by the Party and the Government to raise agriculture.

In the reports of Comrade. N. S. Khrushchev and Comrade N. A. Bulganin clearly and clearly outlined the ambitious tasks that our party puts forward for the further development of all branches of the national economy in the sixth five-year plan. The implementation of the planned program of peaceful construction will ensure the further growth of the industrial power of our country, a sharp rise in agriculture and improving the material well-being of the Soviet people.

This will be a major step in the successful solution of the historical task—to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in production per capita—and will be a great contribution to the strengthening of peace, democracy and socialism.

The volume of all industrial production in the RSFSR will increase 1.7 times over the sixth five-year plan. The richest resources of industrial raw materials of Siberia will be put into the service of the national economy, which, as comrade N. S. Khrushchev, should be turned in the next ten years into the largest base of the Soviet Union for the extraction of coal and the production of electricity tri-energy. A third powerful metallurgical base of the country should be created in Siberia.

In the sixth five-year period, the republican industry will receive further development, the output of which will increase 1.6 times. By the end of the sixth five-year plan, enterprises of the republican industry will produce approximately 78 percent of the total Union production of cotton fabrics, 60 percent of footwear, 55 percent of meat, 59 percent of animal oil and other dairy products.

Comrade N. A. Bulganin in his report especially pointed out the need for further improvement of industrial management and increasing the role of the union republics in the management of industrial enterprises.

Over the past two years, several thousand enterprises with an annual output of almost 100 billion rubles have been transferred to the jurisdiction

of the Russian Federation from the Union subordination, but some Union ministries are clearly delaying this matter, despite the decisions of the July Plenum of the Central Committee party. In the Union ministries there are even such enterprises that manufacture products of predominantly local importance. So, for example, gypsum plants and quarries continue to be directly subordinate to the Ministry of Industry of Construction Materials of the USSR.

for the extraction and development of stone, enterprises of reinforced concrete products, soft roofs and others. There are a large number of enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of the Fishing Industry, the Ministry of the Forest Industry, the Ministry of Automobile Transport and Highways and other ministries, similar in profile and importance to the enterprises that are part of the republican ministries of the RSFSR. It is necessary to complete the transfer of a significant part of the enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Union ministries to republican subordination as soon as possible.

Along with this, it should be noted that individual allied mini The agencies are still engaged in unnecessary small-scale tutelage of enterprises transferred to republican subordination. It comes to the point, for example, that the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR sets targets for republican enterprises for the production of products broken down by quarters and months, with the distribution of the total output separately by the industry of the republican and the industry of regional subordination. In this case, plans are established in a detailed assortment with an indication of how much to make in each month, for example, gingerbread, caramel, cakes, jam, tomato juice and other products.

The Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR also sets monthly assignments for the Union republics for the range of products, including slippers and haberdashery goods.

By taking on such shallow tutelage, the Union ministries maintain bloated staffs and a cumbersome management structure. Thus, the central office of the USSR Ministry of Food Industry currently employs 1,560 people. It seems to us that in the current conditions, when, for a number of ministries, almost all branches of industry have passed from the union to the republican subordination, it is impossible to preserve the old order of production planning and material but technical supply of the Union-republican ministries.

The plans for these ministries are, as before, established by the Union ministries, in addition to the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics. In the interests of the cause, it is necessary to change this order.

In the field of agriculture, the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR provide for a steep rise in agriculture and animal husbandry in the collective and state farms of the RSFSR. In 1960, compared with 1955, grain production should increase by 1.8 times.

What sources are used to ensure such an increase in grain production? First of all, by increasing the yield

In general, for grain crops by at least 60 percent, which will give up to 76 percent of the increase in gross grain production. At the same time, the increase in grain harvest will be seriously promoted by an increase in maize sowing, the proportion of which in the gross grain harvest will rise from 6 to 25 percent. An important source of increase in grain production will be the further expansion of cultivated areas. Over the years of the five-year plan, the total size of grain crops in the Russian Federation will increase by at least 10 million hectares due to the further development of virgin and fallow lands. Large tracts of fertile land will be developed in Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk, Primorsky territories and in the Irkutsk region. At the same time, it is planned to expand the cultivated areas in the regions of the non-black belt due to the development of lands abandoned in the past.

In general, thanks to the expansion of sown areas, we will receive at least 24 percent of the increase in gross grain production.

Sugar beet production should be increased from 6 to 15 million tons, or 2.5 times. The planned increase in the production of sugar beet is meant to be achieved by increasing the yield of beets from 125 to 175 centners, which will increase the gross beet production by 4.4 million tons. An increase in the production of sugar beet will also be achieved by expanding the sown area for this crop by 370 thousand hectares, or by 77 percent, which, in turn, will increase the gross harvest of beets by 4.6 million tons.

In order to carry out these measures, the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the beet-growing regions must carry out a great deal of organizational work. It is necessary to introduce in all beet-growing collective farms and state farms advanced methods of cultivating this crop so that high yields of sugar beet received not only individual links and collective farms, but entire districts and regions.

The draft Directives for the Russian Federation provide for there is an increase in the production of meat by 2 times, milk—by 1.9 times, eggs—by 2.5 times, wool—by 1.6 times. The collective and state farms of the Russian Federation have all the possibilities to fulfill these tasks ahead of schedule.

Calculations made by collective and state farms have shown that the meat production target will be fulfilled in 1958, and pork production will be doubled this year.

For this, it is planned to fatten at least 12.5 million pigs.

The planned and ongoing measures to increase milk yield and increase the number of cows make it possible to double milk production in most collective farms in 1957, and in general on collective farms of the republic—in 1958.

In order to raise poultry farming more quickly, it is planned, following the example of the collective farms of the Stavropol Territory, to create over 1000 large mechanized poultry farms on collective and state farms in the next two or three years, which will make it possible by 1957 to double the production of eggs and significantly increase the production of poultry meat.

These are the most important tasks for the development of agriculture in the Russian Federation in the sixth five-year plan. The key to our work now is to ensure the successful completion of these tasks. For this, first of all, it is necessary to achieve an increase in the yield of agricultural products as soon as possible and livestock production from every 100 hectares of agricultural land with minimal labour and funds, systematically improve the culture of farming, make extensive use of the experience of leading collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations.

We fully agree with the proposal of Comrade Kirichenko on socialist competition between the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR and between the regions of our republics. Such a competition will undoubtedly contribute to the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the party for the further rise of agriculture. (Applause.)

To implement the targets for the further rise of agricultural production, it will be necessary to direct to bring a large amount of equipment into agriculture. At the present time, the Union industry does not fully meet the needs for such simple machines as seeders, cultivators, mowers, grain cleaning and grain drying machines, loaders, conveyors and others. In this regard, the production of simple agricultural machines was organized at the enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry of the RSFSR.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the RSFSR and the Rospromsovet. In total, these ministries have 156 enterprises that produce simple agricultural machines for a total amount of over 1 billion rubles. With the correct organization of production at these plants and subject to their specialization, it is possible in the next two to three years without high costs to increase the output to 2.5 billion rubles per year and thereby solve the main problem of providing agriculture with

simple machines, equipment, fixtures and agricultural implements with a significant reduction in their cost.

To this end, it is advisable to create a republican ministry of agricultural equipment and inventory on the basis of these plants.

Comrades! In the sixth five-year plan, more second volume of capital work. It is planned to invest over 100 billion rubles only on the development of the economy subordinate to the RSFSR. In addition, construction is carried out on an even larger scale by the Union ministries at their limits.

For the successful implementation of the planned capital work program, it is necessary to decisively eliminate the major shortcomings in the construction business, as well as to seriously strengthen the production base of construction organizations. In large cities of the RSFSR, as a rule, construction is scattered over numerous parallel existing construction organizations of various ministries and departments. So, in the mountains. Molotov has 50 contracting and construction organizations of twenty-six ministries and departments, in the mountains. Kuibyshev—43 organizations, in the mountains. Gorky—32 different construction organizations, etc.

Most of these organizations are low-powered, perform work in the amount of less than 10 million rubles a year each; many of them do not have their own housing stock and, therefore, cannot secure permanent staff, do not have ancillary enterprises.

Such small organizations do not systematically fulfill the plan.

A similar situation takes place in other cities of the RSFSR.

It is no coincidence that, under these conditions, the terms of commissioning of many construction projects stretch for many years.

For example, in the mountains. As of January 1, 1955, Novosibirsk was in the construction of residential buildings with a total area of 600 thousand square metres, and commissioned in 1955 about 100 thousand square metres, or 18 percent; in the mountains. Gorky was in the construction of residential buildings with an area of 360 thousand square metres, and about 90 thousand square metres, or 25 percent, were commissioned. Consequently, in these cities the duration of the construction of residential buildings is on average 4-5 years.

Taking into account the positive experience of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, we consider it necessary this year to concentrate all housing and cultural tour and household construction in the same hands—under the jurisdiction of local Soviets. To do this, it is necessary to create powerful territorial construction organizations of the system of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the RSFSR, transferring to it the organizations

that are now engaged in housing and cultural and household construction in cities.

Along with this, it is necessary to significantly improve the organization of industrial construction. We think it expedient to create on the basis of construction organizations existing in the cities of the Russian Federation, regardless of their departmental affiliation, the Union-Republican Ministry of Construction of the RSFSR.

The implementation of these organizational measures will help to more successfully solve the new tasks for the development of the national economy, set by the sixth five-year plan for the Russian Federation.

For the entire political, economic and cultural life of the Russian Federation, the creation of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the RSFSR will be of great importance, as comrade NS Khrushchev in his report. This is a new vivid manifestation of the constant concern of the Central Committee of the Party and its Presidium for the further prosperity of the Russian Federation, its socialist economy and culture.

Comrades! XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an outstanding event in the life of our party and the Soviet state.

With a feeling of great satisfaction and legitimate pride in their native and great party, the entire Soviet people looks at the path travelled and the world-historical victories won.

The Soviet people ardently support and unanimously approve the program outlined by the Party for a new powerful upswing in all branches of the national economy, and above all in heavy industry.

This program marks a new stage in the development of the entire socialist economy, meets the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and ensures the further strengthening of the might of our great Motherland.

Under the wise leadership of the Leninist Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Soviet people will successfully fulfill the new five-year plan.

Full of vitality, united and monolithic, our country is confidently moving forward towards the complete victory of communism! (Prolonged applause.)

Furtseva. The floor is given by Comrade Mazurov.

Mazurov K. T. (Belorussian SSR). Comrades! The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an event of great historical significance. He will play a huge role in the further mobilization of the party and the entire Soviet people to implement the plans of communist

construction in our country. At the congress, the fundamental questions of the foreign and domestic policy of our party and the practical activities of the Central Committee of the CPSU were considered. The congress fully approved the political line and practical work of the combat headquarters of our party—its Leninist Central Committee.

All the activities of the Central Committee of the CPSU are an example of the creative combination of Marxist-Leninist theory with revolutionary practice. Embodying the collective wisdom of the party, the Central Committee of the CPSU has consistently implemented the Leninist principle of collective leadership. This has played a decisive role in achieving outstanding success in all areas, the ways of our life with which the Soviet country came to the XX Party Congress.

During the period between the 19th and 20th congresses of the CPSU, the Soviet state became even more powerful, its international prestige grew immeasurably, the life of Soviet people improved, conditions were created for solving more complex problems of communist construction.

In the draft Directives of the Congress on the sixth five-year plan, which was set out in his detailed report by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade N. A. Bulganin, the general line of the Communist Party on the preferential development of heavy industry—the basis of the socialist economy and the defence capability of our country—is clearly expressed. Based on the advantage significant development of heavy industry, further growth in labour productivity, a sharp rise in agricultural production, it is planned to achieve a significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people. The fulfillment of the sixth five-year plan will mean a new major step in the implementation of the main economic task of the USSR—to catch up and surpass the most developed capitalist countries in per capita output.

The plans of the party, set out in the reporting report of the Central Committee of the CPSU and in the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, met with a warm response from the Soviet people. Soviet people are fully support the policy of the native Communist Party and are ready to devote all their strength to the struggle for the implementation of the plans it has worked out.

The working people of Belarus greeted the draft Directives of the XX Congress with great joy.

Thanks to the care of our party, its Central Committee, which is steadily pursuing the Leninist national policy, the Belarusian people have achieved significant success in the fifth five-year plan in the development of the national economy and culture.

As a result of the successful implementation of the fifth five-year plan, the fixed assets of industry in the republic have doubled over the past five years, the volume of industrial production has increased more than 2 times, and the products of mechanical engineering and machine-tool building—the leading branch of our industry—5.7 times.

The republic's industry produces consumer goods—fabrics, garments, knitwear, footwear, meat, butter, whole-milk products—per capita, 1.5-2 times more than in 1950.

In agriculture, the sown area under industrial crops expanded, the livestock population increased significantly, and the production of all agricultural products increased.

True, per 100 hectares of land, and especially per one able-bodied worker, on collective farms there are insufficient production is still being produced, but one cannot fail to note the fact that the labour productivity of collective farmers is growing from year to year. Cash income per hectare of land assigned to collective farms has tripled over the five-year period. The cost of workdays for the production of a unit of agricultural products has significantly decreased. The production of meat and milk per person able to work more than doubled, and the monetary income per collective farmer employed in animal husbandry increased six times.

The marketability of agriculture in the republic is growing. In 1955, all farms of the republic handed over and sold to the state more than in 1950: milk 1.8 times, meat 2.3 times, including pork—5 times. Collective farms handed over and sold in 1955 3 times more flax, more than 7 times more hemp, 3.3 times more meat and 5 times more milk than in 1950.

The financial situation of the working people of the republic is improving from year to year. Over the past five years, the real wages of workers and employees have grown significantly, and the natural and monetary incomes of collective farmers have increased.

In the fifth five-year plan, the socialist culture of Soviet Belarus was further developed. A universal seven-year education was carried out and conditions for a gradual transition to universal secondary education. In the current academic year, more than half of those who graduated from the seventh grade continue to study in secondary school, and the number of students in the eighth-tenth grades has increased in comparison with 1950 by almost four times.

The graduation of specialists from higher and secondary educational institutions increases from year to year. In the republic, there are 122 specialists per 1000 people working at state enterprises and institutions, 50 of them with higher education.

Over the five years, the book fund of public libraries has doubled, the circulation of books, newspapers and other publications has increased by almost one and a half times.

The sixth five-year plan opens up new broad opportunities for the development of all material and spiritual forces of the Belarusian people, for the further development of the economy and culture of Soviet Belarus.

The draft Directives plan to increase the gross industrial output of the Byelorussian SSR by about 1.7 times over the five-year period. Higher growth rates are envisaged in the energy sector, machine building and machine tool building. Industries producing consumer goods will also receive significant development. The output of goods per capita during the sixth five-year period will increase in the republic: woolen fabrics—4.4 times, leather footwear—1.4 times, meat and meat products—1.7 times, milk and dairy products—1.8 times.

The production of agricultural products will increase significantly. Over the five-year period, it is planned to increase the production of grain crops by 2.3 times, sugar beet by 6 times, meat and milk by 2 times.

The Communist Party of Byelorussia pays the main attention to agriculture, since in this area we have a lag, especially in the development of public animal husbandry. Measures are being taken to sharply increase the productivity of public livestock raising in the sixth five-year plan and produce 52 centners of meat for all farms and 76 centners of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land. Produced by in 1955, meat was 29.4 centners, milk—199 centners per 100 hectares of agricultural land.

In all the collective and state farms of the republic, practical measures have been developed, the implementation of which will make it possible to fulfill ahead of schedule the tasks of the sixth five-year plan for the production of meat and milk, and by the collective farms, as comrade Patolichev, at about two years old. The fulfillment of this task will require us, first of all, to raise the level of management of collective farms.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belarus and local party bodies of the republic have done a great job of strengthening the collective farms with cadres. From above sent to work in collective farms 3.5 thousand communists from among the leading active. Now 43 percent of collective farm chairmen have higher and secondary education. These cadres are capable of conducting business in the way that the Central Committee of the CPSU demands. About 5 thousand specialists were sent to collective farms. A great deal of work is being done to retrain the leading and mass collective farm personnel. Organizational work is being developed in the countryside to introduce advanced experience, and socialist emulation is expanding.

There is also a lot of work to be done to ensure the planned rates of industrial growth. The increase in industrial production will be achieved in the republic not due to the expansion production areas, and mainly through better use of existing capacities, through the reconstruction of existing enterprises, modernization of equipment, introduction of new technology and improvement of technological processes. Approximately two-thirds of the total increase in gross production over the five-year period should be achieved by increasing labour productivity in the existing production areas. Therefore, the struggle for the fulfillment of plans in the new five-year plan is developing in our country under the slogan of identifying and using the internal reserves of enterprises.

How large our industrial reserves are is shown by the following example. The collective of the Minsk Tractor Plant, discussing the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, developed such measures that allow for small capital investments to increase output by almost two and a half times, and to raise the labour productivity of workers by 82 percent. There are large unused reserves in the food industry of the republic. For example, it is possible to achieve a significant increase in the production of meat products if there is a sharp reduction in the acceptance and slaughter of low-fat cattle. It is planned to double starch production only as a result of lengthening the season of operation of starch factories and organizing of starch production in distilleries, which are known to be idle for a large amount of time. It seems possible to double the production of canned vegetables on the basis of further technical equipment of the existing canning factories, lengthening the season of their work, and organizing the combined production of canned food at vegetable drying enterprises.

However, even under this condition, the volume of canned food production per capita in our republic will be insufficient.

Therefore, we ask to provide for the construction of 4-5 large canneries in Belarus in the five-year plan, for the lack of industrial space will hinder the development of potato and vegetable growing.

In connection with the latest decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Government on the production of potatoes and vegetables great prospects are opening up for the regional food industry. We are able to annually allocate capital construction in this branch of industry at the expense of its own savings up to 30 million rubles. But the construction of new enterprises and the mechanization of existing regional food-processing plants are hampered by the unsatisfactory provision of the regional industry with construction materials, equipment and vehicles. The order needs to be revised the supply of funded materials to construction projects carried out at

the expense of the accumulations of the regional industry, equating them with the facilities being built at the expense of basic capital investments.

Large reserves of production capacities in industry are not used due to the fact that up to 30 percent of enterprises systematically do not fulfill production plans, many enterprises work irregularly, equipment and production facilities are not used efficiently enough, downtime is large, and the level of mechanization is still low labour-intensive processes, a very significant share of manual labour and auxiliary workers, new equipment and advanced experience are poorly introduced, no proper fight against excesses, with waste of labour and materials. Party organizations, Soviet and economic bodies of the republic have to carry out a lot of work in this area.

Ardently approving the draft Directives of the 20th Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan, the working people of our republic made many proposals, the most important of which I want to present to the congress, because these proposals have already been submitted to the relevant central organizations, but have not yet received support.

We accept with great satisfaction the directive of the Central Committee of the CPSU set forth by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in the reporting report,—the installation to ensure that when planning the local economy of the Union republics and the distribution of budgetary funds, the principle of equal conditions for all conditions was observed. Union ministries and planning bodies were not always guided by this principle. The principle of equal annual growth rates was used more often. But this principle is completely unacceptable. Here are some examples.

Although the generation of electricity in Belarus per capita increased by 2.5 times during the fifth five-year plan, it is still much lower than the average for the USSR.

All cities of the republic are experiencing an acute shortage of energy capacity. The electrification of agriculture has lagged behind in particular. The draft Directive is planned by the end of the five-year plan for the USSR as a whole to double the number of electrified collective farms. If the plan is drawn up on the principle of equal annual growth rates, then by the end of the sixth five-year plan Belarus will be one of the backward ones in terms of electricity production. Therefore, we ask that it be envisaged to increase the number of electrified collective farms in the republic, not two, but four times.

Belarus lagged behind in the development of a network of hospitals and other medical and preventive institutions. It is known that this entire network in the republic was destroyed during the war. Restoring the destroyed, we lagged behind other republics in the further development of

the hospital economy. Many district hospitals are puppies in completely unusable rooms. The appropriations, which are projected according to the sixth five-year plan, do not give the republic the opportunity to overcome the lag in this area. This is one of the most pressing issues for Belarus. However, we did not find support from the leaders of the USSR Ministry of Health. Therefore, I ask you to accept our proposals to increase investment in health care in the Byelorussian SSR.

It is extremely unfortunate in Belarus with the repair of the car park. In 1956, the need for the repair of trucks, taking into account the needs of collective farms, was satisfied only by 8 percent.

Cars in auto services operate without repair, in essence. Most of them are finished off to the handle.

Do I need to prove what a huge damage our state bears in this? But it is evident that in the outlines of the sixth five-year plan, the repair of the vehicle fleet is not given due attention. We consider this approach to the matter incorrect and ask to provide for the construction of at least two additional auto repair plants in the Byelorussian SSR.

We also consider it abnormal that a large fleet of collective farm vehicles and other machines has not been supplied by the state with fuel, lubricants and spare parts. This was natural when the collective farms had few machines. Now this practice needs to be changed. Collective farms receive money materials through the Tsentrosyuz system, but at extremely inadequate rates, are forced to go to the market, essentially paying exorbitant prices for materials stolen from state farms.

It seems to me that it is time to equate the collective farms in the supply of fuel and automatic materials with the state organizations located in the countryside.

I would like to raise several questions in the order of their posing.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have recently taken a number of measures aimed at expanding the rights of the governing bodies of the union republics, increasing their role and responsibility for the development of the economy and culture. Changing the practice of planning and financing the public. The development of the republics, the transfer of many enterprises from the union subordination to the republican subordination have already yielded positive results. We support the activities of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in this direction.

It should be said that not everything has been done in this area. Here ' s an example. Until 1954, all enterprises of the republic ' s timber industry were united by the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the Belarusian SSR. At present, this branch of the economy of the republic is artificially divided:

some of the enterprises are under the jurisdiction of the republic, the other part is subordinated to the Union Ministry of the paper and woodworking industry. Ta Some unjustified division led to an irrational use of raw materials, made it difficult to cooperate. While all the enterprises were in one department, everything was normal. As soon as there were two departments and the so-called departmental interests, things worsened. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Paper and Woodworking Industry systematically fail to fulfill the plan due to unsatisfactory supply of raw materials. The Ministry of the Paper and Woodworking Industry of the USSR planned to import 157 thousand cubic metres of wood from outside the republic in 1955 to its enterprises in Belarus, but only 41 thousand cubic metres. At the same time, the Ministry of Forestry of the Byelorussian SSR exported from the republic about 150 thousand cubic metres of the same raw material. The Gomel Railroad Building Plant of the Ministry of the Paper and Woodworking Industry of the USSR receives lumber for rims from Transcarpathia and even from the Caucasus. At the same time, the same materials are exported outside the republic by the Ministry of Forestry of the Byelorussian SSR. This departmental carousel is costly for the state.

We raised the issue of transferring all plywood and furniture enterprises of the union subordination to the jurisdiction of the republic, but, unfortunately, did not receive support. I think the Government of the USSR must resolve this issue.

The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan outline major events for specialization and cooperation in industry. But in some economic regions, these issues, in our opinion, are incomplete.

Belarus is currently a region with a developed mechanical engineering. Engineering enterprises need a large number of normalized fasteners. However, we do not have a specialized plant. Hardware is imported in insufficient quantities and therefore are manufactured at each enterprise using a semi-handicraft method and cost five or ten times more. We asked to plan construction a hardware plant in the republic, but the USSR State Planning Committee did not support us. Ministries that have large enterprises in Belarus are preparing to produce normalized parts each at their factories. It would be more correct to build a Belarus hardware plant and free up significant production areas at existing enterprises for the manufacture of basic products.

By the way, after the July 1955 plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, nothing has been done about the specialization of large machine-building plants in the republic. The nomenclature, for example, of the Minsk Automobile Plant, includes dozens of the most diverse shaped products—from a 25-ton dump truck to door locks.

It is planned to produce 200 thousand of these locks in 1956.

The situation is approximately the same at the tractor plant. Is it possible after all to free these factories from the production of products unusual for them?

* It is difficult for local organizations of the republic to resolve issues of cooperation and specialization of enterprises under union subordination, for some union ministries are reluctant to take such measures, despite their obvious expediency. It is necessary that the USSR State Planning Committee consider the proposals of republican organizations on cooperation and specialization of production of industrial enterprises of the Union and Union-republican submission.

Comrade NS Khrushchev, in his report, correctly criticized the Ministry of Agriculture of the SSR and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Engineering of the SSR for a stereotyped approach to the production of agricultural machinery. For example, it took us, a long time to prove to these ministries the necessity of producing a wheeled tractor and a number of machines, without which it is impossible to successfully conduct agriculture in the non-black earth zone. There are no such machines as horse seeders, threshers, machines for extracting peat for fertilization to this day. True, a tractor adapted to the conditions of non-black earth stripes we release. The Minsk Tractor Plant has already produced more than 20 thousand of these machines. By the XX Congress of the party, the collective of the plant released a new modernized model of the tractor Belarus, which has less weight, but more power and improved operational data. But there is a tractor, but there are no implements and machines for it. For the Belarus tractor, only three mounted machines (three-body plough, cultivator and mower) are being produced so far, but for the mechanization of agriculture we need a whole range of machines. The draft Directives of the XX Party Congress envisage the development of the production of agricultural machinery in relation to the conditions of different zones of the country. Why in our republic, that is, where the tractor itself is produced, not to organize the production of a set of mounted machines and implements for it? There are also designers and production facilities in the republic. For this purpose it is necessary to revise the unfortunate, in our opinion, the established profile special design offices of some of the Union ministries and to clarify the profile of the work of several major allied enterprises. We have specific proposals on this issue. They will be included, and we ask you to consider them.

To ensure the rhythmic work of industrial enterprises of the local industry of the republic and the implementation of the plan production of goods in a given assortment, it is necessary to establish order in the supply

of raw materials and materials. The planned materials for local industry enterprises should be allocated by the union ministries, but since the ministries are not directly responsible for this, they do not provide us with materials in the required quantities. As a result, production plans for many important products are not being met.

Taking into account the great need of collective farms in wind-resistant lanterns, for 1956 we provided for the production of 60 thousand such lanterns by the local industry, received all the necessary funded materials. But the Ministry of Industry of the USSR refused to allocate glass for building materials, and only for this reason the production of lanterns was not organized. Meanwhile, lantern glass is produced by a factory located in our republic.

Other examples can be cited that indicate that we are not doing well with the supply of planned materials. I think that the USSR State Economic Commission should be interested in the production and distribution of planned materials and systematically monitor the work of ministries and departments in this regard.

Comrades! The Central Committee of the CPSU has developed a majestic program for the further development of the economy and culture and improving the well-being of the people. The feeling of joy and pride for our Motherland, for the Party of Communists, for the Leninist Central Committee of the Party embraces not only all of us, delegates of this historic congress, but also every Soviet person when familiarizing with the materials of the 20th Congress.

The working people of Belarus express their unyielding will to fulfill the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan ahead of time. The party organization of Byelorussia, the Soviet and economic organs of the republic will lead these noble aspirations of the working people, ensure the successful implementation of the tasks of the sixth five-year plan, and thus contribute to the common cause of building communism in our country. (Applause).

Furtseva (presiding officer). The floor is given by Comrade Belyaev.

Belyaev N. I. Comrades! During the reporting period, the Central Committee of our party led the country to achieve more and more victories, holding high the great banner of the immortal Lenin.

Loyalty to this banner, the strictest observance of the Leninist principles of collective leadership and internal party democracy, the constant expansion of the party ' s ties with the people allowed the Central Committee to ensure all those tremendous successes with which the party and the country came to the present XX Congress. There is no doubt that

the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will occupy an important place in the history of our party ' s struggle for communism and will be a major contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

The report of the Central Committee gives a creative development in the new historical conditions of the most important fundamental principles of Marxist theory.

The report of comrade NS Khrushchev clearly and clearly for the broad masses of working people elucidated the most complex issues of world development, he contains an ardent call for friendship between all peoples, reveals exciting prospects for the forward movement of the forces of socialism. This report equips millions of people fighting for peace with great faith in the possibility of averting another world war.

Reported to the congress by comrade N. A. Bulganin the Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR are a concrete expression of the most important program provisions of the Communist Party for the next period. From the first to the last line they are permeated with concern for the sharp rise in the national economy of the USSR, for the welfare of the people.

The new five-year plan provides for the priority development of heavy industry—the material and technical base for the further development of all branches of the national economy.

The implementation of the volume of agricultural production envisaged by the draft Directives will bring us very close to creating an abundance of basic products for the population and raw materials for light industry.

The new five-year plan will contribute to further strengthening and expanding economic cooperation with the countries of people ' s democracies, expanding business ties with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The rates of development of the national economy of the USSR, outlined by the new five-year plan, are high, but undoubtedly real, and the sixth five-year plan will be fulfilled ahead of schedule. There is no doubt that the Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be unanimously approved by the 20th Congress of our Party, just as they have already been unanimously approved by the entire Soviet people. (Applause!).

In the reports of Comrade. N. S. Khrushchev and Comrade N.A. Bulganin gives a deep, scientifically substantiated characteristic of the state of socialist agriculture, reveals major mistakes and shortcomings in agriculture that were committed before 1953, and indicates the main direction of the further sharp rise in all branches of agricultural production.

Our main task in the field of agriculture—as stated in the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party—is that based on the increase of productivity and further development of new land to bring to the end of the sixth five-year plan the annual grain output to 11 billion pounds, to expand the area and significantly by to increase the productivity of industrial crops—cotton, sugar beet, flax, hemp, sunflower, as well as to dramatically increase the production of potatoes and vegetables.

The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan outline to increase the production of raw cotton by 56 percent, flax fiber—by 35 percent, sugar beet -by 54 percent, potatoes—by 85 percent, vegetables—2.2 times, meat and milk—2 times, eggs—2.5 times, and wool—1.8 times. To implement such a large increase in the production of agricultural products, we have all the possibilities: the undivided domination of the socialist form of economy in the tree not, a developed network of machine and tractor stations, a powerful advanced socialist industry that equips agriculture with first-class technology, the presence of hundreds of thousands of qualified specialists and organizers in agriculture.

In the last 5 years alone, the Soviet state has spent 63.6 billion rubles on investment in agriculture, which is 7 times more than in the first five-year plan, and 2.5 times more than in the fourth five-year plan. In the sixth five-year plan, according to the State Planning Committee of the USSR, investment in agriculture will be almost 2 times more than in the fifth five-year plan, 5 times more than in the fourth five-year plan, and almost 14 times more than in the first five-year plan.

The combination of all the above political, organizational, technical and material conditions, when fully utilized, allows us, comrades, to fulfill the tasks of the sixth five-year plan in the field of agricultural development not only to fulfill , but also to overfulfill in a shorter time frame. Not only individual collective farms, state farms, districts, but even entire regions and republics, as stated in the speeches of a number of comrades at this congress, undertake to fulfill the tasks to increase the production of grain and livestock products in one or two years...

About the great opportunities for the development of our agriculture. This is evidenced by the gigantic work carried out on the development of virgin and fallow lands. In 1956, crops on new lands ploughed over the past 2 years will amount to at least 33 million hectares, including more than 13 million hectares on state farms. In order to appreciate the scope of these truly great works, it should be recalled that the growth of sown areas in the USSR over 12 years, from 1928 to 1940, over a comparable territory amounted to 23.5 million hectares, and the sown area in state farms again

ploughed virgin lands in 1956 exceed the entire sown area of state farms in 1940.

Completing the assignments of the sixth five-year plan in the area development of agriculture in the shortest possible time should be the main thing in the content of our organizational, party and propaganda work.

Of great importance in our work on the full and early fulfillment of the assignments of the sixth five-year plan will be the opening and full use of all those large reserves that we have in agriculture and which we are still poorly used. Take, for example, dealing with crop losses during harvest. The most important means of preventing losses here is to carry out harvesting in a short time, no more than 7-10 working days from the beginning of grain ripening. Meanwhile, many collective farms, MTS and state farms are harvesting grain crops within 15-20 or more days, and therefore lose, as a rule, 2-3 centners or more per hectare.

It is possible to shorten the harvesting time and reduce the loss of grain by separate harvesting of grain. Back in 1931-1932, scientific research institutions and the practice of many state farms proved that with the separate method, grain harvesting can be started in wax ripeness, 5-7 days earlier than usual, and thereby increase the grain harvest by 2 or more cents inequality hectare. And now, despite the great advantages of the separate harvesting of grain, the ministries of agriculture and state farms have been pickling this progressive method for more than 20 years and made it the property of all collective and state farms in the country. Only after the January Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at which the tasks of combating crop losses were posed with particular urgency, the issue of separate harvesting of grain was put on a practical footing.

In 1955, 50 thousand carriages for combine harvesters and 85 thousand pickers were made for MTS and state farms, 1 million 700 thousand hectares were harvested separately, which is less than 2 percent of the harvested area of grain crops. The most widely used separate harvesting was in the collective farms of Belgorod, Kuibyshev, Lipetsk, Ulyanovsk, Balashovskaya, Voronezhskaya oblasts, where 8 to 14 percent of all harvesting areas of grain were harvested in this way. But such regions as Molotovskaya, Kemerovo, Tyumenskaya, Arzamasckaya and a number of others did not carry out separate harvesting last year.

If in 1955 we were able to harvest only 25 percent of the entire area sown for grain crops by a separate method and only get 2 centners of an increase in yield per hectare harvested by a separate method, then we would have harvested more than 350 million poods of additional grain.

The widespread use of the progressive method of separate harvesting of grain requires, of course, not only that this method should be appreciated at

its true worth, but also the creation of certain technical means for carrying out separate cleaning. Meanwhile, at present, the MTS and state farms have mechanisms for separate harvesting of grain for no more than an area of 5-6 million hectares of grain crops, or 4-5 percent, which is absolutely insufficient. In order to satisfy even the minimal needs of the regions for machines, trailed combines, then agriculture, in addition to what is planned, is required for harvesting in 1956 no less than 100 thousand reapers and 150 thousand pick-ups.

Therefore, it is necessary to significantly increase the output of headers and pickers so that in 1956 we have more technical means to carry out the harvesting in a separate way.

The main reserve for increasing grain production and strengthening the fodder base of animal husbandry is, as has been repeatedly pointed out, the expansion of maize sowing. Now, many hundreds of collective and state farms in various zones of the country are already widely known, which, having changed the structure of sown areas, expanded the sowing of corn, in a short time increased the gross grain harvest, created a solid fodder base and on this basis sharply increased the production of livestock products, and thus the most increased their incomes and improved material conditions collective farmers.

In 1955, about 18 million hectares of maize were sown on collective and state farms of the country against 4.3 million hectares in 1954. This made it possible in the past agricultural year to lay more silage by 17 million tons, including over 6 million tons of canned ears, as well as to improve the supply of concentrated feed for livestock breeding.

The expansion of maize sowing in 1955 on the collective farms of the Ukrainian SS made it possible to lay silage of more than 6 tons on average per cow and 43 centners of cobs of milk-wax maturity per sow. But in those areas where the leaders of local party and Soviet bodies, and together with them the directors of MTS and state farms, the chairmen of collective farms did not properly study the peculiarities of this crop, reacted carelessly to the selection of plots for its sowing, allowed a template in determining the timing of sowing and caring for crops, and most importantly, they did not organize and did not prepare people to carry out work on growing corn, its yield was, of course, low.

The soil and climatic conditions of the Ulyanovsk, Penza regions and the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic make it possible to grow good corn yields for both silage and grain. However, in 1955, low yields of green mass of corn were obtained in these areas, and no cobs of milky-wax ripeness were obtained at all. As a result, in the collective farms of the Penza region there is only 24 centners of silage per hectare of maize

sowing, in the Ulyanovsk region—29 centners each and in the Mordovian ASSR—37 centners each. And this was at a time, comrades, when the advanced collective farms of these regions and the republic harvested a high yield of green mass and cobs of milk-wax ripeness corn.

It is impossible to put up with the fact that the collective farms of the Georgian SSR and the Uzbek SSR collected a low corn crop in 1955, although the soil and climatic conditions here are especially favourable for the cultivation and obtaining stable, high yields of grain and silage of maize. In addition, there are many years of experience in growing this valuable crop.

In 1956, the corn area will be expanded. The task is to train personnel in all collective and state farms who have mastered the agro-technics of maize cultivation, which will ensure that high yields of this crop are obtained.

One of the important sources of increasing the yield of maize is the fastest transition to sowing it with hybrid seeds. Already this year, agricultural, advice

A large amount of work should be done by the local and party bodies on the selection of farms engaged in the breeding of hybrid seeds, equipping them with the necessary equipment, as well as on organizing a broad scientific development of methods for breeding new hybrids and reproducing existing ones.

The draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan provide for a significant increase in the production of industrial crops.

In the coming years, the area under sugar beet should be brought to at least 2.5-2.6 million hectares, and the gross harvest of sugar beets to about 500 million centners, which will increase sugar production per capita almost doubled.

The implementation of this program requires an expansion of crops and an increase in the yield of sugar beets in the main cultivation areas, as well as the organization of production of sugar beets in a number of new areas, mainly in the regions of the Russian Federation. It is necessary to improve the equipment of MTS and collective farms with advanced equipment for sowing, caring for crops, for harvesting and loading sugar beets, as well as significantly increase the supply of mineral fertilizers and pesticides to beet- growing regions.

In the matter of reducing labour costs during the export of sugar beets, mechanization of loading and unloading works. I was on the collective farms of the Tambov region last year during the harvesting of sugar beets, and the collective farmers declared: a good machine is a beet harvester, but

you also need to have a mechanized man to help us load sugar beets. The production of machinery for loading sugar beet is an urgent task of our industry.

The expansion of sugar beet production, its promotion to new regions also require the construction of new sugar factories, as well as roads in the beet-growing zones. When designing and building new plants, it is necessary that the capacities of these plants be determined in accordance with the rational radius of the raw material zones. The construction of new factories should be carried out in a short time, since the situation that has developed in recent years in the

Krasnodar Territory, where the sugar beet crops were expanded from 17 to 37 thousand hectares, and the processing of this beet was not ensured, cannot be allowed. As a result, a significant part of the sugar beet grown in the Krasnodar Territory was exported for processing at the factories of the Ukrainian SSR, Voronezh and other regions, which led to a huge loss of sugar, to unnecessary spending of state funds and to irrational loading of transport.

The measures taken by the Party and the Government to steep the rise of agriculture and the increase in livestock products in the country have already yielded positive results.

In the expired 1955, the state procured much more milk, meat, eggs and wool than in 1954. However, the ever-increasing needs of the working people for livestock products are not yet fully satisfied. There is still much work to be done to further increase the production of livestock products.

The task to increase meat production primarily through the development of pig breeding, as the fastest growing branch of ripe livestock breeding, and to bring the share of pork in the total volume of meat production in the country to 50 percent has great importance.

Pork production in the country is still growing extremely slowly. We must produce at least 30 centners of pork per 100 hectares of arable land, and we produce much less.

The unsatisfactory state of pork production in the country and especially on collective and state farms can only be explained by the fact that in many places pig breeding is treated, to put it mildly, unreasonably and do not take sufficient measures to fully provide pig breeding with fodder, premises, allow a large mortality of pigs... Through the fault of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms, it was essentially the question of fattening pigs is confused, when collective farms and state farms were required to surrender mainly greasy and semi-lard pigs, ignoring the fastest and cheapest types of fattening—meat and bacon.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR corrected the mistake of the agricultural authorities, now the task is to make fuller use of pig breeding as a powerful reserve in order to dramatically increase the production of pork in the country in a short time.

By 1960, pork production should increase 2.6 times as compared with 1955, and on collective farms—5.5 times, and make up about 50 percent of the total meat production balance.

Since 1956, a lot of work should be done to organization of mass fattening of pigs, using for these purposes of young growth—piglets of winter and spring farrowing. The matter of feeding pigs should be taken under special control. At the present time, some leaders of regions and districts talk a lot about fattening pigs, but do nothing to preserve winter farrowing piglets on collective farms. Apparently, it is no coincidence that in the collective farms of 78 regions, territories and republics of the RSFSR on February 1 of this year. The city was fattening only 900 thousand pigs, while in the collective farms of Ukraine—1 million 650 thousand heads, or almost twice as many.

The disadvantage of our work in the countryside was that we were far from making full use of the advantages of the socialist economic system, and this happened because often at the local level we did not deeply delve into the essence of the processes taking place in the countryside and sometimes the work was not organized in accordance with the objective requirements of socialist agriculture.

We poorly generalized the emerging phenomena in the development of the economy, and our scientists, and primarily economists, wrote and talked more about the advantages of collective farms, state farms, MTS and very little work was done on how to make fuller use of these advantages to increase the country ' s production of bread, meat, milk, sugar beet, cotton and other agricultural products.

All this restrained the growth of agriculture, for the outdated was not exposed or eliminated, and the new, progressive emerging from the needs of development sometimes did not receive timely and appropriate support.

The enormous significance of the decisions of the September and subsequent Plenary Sessions of the CPSU Central Committee lies primarily in the fact that they, on the basis of a deep analysis of all aspects of life, give a creative development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the ways of further advancement of socialist agriculture.

In these decisions, the Leninist party laid bare all that modern conditions prevents the use of the advantages of the socialist system, and has armed the country with a scientifically grounded program of a sharp rise in agriculture.

In the course of the development of our country, questions arose and will continue to arise that require their study, deep generalization and solution. And here our economic science will have to play an important role.

We must achieve a huge increase in the production of agricultural products not at any cost, but with the least labour and cost per unit of output. Among the biggest questions that we need to solve correctly and quickly are questions about the correct nom, scientifically substantiated location and specialization of agricultural industries in the natural and economic zones of the country.

For the rational conduct of agricultural production, it is necessary in each separate zone to sow those crops and breed those animals that give the greatest productivity in given natural conditions. In this case, it is also necessary to take into account the existing experience of the local population in the cultivation of certain agricultural crops and animals.

It is known, for example, that in the regions of the North-West of the RSFSR there are favourable conditions for the production of flax, potatoes and dairy products based on clover growing and increasing corn production. However, in these regions there was a reduction in the area of flax, clover, potatoes and a decrease in milk production. At the same time, sowing of spring wheat, which does not yield high yields, expanded here.

In the Krasnodar Territory, there are extremely favourable conditions for the development of pig breeding based on an increase in the production of corn grain.

Some agrarian economists, being cut off from the daily practice of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, did not deal with concrete economics, studying the economic efficiency of individual branches of the economy; some economists denied the action.

The consequence of the law of value in collective farms; such comrades believed that it was impossible to calculate the cost of production on a collective farm, and to take into account the factor of saving time, it was necessary to use other indicators.

Attempts by individual economists to include among the most important factors in the location of agricultural production the principle of the least expenditure of socially necessary labour per unit of product were condemned. It was argued that there is no cost category in the collective farm. All this has led to the fact that the issues of measuring production costs, costs, and labour productivity in collective farm production have not been developed at all.

This theoretical confusion contributed to an underestimation of the influence of the flail factor on the course of agricultural development.

Recently, the Central Committee of the party has made serious changes in the existing level of procurement and purchase prices for a number of agricultural products, and these changes have played a great positive role in increasing the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the development of individual crops and industries. The work on price regulation in agriculture must continue. Prices for a number of agricultural products were established when production conditions were different from existing ones. Currently, there are many prices for agricultural products (procurement, procurement, contracting, premiums etc.), there is a discrepancy between the prices of certain agricultural products and the level of production costs of these products. The ratio of prices for individual agricultural products should be linked to material and labour costs for the production of a unit of production and be a serious stimulating factor in the development of individual cultures and industries.

We must put an end to the lag in economics. It is necessary to demand from agrarian economists a serious study of the issues of economic efficiency of production of individual crops and industries, the development of methods and measures to reduce production costs in collective farms, MTS and state farms, the cost of agricultural products they produce, development issues of increasing labour productivity, specialization of agricultural production, prices for agricultural products, comparative profitability of land. Economic science must render serious assistance in the work carried out by the Party to convert the machine and tractor stations to cost accounting.

It is necessary that economists study and analyse the economic efficiency of new agrotechnical methods, new machines, plant varieties and animal breeds. It cannot be considered normal that in a number of published works of economists, agronomists, machine operators (Basyuk's book Organization of collective farm production, published in 1946, Svirshchevsky's book Mechanization of socialist agriculture, published in 1953, the book edited by N. S. Sokolov Fundamentals of Agriculture, published in 1955) is promoted unconditionally, without any economic analysis, continuous direct combining of grain crops, as the best way to harvest grain.

The task of economic science is to broadly generalize the achievements, advanced experience of collective and state farms and give examples of rational agricultural production using examples of specific enterprises.

III. During the time after the XIX Congress, the Party and Government, following Lenin's instructions on the national question, carried out a number of measures to eliminate excessive centralization and,

in this regard, significantly expanded the rights of the Councils of Ministers and Ministries of Union and Autonomous Republics. All this contributed to an increase in the creative activity and initiative of local authorities in the implementation of the tasks of economic and cultural development.

But I must say frankly that there was no significant increase in activity in the activities of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and the ministries of the Russian Federation. At the past regional and regional party conferences, the republican bodies of the Russian Federation were subjected to very sharp criticism.

At the Kamensk regional party conference, the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR was criticized for poor assistance in work regional offices, for bureaucratic methods of leadership.

At the Pskov and Kaliningrad conferences, the Ministry of State Farms of the RSFSR was sharply criticized for unsatisfactory management of state farms. Director of the pedigree poultry farm

Ostrov

of the Pskov region comrade Zhelezov said that recently the flow of various kinds of directives has not decreased, but increased. In the past year, the state farm received from the ministry 1897 written instructions and orders, and a significant part of them contain unnecessary recommendations and advice.

You know that now the leadership of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation of the SFSR has been strengthened and now the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation is obliged to quickly and decisively eliminate the shortcomings in his activities.

I must say that a very important measure that can ensure a sharp improvement in the state of affairs in the regions of the RSFSR is the proposal of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev—to create the Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the RSFSR. There is no doubt that this proposal will be approved and implemented.

Comrades! The volume of economic and cultural development in our country determined by the draft Directives evokes in every Soviet person a sense of pride in our great Motherland, admiration for the advantages of the socialist economic system and boundless gratitude to the Communist Party, leading the country to building communism, and also arouses the desire work your best.

Our people are full of creative powers. During the years of the existence of the Soviet system, under the leadership of the Communist Party, he solved many of the greatest tasks of world-historical significance, as a result of which our country is now a mighty bastion of peace, democracy and socialism.

Inspired by the decisions of the 20th Party Congress, our people, under the leadership of their native Communist Party, will perform new feats in the name of the happiness and joy of Soviet people and all progressive mankind. (Applause).

Furtseva. The floor is given by Comrade Elyutin.

Elyutin V.P. (Minister of Higher Education of the USSR). Comrades! In the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N.A. Bulganin, great attention was paid to the work of higher education. The draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR provides for large tasks for the further development of science, culture and education. Over the years of the sixth five-year plan, the graduation of specialists from higher educational institutions will increase 1.5 times, and in the specialties of heavy industry, construction, transport and agriculture—2 times. These two figures are full of deep meaning. They show how much attention the CPSU Central Committee pays to training highly qualified personnel and the formation of the Soviet intelligentsia.

The plan for the development of higher education in the sixth five-year plan provides training of specialists for all sectors of the national economy and culture. Thus, the task of improving the quality of training of specialists is of paramount importance. This aspect of the activity of our school was justly criticized in the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The most important is also put forward in the report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev the question of planning training. We are obliged to ensure the correct placement of higher educational institutions and student contingents in the Union republics and economic regions of our country. At present, we do not have a single union republic that does not have its own university and other higher educational institutions that train national personnel.

There were only four universities in the east of our country before the revolution. Today in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union there are 200 higher educational institutions, in which about 400 thousand people. During the fifth five-year plan alone, 25 new higher educational institutions were organized in the eastern regions of the country. In 1955, the universities of these regions graduated 49 thousand specialists, while in 1940 they trained 15,400 specialists. Despite the significant development of higher education in the eastern regions, its state still does not meet the requirements of industry, agriculture and culture. In this regard, the draft Directives of the XX Congress on the sixth five-year plan provide for further significant development of the highest scale in the east of our country. A number of

new universities will be created here: in Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Habarovsk, Stalinabad, Akmolinsk and other cities.

Existing universities will be expanded and strengthened. As a result of these measures, the contingent of students in higher educational institutions of the eastern regions will be brought to 500 thousand people by 1960, and the annual graduation of specialists—to 83 thousand people.

When planning the training of specialists, priority will be given to expanding those areas of higher education that ensure the implementation of the economic plans of our party, as well as scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy.

Some of the speakers in the debate made a number of critical remarks on the planning of the training of specialists and the construction of universities. The Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR will carefully consider these comments and take the necessary measures to eliminate the deficiencies.

The draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU, defining the ways for the further development of our industry, agriculture, construction, transport and communications, culture and science, thus clearly indicates to us that the country now needs more engineers, engineers, mechanical engineers, power engineers, build lei, agricultural machine operators, agronomists and other specialists. During the sixth five-year plan, the output of such specialists should be doubled.

Our higher school has all the possibilities for this. Already in the first year of the sixth five-year plan, higher technical educational institutions will provide the country with 71,200 engineers against 36,000 graduated in 1950, and agricultural universities — 26,000 specialists against 12,700 in 1950.

Higher education workers will provide training for cadres capable of actively fighting for the implementation of the technical progress planned by the Communist Party. Our higher school has the most favourable opportunities for solving this problem. Socialism abolished material, racial and other restrictions that hindered the flowering of the people ' s talents.

Education in our country is aimed at developing young people scientific worldview, based on all human experience of knowledge of nature and society and found the most complete and true expression in Marxism-Leninism. Education in our country is the most necessary means of forming a comprehensively developed and highly cultured person, possessing scientific views on nature and society, possessing knowledge of the foundations of science, capable of actively and independently thinking, capable of cognizing the world in order to transform it in the interests of

man. Such a specialist, working in conditions of socialist production, must surpass a specialist working in a capitalist society.

Our advantage is that we are fast paced we follow the path of eliminating essential differences between mental and physical labour. More and more young people with complete secondary education are entering industry. Entering the ferry of material production, these personnel create the possibility of accelerating the growth of production culture and labour productivity.

At the same time, while doing productive work, these people want to improve their education. Meeting their requests, our state from year to year expands the network of evening and correspondence education. Only in the years of the fifth five-year plan, about a hundred correspondence and evening faculties and institutes were opened, and the number of students on the job increased from 427 thousand up to 718 thousand people. The draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU provides for the further expansion of the evening and correspondence education system, which will train more full-fledged specialists who are well acquainted with practice and have mastered the theory. By 1960, it is planned to bring the contingent of students of correspondence and evening universities to about 1 million people.

Recently, a number of measures have been taken to improve the quality of training specialists in higher education.

All curricula of universities and several thousand educational programs have been revised. Measures have been taken to improve the study by students of the latest achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology.

Increased time for self-study and scientific work of students. Higher education scientists create more than 300 new textbooks and teaching aids. However, it is necessary with all perseverance to pursue further quality improvement training specialists in accordance with the increasing the requirements of our national economy.

Nominated in the report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's task—to better connect the work of higher education with practice to bring higher educational institutions closer to production—necessitates some change in the procedure for admission to universities, to higher educational institutions that train specialists for work directly in production (agricultural, engineering universities and a number of others), it is now advisable to accept more people who are already familiar with production, who have worked in production for some time, to provide them with conditions for preparing for entrance exams.

But all this is still not enough. Thanks to the flourishing of education in the USSR, well-trained young people come to higher educational institutions. The education of these young people should be organized in such a way that conditions are constantly created in universities that make students work hard and better fight for mastering scientific knowledge. The deepest understanding of the nature of spiders is contained in the following in the words of the great Marx: In science there is no wide pillar road, and only he can reach its shining peaks, who, not fearing fatigue, climbs its stony paths.

These immortal words formulate the requirements that are presented to a person striving to reach the heights of science. The greatest industriousness requires a spider!

We need a constant influx of young scientific forces. They are needed for academies and universities. The growing role of science in the development of the country requires an acceleration of the growth of scientists' personnel and further improvement of their qualifications. Under these conditions,

It is necessary to systematically eliminate shortcomings in the preparation training and certification of personnel, to raise in every possible way at all stages the requirements for certification of specialists and scientific personnel.

In the Soviet Union, more than 200,000 scientific workers are employed in various scientific institutions and in higher education.

Since the introduction of academic degrees, scientists of our country have defended more than 9 thousand doctoral dissertations and about 80 thousand candidate dissertations. However, the certification of personnel in our country is still unsatisfactory and has rightly been criticized in the reports N. A. Bulganin. Some of the dissertations are weakly connected with the solution of urgent problems of science and practice, some of the works are of a compilation nature and do not introduce anything new into a developed question, and the conclusions of such theses do not find practical application.

The organization of training scientists also suffers from significant shortcomings. There is still a lack of scientists in physics, mathematics, chemistry, new branches of science and technology, such as electronics, semiconductors, and heat-resistant materials. At the same time, in a number of humanities, the contingents of admission to postgraduate studies exceeded the need.

People who do not have practical experience in production are often admitted to postgraduate studies at special technical and technological

departments. Many postgraduate candidates are poorly prepared for independent research and teaching work.

This is explained both by shortcomings in the practice of recruiting for graduate school and by shortcomings in the organization of the work of graduate students.

The academic councils of some higher education and research institutions sometimes award graduate students degrees for work of no scientific or practical value. There were also facts of non-business attitude to the assessment of dissertation work.

To eliminate these shortcomings, it is necessary to establish a more stringent selection for graduate studies, and in technical, agricultural and other applied sciences, only people with practical experience. Instead of entrance exams, it is advisable to require applicants to graduate school to pass the candidate's minimum. When defending candidate and doctoral dissertations, the requirements should be significantly increased. Before defending, it is imperative to publish scientific papers. It is also necessary to increase the personal responsibility of scientists in the certification of personnel, to revise the list of academic councils that are allowed to accept dissertations, retaining this right only for those teams of scientists who show a state approach to the awarding of academic degrees and titles.

Higher education institutions were justly criticized for the fact that their scientists did not do enough research work. After the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, we managed to mobilize scientists from a number of institutes to implement major problems of science and technology of great importance for the further development of various sectors of the national economy. At present, plans have been developed for scientific work of higher educational institutions for 1956. These plans aim scientists, first of all, at solving major scientific problems that will ensure the further development of socialist industry and agriculture. The plans for scientific work of higher educational institutions were considered in the ministries of oil industry, coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, non-ferrous metallurgy and a number of other ministries by industrial workers together with scientists. A broader participation of scientists of higher educational institutions in the search for minerals, in the research of rational mining systems, in the development of scientific foundations for complex mechanization and automation of mining operations, in the application of the achievements of nuclear physics in the development of oil fields and oil processing, in the expansion of the use of oxygen for the intensification of metallurgical processes, in the introduction of continuous casting of steel, in the exploration of new building materials, in the search and synthesis of new chemicals, in the search for new

antibiotics, in extensive research in the field of radio engineering and semiconductors, in the creation of new gas turbines, in the development and creation of calculating and mathematical machines, in the creation of a soil map of the Soviet Union and many other works.

With the right organization and a well-thought-out work plan, large and interesting research can be carried out by scientists of agricultural universities. After the January Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, agricultural universities significantly expanded their research swap on corn crops. This January at a special meeting, we took stock of the year-long work in this area. The meeting showed that scientists from agricultural universities have begun a number of important studies and obtained the first valuable results on maize agrotechnology in the zonal section (sowing time, pre-sowing soil preparation, seed placement depth, sowing method, sowing system), as well as on pest control and maize diseases and maize genetics and breeding.

A team of scientists from the Chisinau Agricultural Institute has achieved valuable results in obtaining corn hybrids. This is one of many illustrations to the just remark of Comrade. NS Khrushchev that we have remarks samples of their corn hybrids.

As a result of the recent events , an ever wider circle of scientists of higher education is being attracted to scientific work. This will allow us not only to contribute to the further development of industry and agriculture, but also to improve the training of young specialists, to bring this preparation even closer to production, to strengthen the connection between science and production, theory with practice.

The report of comrade N. S. Khrushchev and a number of speeches criticized the setting of political education, the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory. This fully applies to the country's higher educational institutions. Separation of theory from practice communist construction, dogmatism and pedagogy are still widespread in teaching social sciences and have a negative effect on the state of scientific and educational work, on the ideological education of students.

At the same time, the teaching of these very disciplines, based on the practice of communist construction, largely determines the political level of the future specialist.

It is necessary to take a number of measures to radically improve the scientific and educational work of the departments of social sciences, economic education of students, and to increase the ideological and educational work in universities.

Comrades! The formation of a new, popular socialist intelligentsia is one of the most important results of the cultural revolution carried out in our

country in accordance with the Party's Leninist program. Having solved the problem of creating its own intelligentsia, our people have become immeasurably stronger, and there are no such tasks in the field of science, technology, culture, national economy, the implementation of which would be beyond their strength. Our people have numerous highly qualified cadres of the intelligentsia, fully devoted to the cause of the Communist Party, the cause of building communism in our country.

Comrades! The formation of a new, popular socialist intelligentsia is one of the most important results of the cultural revolution carried out in our country in accordance with Lenin's party program. Having solved the problem of creating their own intelligentsia, our people have become immeasurably stronger, and there are no such tasks in the field of science, technology, culture, national economy, the implementation of which would be beyond his power. Our parod has numerous highly qualified personnel intelligentsia, fully devoted to the cause of the Communist Party, to the cause of building communism in our country.

Improving their upbringing and educational work, higher educational institutions will satisfy the continuously growing demand of the national economy of our country for cadres of young specialists who have mastered the latest achievements of the world spider and technology, brought up in the spirit of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, ready to tirelessly fight for strengthening the power Soviet socialist state.

Scientists of higher educational institutions under the leadership of the Leninist Central Committee, armed with the decisions of the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will give all their strength to the contribution of higher education to the building of communism increased continuously. (Applause)

Furtseva. The floor is given by Comrade Laptev.

Laptev N. V. (Chelyabinsk region). Comrades! The entire Soviet people warmly approve of Comrade NS Khrushchev on the activities of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Soviet people approve of the work of the Party and its Leninist Central Committee aimed at a powerful rise in the economy of our great Motherland, at a significant increase in the material and cultural well-being of the working people.

Contained in the report of Comrade. NA Bulganin ' s outline for the sixth five- year plan for the development of the country ' s national economy are truly grandiose. They match only the great Soviet state. Their implementation will further accelerate the movement of our country along the path to communism.

It is gratifying to note that the present five-year plan, in contrast to the previous ones, is being discussed by the party congress without much delay, and it is gratifying that millions of workers took part in drawing up the plan for the sixth five-year plan.

Hundreds of thousands of workers in industry and agriculture took part in the discussion of the new five-year plan in the Chelyabinsk Region. The leaders of production—workers, engineers and technicians made many valuable proposals, on the basis of which significant adjustments were made in the initial projects and calculations of enterprises and a more significant increase in the production of goods was planned. Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Plant, Chelyabinsk Tractor and Zinc Plants, Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant and other regional enterprises. The communists were active organizers of the working class and collective farm peasantry in drawing up a plan for the development of the country's national economy.

The sixth five-year plan is truly the people's plan. The collective development of this plan has once again demonstrated the inviolable unity of the Communist Party, the Government and the Soviet people.

Draft Directives of the 20th Party Congress on the Sixth Five-Year Plan met with unanimous approval and warm support of all workers. With an unprecedented upsurge in the enterprises, socialist competition for a worthy meeting of the 20th Party Congress and early fulfillment of the plan of the first year of the new five-year plan began.

The industry of the region fulfilled the tasks of the fifth five-year plan ahead of schedule. Over the five years, labour productivity in industry increased by 47 percent, and in construction—by 69 percent. Overfulfilled the task to reduce the cost. Industrial production in 1955 increased by 73.5 percent in comparison with 1950.

The results of our work could be even more significant if we achieved the rhythmic work of each acceptance, fulfillment by each of them of tasks for all technical and economic indicators. In our region, last year 22 percent of enterprises did not fulfill production plans, many plants did not cope with the implementation of the nomenclature plan, which is why tens of thousands of tons of cast iron, steel, rolled products, machines, various equipment and other industrial products.

Our regional party organization must work even more persistently to eliminate these major shortcomings. We assure the 20th Party Congress that we will make every effort to ensure the planned and rhythmic work of industry.

The Chelyabinsk Region has a developed industry, a new party has been created over the years of five-year plans. Ferrous metallurgy is the

main industry in the region. The region produced in 1955 a significant amount of cast iron, steel, rolled products. In the new five-year period, industry will also grow rapidly. Black will develop at a particularly fast pace. Ferrous metallurgy will develop at a particularly fast pace. In order to successfully cope with this task, it is necessary in the shortest possible time to resolve the issue of a significant increase in the extraction of iron ore and thereby fully ensure the supply of ore to the ferrous metallurgy of the Urals.

However, the development of the iron ore base lags behind the growth rates of the metallurgical industry. Already, some factories in the Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk regions due to the lack of ore does not provide a small amount of pig iron, steel and rolled products. It is not clear that the supply of ore to the Ural factories will improve in the next 2-3 years. Old iron ore deposits in the Urals are being worked out, while new deposits are being developed extremely slowly. At the Magnitogorsk Combine, the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant, these giants of the country's ferrous metallurgy, the further development of metal production may be held back due to a lack of ore. In three years, the Magnitogorsk Combine will need to import part of the ore from outside.

In the Kostanay region of the Kazakh SSR, not far from Magnitogorsk, a few years ago, huge reserves of rich iron ores were discovered—Sokolovskoe, Sarbayskoe and other deposits. This is literally a bonanza. The Kostanay region in the near future may become the main iron ore base of the Ural metallurgy and the emerging metallurgy in Kazakhstan. The ores are shallow here, they can be mined in an open way. Kostanay ore will most likely be the cheapest ore in the country.

The construction of an iron ore plant has begun at the Sokolovskoye and Sarbaiskoye deposits. But its construction is going very badly. A month ago, the Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Aristov and a group of metallurgists visited this construction site. We saw a not very encouraging picture there. Only two excavators were operating in the stripping work. And in order to start mining ore, it is necessary to carry out only stripping works in the amount of 26 million cubic metres, while only 2 million cubic metres have been done. If the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR and the Ministry of Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Industry Enterprises of the USSR carry out construction at such a pace, they may endanger the implementation of the five-year plans to increase the production of pig iron, steel and rolled products.

We ask the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to sort out the Kustanai affairs and accept the most vigorous measures to accelerate the construction of the iron mines in Kostanai. In our opinion, Kostanay as a promising ore base will be the key

to solving the problem put forward in the report Comrade N. S. Khrushchev on the construction of new metallurgical plants in Kazakhstan and in the eastern regions of the country with a capacity of 20 million tons of metal per year. The development of this ore base should be given no less attention than the construction of the largest hydroelectric power stations and the development of virgin and fallow lands. We need to quickly raise the metallurgical virgin lands in Kazakhstan!

We believe that it would be advisable to involve in the construction the government of iron mines in Kazakhstan and a number of other ministries, entrusting the construction of a combined heat and power plant to the Ministry of Construction of Power Plants of the USSR; mine and railway tracks—to the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction ; construction of highways—for the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways of the USSR. It is necessary to extend the benefits established for workers and engineers and technicians building metallurgical enterprises in the Urals, and for the builders of the same enterprises in the Kostanay region. In Kustanai, conditions are no less harsh than here in the Urals.

Ural party organizations can provide fraternal help the Kazakh Republic with personnel to create the country's largest iron ore base. (Applause).

Comrades! It seems to us that the time has also come to resolve the issue of the use of phosphorous ores in the Kostanay region. The reserves of these ores are enormous, they are rich in iron, lie at a depth of up to 30 metres, in some places the ore comes to the surface. Perhaps, in Kazakhstan or in the South Urals, it will be expedient to organize a Thomas production. In the socialist economy, one can certainly find application for the Thomas metal. We do not understand why the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR is so delaying the development of Thomas production in our country. Tomoslags, obtained in this process, are an excellent fertilizer that can be used in agriculture in Kazakhstan, the South Urals, Western Siberia and the republics of Central Asia.

Our local Baalskoe iron ore deposit is also developing unsatisfactorily. Speaking about the iron ore base for ferrous metallurgy, it is pertinent to say that the USSR Academy of Sciences and research institutes of the USSR Ministry of ferrous metallurgy are not really concerned with the use of siderite ores, which make up more than half of all Baikal's reserves.

I want to reproach the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Comrade Nesmeyanov. He said in his speech that the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was given such small tasks as the development, for example, of automatically opening doors for the Prague, development of metal for

eternal pens. But siderite in the Urals is an issue that deserves the attention of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

From what has been said, let me conclude that the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR is extremely unsatisfactory in developing the ore base. The State Planning Committee of the USSR and the Department of Heavy Industry of the Central Committee of the CPSU are not doing enough of this. But everyone knows that without enough metal cannot be successfully carried out further industrialization of the country, catch up and overtake in the technical and economic terms the most developed capitalist countries.

In the South Urals, an extremely tense situation has been created with the supply of industry and the urban population with water.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War and in the post-war period, all branches of industry developed significantly. In this regard, the population of cities and workers' settlements increased, but the sources of water supply did not increase. In the Chelyabinsk region, we do not have rivers with abundant water, we use water from old reservoirs created on small rivers and streams, with extremely unstable hydro mode. During summers and freezing winters, we distribute water daily between industrial enterprises and cities. The lack of water is especially acute in Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk, Zlatoust, Kopeisk, Korkino, Miass, Baikal and other cities. In terms of the amount of water per capita, our cities are provided with almost half of the country's cities on average. We have repeatedly submitted proposals to the Union Government, but this issue has not yet been resolved. We will in no way overcome the departmental approach of some ministries to the creation of a reliable water supply to the industrial centres of the Chelyabinsk region.

We ask to include in the plan of the sixth five-year plan or to accept a special decree on improving water supply to industrial centres in the Chelyabinsk region. The same issues are troubling our northern neighbours, the citizens of Sverdlovsk.

The sixth five-year plan envisages the construction of the Berezovo-Sverdlovsk gas pipeline. We ask, if gas reserves allow, to extend the gas pipeline to Chelyabinsk. The distance from Sverdlovsk to Chelyabinsk is only 230 kilometres. If the gas resources of Bashkiria allow, then part of the oil gas will be given to the Beloretsk and Magnitogorsk plants.

There are many enterprises in Chelyabinsk and Magnitogorsk that consume a large amount of metallurgical and power-generating coals. The need for this fuel is increasing every year due to with the development of metallurgical plants. It is possible to build a gas pipeline as soon as possible

and cheaper than new mines for the extraction of metallurgical and steam coal.

In our region, a large industrial, housing and cultural and social construction is underway. In the last two years alone, 1,023,000 square metres of living space have been built, many schools, hospitals, children's institutions, palaces of culture and clubs, a wonderful Opera and Ballet Theatre in Chelyabinsk. But the pace of this construction is far from satisfying the needs of the growing population of the Chelyabinsk region. We have an acute shortage of housing.

Our construction trusts have a very weak production base, so from year to year they do not fully utilize the funds allocated by the state for industrial, housing and cultural and domestic construction.

We ask the building ministries and the Ministry of Building Materials in order to increase the pace of industrial and especially housing and cultural and domestic construction in our region to provide in the sixth five-year plan for the creation of the necessary basis for the industrialization of construction, to build enterprises for the production of large wall blocks, facing tiles, a glass factory, a large-panel house building plant and provide a reinforced concrete plant under construction business in Chelyabinsk with everything necessary to launch it this year.

The all-round strengthening of the building base will make it possible to quickly switch to industrial methods and successfully solve the task set by the Congress—to double the construction of dwellings in the country's cities in the sixth five-year period.

Along with a highly developed industry, the Chelyabinsk region has large-scale agriculture. Over the past two years, 724,000 hectares of virgin lands have been cultivated, the sown area on collective and state farms in 1956 will exceed 2 million hectares.

Until 1950, a significant amount of grain was imported into the region to meet the needs of the population, but already in 1953 and in 1954, almost twice as much grain was procured as was required to supply the population of the region.

As a result of the development of virgin lands in the region, favourable conditions have been created for a further increase in grain production. Agricultural workers are fighting to obtain 120 million poods of grain in 1956. An increase in grain production and a significant expansion of maize sowing will help us quickly overcome the lag in animal husbandry, which is very important for us.

After the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the SS, our collective farms have achieved some improvement in the development of animal husbandry. Thus, gross milk

production has doubled. Milk yield per haul cow has risen from 1058 kilograms in 1953 to 1714 kilograms in 1955. For four months, the current financial year, milk yield per cow, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, increased by 38 percent, and gross milk production—by 52 percent. Corn helped us to increase milk yield, which, despite a severe drought, gave a good harvest of green mass. There is every reason to believe that the obligations undertaken by the collective farms—to milk in 1956 from each cow 2,000 kilograms of milk—will be fulfilled.

The workers of the region met with great satisfaction decree of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government to increase the production of potatoes and vegetables. It creates the conditions for providing the working people of the cities with these food products this year. In response to the concern of the Party and the Government about the advancement of agriculture, collective farmers, workers of the MTS and state farms of the region are working to ensure that the decisions of the January Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on a sharp rise in the production of agricultural products are fulfilled ahead of schedule, in 1957. (Applause).

I would like to support the proposal of Comrade Sholokhov about the trip of our writers to the industrial and agricultural regions of the country. Our Urals are rich in industry and agriculture, beautiful and powerful. Allow me to invite venerable writers to the Urals from the honorary rostrum of the 20th Congress to create works about our working class and the labouring peasantry. (Applause).

Khrushchev. Will there be an apartment? (Laughter).

Laptev. Yes, Nikita Sergeyevich, we guarantee—with gas, and we will even give you a car. (Laughter. Applause.) Why am I, comrade Khrushchev, said this and supported Comrade. Sholokhov? We write a lot of letters to the Writers' Union, but not only the venerable and bearded writers did not come to their mothers, but even a youth with a moustache barely breaking through refuses to go.

Comrades! Let me assure the 20th Party Congress that the communists and all working people of the Chelyabinsk region, inspired by the historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party, will achieve a new upsurge in industry and agriculture, ensure the early fulfillment of the sixth five-year plan, and thereby make a worthy contribution to the building of communism in our country.

Long live our wise party, the industrious and peace-loving Soviet people! (Applause).

Furtseva. The word for greetings from the Communist Party of Germany is given by Cde. Reiman. (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Reiman M. Dear comrades! On behalf of the Communist Party of Germany and all progressive people of the Federal Republic of Germany The Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Applause).

The congresses of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union have always been milestones in the struggle for the further development and application of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism in the construction of socialism and communism, in the struggle against imperialism and war. The policy of peace and mutual understanding pursued by the Soviet Union strengthened its authority.

The working people of the Federal Republic of Germany stand for good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union, Therefore, many many millions of ordinary people wholeheartedly welcomed the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. But in West Germany there are forces that seek to prevent the establishment of good relations with the Soviet people and dream of revenge. The German imperialists and militarists are preparing to unleash a new war on the territory of West Germany.

We Communists will redouble our efforts to resolutely rebuff the attempts of the German imperialists to break the peace, in order to unite all workers, all patriots into a solid battle front against militarism and thereby lead the West German population on the path of peace, democracy and progress. This path also leads to the reunification of Germany on a democratic basis.

The enemies of peace and revanchists respond to the efforts of our party to rally the masses under the banner of peace, democracy and social progress with terror and threats to ban the Communist Party of Germany. The Communists will improve their comradely attitude towards the members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the trade unions in order to more successfully than before in establishing the unity of action of the working class and even more energetically than before in leading the struggle of the masses against imperialism, militarism and war.

Long live the peoples of the Soviet Union, moving from victory to victory! (Applause).

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee! (Applause).

Long live friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the entire German people! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Furtseva. The word for greetings from the Austrian Communist Party is comrade Koplenig. (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Koplenig I. Dear comrades! On behalf of all the communists and progressive people of Austria, we convey to the XX Congress of the Communist Party to the Soviet Union, warm greetings, and from the bottom of our hearts we wish you complete success in its great work, which is of historical importance for all mankind. (Applause.)

Thanks to the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, our country received a State Treaty last year and thus sovereignty. Our parliament has proclaimed the permanent neutrality of Austria. Austria's neutrality is closely linked with the recognition of the principle of peaceful coexistence of both systems—socialism and capitalism, with the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world.

We know that forces continue to operate in our country which, in the interests of the imperialist aggressors, seek violate the neutrality of Austria and hand over our country to these aggressors. These forces carry out such provocations as, for example, the expulsion of the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions from Vienna. But we can assure the 20th Congress of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people that the Austrian people want peace, neutrality and independence for their country and will defend them with all their might. We Communists consider it our duty to lead this struggle and to do everything to strengthen friendship between the Austrian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union. (Applause). The Austrian Communist Party also considers it its most important task to strengthen the unity of the working class, for the economic interests of the working people.

These days the eyes of progressive people around the world are turned to Moscow, to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Friends of the Soviet Union are aware that the implementation of the decisions of this Congress will be a new big step forward on the path of the gradual transition from socialism to communism in the USSR, that these decisions represent a decisive contribution to the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

The glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union was and remains a great example for the communists of the whole world in the struggle for the liberation of the working people.

Long live the international solidarity of all working people! (Applause).

Long live the 20th Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Stormy applause. Everyone stands up).

Furtseva. Comrades, allow me to read out the text of the greeting to the 20th Congress from the Communist Party of the United States of America. (Applause).

XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We send warm fraternal greetings to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America. (Applause).

Together with all the peace-loving people of our country, we follow the work of your Congress with great hope and confidence, as we know that this Congress is inspired by a deep desire to establish friendship and cooperation between all countries and especially between our two countries in order to ensure a lasting and lasting peace. Together with all progressive humanity, we are inspired by the bold plan of a new five-year plan, which will create abundance for the Soviet people and mark a new giant step on the path of transition from socialism to communism.

May genuine friendship be established between our country and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

May the solidarity of workers and their organizations grow in all countries in the common efforts of all progressive humanity for peace, democracy and social progress!

National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America. (Stormy applause. Everyone stands up).

Furtseva. Comrades, the next session of the Congress will take place tomorrow, at 10 am.

FIFTEENTH SESSION (February 22, 1956, morning)

Snechkus (presiding officer). We continue to discuss the report of Comrade N. A. Bulganin. The floor is given by Comrade Kalchenko.

Kalchenko N. T. (Ukrainian SSR). Comrades! The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will occupy an important place in the history of our country. The congress will sum up the results of the great activity of the Party and the entire people, will set new and magnificent tasks in the struggle to build communism.

The report of the Central Committee of the party gives a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the internal and international situation of our country, the successes achieved in the development of the national economy and in improving the well-being of the people.

In the draft Directives developed by the Central Committee of the CPSU, about which Comrade NA Bulganin, a grandiose program for the sixth five-year plan has been outlined, a program for a new rise in the economy and culture of our country.

The draft Directives also provide an extensive program of further the overall development of the economy and culture of all union republics, which is a vivid example of the steady implementation of Lenin's national policy. This will further strengthen the inviolable bonds of friendship of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union—the basis of the power and invincibility of our state.

In the sixth five-year period, remarkable prospects are opening up for the development of the productive forces of Soviet Ukraine. Over these years, the volume of industrial production in our republic will increase by about 1.7 times, including in the republican industry—1.6 times.

Exceptionally important tasks have been set in the field of further development of all branches of heavy industry, which is a leading place in the Ukrainian economy and has a large share in the economy of the entire country. Over the five-year period, we must increase the production of coal by 1.6 times, the smelting of pig iron, the production of rolled metal, and the extraction of iron ore by 1.5 times. This means that at 1960 Ukraine will provide about 200 million tons of coal, more than 25 million tons of iron and 20 million tons of rolled steel, with the scale of metal production in Ukraine can not be compared to any one of the capitalist countries of Europe, will further increase production of mechanical engineering, chemical industry and construction materials industry. The production of

tractors and mineral fertilizers will double over the five-year period, oil production—2.8 times, production of natural and associated gas will increase 2.6 times.

The draft five-year plan pays great attention to the development of the energy base of Ukraine. Over the years of the new five-year plan, the construction of the Kakhovska hydroelectric power station will be completed, which already provides industrial current, the Kremenchug hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 450 thousand kilowatts will be built, the Dneprodzerzhinskaya one—for 250 thousand kilowatts, and the construction of the Kanevskaya hydroelectric power station on the Dnieper will begin.

A number of new powerful thermal power plants will be built. We plan to significantly expand construction the number of rural power plants, the great importance of which was mentioned in the report by Comrade. N. S. Khrushchev. The total production of electricity in Ukraine by 1960 will increase by 1.7 times.

In the sixth five-year plan in Ukraine, further growth in the production of consumer goods is envisaged. The production of leather footwear will increase 1.6 times, sugar—60 percent.

The production of cotton fabrics will increase significantly.

Our republic, like the entire Soviet country, now possesses enormous material resources for solving these problems. Suffice it to say that in 1955 the gross output of the entire industry of Ukraine increased by 91 percent in relation to 1950.

We have a wonderful cadre of skilled workers, engineering and technical workers. Over the last five years alone, Ukrainian universities have trained over 200 thousand specialists for various sectors of the national economy. This is considerably more than in all the pre-war five-year plans.

The Party organization and all the working people of Ukraine during the years of the previous five-year plans have acquired vast experience in economic and cultural development. The industry of the republic from year to year fulfills and overfulfills production plans.

The tasks set for the fifth five-year period were completed ahead of schedule. Over the past five years, the production of steel, rolled products and electricity in Ukraine has approximately doubled; coal mining grew by 62 percent; output of mechanical engineering products—2.6 times. Over the years, the republican industry has increased the production of cotton fabrics 2.4 times, silk—almost 11 times. The output of butter, sugar, canned food and other food products also increased.

All this gives grounds to assure the 20th Congress that the working people of Ukraine will fulfill and overfulfill the tasks set before us in the

sixth five-year plan for the further development of all branches of the national economy of the republic.

To ensure further growth of production, development of the economy and culture of the republic, we need to fulfill a large amount of construction work. The party organization of Ukraine, taking into account the exceptional importance of providing the national economy with fuel, constantly pays great attention to the further development of the coal industry. In the Donbass and the Dnieper region, dozens of new powerful mines and open-pit mines need to be built in the course of the five-year plan. Great importance is attached to the development of the new, youngest Lvov-Volynsky coal region. This will play a big role in the industrial development of the western regions of the republic.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Union Government provide Ukraine with enormous assistance in the development of the coal industry. Recently, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a very important decree on the further development of the coal industry in Donbass. The decision defines specific tasks for the five-year period for the construction of new and reconstruction of existing mines, mechanization of coal mining, construction of housing for miners. It is necessary that the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR, starting from 1956, allocate capital investments for the development of the coal industry of Ukraine in such an amount that would ensure the full and timely implementation of this decision.

In the new five-year plan, the Northern Donets-Donbass canal will be put into operation. The construction of this channel will solve the problem providing the population and industry of the Donetsk basin with water. We would ask in the Directives on the sixth five-year plan to envisage not only the completion of the construction of the canal itself, but also the implementation of the entire complex of measures for water supply of Donbass during the five-year period, that is, to provide water to consumers.

No less important issues are to be resolved in the development of the metallurgical industry, especially in increasing the extraction of iron ore and preparing raw materials for blast furnaces.

After the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in Ukraine, certain work was carried out to improve the raw material base of metallurgy. The first stage of the Yuzhny mining enrichment plant, a number of other new activities were carried out, but nevertheless, the development of the Krivoy Rog iron ore and Nikopolsko-Margansevsky basins, especially in the enrichment of ores, lags behind the needs of metallurgy.

The raw material base of iron and steel industry development of great importance will be ore dressing plants, to be built in the sixth five-year plan. However, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR and the State Planning Committee of the USSR, despite the fact that in the next two years the capacities of metallurgical plants will increase significantly and we will need much more iron ore, they plan to put into operation new mining industrial complexes of the Krivoy Rog basin in the last years of the five-year plan. This issue should be revised and the date for the commissioning of the Krivoy Rog and Central Concentrating Combines should be set no later than 1958. In this regard, it becomes necessary to resolve the issue of water supply for the entire Kryvyi Rih basin by supplying water from the Dnieper, as well as to provide for the construction of a mining equipment plant in Krivoy Rog during a five-year period.

It seems to us that there is a need for a more decisive transition to open it mining of manganese ore in the Nikopol-Margantsy basin. This is certainly very beneficial economically.

We must more than double the construction of housing for workers and employees, build many schools, hospitals and children's institutions. A lot of construction work also needs to be done on collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. This requires a radical improvement in the activities of construction organizations, an increase in responsibility for construction on the part of ministries and departments, on the part of all party and Soviet bodies on the ground. Special attention should be paid to this by the Ministry of Construction of Coal Industry Enterprises of the USSR and the Ministry of Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Enterprises of the USSR, construction organizations which in Ukraine in the past five years were built slowly and new capacities were commissioned with a great delay.

A huge volume of capital work will require further industrialization of construction, widespread introduction of prefabricated reinforced concrete, and a sharp increase in cement production. We have calculated that for the needs of industrial, civil and agricultural construction, for replacing wooden fasteners in the coal and iron ore industries, for the manufacture of reinforced concrete poles for power lines and other urgent needs, it is necessary to bring cement production in the republic to at least 10 million tons per year.

We consider it expedient to envisage an increase in cement production in Ukraine over the five-year period not by 1.7 times, but more than twice. For this, it is necessary to include in addition to the plan the construction of four new cement plants.

In the sixth five-year plan, the need for bricks will increase significantly. A large reserve in increasing the production of bricks is the widespread introduction of Duvanov high-speed firing methods, which two—three times increase the capacity of the kiln economy of brick factories. This requires only expanding the drying economy. The cost of this will be much lower compared to the construction of new brick buildings. Calculations show that by spending 80 million rubles on expanding the drying facilities of the building materials industry, an additional 1 billion pieces of bricks can be obtained per year, and more than 500 million rubles must be spent on the construction of new enterprises to produce the same amount of bricks. However, despite the obvious expediency of these measures, the republican ministry, due to limited appropriations, cannot resolve these issues without the help of the union ministry. The Ministry of Industry of Building Materials of the USSR and the State Economic Commission should consider the issue of increasing the production of pitch at the operating enterprises of Ukraine.

Along with new construction, we must, as provided for in the draft Directives, obtain a significant part of the increase in industrial production through better use of existing capacities. In Ukraine, through the introduction of new technology, modernization and replacement of outdated equipment, elimination of so-called bottlenecks, it is necessary to obtain over 45 percent of the increase in steel production, about a third of the increase in pig iron production, coal mining, cement production, more than two-thirds of the increase in sugar production and meat products.

Implementing the decisions of the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on technical the progress of industry, the party organization of Ukraine has done some work in this direction. Last year, the Ukrainian industry exceeded the established plan. Labour productivity of workers in all industry increased by more than 6 percent, and in construction—by 12 percent.

The cost of production in the republican industry decreased by 4 percent. Many enterprises have mastered the production of new products, more productive machines and equipment.

However, we understand that it would be a mistake to be satisfied with what has been achieved and not see any shortcomings behind the overall performance of the industry. We have many more businesses that do not fulfill plans, produce low quality and expensive products.

Measures are being taken in the republic to significantly better use the available equipment, improve technology and organization of production, introduce the latest technical means, comprehensive mechanization in order to significantly increase the technical level and labour productivity in all

sectors of the economy. All these issues were in the focus of attention of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine and party conferences of our regions.

The draft Directives set important tasks for our republic to further improve all industries

Agriculture. These tasks are to bring the gross grain harvest in 1960 to no less than 2,100 million poods, to increase the production of sugar beets, vegetables and potatoes, and to substantially raise the production of livestock products.

In his speech at our congress on the reporting report of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade. Kirichenko dwelled on the work carried out in the republic to implement the decisions of the September and January Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and how the party organization of Ukraine will solve the problems of the sixth five-year plan. We attach particular importance to increasing the level of mechanization of work in all sectors of agriculture, raising the level of production labour, a sharp reduction in labour and cash costs per unit of production. In solving these problems, the industrial ministries and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR should render great assistance to the agriculture of Ukraine.

The report of the Central Committee sets the task: in the sixth five-year plan period, to completely switch over to the use of mounted tillage implements. We warmly support this proposal, because the volume of tractor work in Ukraine is increasing every year, the area of cultivated crops is expanding, which already now occupy more than a third of the entire sown area. Transition to the use of attachments would reduce labour costs in agriculture of the republic by millions of working days. In the plan for the sixth five-year plan, it is also necessary to provide for a significant increase in the rate of mechanization of labour-intensive work on livestock farms, since the level of mechanization in animal husbandry is still very low.

In the western regions and in the Polesie regions of Ukraine, to increase the production of grain and livestock products, it is of great importance to drain bogs and radically improve meadows and pastures. During the sixth five-year plan, as indicated in the draft Directives, we must drain 141 thousand hectares of land.

In accordance with the decision of the Union government in the republic Meadow reclamation teams have been created at many MTSs. A nomenclature of machines has been approved for these detachments, but we receive absolutely not enough of them, and some machines are not at all. In the new five-year plan, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Engineering of the USSR need to provide MTS with machines for carrying out reclamation work.

Comrades! When discussing the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, party organizations, collectives of enterprises of Ukraine made many proposals aimed at a more complete use of the available reserves in the national economy, expressed a number of wishes and additions to the draft Directives. All this has been summarized by us and presented to the Central Committee of the CPSU. We ask you to take into account the proposals of the republic in the final consideration of the plan for the sixth five-year plan.

Comrades! The majestic program of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is unanimously and warmly approved by all the working people of our country.

[It meets the vital interests of the Party and the entire people, ensures the steady movement of our Motherland along the path of building communism. The implementation of this program will raise the international prestige of the Soviet state even higher, multiply the strength of the entire great camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

I submit a proposal—to approve and approve the draft Directives of the XX Congress on the sixth five-year plan.

Allow me, comrades, to assure the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the Ukrainian people will mobilize all their energy, multiply their labour efforts in the struggle for the early fulfillment of the sixth five-year plan, and make a worthy contribution to the good of the Soviet Motherland, in the name of building communism. (Applause).

Snechkus. The floor is given by Comrade Pervukhin. (Applause.)

Pervukhin M. G. Comrades! The reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and NA Bulganin give a deep analysis of the path traversed by the Soviet Union over the past five years, and are clearly defined on the basis of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, the main tasks and prospects for the development of the national economy of the USSR at the present stage of communist construction.

On the basis of the Directives that the 20th Congress of the CPSU will approve, the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union will be worked out. This will be a plan for the further movement of our country forward towards communism.

As a result of the implementation of the sixth five-year plan, our homeland will be transformed beyond recognition, it will become even richer and stronger, the culture and well-being of the people will significantly improve. We will take a significant step towards solving the

main economic task—to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in production per capita.

Our party, as in previous years, will lead the struggle of the working masses for the successful implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, and we are all confident that the Sixth Five-Year Plan will not only be fulfilled, but also overfulfilled.

I. The draft Directives provide for an increase in the production of means of production by 70 percent, and the production of consumer goods—by 60 percent. This is quite natural and does not mean that the development of light and food industries is considered a secondary task in our country.

Based on the predominant development of heavy industry power, continuous technical progress and an increase in labour productivity in the sixth five-year plan will ensure a powerful growth of all sectors of the national economy, a sharp rise in agriculture and—on this basis—a significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people.

This position, clear and obvious to Soviet people, stems from the Marxist-Leninist teaching and from the entire experience of socialist construction.

In the works of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, it is deeply and thoroughly shown that only powerful heavy industry, the electrification of the entire country and the continuous development of technology can be a solid foundation for the growth of the socialist economy.

Our party has always unswervingly followed this teaching and resolutely fought and is fighting against views hostile to the spirit of Leninism, which consist in opposing light industry to heavy industry and in the fact that at some stage of socialist construction, the predominant development of heavy industry will cease to exist. The main task and that the growth rate of light industry will outstrip the growth rate of heavy industry.

The bourgeois press and radio, hostile to us, are trying in every possible way to tarnish the noble tasks that have been set before the Soviet people in the sixth five years.

For example, the London Times, noting that the main task of the sixth five-year plan is the priority development of heavy industry, assures its readers that the rise in the living standards of the population is allegedly postponed in the USSR.

It is unlikely that in the Soviet Union, and even among our friends abroad, there will be people who can take such statements seriously.

The results of the fulfillment of the previous five-year plans convincingly confirm the correctness of our party's line on the priority

development of heavy industry, ensuring the growth of all branches of the national economy and the continuous improvement of the material well-being of the people.

The predominant growth of production of means of production is the most important condition for expanded reproduction.

In order to expand production (accumulate in the categorical sense of the term), Lenin pointed out, it is necessary first to produce the means of production, and for this, therefore, it is necessary to expand that department of social production that manufactures the means of production... (Soch., vol. 2, p. 137).

Without the advanced development of heavy industry, we will not have the required quantities of fuel, metal, electricity, machines; without this, it is impossible to have the necessary volumes of industrial and agricultural raw materials for production of consumer goods.

Consequently, the solution of the main task of the sixth five-year plan—to significantly increase the material well-being and the level of culture of the Soviet people—depends primarily on the development of heavy industry.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan will be a five-year plan of unprecedented technical progress, a serious increase in all qualitative indicators on the basis of the introduction of new technology in all branches of the national economy. The solution of this problem is also impossible without the advanced development of the production of means of production.

Technological progress in the new five-year plan will be determined by the improvement of equipment, which should be released the development of mechanical engineering, the production of new chemical materials, the development of the production of non-ferrous and rare metals, high-quality steels and heat-resistant alloys. Consequently, along with electrification, the problem of technical progress will be solved primarily by machine building, metallurgy and chemistry.

What are the main tasks that must be solved in individual branches of heavy industry in order to ensure the successful implementation of the new five-year plan?

In the sixth five-year period, industrial output will grow not only due to the commissioning of new capacities, but to a large extent also due to better use of existing equipment, replacement of outdated equipment with more productive and intensification of technological processes. At the same time, further mechanization of the main and auxiliary labour-intensive work will be carried out. The highest stage of mechanization, the automation of production processes, will be widely developed.

In metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical engineering and other industries, the most advanced electro-technological processes based on the chemical and thermal action of electric current will find wide application.

A large program for the electrification of rail transport and agriculture will be carried out, significantly increase the use of electricity in communal and household needs of the population.

In connection with all this, by the end of the sixth five-year plan, electricity consumption will increase in comparison with 1955: in industry—almost 2 times, in agriculture—2.2 times, in railway transport—2.3 times.

Hence it follows that the main task of the power industry is to ensure the advanced pace of construction of power plants.

Capital investments in the construction of power plants and power grids in the sixth five-year period will increase by about 90 percent compared with the costs in the fifth five-year period. The capacity of power plants will increase 2.2 times with an increase in production electricity by 88 percent. At the same time, capacity reserves in the main power systems will increase, which will significantly increase the reliability of power supply to the national economy.

The sixth five-year plan envisages the construction of large hydraulic and thermal power plants.

In the previous five-year periods, plans for increasing energy capacities were not fulfilled. One of the reasons for this is the incorrect decision taken at one time to build regional power plants of limited capacity with small units. The average capacity of one turbine unit installed at district thermal power plants in 1938-1942 amounted to 26 thousand kilowatts, in 1946-1950 it decreased up to 24 thousand kilowatts, and in the fifth five-year plan increased only to 34 thousand kilowatts.

To show the incorrectness of such a line in the construction of power plants, let us take, for example, the Ural power system, the total capacity of power plants of which is 4,400 thousand kilowatts. With an annual increase in the required capacity by 600-700 thousand kilowatts, it is difficult to ensure a corresponding increase in the installed capacity of power plants with units of 25 and even 50 thousand kilowatts, as was done until recently. In such a large power system at power plants under construction, it is necessary to install units with a capacity of 100-200 thousand kilowatts.

When choosing the capacities of the power plants themselves, one should proceed from the scale of energy development, the prospects for the interconnection of power systems, the district's demand for electricity and, in each case, determine in accordance with this the design capacity of the power plant and the unit capacity of the units installed on it.

It should be borne in mind that increasing the capacity of thermal power plants, for example, from 300 thousand kilowatts to 600 thousand kilowatts, will reduce the cost of one installed kilowatts by 15-20 percent, and in the construction of power plants with a capacity of 1,200 thousand kilowatts—by 25-30 percent.

Therefore, the draft Directives quite correctly provide for the construction of powerful power plants with the installation on them of large units of 100, 150, 200 and even 300 thousand kilowatts and boilers of the corresponding capacity, and it is planned to carry out construction according to the most technically perfect block scheme—a boiler—a turbine.

The use of such large units at power plants is all the more expedient because it will increase the capacity of plants for the production of turbines, boilers, and electrical machines. So, at the Leningrad Metal Plant, when switching from the production of turbines with a capacity of 25 thousand kilowatts to the production of turbines of 100, 150 and 200 thousand kilowatts, the total capacity of the produced turbines will increase by 2.5 times.

At the Electrosila plant, for the manufacture of one turbo-generator of 100 thousand kilowatts, machine-tool hours are required 25-30 percent less than for the manufacture of four turbine generators of 25 thousand kilowatts each.

At thermal power plants in this five-year plan, it is necessary to install equipment of even higher steam parameters than those used now. What this means economically can be seen from the following data: increasing the steam pressure of turbines from 90 atmospheres to 135 atmospheres and the temperature from 500 degrees to 535 degrees Celsius reduces the specific fuel consumption for power generation by 10-12 percent; when transferring

In the course of an even higher pressure of 220 atmospheres and a temperature of 600 degrees, the specific fuel consumption will decrease by 14-15 percent. These are the great benefits the state can get from the introduction of new technology in the energy sector.

Along with the construction of new highly efficient power plants in the sixth five-year plan, it is necessary to reconstruct a number of power plants built during the first five-year plans.

Reconstruction can be carried out mainly in existing buildings by means of minor restructuring and partial replacement of boilers and low-pressure turbines with high-pressure units.

At the same time, the capacity of power plants will be increased practically without large additional costs for water supply and fuel supply and without additional personnel. The fuel consumption for the production

of electricity will be significantly reduced. Calculations made for 25 power plants show that after reconstruction the capacity of these power plants can be increased by more than 1.5 million kilowatts, or by 35 percent, the annual fuel savings will reach 3 million tonnes, and additional costs for the reconstruction of the existing parts will pay off within two, maximum four years.

The development of the electrification of the USSR in the new five-year plan should go not only in the direction of providing electricity to large industrial centres, but also by joining the energy systems of new regions, districts and cities.

At present, given the presence of large energy systems, a number of regional and district cities that have the necessary raw materials and labour force are slowly developing due to a lack of electricity. For example, such regional centres as Vologda, Balashov, Kirovograd, Kherson, Grodno and many others receive expensive and insufficient electricity from small municipal and industrial power plants.

The lack of a reliable energy base hinders the development of industry and agriculture in these cities and regions.

In the new five-year period, it is necessary to begin the elimination of these white spots

in electrification and to expand the electric grids in such a way as to gradually connect new cities and agricultural regions to the large state power systems. The creation of a unified energy system for the European part of the USSR will undoubtedly help to solve this problem.

When developing plans for the construction of long-distance power transmission lines, it is necessary to make more bold use of direct electric current instead of alternating current. It is especially advisable to use direct current for transmission lines connecting separate large power systems, since this facilitates the provision of greater stability of the unified energy system, and in addition, energy losses during transmission are reduced by 3-4 percent and the consumption of non-ferrous metals is reduced.

The growth of the country's electrification and the improvement of the technical level of the electric power industry pose serious challenges for our electrical industry.

In this five-year plan, it is necessary to master the production of turbogenerators with a capacity of up to 300 thousand kilowatts and powerful hydrogenerators, as well as large transformers and high-voltage electrical equipment for ultra-high voltages and high breaking powers. This task can be successfully solved only by applying the latest advances in electrical engineering.

When defining targets for the fuel industry, the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR proceeded from the economic feasibility of developing the extraction of certain types of fuel, taking into account capital costs, production costs and a reduction in the distance of transportation.

The draft Directives provide for the priority development of oil and gas production as the most economically profitable types of fuel. In 1960, oil will be produced almost 2 times, and gas is 4 times more than in 1955. In this regard, the share of oil and gas in the country's fuel balance will increase by 1960 to 30.5 percent. Such an increase in the role of gas and oil in the fuel balance, it is quite expedient, since the cost of producing one ton of gas is 8 times lower, and of oil 3 times lower than the cost of producing one ton of coal.

If we add to this that underground work of miners is much more complicated and difficult than the work of oil workers, then it becomes absolutely clear how correct and justified is the line of the Central Committee in the development of the fuel industry of the USSR.

In the sixth five-year plan, further development of coal mining is also planned, and, first of all, in the regions of the European part of the USSR, since we are forced to import coal from the runoff to these regions of the country. Redundant increase in coal production in the Donetsk, Moscow region and Pechora basins will sharply reduce by 1960, the delivery of long-distance coal.

In order to make the most rational use of coal and reduce its transportation, large thermal power plants intended only for generating electricity are planned to be built mainly directly at the places where low-calorie fuel is mined, and the generated electricity is to be transferred to places of consumption via high-voltage lines. electric transmission.

The country's fuel balance has been compiled taking into account the reduction in coal demand by increasing the generation of hydropower, electrification of transport, introduction of highly efficient equipment at thermal power plants, district heating of cities and industry, as well as the construction of nuclear power plants.

The total reduction in fuel demand as a result of these measures will be about 100 million tons, or 17 percent of the total coal production in 1960, including 20 million tons due to the electrification of the railroad transport.

The volume of coal production provided for in the draft Directives will fully satisfy the national economy's need for it, but subject to the mandatory fulfillment of targets for the development of oil and gas production and reducing coal consumption through the measures listed above. Therefore, in order to avoid imbalances in the country's fuel

balance, oil workers and the gas industry, as well as energy, metallurgists, chemists and railway workers should not forget this important circumstance.

Our Party and Government are persistently and consistently fighting for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

As you know, in June 1954 in the Soviet Union entered into operation the world's first nuclear power plant with a capacity of 5 thousand kilowatts. The experience of this station has convincingly shown the possibility and expediency of using atomic energy for the production of electricity. Therefore, the Central Committee plans to build in the sixth five-year period several nuclear power plants with a total capacity of up to 2.5 million kilowatts, mainly in regions using long-distance fuel. This is a very serious matter that requires great efforts from workers in various branches of science and industry to carry it out.

In the process of creating nuclear reactors for power plants and developing nuclear power plants for transport, it will be necessary, as Academician Kurchatov said in his speech, to solve complex scientific and technical problems in a short time.

Machine builders and power engineers will need to build such nuclear reactors that would make it possible to obtain high pressure steam and, therefore, equip nuclear power plants with modern turbine units.

The metallurgical industry must ensure the production of high-strength structural materials required for the manufacture of nuclear reactors.

The energy use of atomic energy, as is known, is based on the use in nuclear reactors of natural or enriched uranium, plutonium, and also uranium-233 obtained through thorium.

The amount of energy contained in natural uranium and thorium, hidden in the bowels of the earth, is many times greater than the world's fuel reserves.

However, humanity will be able to have significantly larger energy sources, if ways of regulating the thermonuclear synthesis of light elements are found. In this process, energy is released several times more than in the fission of uranium.

Soviet scientists and engineers should do everything in their power to intensify scientific research in the field of obtaining controlled thermonuclear reactions and find ways to solve this enormous problem.

I think that the solution of such a problem is within the reach of Soviet scientists and that it will be unconditionally solved by them. This will be the greatest victory in science. The foundations will be laid for creating an inexhaustible energy base for the future communist society.

Speaking about the technical progress of the national economy in the new five-year plan, one cannot remain silent about the special role of radio engineering and electronics in this matter. Radio engineering and electronics are not only used in the field of communications, radio broadcasting and television, but are also widely introduced. An increase in rates, intensification of processes in metallurgy, chemistry, and other industries sometimes lead to such complex and fast dynamic processes that it becomes impossible to control them manually or using conventional devices. Such processes are controlled by electronic devices.

The achieved level of television technology makes it possible to widely introduce television into industry, transport and energy for visual control, remote control and dispatching. Already this year, the Ministry of the Radio Engineering Industry will manufacture a batch of receiving and transmitting television sets for use in the national economy.

The draft Directives envisage a significant development of the chemical industry among the priorities of the sixth five-year plan. At present, it is difficult to overestimate the role and importance of chemistry in improving technological processes and improving the quality of products in all branches of heavy and light industry.

New synthetic materials not only replace the currently used natural, often scarce materials, but, possessing special qualities, make it possible, when using them, to raise production to a higher technical level.

For example, in radio engineering and related areas, ferrites, which are a new group of magnetic materials, have become widespread. The use of ferrites in the manufacture of radio receivers and television sets can sharply improve their quality, reduce size and weight, and reduce power consumption by 20–30 percent.

Hundreds of examples could be cited showing the irreplaceable role of the chemical industry in providing technical progress in various sectors of the national economy.

Almost all industries are now demanding more and more new chemicals in chemistry. However, our chemical industry has not yet met these rapidly growing needs of the national economy.

The draft Directives provide for an accelerated pace of development of the chemical industry, especially those of its branches, which are associated with technical progress, the expansion of industrial production and the rise of agriculture.

In the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin, it is quite right to point out the special importance of the all-round increasing the production of synthetic chemicals from petroleum products and natural

gases to expand the production of artificial fabrics, as well as food substitutes. In this matter, our chemical industry is far behind.

The main responsibility for this matter rests with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, which pays little attention to the development of this important branch of the national economy. In addition, the use of natural gases and petroleum products as chemical raw materials has until recently also been hampered by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. Some refinery managers do not understand the state of vital importance of this matter and therefore very valuable raw materials for chemical processing are preferred to be squeezed or released into the atmosphere. For example, the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant has been working intermittently for a long time due to poor gas supply from the Novo-Baku Oil Refinery.

The draft Directives are intended to dramatically increase the use of oil and natural gases for the production of various synthetic chemicals. Chemists and oilmen, together with the builders, must make every effort to successfully fulfill this important task of the party.

Rich resources of valuable raw materials for the production of various chemical products are contained in the gases obtained by coke production. However, these resources are also used in our country in extremely insufficient amounts.

For example, in 1955, out of 15 billion cubic metres of coke oven gas, only 5.3 percent was sent for chemical processing to obtain ammonia and organic chemicals. The rest of this gas was used by metallurgical plants simply as fuel. Meanwhile, it is technically quite possible to use a significant part of coke oven gas as a feedstock for chemical production, and the need of metallurgical plants for fuel can be covered by blast furnace, generator gas or liquid fuel.

It is especially important to make fuller use of the ethylene contained in coke oven gas, for the production of polyethylene and synthetic alcohol. In this way, the country can receive an additional large amount of various organic chemicals, as well as mineral fertilizers.

The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy does not consider it its duty to develop the chemical processing of coke oven gases and, moreover, usually objects to the design of new chemical plants where the use of coke oven gas for the production of chemical products is planned.

This narrow-departmental approach to solving cross-sectoral issues is a serious shortcoming in the work of many ministries and departments. Some communists are leaders, ministries, economic organizations and enterprises—so much bogged down in narrow departmental interests that nothing is seen beyond their own nose and therefore often approach the

solution of the most important inter-sectoral issues in a business-like manner, not in a state way.

We must wage a decisive struggle against this harmful phenomenon in the work of the state apparatus, cleanse it of the rust of departmental bureaucracy. This will remove many of the brakes in the development of the national economy and will make it possible to solve related technical and economic issues faster, in a state-like manner.

State Planning Committee of the USSR, ministries of the chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, it is necessary to work out a development plan in the sixth five-year plan for chemical production based on the use of coke oven gases.

Serious development in the new five-year plan is also planned in other branches of the chemical industry, namely in the production of mineral fertilizers, pesticides, sulfuric acid, soda, dyes, automobile tires and other products.

In accordance with the tasks set for the chemical industry, it is planned to increase investment in this industry by 2.5 times as compared with the fifth five-year plan. It is a matter of honour for workers in the chemical industry and builders to carry out this large and interesting program for the development of chemistry in the Soviet Union.

One of the most important tasks facing industrial workers is to improve the quality of products in every possible way.

The issues of improving the quality of products were widely discussed in connection with the well-known letter of the Central Committee of the CPSU, as well as at the July Plenum.

Many enterprises have made significant progress since then and have taken a number of measures to improve the designs of machines and equipment, introduce new, more advanced technology into production, strengthen control over compliance with standards and improve product quality.

However, some factories continue to produce equipment with defects and imperfections, despite the presence of a workshop and factory technical control.

Casting, welding, painting and other finishing operations are especially unsatisfactory. As a result, the finished product is unreliable and often looks unsightly and grey.

Here are some examples. The Ural Chemical Engineering Plant manufactured two vacuum devices for the Slavyansk Soda Plant. On-site testing of these devices revealed their unsuitability, since the tube sheets were cast from coarse iron with many cavities. Unfortunately, some plant managers are watching turn a blind eye to such outrages and confine

themselves to covering the losses from such a marriage at the expense of the state.

Director of Uralkhimmashzavod comrade Shestakov calmly replied to the claims of the Slavic Soda Plant for vacuum apparatus that during November and the first half of December 1955, new parts would be manufactured and sent to replace the rejected ones.

Such an attitude to the matter reminds of the well-known Byvalov from the movie *Volga-Volga*, made in his system, calmly gave the order to his secretary: Take this marriage from them and give them another. (Animation in the hall, laughter).

There are many facts about the release of substandard products by enterprises of the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry.

The Leningrad plant Electric—the oldest plant of electric welding equipment—has many experienced specialists, highly skilled craftsmen and workers, that is, it has everything for the manufacture of first-class, high-quality equipment. Meanwhile, he often produces products with a large number of defects. For example, in 1955, during the next inspection of products, it was found on 28 machines and devices manufactured by the plant on the orders of the Ministry foreign trade and accepted by the technical control department of the factory, 440 defects, as a result of which this equipment was declared unusable.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy supply the electrical industry with copper ingots—wire bars of unsatisfactory quality. At Glavmedia factories, wirebars are produced using imperfect and outdated technology, as a result of which the surface layer of these ingots has a number of defects that reduce the plastic properties of copper and lead to increased rejects of finished products.

The coal industry often supplies the national economy with coal with an increased percentage of ash against the norm, with a high moisture content and non-standard dimensions pieces; coal enrichment is insufficient. The Ministry of Forestry of the USSR supplies a significant amount of low-standard timber, not divided, which leads to large losses of timber during its use.

The population is giving serious consideration to the quality of some consumer goods.

The main reasons for the production of high-quality products by machine-building plants are backward technology, violation of technological discipline, clutter in workshops and inattention to product quality on the part of engineering technical personnel and plant managers.

The technical management of production in the shops and some enterprises is poorly supplied. In the shops of machine-building enterprises,

few engineers work as technologists, foremen, section managers, and even shop managers.

This situation has developed, in particular, because in our higher educational institutions our young people are being raised incorrectly. Some young specialists who graduated from universities believe that they should work only in scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and if at a plant, then in a plant management. It is believed that sent to the shop bad luck. These young specialists do not understand that in order to master the production technology well, to create good designs, one has to see all the everyday life of production with his own eyes, touch the instruments of production with his own hands, and feel what production is. Only that young specialist will become a qualified engineer, designer, technologist who will pass the production school. It is necessary to strictly adhere to the order established by the Government and send young engineers and technicians directly to production. This will increase the technical management in the shops, and will benefit the enterprise and the young specialists themselves.

Along with this, we must in every way expand the training of engineers and technicians from among the workers and foremen in correspondence and evening educational institutions without interrupting production.

The interests of the further development of the national economy, the interests of the people, demand that we liquidate in the shortest possible time the production of substandard and incomplete products.

Party organizations of enterprises and ministries should not put up with the practice of poor manufacturing of products. We must strive for such a position so that every worker, engineer, director understands that the production of low-quality materials, machines and consumer goods is incompatible with the dignity of the Soviet man—the builder of communism.

Comrades, the socialist planned system of the national economy opens up broad possibilities for the most complete, scientifically substantiated economy of the means of production and labour.

As Vladimir Ilyich Lenin pointed out, the Soviet socialist society is the most progressive in the world, the most thrifty society.

The Central Committee and our entire Party are fighting on a daily basis for the implementation of the strictest economy in all sectors of the national economy as an indispensable condition for ensuring internal savings, continuous growth of production, and an increase in the productivity of social labour.

To accomplish the historic task of further developing socialist industry, agriculture, transport, and also to carry out a large program of raising

material and the cultural standard of living of the people in the Draft Directives XX Congress outlined a huge amount of capital investment in all sectors of the national economy. Correct use of these capital investments, all-round savings in construction open up large additional reserves for expanding socialist production and raising the material well-being of the working people.

Really! Saving capital investments by only one percent will amount to a significant amount-about 10 billion rubles. Such funds could be used to build another powerful hydroelectric power plant, similar to the Kuibyshevskaya.

A hydroelectric power plant, or a metallurgical plant, equal in capacity to Magnitogorsk, or to build an additional 7.5 million square metres of comfortable living space.

In a speech at the plenum of the Moscow Soviet in February 1921 Vladimir Ilyich Lenin said: At economic work you need-even if this is not quite the right word-well-known Skopidomstvo (Works, vol. 32, p. 131).

However, 35 years have passed since then, and some leaders still have not yet learned how to hoard, that is, daily observe the strictest economy in everything, save every ruble of public funds, save every ton of coal, oil, metal, cement, every hour of working time, carry out unswerving economic calculations and achieve profitable work of all enterprises and construction projects.

Take capital construction, for example. We admit here the dispersion of capital investments over a large number of objects, which leads to a long construction period and unproductive spending of public funds. Many design organizations produce projects with great excesses in the architectural, planning and design solutions of residential and cultural buildings.

I must say that such excesses are allowed in the projects of industrial enterprises with respect to the size of the territory of enterprises, the area and volume of production buildings. Often, the use of small low-performance units and outdated production technology are envisaged. All this leads to higher construction costs.

At the end of last year, I was in Georgia, in the city of Rustavi.

Nice city, well planned, everyone likes it, but during its construction many excesses were allowed.

Take, for example, the Palace of Culture. Outside, the building is larger than the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre, and the main hall is designed only 750 seats, but useless colonnades are attached to the building, almost the same as those of the famous Kazan Cathedral in Leningrad.

There are many examples of such a fascination with the architecture of the past, which is too expensive for the state.

It's time for our architects and designers to actually restructure their work.

Excesses were allowed in the design and construction of railway stations almost along the entire Transcaucasian railway, especially along the Black Sea coast. In Gagra, for example, two stations were built—a freight station and a passenger station, although this was not necessary. There was an old station in New Athos, they built a second station between the two tunnels, and now they are building a third one, since the station between the tunnels cannot be used.

In a small settlement—Gantiadi, a new large railway station was built, which is very little used due to the lack of passengers.

The question is: what did the workers of the Transcaucasian Railway and the Ministry of Railways think about when approving the projects of these stations? This is a waste of state funds, which is unacceptable in a socialist state.

When you ask the question of how to explain such outrages, you often hear the answer: this, they say, was done before the decision of the ICC CPSU and the Council of Ministers on the fight against excesses. How as if before the decision of the Central Committee on this issue, communist business executives were not obliged to be careful about spending state funds.

The communists, who developed and approved these projects, lost their party instinct, ceased to be communists in practice, because for a communist, for a Soviet person, a thrifty attitude to state funds is the highest law. It is necessary to build more modestly, but more conveniently and cheaper, and due to this, build more enterprises, houses, schools and hospitals.

The situation with the fulfillment of the task to reduce the cost of construction and installation works in many construction and installation organizations. Over the years of the fifth five-year plan, builders have committed over 9 billion rubles in losses. In drawing up the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, many ministries, instead of sorting out in huge volumes unfinished construction, to outline the ways of the earliest completion, to reduce the cost of construction, to maximize the use of existing capacities, we have taken the path of inflating new capital construction. The ministries and the republics have stated that they need about 250 billion rubles in addition to the capital investments envisaged for the five-year period, while they know very well that the volume of capital

construction is determined by material and technical resources and cannot be arbitrarily increased.

With strict adherence to the economy regime, the correct distribution of funds allocated for capital construction, all tasks outlined by the draft Directives for the development of individual sectors of the national economy, the construction of residential buildings and cultural and welfare institutions can certainly be fulfilled without additional capital investments.

Comrades! The enormous scale of socialist production in the new five-year plan, the transition of the national economy to a higher technical level require further efforts from the workers of the state apparatus and the leaders of enterprises and institutions, improving business management. Recently, the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have carried out a number of serious measures to further improve the work of the state apparatus, to decentralize economic management and strengthen the economic and operational activities of enterprises.

The previously practiced petty trusteeship, the need to obtain sanctions in the centre on many economic issues hampered the initiative and hampered the work of the Councils of Ministers of the Union republics, ministries and enterprises. This management system was based on a vestige of the former distrust of local authorities, of the heads of enterprises.

In order to strengthen the economic initiative and increase the responsibility of directors of enterprises for the fulfillment of state plans, for the introduction of new equipment and production technology, for rationing, organization and increase in labour productivity, as well as reducing the cost of production, it was decided to significantly expand the rights of enterprise managers, as well as section managers and foremen. Unfortunately, it should be noted that some central institutions have resisted the restructuring of the state apparatus and the empowerment of enterprises and local authorities. As an example, you can point to the following fact. Ministry of Finance The USSR only in January 1956, with a delay of five months, issued in pursuance of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of August 9, 1955.

On expanding the rights of directors of enterprises instructions on the procedure for approving the structure and staffing of enterprises and on the procedure for establishing and spending funds of enterprises.

Therefore, until the beginning of 1956, this important decision was far from being fully applied.

Carrying out the restructuring of the country's economic management, the Central Committee proceeds from the need to combine a centralized planning principle in the interests of the entire Soviet Union with increasing independence and initiative of the republics in economic and cultural issues.

We make many decisions on various issues of economic activity, but often these decisions are carried out poorly and out of time.

One of the reasons for this situation is, first of all, unsatisfactory, inept organization of the case, vague leadership, as well as ineffective control over the implementation of decisions made by ministries and departments.

Control over the activities of economic and Soviet bodies both from below, by the working masses and party organizations, and from above, by the central party and Soviet bodies, is not an expression of distrust in the leaders, but an integral part of the Bolshevik organizational principles of governing the country. However, some heads of ministries and departments do not understand the meaning of control and often reduce it to paper audits and writing large reports with a statement of facts. Unfortunately, the Ministry of State Control of the USSR conducts its work in most cases with the same paper methods.

It should be recalled that in his letter On the Question of the Tasks of the Rabkin, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin wrote: The task of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection is not only and even not so much to 'catch' and 'expose' (this is the task of the court with which Rabkin touches close, but is not at all identical),-how much to be able to correct. Skillful correction in time is the main task of Rabkin (Soch., Vol. 33, p. 21).

The control of the Soviet state over the production, economic and financial activities of state organizations and enterprises is an indispensable condition for the correct management of the gigantic economy of our country. However, the USSR Ministry of State Control and its local bodies have not yet become the most important lever in the struggle for the timely and accurate implementation of the decisions of the USSR Central Committee and Council of Ministers. In the bodies of the USSR Ministry of State Control, a huge army of qualified people who, with the correct control, can provide substantial day-to-day assistance to the government and the Central Committee. Meanwhile, in the Ministry of State Control of the USSR, the vicious practice of chasing a large number of checks, which led to the dispersion of forces, to a decrease in the effectiveness of control, was deeply rooted. Inspections and audits, as a rule, are carried out by purely clerical methods, often without the involvement of workers of party and trade union organizations, as well as workers of the inspected enterprises.

Instead of trying in every possible way to achieve effective control, skillfully and on time to prevent and correct shortcomings, to ensure that, based on the results of inspections, the relevant ministries and enterprises take immediate measures to eliminate the shortcomings revealed by inspections. The USSR Ministry of State Control is limited to sending voluminous reports to the government.

Let me give you one example that characterizes the style of work of this ministry. In June—July 1955, the Ministry of State Control of the USSR checked the implementation of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU on increasing the production and procurement of meat in collective and state farms. Participated in this check 125 inspectors who checked 150 collective farms, 46 MTS, 38 state farms and submitted acts and certificates on 786 pages to the USSR Ministry of State Control. The deputy chief controller for the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, who went to the head of a team of inspectors in the Penza region, visited two collective farms in the Kuznetsk region in one day. All his verification was reduced to the collection of statistical materials. While in these collective farms, he drew up acts of inspections, which recorded the tasks set for the collective farms for meat supplies, the number of heads of cattle, pigs, sheep, and in conclusion he wrote that the collective farms should turn over to the state so much by the end of the year. Then centners of meat. (Animation in the hall).

On the basis of such clerical checks, the USSR Ministry of State Control submitted a note to the USSR Council of Ministers with two meaningless proposals.

First point. To draw the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to the unsatisfactory implementation of the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on increasing the production and procurement of meat on collective farms.

Second point. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Kazakh SSR and Latvian SSR to consider the state of affairs with the production and delivery of meat to the state by collective farms and to adopt additional measures to ensure the implementation of the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Government on this issue. (Laughter). That's the whole result of such a big test. As they say in Ukraine: Great Khmara, that maliy dosch. (Laughter, applause).

Why, one wonders, such checks and notes. They do not bring any benefit, they only distract people from work. The Ministry of State Control of the USSR let go of the main link of its work—an effective check of the implementation of decisions made by the government and the Central Committee.

III.

Comrades! The majestic program of further powerful advancement of the economic and cultural development of our the country, outlined by the

draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, with renewed vigour demonstrates to all mankind the peaceful policy of our state. Each section of the new five-year plan, each of its numbers, is a convincing evidence of the peaceful intentions of our people engaged in creative work. The Sixth Five-Year Plan is a plan for the tremendous growth of the economic power of our Motherland, the rise of industry, agriculture and a significant increase in the well-being of the people.

The new five-year plan is a vivid example of the fundamental advantages of the socialist economic system, developing in the interests of more and more complete satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people, in the interests of strengthening peace throughout the world.

The implementation of the program of the sixth five-year plan is so closely connected with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people that there can be no doubt about its successful implementation.

Much depends on us, communists—leaders of party, Soviet and economic organizations, and especially on our ability to organize the implementation of plans by every enterprise, every state farm and collective farm and to ensure technical progress based on the introduction of new technology in all sectors of the economy...

The implementation of the ambitious tasks of the new five-year plan, the introduction of The development of new technology and advanced experience will mainly depend on the work of the Party organizations, on the activity of the Communists.

During the period that has elapsed since the 19th Congress, our party and the Central Committee have done a great job of raising agriculture, improving the work of industry and strengthening the country's defence capability. The economic might of the Soviet Union has grown, and its international prestige has risen even higher.

These successes are explained primarily by the fact that our Central Committee is pursuing a correct domestic and foreign policy, based on the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism. After the 19th Party Congress and especially in recent years, the Central Committee has consistently carried out the line on the development of internal party democracy, on the unswerving implementation of the Leninist principles of party life. Plenums of the Central Committee of the party took their proper place in the leadership of the party and the country. At the Plenums of the Central Committee, all the most important issues of both the internal life of the country and the international situation are discussed.

The Central Committee has consistently pursued the policy of strengthening the collective leadership of the party, because in this—our

strength, the strength of the Soviet state, the strength of our Kommunist party as the leader of the Soviet people.

Looking back in my mind at the path our party has travelled, you see even more clearly the greatness and sagacity of our leader and teacher Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. More than half a century ago, he emphasized with particular force that it was not enough to recognize and promote Marxism. To ensure the victory of the proletariat in the struggle against capitalism, it is necessary to have a communist party—the vanguard of the working class, which will not only prepare the masses and organize the victory of the proletarian revolution, but will also lead the working people in their further struggle to build a communist society.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party will go down in the history of the workers' revolutionary movement as an outstanding political event. The congress will approve the grandiose program of the communist construction and will enrich Marxism-Leninism with new theoretical principles based on the vast experience of the struggle for communism and a deep analysis of the current international situation.

It has been our lot to live and work in the era of building communism, to fight for the implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, for their implementation. In this creative struggle, we see how the strength, power and talents of the people who have thrown off the yoke of capitalist exploitation and are freely building their own happy life are growing and gaining strength.

The doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, which the peoples of the world are penetrating more and more deeply, has become such a great force that completes the resistance of the capitalist system and every day gains more and more new positions.

There is no doubt that the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR will be fulfilled as successfully as all the previous five-year plans.

The guarantee for this is the conscious labour heroism of the Soviet people and their boundless trust in their Communist Party, in the great party, which is firmly and steadily leading the Soviet Union along the Leninist path forward, to communism. (Stormy applause).

Snechkus. The floor is given by Comrade Efremov.

Efremov M.T. (Kuibyshev region). Comrades! All of us, the participants in the Congress, listened with exceptional attention to the treasure of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party comrade.

N. S. Khrushchev on the activities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the report of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR comrade. N. A. Bulganin on the Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR,

These reports summarize the results of the world-historic victories won by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The reports give a detailed program for the struggle of the party and the Soviet people for a further rise in the economic power of our country and condition of the Soviet people. All this instills in the hearts of the Soviet people pride in their Motherland, the desire to work better and better, and convincingly demonstrates to the whole world the superiority of the socialist economic system over the capitalist one.

Comrades! The Kuibyshev party organization came to the XX Congress of the party, which had grown significantly, organizationally and ideologically strengthened, further strengthened its ties with the masses, achieved a higher activity of the working people in implementing the decisions of the Party and the Government, in fulfilling national economic plans.

Fulfilling the Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan, the workers of the Kuibyshev region achieved a certain shared successes. The volume of industrial production in 1955 exceeded the level of 1950 by 2.3 times. The state plan was overfulfilled in each year of the past five-year plan.

As a result, over five years the industrial enterprises of the region have produced a significant amount of products in excess of the plan. Oil production increased more than 2 times, its processing—5 times, the capacity of thermal power plants increased 2.8 times, the production of ball and roller bearings—more than 3 times. Last year, factories in the region gave the country tens of millions of bearings. The production of mechanical engineering, light and food industries increased significantly. Behind these years the production of hydraulic turbines, new types of machine tools and bearings, agricultural and construction machines, new products of oil refining was mastered. (Applause).

Over the years, the production of many new types of products has been mastered.

The output per worker in the five-year period has risen by 67.3 percent. The volume of investment in industrial, rural, housing, and cultural and domestic construction increased in 1955 in comparison with 1950 by almost 4 times.

The construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station on the Volga is going on a broad front. In 1955, in accordance with the decision of the Government, the hydro-builders gave industrial current: December 29 the first hydro-turbine generator with a capacity of 105 thousand kilowatts was put into operation. In January 1956, a second turbine generator of the same capacity was commissioned.

The Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station is the most complicated engineering structure, grandiose in terms of the volume of construction and installation work. It is being built in the shortest possible time compared to all other known hydraulic structures in the world.

At the construction site there is a team of thousands of workers, engineering and technical workers. The construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station is a good school for the training of builders for others hydraulic structures of the country. Great masters of their craft, excellent production organizers have grown up here. On construction. The Kuibyshev hydroelectric complex demonstrates the power of the socialist industry, the high level of training and work of our personnel. All this is achieved through everyday attention, and tremendous assistance in construction from the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet government, thanks to the creative work of the collectives of many factories in our country, successfully fulfilling orders of the Kuibyshevskaya HPP.

The regional party organization has achieved some improvement in the work of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. Over the past two years, 1367 specialists from industrial enterprises and other organizations of the region have been sent to work in MTS and state farms higher and secondary education. About 200 of our envoys became collective farm chairmen. Now, as a rule, executives and chief specialists of machine-tractor stations and state farms have a higher agronomic or higher technical education. MTS and state farms of the region are fully staffed with personnel of machine operators. Over the past two years, our collective and state farms have expanded the sown area by almost 200,000 hectares, and have sharply increased the sowing of corn and millet.

The activity of collective farmers has increased, the use of agricultural machinery has improved, and the organization in agricultural work has become more organized. All this allowed the number of farms and state farms of the region, in spite of extremely unfavourable weather conditions, to increase agricultural production in 1955 and supply the state with grain, sunflower seeds, potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and other agricultural products slightly more than in 1954.

However, it should be said that there are still major shortcomings in the work of industry and agriculture of the Kuibyshev region. At many enterprises,

production capacities are poorly used, and large equipment downtime is allowed. Technological processes are still poorly improved, integrated mechanization and automation are not being introduced sufficiently.

Many collective and state farms receive low yields, do not fulfill plans to increase the livestock population and increase its productivity, and supply little food to the state. A number of collective farms have low wages for collective farmers. Now the regional party committee is taking the necessary measures to improve the work of industry, collective farms, machine and tractor stations, and state farms.

Collective and state farms are mainly provided with their own seeds for spring sowing. The sowing of spring crops will be completely will be carried out in the fall. The tractor fleet is being repaired successfully. A number of measures are being taken to preserve the livestock head and increase its productivity in difficult winter conditions this year.

Comrades! In the sixth five-year plan of the Kuibyshev party organization, the working people of the region will have to solve large and responsible tasks. The draft Directives of the XX Party Congress envisage the completion of the construction of the Kuibyshevskaya HPP.

The regional party committee supported the initiative of builders and installers, who, having weighed their resources and capabilities, decided to complete the construction of all objects of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric complex and start up the hydroelectric power station at full capacity, that is, by 2,100 thousand kilowatts, in 1957. The builders and installers committed themselves to commissioning ten hydroelectric units in 1956 instead of the nine provided for in the plan. Thus, the overall the capacity of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station by the end of this year will reach 1260 thousand kilowatts. But it seems to us that the issues of using electricity are being resolved slowly. First of all, I mean the construction of power lines. The construction of one power transmission line—Kuibyshev—Moscow with a voltage of 400 thousand volts is nearing completion. But this line can pass about 600-700 thousand kilowatts. We are convinced that if power transmission lines are built on time, then this year the power generation will amount to 2.5-3 billion kilowatt-hours instead of the planned 1,800 million kilowatt-hours. This will save about 2 million tons coal. The state will receive hundreds of millions of rubles in profit in the first year of this giant 's operation.

The State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Power Plants and the Ministry of Power Plants Construction must take measures for the full and

timely use of all electricity that will be generated by the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power plant.

In the construction area of the hydroelectric power station, on the right and left banks of the Volga, a large number of large concrete, reinforcement, welding, stone-crushed stone, mechanical, auto repair plants, woodworking plants and other ancillary, auxiliary and service construction were built enterprises. A large railway and energy sector has been created. More than 500 thousand square metres of living space, schools, clubs, hospital towns, bakeries, children's institutions have been built in workers' settlements, a trading network and a public catering network have been created; a technical school and a branch of the Kuibyshev Industrial Institute operate.

About 150 thousand people now live in cities and construction workers' settlements, most of whom work in construction.

There are not many works on the waterworks. There is no doubt that the collective of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric construction with its experienced personnel, personnel of machine operators and technicians will be retained and used in the construction of other large hydraulic structures in the country. In order to properly use the enterprises remaining after Kuibyshevgidrostroy and provide jobs for the population living in this area, we ask the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission to consider the issue of building some industrial enterprises in this area with the relevant ministries and regional organizations. It seems to us that it will be economically profitable and expedient from the state point of view.

Party organizations and workers of the Kuibyshev region consider it their duty to make a significant contribution to the further development of the oil industry of our country.

The Kuibyshev region has truly huge reserves for the continuous growth of liquid fuel production. In recent years, the richest oil reserves have been discovered here, in particular, the Kinel-Cherkassk oil region with the total thickness of oil reservoirs up to 170 metres, with oil reserves of millions of tons. At the end of 1955, a powerful gusher of oil gushed out on the so-called Krasnoyarsk area, 45 kilometres from the mountains. Kuibyshev.

Given the presence of large oil fields, their location in populated areas, in the immediate vicinity to large sources of electricity, water and railways, as well as the fact that the cost of oil produced in our new fields is quite low, we ask you to determine a higher rate of development of oil production in the Kuibyshev region, to envisage an increase in explored oil reserves over a five- year period in 4—5 times and increase oil production 2.5—3 times.

By the end of 1957, the Kuibyshev region has a full opportunity to surpass the current oil production in Baku in daily oil production.

We ask the Council of Ministers of the USSR to consider measures for a sharp increase in oil production in our region this year.

Comrades! There are a number of other very important state tasks that the Kuibyshev party organization is called upon to work on. I would like to dwell on two difficulties that hinder the work of our industrial enterprises and construction organizations.

The first difficulty is the supply of raw materials and supplies. The turner of the Moscow machine-tool plant Red Proletarian comrade Kuzmin, who said: I and other workers especially organizational shortcomings in the work of the plant and supply interfere. I completely agree with this statement by Comrade Kuzmina.

Indeed, lack of organization in supply slows down the work of many enterprises. In 1955, 12 enterprises of the Kuibyshev region did not fulfill the plan. 11 of them did not fulfill it due to poor supply of raw materials, metal, fuel, etc. For example, furniture factory did not fulfill the plan due to poor delivery of beech, 3 mill plant—due to poor delivery of grain from drought areas countries, a brick factory—due to poor fuel supply, etc. Most of the construction organizations of the region last year were not systematically loaded with work due to the lack of timber and cement. Unsatisfactory supplies of raw materials and materials and other enterprises have As a result of this, the normal rhythm of their work is often disrupted, there are downtime, storming, etc. The other side of this business is the sale of the finished products of the factories. Let me give you an example. Oil refineries in the Kuybyshev region provide industry and agriculture with a large amount of fuel and technical oils. However, sadly, but the fact is that now they are working poorly, disrupting plans for the supply of fuel for many territories and regions. It is especially offensive that all this takes place on the eve of spring sowing. This breakdown occurs not through the fault of the plant collectives, but exclusively because of the poor export of finished products from the plants. So, in January of this year, the plan for the supply of gasoline to consumers was fulfilled only by 70 percent, diesel fuel—by 72 percent. The situation did not improve in February, although we turned to the leaders of many organizations for help.

At the same time, the capacities of the factories are overfilled with finished products, and the factories are forced to reduce their output.

In particular, the Novo-Kuibyshevsky oil refinery for these reasons did not deliver 67 thousand tons of gasoline in January this year, and 30 thousand tons for 17 days in February.

It should be said that due to the unsatisfactory organization of supply, the factories were forced by all means and by crook to keep a large number of workers—pusher.

The management personnel of enterprises have to break away from the main issues of organizing and improving production and deal with supply. Taught by bitter experience and not being sure of the timely receipt of the necessary materials and fuel, business executives create unreasonably large stocks of them, spend significant funds on their storage, that is, create additional difficulties both in supplying other industrial enterprises and for the financial condition their enterprises. There is no need to hide it, local party leaders spend a lot of time on supply issues organizations, the regional party committee, spend mainly on knocking out the planned raw materials and materials. From the analysis of the state of material and technical support of industrial and construction organizations, it can be concluded that the issues of normal supply of enterprises have not yet been resolved and much is lost on this.

Based on the experience of the Kuibyshev industry, it can be stated that if we improve supply (I 'm not talking about a quantitative increase in the supply of raw materials and materials, but about greater organization in the implementation of supply plans), then our enterprises from the existing production areas and equipment, with the same number of workers, will be able to increase production by at least 10-15 percent.

It seems to me that at this stage in the development of socialist industry, with the rapid growth of the entire national economy of the Soviet Union, supply issues deserve special attention of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

State discipline should be sharply increased in the work of supply agencies.

Comrades! The successful solution of the tasks set now for the industry of the Kuibyshev region largely depends on the contact, the unity of actions of the regional party, Soviet organizations and the relevant ministries. Kuibyshev the regional party committee correctly builds its relations with the ministries that are related to our region. But, unfortunately, there are ministers and ministries who do not have proper contact with us, do not listen to the voice of local organizations and do not provide the Kuibyshev region with the necessary assistance. I mean, first of all, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and Minister Comrade Tikhomirov.

More than two decades ago, large deposits of natural sulphur were discovered in the Kuibyshev region, in connection with which the Government has repeatedly dealt with the issue of increasing its production. The Ministry of Chemical Industry was to it was decided to reconstruct the

operating Alekseevsky sulphur mine, to build a new plant for the production of sulphur. After the first decision on the issue has been more than eight years.

However, until now, the Ministry of Chemical Industry has not even prepared the technical documentation. The ministry entrusted its trust to carry out construction work at this object. And in seven years he never fulfilled the plan. The regional party committee has repeatedly entered the Ministry of Chemical Industry with proposals to improve construction, warned about the possibility of delays in the commissioning of facilities, suggested how to correct the situation, but the employees of the Ministry of Chemical Industry remained mute and deaf to all this.

The construction department at these facilities was weak.

Instead of reinforcing it with personnel, equipping it with equipment, as we asked, the ministry decided to release it from performing these works, transferring them to the sulphur plant itself. This decision is clearly wrong.

As I said, our region has large natural sulphur deposits. If you invest 150-170 million rubles in their development, the Kuibyshev region alone will produce as much sulphur as the entire country. Moreover, these works can be performed in two, maximum three years, and the Ministry of Chemical Industry is extending their implementation for 8-9 years. The Ministry needs to seriously tackle this matter, to establish proper contact with the party organizations of the Kuibyshev region.

Second example. By decision of the Government in the mountains. Syzran, a production building with an area of 28,000 sq. m for the production of powerful hydraulic turbines with an estimated cost of 34 million rubles and the cost of equipment 85 million rubles.

28 million rubles have already been spent on the construction of this facility and equipment has been purchased.(it has already been received) for 45.5 million rubles. Most of the equipment has been installed.

We do not know for what reasons the Ministry of Heavy Engineering, having spent such a lot of money and knowing that the building of the plant is already ready, decided, in essence, to suspend construction. In 1955, only 2 million rubles were allocated for construction, and in the current year, under great pressure, only a million rubles are allocated.

We drew the attention of ministry employees to the unsatisfactory state of this construction, asked for funds at least to cover the building to preserve the expensive equipment. However, the ministry did not reckon with our arguments.

We consider the behaviour of the ministry employees in this matter to be wrong and we ask the minister, comrade. Petukhov to allocate 5-6 million rubles to complete the construction of the building this year. And if

the ministry does not need the building, let ' s decide this: we will transfer it to another ministry, and, in particular, for the production of forage harvesters. Comrade Petukhov, state money must not be frozen The business relationship between ministries and local party organizations has always been one of the main conditions for successfully solving economic problems. Special meaning this relationship, this mutual gain now that the party has set a new ambitious program of economic and cultural development. We would very much like the ministers comrades Tikhomirov and Petukhov to remember this well!

Comrades! The Kuibyshev party organization, closely rallied around the Central Committee of the CPSU, was, is and will always be a reliable detachment of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and, of course, will fulfill the tasks entrusted to it with honour . (Applause).

Snechkus. A break is announced for 30 minutes break.

Snechkus. The floor is given by Comrade Zademidko.

A. N. Zademidko (Minister of the Coal Industry of the USSR).

Comrades! In the report comrade. NS Khrushchev on the work of the Central Committee of the Party and in the report of Comrade. N. A. Bulganin on the Directives of the XX Congress on the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR, the results of the enormous creative work of our party and the entire Soviet people on the implementation of the fifth five-year plan were summed up, the grandiose program of the sixth five-year plan, the program of further struggle for building communism in our country.

Realizing the Leninist teaching on the priority development of heavy industry, the Communist Party has achieved the fifth five-year plan for further strengthening the economic power of our country. As a result, the socialist economic system was further strengthened, the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people increased.

Together with the entire heavy industry, the coal industry also developed continuously. The Communist Party and the Soviet government pay great attention to the development of the coal industry, show constant concern for making work easier and improving the living conditions of miners.

The remarkable successes of communist construction in our country inspire Soviet miners to new labour exploits. As a result of the dedicated work of miners, of the unfolding socialist competition, the fifth five-year

period for coal mining by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry was completed ahead of schedule—by September 1, and in the Donetsk basin—by October 1, 1955. The national economy in 1955 received almost 16 million tons of coal, including Donetsk coal—5 million tons more than envisaged by the five-year plan.

By implementing the decisions of the July Plenum of the Central Committee on the technical improvement of production, on improving the organization of labour and the use of reserves, the miners achieved an acceleration in the growth of coal production, especially in the Donetsk and Kuznetsk basins. In 1955, coal production increased by 13 cents, while in the previous years of the five-year plan its growth averaged 7.6 percent per year. In the Donbass, coal production increased by 14.9 percent, in Kuzbass—by 15.6 percent, which is more than two times higher than the average annual growth in previous years.

Last year, the USSR produced 391 million tons of coal, or 2.4 times more than in 1940. In the Donbass, which, as is known, suffered especially during the war, coal production increased 1.6 times, in Kuzbass—2.7 times, in the Moscow and Karaganda basins—almost 4 times.

As a result of further technical re-equipment, labour organization and production, as well as the growth of culture and qualifications of workers, labour productivity in the coal industry over the past five years increased by 25.6 percent, due to this, half of the total increase in coal production was obtained. The cost of a ton of coal has been reduced by 14 percent.

During the fifth five-year period, new mines and open-pit mines with a total capacity of 110 million tons were put into operation. Along with this, about 54 million tons of coal, or 42 percent of the total increase in coal production, was received for through the development of the design capacities of the mines put into operation before the beginning of the last five-year plan. The annual design capacity of this group of mines has been fully mastered and increased during the fifth five-year period almost double the five-year plan.

Much attention is paid to improving the cultural and living conditions of miners. During the fifth five-year plan, more than 6 million square metres of living space and more than 2.5 thousand schools, clubs, hospitals, children's institutions and other cultural and household facilities were built.

It must be said, however, that the results achieved in increasing coal production and labour productivity are insufficient.

Despite the fact that the development of the coal industry in the fifth five-year plan proceeded at a high pace and outstripped the rates established by the Directives of the XIX Party Congress, in the country there is a lack of fuel. This is explained by the higher than expected in the five-year plan,

coal consumption, as well as shortcomings in the development of the coal industry, which has been working very hard and has been performing for the last 3 years. plan for coal production only due to the work of mines on unplanned days. This is primarily due to the low level of technical leadership and poor organizational work. directly in longwalls, faces and mines. Therefore, many mines do not fulfill their plans for coal mining, existing ones are poorly used and new equipment is slowly being introduced and mastered. There are serious shortcomings in the organization of labour and production, due to which a significant number of slaughterhouses, transferred to work on schedule, do not fulfill the cyclical standards. A number of mines still lack faces. Only in the mines of Donbass due to the disruption of cyclicity in the past the year under-delivered about 3 million tons of coal. For all these and other shortcomings, we were rightly criticized in their reports by Comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin, as well as other comrades who spoke at this congress.

The Ministry, drawing on the experience of leading enterprises, will take measures to ensure that these shortcomings are eliminated faster and the coal industry would run more smoothly.

And we have someone to rely on. In the coal industry, there are many advanced mines and sites that show examples of high utilization of technology, good organization of production.

So, the leading mines Zapadnaya-Kapitalnaya, named after OGPU, No. 1 Zolotoe, named after Lutugin, No. 17 of the Chistyakov-anthracite trust, No. 13-bis in Donbass, No. 1 Polysaevskaya in Kuzbass, No. 35 in Podmoskovny Basin, No. 31 in Karaganda, and many other mines have increased coal production by 1.5 times and labour productivity by 50–0 percent over the five-year period, while significantly reducing costs. All these mines have been systematically fulfilled and overfulfilled from year to year during the five-year plan, coal mining plans.

However, the experience of our leading enterprises, as well as the experience of the foreign coal industry, is poorly disseminated.

We set ourselves the task of fundamentally improving a large and important matter — the dissemination and implementation of best practices. The use of significant growth reserves depends on this mining coal and increasing labour productivity.

A serious lag in the commissioning of new capacities has had a negative impact and is affecting the work of the coal industry. Over the past five years, new mine capacities were commissioned by 16 percent less than planned. This creates additional difficulties, forcing us to maintain a completely abnormal situation in which most of the mines have been

working for many years almost all days of the year and all hours a day without repair and maintenance.

Comrades! The draft Directives of the 20th Party Congress on the sixth five-year plan set the task of overcoming the lag of coal mining from the growing needs of the national economy in fuel and ensuring accumulation of necessary coal reserves. Coal production is planned to be increased by 52 percent. Coal mining in the Donetsk and Kuznetsk basins should be fully developed.

The coal industry has the ability to meet all of these challenges. The cadres of workers, engineers and technicians have grown, become more qualified and experienced. Every day the army of advanced workers and innovators of production is growing, boldly revealing reserves and showing examples of skillful use of technology. The further expansion of mechanization, the introduction of new, more productive mining machines, improving the organization of labour and production.

In order to translate these possibilities into reality, it is necessary to resolve a number of major issues. One of the main tasks is the fastest development of the design capacity operating mines, especially those that were put into operation in the past five years. Due to this, a significant increase in coal production should be ensured. It is necessary to sharply develop mining operations, to strengthen the means of mechanization. Gatre (it is also possible to reconstruct a number of mines in the shortest possible time in order to raise their technical level.

Almost two-thirds of the total increase in coal production in the sixth five-year plan must be provided through the commissioning of new mines. Therefore, construction issues are of particular importance in the coal industry. For the five-year plan, it is planned to put into operation new mines and more than two times more living space than in the fifth five-year plan. In order to successfully fulfill such an extensive program, the Ministry of Construction of Coal Industry Enterprises USSR needs to seriously improve the management of building organizations and, most importantly, expand and strengthen their material and technical base. For the growth of the country's economic power, it is of great importance has the correct location of industry, as mentioned by Comrade. N. A. Bulganin. Currently, there is a gap between coal production and consumption in certain economic regions of the country. As a result, about 14 million tons of coal are annually imported into the European part of the USSR from the eastern regions. The national economy loses about 800 million rubles annually on the transportation of this fuel. In the sixth five-year plan, the gap between the production and consumption of coal in individual economic regions will somewhat decrease, and conditions will be created for its substantial

smoothing in the next five-year plan. This is carried out through the advance development of Donbass, the development of coal mining in the started and already being developed Lvov-Volynskoe and Ekibastuz deposits, as well as through the development of new coal deposits: Kushmurunskoe in the Kustanai region, Itatsky in the Kemerovo region and a number of others. In new regions in 1960 will be mined 27 million tons of coal, a base will be created for large-scale development of coal mining in the next five years.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in his report vividly and convincingly showed how profitable it is to develop more extensively energy resources in the eastern regions of the country, and set the task in the next 10 years to turn Siberia into the largest base for coal mining and electricity production. The need for this is really ripe. However, it seems to me that the development of the coal industry outlined by the draft Directives on the sixth five-year plan insufficiently contributes to the solution of this important problem, limits the use of the great advantages of the development of opencast coal mining. As you know, with this method labour productivity of workers is 5-6 times higher, and the cost of production is 3 times lower than in underground mining.

Capital costs per ton of design capacity are 1.5-2 times less than in underground mining. In comparison with the pre-war period, open pit mining has increased more than 10 times.

The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan envisage an increase in it almost twofold. This growth in open pit coal mining is still insufficient. Based on the availability of reserves suitable for open pit mining and the preparedness of sites for the construction of open pits, it is possible to extract 250-300 million tons of coal per year by open pit mining in the next 7-8 years against 65 million tons produced in 1955. This promises huge savings for the national economy. It is necessary that the State Planning Commission once again consider the issue of consumers of coal mined by the open method, and envisage in the sixth five-year plan the construction of coal pits and the production of equipment for more intensive development of coal mining by this method in the eastern coal regions, especially in Siberia.

We need to find ways to reduce the consumption of coal in the European part of the country to a greater extent than is indicated by the draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. For these purposes, it would be necessary to transfer energy-intensive enterprises to the East, to build railways of the European part faster than in other regions of the country for diesel and electric traction, increase the production of hydroelectric power.* It is also necessary to build open pit mines with a total capacity of 7-8

million tons per year for open-cast mining of Estonian oil shale these shale to increase the production of electricity and gas and thereby reduce the supply of coal for the Leningrad industrial hub and for the Baltics.

For the further development of the coal industry, acceleration of the growth of labour productivity is of paramount importance.

In the sixth five-year period, it must be increased by 35 percent.

For these purposes, it is necessary to continuously improve the technique, widely implement complex mechanization and automation.*

In accordance with the Directives of the XIX Congress, the volume of mechanized loading of coal in longwalls for the fifth five-year period increased more than 3 times, and the mechanization of preparatory work—more than 2.3 times. However, mechanization in coal mines was not carried out comprehensively. For a number of mountain conditions, it is not yet created machines for mechanizing the loading of coal in longwalls, as well as machines for preparatory mining and other works. At the same time, the capacity of the available machines do not always correspond to the capacities of machines in related processes.

For these reasons, bottlenecks arose in individual links of the technological process, the existing equipment was not fully used, and the growth of coal production and labour productivity was constrained.

The work of the miners is still hard and complex.

In modern conditions, the most important is the mechanization of work on securing mine workings, controlling rock pressure and carrying conveyors. These jobs are technically the most backward, very labour-consuming and complex; they employ almost one third of all underground workers.

In recent years, especially last year, after July Plenum of the Central Committee, a lot of work has been done to create and introduce new mining machines. As a result, 7 types of coal and tunnelling machines have been created and industrialized. In 1956, the mines will receive another 9 new types of harvesters and loading machines. This will greatly expand the mechanization of coal loading in longwalls and workings.

New powered roof supports and more improved conveyors were also created, and at the end of last year, new powered roof supports and more improved conveyors began to be introduced, the movement of which is performed mechanically, without disassembly. With the use of such supports and conveyors, it becomes possible to carry out complex mechanization the main processes of coal mining in longwalls, which will give a great economic effect. In longwalls where mechanized supports and mobile conveyors are well mastered, coal mining and labour productivity

increased by 30-50 percent, and the consumption of fastening timber decreased by 5-8 times.

In order to carry out the comprehensive mechanization of coal mining in the sixth five-year plan, it is planned to introduce mechanization of fastening, roof control and conveyor movement in at least 20 percent of flat-faced longwalls; to ensure the further development of mechanization of coal loading in longwalls, completing it, first of all, in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk and Karaganda basins. The mechanization of loading coal and childbirth when passing through mine workings. It is planned to significantly expand mechanization and automation of a number of other, especially auxiliary, work in mines and on the surface.

In the sixth five-year plan, it is planned to significantly reduce the consumption of fastening timber through the widespread use of metal and especially reinforced concrete supports. These new types of supports have fully justified themselves. Where they are used, the consumption of the fastening timber is reduced by three times. In addition, they reduce the labour intensity of work, promote more efficient operation of machines and increase the safety of miners. However, the scope of application their use in mines is still small, and therefore the effectiveness of their implementation in the national economy is felt weak, the consumption of fastening timber remains high.

In order for the national economy to receive a tangible effect from the use of new types of fasteners, the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission must provide the coal miners in the sixth five-year period with the appropriate resources so that they can basically complete the transfer of cleaning and preparatory mine workings, primarily in treeless areas.

To successfully solve the problems of continuous technical improvement of production and improve the organization of labour it is necessary to raise the level of organizational work and technical management at mines and sites, for which they must be strengthened with experienced engineering and technical personnel, eliminating the still high turnover of these personnel, and to achieve a radical improvement in the practice of preparing for production.

The development of the coal industry and its technical progress largely depend on the correct planning and timely solution of a number of major issues by the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission, as well as on the faster development of new types of mining and mining transport equipment by machine-building ministries.

As you know, the share of coal in the country's energy balance very large and, as you heard from the report of Comrade. N. A. Bulganin,

reaches 65 percent. Comrade N. A. Bulganin drew attention to the abnormality of this situation, since the huge reserves of oil, gas and hydro resources make it possible to change this ratio in favour of cheaper energy sources. The necessary measures for solving this important national economic problem have already been reflected in the draft Directives for the sixth five- year plan, but it takes time to fully solve it. In the coming years, however, no fundamental changes in the structure of the country's energy balance will occur, and coal will continue to play a decisive role. Therefore, the interests of the state require so that the coal industry, the backbone of the country's energy sector, has at least minimal production reserves and the ability to outstrip the development of fuel-intensive industries, be able to withstand any temporary difficulties, and be able to create the necessary fuel reserves in the country in a short time. In the interests of the state, it is also necessary to carry out such a reconstruction and improvement of mines more quickly so that the labour intensity of coal mining would be minimized, and the working conditions in mines would come to a large extent to those of labour in factories, factories, and all types of transport....

All this requires appropriate investment It is necessary to seriously improve the production of the corresponding machines, apparatus, communication facilities and new materials.

The widest spread of scientific research works in the field of mining science is required. Unfortunately, the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission, in our opinion, do not fully understand some of the specific features and needs of the coal industry.

Proof of this can be seen in their attitude to the issue of the timing and pace of development of the Donetsk basin, which were determined by a resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in May last year. Gosplan and the State Economic Commission underestimate the fact that the coal industry is already working melts with a low reserve capacity of the mine fund. In the sixth five-year period, this reserve decreases even more, because if in 1940 the annual design capacity of mines was mastered by 70 percent, in 1950—by 84 percent, in 1955—by 95.8 percent, then in 1960, including the mines that will be built in the sixth five-year plan, should be brought to 97.5 percent. In these conditions, the issues of mine and public utility construction acquire special urgency and importance.

Therefore, the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission should once again consider the issue of the size and pace of construction in the coal industry, especially in the Donetsk basin.

In the sixth five-year period, the requirements for coal engineering are much higher. It is necessary to create and organize the production of a

number of new combines, loading and other machines and equipment for complex mechanization and automation. Power, efficiency, operational reliability of our many mining machines, especially conveyors, are insufficient and inferior to the best foreign models. These shortcomings must be eliminated by improving machine designs and improving their manufacturing technology. It is necessary to significantly increase the number of designers of mining machines. The demand for mining equipment is sharply increasing. Meanwhile factories coal engineering, in terms of its capacity, already does not provide for the production of a number of important machines. It is necessary to free these factories from the manufacture of equipment of an unusual profile, because its manufacture not only takes up the capacity of coal machine-building factories, but also causes great damage to the national economy, since this equipment costs 2-3 times more than manufactured at special factories. To radically improve the supply of mining equipment to the coal industry, it is necessary to organize its production at the factories of machine-building ministries, it is especially important to quickly modernize and increase the production of equipment for open-pit coal mining.

Gosplan and Gosekonomkomissiya be the nearest year or two to liquidate has already become chronic and dangerous nedo statok electrical, communications, and automation for the coal industry, the technical level of all of this equipment has to be seriously upgraded.

Comrades! In the report of the Central Committee, comrade N. S. Khrushchev gave a deep and comprehensive analysis of the results of the tremendous work carried out by our party after the 19th Congress, developed a majestic program for the further struggle of the party and the entire Soviet people for advancement, along the path to communism.

The Soviet miners, closely rallied around the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will exert all their strength and creative energy for the successful fulfillment of the sixth five-year plan. You can be sure that the historic decisions of the 20th Party Congress will inspire them to new labour exploits in the name of the triumph of communism! (Applause).

Snechkus. The floor is given by Comrade Shvernik. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Shvernik N. M. Comrades! The XX Congress of our great party, created and hardened in battles by the immortal Lenin, will go down in the heroic history of the Soviet state as an outstanding event, marking the further powerful rise of socialist economy, a new stage in the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

In the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, comrade. NS Khrushchev defined the magnificent program of work of our party, deeply analysed the issues of international and internal life of the Soviet Union, creatively developed, in relation to the modern era, Marxist-Leninist provisions on the peaceful coexistence of two systems, on the possibility of preventing wars, on forms and ways of transition of different countries to socialism.

The Communist Party, headed by the Leninist Central Committee, has achieved tremendous success over the past five years in all areas of economic and cultural development, strengthened the power of the Soviet state, increased its international prestige.

In the report on the Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Comrade. N. A. Bulganin outlined a plan for the further growth of the national economy on the basis of the priority development of heavy industry, the development of new technology, and the widespread use of advanced technology.

The gigantic scope of the creative work of the Soviet people in the sixth five-year plan would have been impossible if our party had not ensured by all its previous activities the fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan. The results with which the party arrived at its 20th Congress were achieved as a result of the selfless labour of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, led by the party, which is wisely leading our country along the Leninist path. (Applause).

The entire activity of the Communist Party after the 19th Congress developed under the sign of strengthening the indissoluble connection with the masses, was imbued with deep faith in the people and their inexhaustible creative powers.

A close connection with the working people for our party is the law of building a new society, since communism arises as a result of the conscious creativity of the masses.

The great Lenin stressed many times that only that victory dies and retains power, who believes in the people, who will plunge into the spring of living folk art (Soch., vol. 26, p. 259).

The party, relying on transmission belts—the Soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, inspired the workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia for labour exploits. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet trade unions rallied the masses to fight for the successful implementation of the fifth five-year plan, involved them in state, economic and cultural development, and sought to eradicate shortcomings in meeting the growing material needs and cultural needs of workers and employees.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, in his report to the Central Committee of the XX Congress, gave a deep analysis the increased role of the Soviet trade unions and at the same time subjected to harsh but fair criticism of serious shortcomings that prevent the trade unions from successfully solving the tasks set by the party at the present stage of communist construction.

Faced with negative phenomena in the life of enterprises, in the work of individual ministries and departments, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the trade unions timidly criticized these shortcomings, did not sharply raise vital issues for the economic bodies. All this reduced the level of work and the very importance of trade unions as militant organizers of the masses.

Trade unions at all stages of building a new society were faithful guides of the party's policy. There is no doubt that the trade unions will eliminate the shortcomings in their work and will not spare their efforts in the future to justify their honourable role of the Leninist school of communism with honour. (Applause.)

FOR COMBAT LEADERSHIP OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION

Comrades, the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy is striking in its grandeur and unprecedented scope of creative work.

The main tasks of this plan are to ensure that on the basis of the predominant development of the production of means of production, the continuous growth of technology, and an increase in productivity labour to ensure a further rise in all branches of industry, agriculture, material well-being and the cultural level of the people. Fulfillment of the sixth five-year plan will raise our country to a higher level of economic development.

In 1960, in our country, the production of iron, steel, rolled products will sharply increase, the production of coal and oil will increase significantly, the production of machine tools and machines will increase, the production of electricity, chemical products, consumer goods will increase, the yield of agricultural crops will increase livestock raising will receive unprecedented growth.

The sixth five-year plan is a five-year plan of rapid technical progress, electrification and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Our Communist Party has no interests other than the interests of the people. All reason, all the ebullient energy of the Leninist party, rallying millions around itself, is aimed at achieving the victory of communism. The working class, all Soviet people have become convinced from their own

experience that socialist labour is the source of building a new, happy life. For the first time after centuries of labour for strangers, forced labour for exploiters, wrote Lenin, there is the possibility of working for oneself, and, moreover, work based on all the gains the latest technology and culture (Works, vol. 26, p. 368).

The real results of labour productivity are embodied in an increase in the volume of industrial and agricultural production, in ever-increasing state allocations for education, health care, social security, in an unprecedented scale of housing and cultural and social construction, a systematic increase in the cultural level and material well-being of workers.

The Soviet trade unions consider their main and most important task to educate the broad masses of a communist attitude to work, to direct their creative initiative towards the all-round increase in labour productivity, as a decisive condition the victory of communism.

In the report of comrade. N. A. Bulganin convincingly shows the vital necessity and full reality of the growth of labour productivity, planned in the sixth five-year plan in industry by no less than 50 percent, in construction—not less than 52 percent, in railway transport—by about 34 percent.

The draft Directives of the XX Congress on the sixth five-year plan define specific ways of fulfilling these tasks. An inexhaustible source of energy, which makes it possible to ensure not only fulfillment, but also overfulfillment of the most important task of the sixth five-year plan for a sharp rise in labour productivity, is the inexhaustible initiative of the masses, manifested in the nationwide socialist competition. The peculiarity of the competition at this stage is that its participants, mastering advanced technology, change outdated technological processes, improve production, use the available reserves and, on this basis, ensure, with the least expenditure of working time, an increase in product output and quality improvement. and reducing its cost.

This was confirmed with special force in the socialist competition unfolding throughout the country in honour of the 20th Party Congress, which was marked by remarkable production victories of the collectives of hundreds and thousands of enterprises, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Workers and employees of the Moscow Electromechanical Plant named after Vladimir Ilyich fulfilled the production plan of 1955 by December 1, increased production output during the fifth five-year plan more than twice and reduced its cost by 42 percent.

At the Tsentralnaya-Bokovskaya mine, Voroshilovgrad region, all brigades and sections compete with each other. The championship in the

competition in honour of the 20th Party Congress at this mine was won by the sixth sector, which introduced a cyclical schedule. In December last year, the plan for coal production in this area was fulfilled by 125 percent, and in January 1956—by 142 percent. Only in January, the miners of the site issued over the plan 3.5 thousand tons coal.

A huge driving force behind the competition was the innovators—the foremost workers in production, whose ranks are growing every day. To be an innovator means to know your business perfectly, to introduce and master new technology, using the achievements of advanced science. The leaders of socialist production disclose their abilities and talents in competition, pass on their experience to others, and help those who are lagging behind.

Many innovators in metallurgy are examples of this. High speed steelmakers of the Zaporizhstal plant, comrades Pometun, Zalozh and Dyakonov, using oxygen blast, increased steel smelting by 20 percent and extended the overhaul period of heavy-duty furnaces to 540 heats, with an average of 470 heats per shop. The steelmakers of the Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant, comrades Kozlov, Kalmykov and Strugov, brought the campaign of the Marchov small-capacity furnace to 895 heats, while at other plants similar furnaces produce from 400 to 450 heats. In the last six months alone, the number of innovators at many enterprises in Leningrad has increased several times. At the Electrosila plant, they made a significant contribution to the further improvement of production. At the suggestion of the senior master comrade Fedotov, the plant carried out the transfer of stamping at the same times chenny operations. The new combined stamp for pole sheets instead of the existing two stamps made it possible to increase labour productivity by 50-60 percent.

At the plant, the most labourious operation was the milling of slots in the manufacture of a rotor for a turbine generator. This operation took 500 machine hours. Milling machine comrade Gaucher used a disc cutter equipped with carbide inserts. This made it possible to five times increase the productivity of the slot milling operation.

The innovative initiative has a great impact on the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans by enterprises, workshops and sections. But the value and significance of innovation increase as the experience of innovators becomes the property of the broad masses of workers. That is why the trade unions see one of their primary tasks in the fact that, along with an increase in the number of innovators, all workers master advanced labour methods increase their activity in socialist competition.

In solving this problem, the leading role belongs to the trade union activist. By their personal example, trade union activists lead the masses,

disseminate advanced labour methods, and pull those lagging behind to the level of advanced. For example, the trade union group of the site of the Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Plant Comrade. Sevastyanov during the fifth five Letki fulfilled 14 annual norms, passed on his experience to other workers, as a result of which labour productivity in this area more than doubled.

The trade union group blacksmith Grigory Malyshev is very popular among the workers of the forge building of the Gorky Automobile Plant. Having spread the experience of the best blacksmiths on his site, he achieved the fulfillment of technically grounded norms by each worker by at least 120 percent, and he himself systematically fulfills the norms by 150-160 percent.

In the spinning production of the Ivanovo melange combine, the experience of the trade union group of comrade Ogarkova working on two spinning machines, she fulfills the shift rate by 125-130 percent. There are many such examples, but the trade unions have not yet succeeded in ensuring that all trade union activists, each at his own production site, become the leaders of socialist competition.

Trade union activists and, first of all, trade union groups, which number 1,300 thousand people, should, by their personal example, influence the masses, raise the level of socialist competition, and disseminate the experience of production innovators.

Socialist competition between factories, districts, workshops, workshops and individual workers should be by careful organization and careful study on the part of trade unions and economic bodies.

Unfortunately, many trade union organizations and economic bodies poorly study the experience of innovators, do not seek to carry out organizational and technical measures that provide conditions for highly productive work.

Trade union organizations at many enterprises are still weak in revealing production reserves. For example, the drilling crew of the notable master-speeder of the Tatneft association, com. Gimazova drilled 17,671 metres in a year. Most of the crews have fulfilled their annual plans, having drilled an average of 9830 metres, and in at the same time, more than 40 crews failed to cope with production tasks and drilled only 5500 metres per year on average.

If the Ministry of Oil Industry and the Central Committee of the Trade Union took care of bringing up all the brigades at least to the level of the brigades that fulfilled the plan, then only one Tatneft association could additionally drill over 187 thousand metres or put it into operation about 80 new wells.

At many enterprises, schools of advanced labour methods have been significantly developed, which are one of the effective forms of active implementation and wide dissemination of the experience of production innovators. These are not ordinary schools, where is the deal have teachers with students, in them the innovators themselves act as teachers, show in the workplace how to work productively, how to achieve the best results of work.

In 1955, more than 400 people were trained at the Leningrad metal plant in the schools of advanced labour methods, and more than 1000 people at the Kuznetsk metallurgical plant. In the first half of 1955, over 1,600 thousand workers were trained in such schools at the enterprises.

The trade unions will take all measures to ensure that in the sixth five-year period, too, this tried- and-true form of mass mastery of the advanced methods of labour and advanced training of workers has received an even wider scope.

Enterprises began to use various forms of individual and collective competition, the promotion of innovative labour methods. Posters, brochures are published, excursions and mutual visits of teams to related enterprises are organized. In production meetings, innovators talk about their work. The exchange of experience is facilitated by competition between individual factories, plants and workshops.

In the course of the inter-factory competition, Uralmashzavod borrowed from Uralvagonzavod experience in increasing the durability of the arches of electric furnaces, in the use of automatic and semi-automatic welding. In turn, Uralvagonzavod adopted the technology of manufacturing cast tools and the use of cutters with ceramic plates from Uralmash- plant.

Mutual visits to factories * by workers ‘ teams should be encouraged in every way. This form of mass work, if organized intelligently, has a positive effect.

In the fulfillment of the tasks of the sixth five-year plan, a large role belongs to inventors and innovators, who are tirelessly working to improve production, develop technology and advanced technology. For 4 years of the fifth five-year plan, the enterprises received over 6 million rationalization proposals, of which more than 3.5 million were introduced into production.

The acceleration of the rate of technical progress largely depends on the creative initiative and activity of inventors and rationalizers. Trade union organizations are obliged to pay more attention to inventors and innovators, to help them in their work, to resolutely fight for the introduction of the accepted proposals and inventions into production. It is necessary to involve engineers and technicians in leading the movement of

innovators and inventors, who are called upon to show especially wide initiative and provide practical assistance in the mass development of rationalization and invention.

At the forefront of the struggle for technical progress should be scientific and technical societies that unite in its ranks about 400 thousand Soviet specialists and workers-production innovators. The results of more than 20 thousand scientific and technical conferences and meetings, 380 competitions and other mass events held by scientific and technical societies over the past year show what large reserves of further production growth can be revealed by the creative activity of engineering technical community.

Economic bodies are obliged to ensure the implementation of organizational and technical measures that contribute to the rapid introduction into production of proposals of innovators and inventors, recommendations of scientific and technical societies.

Production meetings, which help to reveal and eliminate shortcomings in the organization of labour, contribute to the successful fulfillment of production plans for all technical and economic indicators. It must be said frankly that many business leaders do not consult with the workers on improving production and lose a lot from this. They have forgotten how to simply talk with workers, whose rich ingenuity could suggest a lot of valuable advice in improving the daily economic management of an enterprise, in removing bureaucratic obstacles that impede the improvement of socialist production.

In many enterprises where production meetings, they are very useful in improving the work. The implementation of the proposals adopted at the production meetings of the Podolsk Mechanical Plant named after M * I. Kalinin will make it possible to free up about 500 pieces of equipment, more than 11 thousand square metres. metres of production space, increase labour productivity, improve quality and reduce the cost of production.

In the open-hearth shop No. 3 of the Petrovsky metallurgical plant, as a result of the implementation of the proposals accepted at the production meetings, the technology of metal casting was improved, the production of steel was increased by 128 tons per month.

Despite the indisputable positive facts of the work of production conferences, many party, economic and trade union organizations still underestimate their importance, rarely convene meetings, do not achieve the implementation of the proposals they have accepted, thereby restraining the production activity of workers.

The duty of the communists—workers of the trade unions is to lead the growing activity of workers, engineers and technical workers and

employees, to direct their efforts towards fulfilling the sixth five-year plan for the further development of the national economy.

The party entrusted the trade unions with a task of enormous state importance—the implementation of the daily leadership of the socialist competition. However, completing this task still lags behind the demands of life. Competition is a manifestation of the creative initiative of the masses, imbued with high discipline social labour. It abhors any template. Concrete leadership of competition in factories, in workshops, in brigades, and the organization of the masses to increase labour productivity—these are the main forms of work that determine the success of a business.

New technology introduced in enterprises requires workers special knowledge and ability to use it, accelerates growth cultural and technical level of personnel. Influenced by the growth of technology there are big changes in the composition of the working class, the number of blue-collar workers and employees with a seven-year secondary and higher education.

By the end of 1955, the workers, engineering and technical workers under the age of 25 with a seven-year, middle and higher education at Uralmashzavod accounted for 64 percent, Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine—55 percent, at the factory Bolshaya Ivanovskaya Manufactory—58 percent, mine Koksovaya in Kuzbass—32 percent.

The new technology introduced at enterprises requires special knowledge and the ability to use it from workers, accelerates the growth of the cultural and technical level of personnel. Under the influence of the growth of technology, great changes are taking place in the composition of the working class, and the number of workers and employees with a seven-year, secondary and higher education is increasing.

By the end of 1955, there were 64 percent of workers, engineering and technical workers under the age of 25 with a seven-year, secondary and higher education at Uralmashzavod.

At the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine, 55 percent, at the Bolshaya Ivanovskaya Manufactory, 58 percent, and at the Koksovaya mine in Kuzbass, 32 percent. All of this obliges trade unions to be more qualified to lead competition, develop creative initiative and persistently introduce advanced production experience, ensure wider publicity of the results of the competition and the correct application of forms of material and moral encouragement of leading workers production-winners in individual, brigade, inter-factory and All-Union socialist competition. It is necessary to provide a fundamental improvement of the system encouraging the leaders of the competition, awarding challenge banners, certificates of honour to the best enterprises, workshops and brigades, and prizes to the winners in the All-Union socialist competition so that at least 75 percent of the bonus

funds are given to workers who create material values. All organizational and educational work of trade unions must be subordinated to the mobilization of the masses of workers and employees for the successful fulfillment of the plan of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

STRENGTHEN TRADE UNION ATTENTION TO QUESTIONS RATING OF LABOUR AND WAGES

Comrades! The Party and the Government have always paid much attention to the issues of labour and wages rationing. Wages are powerful levers for productivity growth labour and improving the material well-being of workers and employees. Trade union and economic bodies must ensure the implementation of the Leninist principle of material interest workers in the results of their work. In the post-war years in the Central Union of Labour and Social Development of the Trade Unions, the trade unions have ceased to be really engaged in the issues of labour and wages, which was quite rightly pointed out in his report by Comrade. N. S. Khrushchev. Many wage systems were introduced by ministries in order to solve certain production problems, eliminate

narrow places. But after the goal was achieved, the reward systems were not revised, but continued to operate mechanically. In the coal industry, as in other industries, tariff rates remained unchanged, while all sorts of layering on tariff rates grew: progression within the norms, premium for coking coal, premium for cyclicity and other types of surcharges. For example, the earnings of Comrade. Kolonina-assistant operator of the harvester at mine No. 107-08 of the Kara-gandaugol» —in October 1955 it was 6355 rubles. In addition to the direct wages paid at piecework rates in the amount of 2,172 rubles, this earnings are supplemented by progressives, starting from 80 percent of the fulfillment of the norms-1653 rubles; bonus for overfulfillment of the coking coal production plan — 1406 rubles; the premium for overfulfillment of the cyclical standards — 1068 rubles and other additional payments — 56 rubles. Thus, the share of the tariff rate in total earnings was only 25 percent. What are these co-payments? In essence, these are different bonuses for the same indicator — for fulfilling the plan. The specific weight of the tariff to the wages of workers in the coal industry is 57 percent, and in some cases even 25 percent. This example speaks of the wrong approach of economic authorities to the definition of wage systems. At the enterprises of the logging industry, an abnormal relationship has developed between the growth of labour productivity and wages. With an increase in labour productivity over the five-year period by 26 percent, the average wages of

workers increased by 30 percent. This is due to the poor use of the machinery with which the forest industry is abundantly equipped, and also due to the unsatisfactory organization of labour. In many factories, production rates are still set without regard for technological advances. Business leaders do not pay attention to the development of technically sound norms. It is not the production rate that determines the wages of workers, and the rate is adjusted to the achieved level of wages systems were not revised, but continued to operate mechanically. In the coal industry, as in other industries, tariff rates remained unchanged, and all sorts of layering on tariff rates grew: progress within the norms, premium for coking coal, premium for cyclicality, and others types of surcharges. For example, the earnings of Comrade. Kolonin, assistant operator of a harvester at mine No. 107-108 of the Karagandaugol combine, in October 1955 amounted to 6355 rubles. In addition to the direct wages paid at piece-rate rates in the amount of 2172 rubles, this earnings were supplemented with a progressive surcharge, starting with 80 percent of the fulfillment of the norms,—1653 rubles; bonus for overfulfillment of the coking coal production plan — 1406 rubles; the bonus for overfulfillment of the cyclical norms is 1,068 rubles and other additional payments—56 rubles.

Thus, the share of the tariff rate in total earnings amounted to only 25 percent.

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At the enterprises of the logging industry, there was an abnormal relationship between the growth of labour productivity and wages. With an increase in labour productivity over the five-year period by 26 percent, the average wages of workers increased by 30 percent. This is due to the poor use of mechanisms by which the forestry laziness is abundantly equipped, as well as due to unsatisfactory work organization.

In many factories, production rates are still set without regard for technological advances. Business leaders do not pay attention to the development of technically sound standards. It is not the production rate that determines the wages of workers, but the rate is adjusted to the achieved level of wages. Experimental and statistical standards still prevail at this time over progressive technical standards.

There are also serious shortcomings in the organization of wages for engineering and technical workers and employees. The state rationing of

wages of employees has been launched, carried out by the Ministry of Finance. Employees holding the same positions are paid at different randomly formed official salaries. Often, foremen, technologists, and section managers are paid lower than their subordinate workers.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the trade unions did not show the necessary initiative to correct shortcomings and raise questions about the ordering of wages. In this respect, the trade unions did not go further than the formal coordination of proposals submitted to the Government by ministries and departments during the war, when all the wage systems were formed, did not open the viciousness of all kinds of incentive systems that led to confusion in matters of salary. The unions and economic bodies lived in peace and harmony among themselves, despite the shortcomings in the organization of wages, which hinder the improvement of production.

In the sixth five-year plan, when the party has set the task of raising real wages by an average of about 30 percent, the trade unions must delve deeper into the issues of wages and technical regulation. We are talking about the implementation of a whole complex of measures to streamline wages and rationing the labour of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees. This requires: introduce new tariff scales and establish uniform tariffs for enterprises of similar industries, regardless of departmental subordination; increase tariff rates so that tariff payments are the main part of workers' earnings and contribute to an increase in labour productivity; to provide a higher level of wages for workers in heavy industry, mechanical engineering, construction, as well as in the eastern and northern regions of the country; revise the current tariff qualification reference books, taking into account new technology and advanced organization of production; establish the uniformity of tariffification of cross-cutting professions workers, as well as eliminate the excessive fragmentation of professions; to eliminate the multiplicity of indicators for bonuses to workers, as well as to eliminate such types of bonuses that are not caused by economic necessity and only lead to incorrect ratios in pay for certain categories of workers.

Bonus systems should be simple and understandable to each worker and related to specific indicators of his work.

It is necessary to more decisively introduce technically sound production standards, abandon the campaign revision of the standards and revise them when technology and organization change-production, as well as other working conditions that provide growth in labour productivity.

It is necessary to revise the terms of remuneration of executives and engineering and technical workers so that part of their wages would depend on the main economic indicators of work.

The USSR Ministry of Finance needs to develop salary schemes based on a simplified structure of the administrative and managerial apparatus.

MORE CARE ABOUT SATISFACING THE NEEDS AND REQUESTS OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

Comrades! Never before in the history of society is a person needs, the satisfaction of his material and cultural needs were not the subject of such constant concern, which is shown by the Soviet socialist state.

Delivered by Comrade NS Khrushchev in the report of the Central Committee of the Party the issue of reducing the working day to 7 hours, and for adolescents and workers of leading professions of certain industries—to 6 hours, reducing the working day by 2 hours on the eve of weekends and holidays, on the transition in some industries to a five-day working week with two days off, on an increase in wages for low-paid groups of workers—is of great political and national economic importance.

Workers, engineers and technicians and office employees will greeted with enthusiasm these major events planned by the party as a new manifestation of concern for improving the material well-being and cultural level of the working people. (Applause.)

Under capitalism, more than half of the working day is spent on generating profit, for enriching the capitalists. According to far from accurate estimates of bourgeois economists, the American worker works about 60 percent of his working day for capitalist free of charge. The current vice-chairman of the trade union of the American Federation of Labour—Industrial Union Congress Reuters, speaking on November 9 last years in Detroit, pointed out that over the past nine months, the largest automobile monopoly, General Motors, received 300 thousand dollars in profit for every hour, it made 7,200 thousand dollars a day. For every dollar the worker received in wages, she made one dollar 22 cents.

The Soviet worker works for himself, for his state.

Every hour of the working day of the Soviet worker goes to the cause of communist construction and the rise of well-being of people. Workers and employees with active participation and assistance trade unions will do everything to ensure that during a significantly shorter working day, not only do not reduce, but sharply increase the output of products, improve quality and further reduce its cost. (Applause).

The increase in leisure hours for workers and employees in connection with the reduction of the working day obliges trade union organizations to improve the cultural services of workers and, together with economic bodies, to raise technical training to a higher level, to carry out measures to improve the production qualifications of all workers, engineers, technicians and employees, to promote advanced experience and the latest achievements of science and technology. The entire mass cultural work of trade unions and their cultural institutions will be aimed at solving these problems—over 10 thousand clubs and palaces of culture, 104 thousand red corners, 9.5 thousand cinema installations and 17 thousand libraries.

The trade unions will do their utmost to make the most of the orderly work schedule in the interests of multiplying the successes of communist construction.

Improving working conditions is of great importance for increasing productivity. In the fifth five-year plan, over 10 billion rubles were spent on improving safety and industrial sanitation.

Occupational health measures taken at enterprises had a great impact on reducing the incidence and increasing labour productivity; the costs of paying benefits for temporary disability have decreased.

In capitalist countries, morbidity and industrial injuries are constantly increasing, and the costs of labour protection and safety measures are considered by entrepreneurs to be an unnecessary luxury. In England, according to former Labour Secretary Walter Monckton, an estimated 20 million man-days are lost annually to work injuries and occupational diseases. In France, from 1952 to 1954, the number of accidents at work increased by 15 percent.

Injury rates are especially rapid in West Germany, driven not least by the feverish arms race. In the first half of 1955 alone, there were 1,117,000 cases of industrial injuries.

In our country, the struggle to eliminate injuries and reduce morbidity is the responsibility of economic and trade union bodies, whose joint efforts have brought undeniable successes. At the same time, many managers of enterprises, with the connivance of trade union bodies, do not care about improving ventilation, lighting, and heating of industrial premises.

Fluorescent lamps are slowly being introduced. At a number of textile enterprises in the Ivanovo region, the artificial lighting system is so outdated that the lighting of workplaces is 7-10 times lower than the norm.

Based on the materials of a survey carried out in production conditions by the Institute of Labour Protection of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, it was established that only by improving lighting can an increase in labour productivity by 5-10 percent be achieved.

The attention of economic managers to the issues of uninterrupted supply of workers with overalls and special footwear is extremely weak. Suppliers disrupt the execution of tasks for sending overalls and footwear. For example, in 1955, suppliers did not supply 1518 pairs of felt boots to the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Plant, 2300 pairs of leather shoes, 600 pairs of felt boots, 1300 wadded suits, 1000 overalls and 25 thousand pairs of mittens to the Altai Tractor Plant.

The Ministry of Textile Industry has ignored numerous complaints from workers about the poor quality of workwear.

The made suits and robes become unusable after the first wash.

It is necessary to increase the production of workwear and safety footwear, improve their quality, establish uniform norms for the issuance of free workwear and expand the sale of workwear in retail a chain that currently sells very little special clothing.

In the Soviet Union, social insurance is widely implemented, providing workers and employees with pensions and benefits in cases of illness, disability, old age, pregnancy and childbirth.

The sixth five-year plan envisages an increase in allocations for social and cultural needs from 154 billion rubles in 1955 to about 210 billion rubles in 1960.

The Soviet people will welcome the increase in old- age and disability pensions planned by our party with a feeling of great gratitude, as a manifestation of the concern of the Communist Party for the people—builders of communism.

Soviet trade unions are seeking to improve the living conditions of workers and employees, relying on broad public control. Control, the party teaches us, is a function of control . Only in a society where the workers themselves are in power is it possible to involve workers and employees in exercising public control.

Trade unions, as a school of management, a school of management, must lead criticism from below, wage an irreconcilable struggle against shortcomings, and persistently seek to eliminate them.

In the sixth five-year plan, it is planned to build residential buildings with a total area of 205 million at the expense of state funds square metres, which is almost 2 times more than in the fifth five-year plan. Each percent of this grandiose housing plan is about 40 thousand 2-3-room apartments . This shows how persistently the trade union organizations are obliged to fight for the fulfillment by all departments, enterprises, construction organizations of the established tasks for housing construction.

We have every opportunity to overfulfill this task, if we build it in a business-like, economical way, strictly follow the instructions of the party

to reduce costs, shorten construction time, introduce industrial methods of work, and avoid architectural excesses.

Control is especially important in improving public catering. Trade union bodies should not forget for a minute about the development of public catering, which contributes to the restructuring of the life of workers on a socialist basis.

A survey of the budgets of workers and employees, conducted by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, shows that the cost of public catering in 1954 averaged 42 rubles per month per family. Due to the lack of canteens, a large number of workers and their family members do not use public catering.

So, for example, at the Kolomna steam locomotive plant named after Kuibyshev, in canteens in the daytime shifts, you can dine only half of the workers.

The leaders of many enterprises have ceased to care about the organization of public catering, and are struggling unacceptably weakly for the introduction of self-service, which allows increasing the throughput of canteens and canteens. Among the trade union and economic leaders there are many backward people who hinder the introduction of progressive forms of service to the population.

In his letter, the director of one machine-building plant, Kareglazoe, declares that self-service in a working canteen is a cultured, obsolete form. Apparently, this director was used to the fact that the workers were detained for a long time in the canteens, and many of them were left without dinner. Got to overcome similar inertia. Public control should be aimed at strengthening the struggle for a high culture of commerce, eradicating shortcomings in servicing workers, improving the quality of food, reducing its cost and exemplary organization of the work of canteens. Exercising public control, its day-to-day leadership and completion of the issues raised during control is one of the most important functions of trade unions.

The collective agreement plays an important role in regulating the working and living conditions of workers and employees at enterprises. It contains bilateral obligations of economic management drivers and factory committees for the implementation of the production plan, meeting the cultural needs and material needs of workers. Comrade NS Khrushchev rightly criticized the conciliatory attitude of many trade union bodies towards economic leaders who do not fulfill collective agreements. We must resolutely fight against these shortcomings. Workers and employees want to see in their trade unions the defenders of their interests against violators of Soviet laws. For a trade union worker there is no more honourable task than to fight for the unswerving implementation of the

decisions of the party, the laws of the Soviet state, aimed at improving the welfare of the working people.

Comrades! The Soviet trade unions, loyal to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, are steadily strengthening and expanding international ties with the trade unions of all countries. Over the past four years, about 500 trade union and workers' delegations from 74 countries have visited the Soviet Union. This made it possible to significantly develop and strengthen ties with foreign workers' organizations. Local branches of trade unions in America, Japan, and England have recently called for the expansion of contacts and exchange of delegations with the Soviet trade unions.

We sincerely welcome such statements and consider it useful to establish friendly relations with all trade union organizations, regardless of their political or religious directions. However, our views are not shared by everyone.

For example, the leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions oppose joint action with the World Federation of Trade Unions and the national associations that are members of it, although the trade unions should have common tasks in the struggle for the vital interests of workers.

They do not like that the Soviet trade unions carry out their work under the leadership of the Communist Party, that there are no strikes or strikes in the Soviet Union.

Yes, indeed, the Soviet trade unions work under the leadership of the Communist Party, which is the party of the working class, its vanguard. Under the direction of the Communist Party-communist working class of our country freed from capitalism, to defend their honour and freedom in the battle against the counter-revolution and foreign intervention, built socialism-socialist society and confidently moving forward towards communism at path indicated by Lenin. (Applause.) Our party enhances the role of trade unions in satisfying the constantly growing material needs of workers and employees. What is surprising in the fact that the party directs the Soviet trade unions to fight to strengthen the might of the socialist state, the full masters of which are the workers themselves, peasants, and the intelligentsia?

The monolithic unity of the Party and the Soviet people is not to the liking of our opponents, although it is admired by all the progressive people of the world. What can you do, we also do not like the touching unity of the leaders of free trade unions with the imperialists, carried out at the expense of the vital interests of the workers. Everyone knows that such a policy of cooperation between right-wing socialists and imperialists has led in capitalist countries to a decline in the living standards of workers, an

increase in the army of unemployed, and an increase in the cost of living. According to data published by the UN, the cost of living of workers from 1948 to 1954 increased in Brazil, Greece, Iceland, in France, Norway, Japan—one and a half times, in Danny, Holland, Italy , Spain, Canada, England—by 20-32 percent.

In the Soviet Union, all material wealth created by human labour belongs to society—the working people themselves. Real wages in our country are not decreasing, but increasing from year to year. In 1955, in comparison with 1940, it increased in industry by 91 percent.

These successes evoke anger and hatred among the opponents of working class unity. Contrary to common sense, they continue to spread the most vile slander about the Soviet trade unions in the hope of sowing discord between the Soviet trade unions and the trade unions of the capitalist countries. But what they can or don't want to understand the eaders of free trade unions, to understand the workers. Hillard Ellis, a compatriot of Mr. Mini, the chairman of the American Federation of Labour—the Congress of Industrial Trade Unions, visited the Soviet Union as part of the American workers ' delegation. Hillard Ellis got acquainted with the living conditions of Soviet workers and wrote a report on his trip to the Soviet Union. In this report, published in America, he popularly explained why there are no and cannot be strikes in the Soviet Union. He wrote: Is it possible to imagine that a carpenter building his own house would go on strike and thus prevent the construction of a dwelling for himself and for your family? The Soviet worker is a carpenter building his own house.

It is difficult to say better than this American worker.

Mr. Mini would like the Soviet trade unions to organize strikes and interfere with the building of communism. At the same while he protests against the strikes organized by workers in capitalist enterprises.

Recently, Mr. Mini spoke at a congress of the National Association of Industrialists with the following speech: In my entire life, he said, I have never gone on strike, never led a strike, never ordered anyone to strike, and never when he had nothing to do with picketing.

This is how Mr. Mini understands freedom of trade unions. Needless to say, American workers, like workers in other countries, do not agree with this policy, with the policy of free trade unions.

Soviet trade unions are fighting for the realization of the unity of the workers' movement and call on the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to joint action for the vital interests of the working people, for world peace. (Applause.)

Soviet trade unions have fought and will continue to fight for trade union rights. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on behalf of all trade unions expressed their indignation against the police sentence of the Minister of Internal cases of Austria, Mr. Helmer on the prohibition of the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which unites in its ranks over 85 million workers and employees from Europe, Asia, Latin America, Black Africa. This act of gross arbitrariness is condemned by all progressive humanity as a shameful act of violence against the honour and conscience of the workers united by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Soviet trade unions will expand and deepen fraternal ties with the trade unions of all countries of the world and will strengthen the unity of the ranks of the international workers' movement. Comrades! The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan were developed with the widest participation of workers, specialists of industry and agriculture. Over the past six months, hundreds of thousands of workers' meetings have been held to discuss the five-year plans of enterprises. A huge number of valuable proposals have been collected, aimed at developing production, improving organization, increasing labour productivity.

The patriotic initiative and the comprehensive production experience of the working people helped to define more fully the tasks of development of individual branches of the national economy in the sixth five-year plan, to reveal the enormous opportunities that socialist industry, transport, machine and tractor stations and state farms have at their disposal. The plan of the new five-year plan expresses the will and aspirations of the peoples of our country and children monitors the fundamental advantages and enormous superiority of the socialist economic system over the capitalist one before the whole world. (Applause) Doing this grand plan will bring new victories to the forces of peace, democracy and socialism over the forces of war, colonial oppression and capitalist slavery.

The entire Soviet people will meet with unanimous approval the plan for the Sixth Five-Year Plan and will apply all their energies to its successful implementation.

The grandiose prospects of communist construction outlined in the plan evoke in the Soviet people a sense of pride and deep joy for our great Motherland, for the wise Communist Party—the tried and tested leader of the working people. (Applause). The party and the people in our country are inseparable. Soviet people have an ardent love for the Communist Party, wholeheartedly believe in it, and are ardently devoted to its great banner of communism. (Applause).

The Communist Party is strong for its indestructible ideological and organizational unity, iron solidarity around the Leninist Central Committee,

which personifies the party's collective will, its enormous experience as an organizer and inspirer of the victories of the Soviet people.

Lenin's principle of collective leadership, restored the Central Committee of the Party after the XIX Congress, became the unshakable basis of all the activities of our party, ensured and ensures the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, taking into account the modern situation and the tasks arising from it, the correctness of decisions made and high principles in the struggle for their implementation.

Inspired by the decisions of the 20th Party Congress, the Soviet trade unions are mobilizing the creative initiative of workers and employees to fulfill and overfulfill the sixth five-year plan, to achieve new victories in communist construction.

Let me assure the 20th Party Congress that the Soviet trade unions will continue to be a faithful assistant to the Communist Party, an active fighter for the full implementation of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism. (Stormy applause).

Snechkus. The floor is given by Comrade Kunaev.

Kunaev D.A. (Kazakh SSR). Comrades! The report comrade. N. A. Bulganin on the Directives of the 20th Party Congress on the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR , majestic prospects for further strengthening the economic might of the Soviet state are outlined, the remarkable successes achieved after the 19th Congress, and the world -historical tasks of the Soviet people are reflected at the present stage.

The Soviet people, closely rallied around their native Communism the Chechen Party, under the leadership of its Leninist Central Committee, is successfully implementing the program of building communism. The idea of fraternal cooperation and friendship of peoples of our country has become a source of strength and might of the socialist state.

During the years of the fifth five-year plan, the working people of Kazakhstan, like the entire Soviet people, achieved new successes in economic and cultural construction. Industrial production in 1955 increased 1.8 times as compared to 1950, and more than four times as compared with the pre-war level. Do production recently copper ore in 1955 increased compared to 1950 by 87 percent, blister copper smelting—by 79 percent, lead—2.2 times, zinc—2.5 times. New large industrial enterprises have been created, the production of new types of products has been mastered.

Every year, the Karaganda coal basin with its huge reserves of coking and thermal coals is acquiring an ever more significant share in the fuel balance of our country. During the period between the 19th and 20th party congresses, the production capacity of the Karagandaugol plant increased by more than 40 percent. New mines and open-pit mines were put into operation, new coal regions are developing. Karaganda coals are now provided not only for the needs of the industrial enterprises, power plants and railways of Kazakhstan-an increasing number of enterprises in the republics of Central Asia, in the Urals and in other regions of the country operate on these coals.

The development of heavy industry, the entire national economy of the republic, as well as throughout the country, was accompanied by an increase in energy capacity. The first-born of the Irtysh cascade, the Ust-Kamenogorsk hydroelectric power station, was put into operation, supplying electricity to the mining enterprises of Altai.

The industry, which produces consumer goods, fulfilled the tasks, and for many products they were overfulfilled. Other sectors of the economy have also developed greatly, especially agriculture. Over the past two years, more than 2 million square metres of residential space have been built in the republic.

The successes of economic development and the flourishing of the culture of Soviet Kazakhstan are a clear example of the triumph of the Lenin national policy of our party. Thanks to the constant help of the Communist Party, the Soviet government and the great Russian people, Kazakhstan has become a republic of large-scale industry and mechanized agriculture. The Kazakh people have made great strides forward culturally; national cadres have grown in all branches of the national economy, culture and science.

The draft Directives XX Party Congress on the Sixth Five-Year Plan is a majestic program Builder-ARISING communism. He speaks of the growing strength of the Soviet socialist system, of the enormous organizing and mobilizing role of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. This historic document is a new manifestation of the greatest concern of the Party and the Government for the all-round development of the economy and culture of all the fraternal republics of the Soviet Union.

Never before has the economy of our republic developed as rapidly as it is planned by the draft Directives of the Congress. our party. In the sixth five-year period in the Kazakh Republic, higher rates of capital construction and growth of gross output are envisaged than in the Soviet Union as a whole. Investments are planned at 78 billion rubles, which is 25 billion rubles more than was invested over five five-year plans. The gross output of

the entire industry of the republic should be increased by no less than 2.2 times.

We have all the possibilities to implement such high rates of industrial development. Kazakhstan is a land of inexhaustible natural resources. The results of studies carried out by Soviet geologists show that our republic occupies one of the first places in the country in terms of reserves of ferrous, non-ferrous and rare metals, coal, phosphorites, various mineral salts and a number of other minerals. Essentially, there is no such element left in the periodic table, the deposit of which would not have been discovered in Kazakhstan. The Communist Party and the Government set the task of ensuring the maximum use of these natural resources.

The Kazakh SSR, with its huge reserves of iron ore, must play an important role in solving the problem of further increasing the production of iron and steel in the country.

Ferrous metallurgy enterprises are already and will be built. One of the largest facilities under construction is the powerful Karaganda Metallurgical Plant. The Sokolovsko-Sarbaisky mining and processing plant, which will be the largest raw material base for metallurgical plants in the South Urals, will also be commissioned. It should be noted, however, that the construction of these important projects is proceeding extremely slowly. For the unsatisfactory construction of the Karaganda plant, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Industry Enterprises were severely criticized at the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

However, the situation did not change. It's time for the leaders of the called ministries to change their attitude towards the construction of these enterprises, taking into account their particular importance for the further development of the country's ferrous metallurgy, which Comrade Laptev.

In the sixth five-year plan, special attention is paid to the further significant development of non-ferrous metallurgy, both through the construction of new and through an increase in the capacity of existing enterprises. The production of blister copper will increase 1.9 times, lead—1.4 times. The production of light and high-strength metals will be re-created.

As a result of the sixth five-year plan, Kazakhstan has covered by a network of new largest industrial enterprises.

The energy base, coal, oil, chemical, machine-building industries and other sectors of the economy will be further developed, the railway network will significantly increase, and areas of the deep steppes will revive.

Workers, collective farmers and the Soviet intelligentsia of our republic unanimously approve the draft Directives of the 20th Congress of

the CPSU as a new manifestation of the Party's and the Government's constant concern for the development of the productive forces, science and culture of Soviet Kazakhstan. The working people of our republic will spare no effort to further strengthen the power of the Soviet state, achieve a new rise in the socialist economy and culture.

Comrades! The rapid development in our country of the heavy industry, and especially of mechanical engineering, determines the enormous need for the widespread introduction of high-quality steels with high mechanical properties into industry. It is known that the metallurgy of alloy steel is based on rare elements enriching the metal, such as tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt, nickel, and vanadium. Moreover, vanadium is of particular value. The use of steels containing vanadium will make it possible to significantly reduce the weight of structures and machines, increase their strength and lengthen their service life. And the increase production of tool and high-speed steels will increase the speed of metal processing.

In the Soviet Union, for a long time it was not known about sufficiently large deposits of vanadium. The ever-growing need for it was far from being met, for the only source was some iron ore, the extraction of vanadium from which was difficult and very expensive.

A large vanadium deposit has now been discovered in Kazakhstan.

The nature of the occurrence of the ore body will make it possible to apply the cheapest, highly productive method of development. This deposit is located near the railways. The power supply problem can be solved by using local water and energy resources.

At the July Plenum of the Central Committee, it was recognized as necessary to increase the production of low-alloy steels and heat-resistant alloys. This was emphasized with renewed vigour in the report of Comrade N. A. Bulganin. But the development of vanadium place-births is not reflected in the draft Directives. The country's interests demand that the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, already in this five-year plan, pay due attention to the development of the Karatau vanadium deposit.

The Kazakh SSR possesses large raw material resources for the development of the chemical industry. However, production of mineral fertilizers lags behind the level of development of agriculture, as a result of which a significant amount of fertilizers is imported into the republic from other, often distant regions of the country. The draft Directives envisage doubling the production of mineral fertilizers in Kazakhstan, while the sown area has more than tripled. And if we take into account the measures taken to further significant expansion of cotton sowing in Central Asia and South

Kazakhstan, then at the planned level of production of phosphate fertilizers, the deficit in them in 1960 will be much greater than at present.

The expert commission of the USSR State Planning Committee when considering the schemes of using the Ili river in the Kapchagai gorge confirmed the expediency of building the Ili chemical plant on the basis of the Karatau phosphorite deposits. However, this construction is not envisaged only because the commissioning of the Kapchagai hydroelectric power station is planned outside 1960.

We ask you to provide for the construction of the Ili chemical plant and to postpone the start of construction of the Kapchagai hydroelectric power station from 1959 to 1957. The commissioning of this hydroelectric power station, in addition to providing a base for the development of the chemical industry, will allow irrigating about 300 thousand hectares of land suitable for growing such valuable agricultural crops such as rice, tobacco, sugar beet, and to water up to 600 thousand hectares of meadows and pastures, which will significantly improve the fodder base for the development of animal husbandry in the Ili regions of the Alma-Ata region.

Kazakhstan possesses not only enormous wealth of various minerals, but also possesses large areas of fertile land and pastures and is now a republic of large-scale mechanized agriculture and public animal husbandry. With the help of the Central Committee of the Party, the Government, the fraternal republics and as a result of the heroism of the workers of collective farms, state farms and MTS, great work has been carried out over the past two years to ensure a sharp rise in agriculture economy. The development of more than 18 million hectares of virgin and fallow lands, the organization of 337 grain state farms on virgin lands and the equipping of agriculture with highly productive equipment ensure a sharp increase in grain production.

Fulfilling tasks for further raising virgin lands and completing the development of already raised lands, the party and Soviet bodies of the republic are taking measures to ensure a faster development of animal husbandry in order to give the country more milk, meat and other animal products. The republic has been tasked with developing beef cattle breeding on collective farms and state farms of the deep steppe regions, which have a natural food base, and the all-round development of fine-fleece and semi-fine fleece sheep breeding. In this regard, the issue of creating a food supply is becoming especially acute.

The rise of virgin and fallow lands and an increase in grain production, especially the further expansion of corn crops, radically improve the fodder base of public livestock raising. However, without some additional measures, it is impossible to solve the problem of creating a forage base on

seasonal pastures. The pastures, on which the bulk of the sheep population is kept all year round, are located in arid out—desert and semi-desert areas. Improvement of fodder lands and an increase in the yield of grasses here can be achieved through the comprehensive use of water resources of the republic. The power of the rivers Irtysh, Syr-Darya, Ili, Ishim and many others should be put into the service of irrigation through the construction of reservoirs and the necessary irrigation network. These rivers, especially in Central Kazakhstan, should be used not only for the development of agriculture, but also for the needs of industry.

Meanwhile, the draft Directives did not reflect the construction of even such extremely necessary structures as the Char-Darya reservoir on the Syr-Darya river and the Ural-Kushchum-the sky channel in the West Kazakhstan region, where, due to the annual dry winds, extremely difficult conditions have developed for animal husbandry; nothing is said about the development of water and land resources in the lower reaches of the Chu River, which are so necessary to ensure the rapid development of fine-fleece sheep breeding. Water management construction organizations are still extremely poorly equipped with technical means and are unable to carry out large works on water management construction. Even in the sixth five-year plan the USSR Ministry of Agriculture does not plan to resolve this issue, which is important for our republic. And the task of increasing the production of livestock products requires an urgent solutions. We ask to instruct the State Planning Commission for the very near future, together with us, to consider issues of water management and help us in the development and use of water resources of the republic for the needs of agriculture and industry.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in his report pointed to the need for the development of livestock and especially sheep-raising state farms.

Our republic has large tracts of land in the eastern regions, the development of which will ensure the rapid growth of the livestock of fine-fleece and semi-fine-fleeced sheep and the greatest production of products from a unit of land area at the highest less labour and money costs. The advantage of these lands is that they have much better forage areas and are better supplied with water. The shallow bed of water makes it much cheaper to carry out work on the flooding; there is enough rainfall in the areas where these lands are located. On these lands, up to five million heads of fine-fleece and semi-fine-fleece sheep can be placed by organizing 100-120 sheep-breeding state farms. Development of these lands will allow not only to fulfill, but to exceed the reference batches of increasing the production of meat and wool. We consider it necessary that the development of these lands be started in the current five-year plan.

Comrades! Our Party is steadily and confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of peaceful development and continuous advancement of the socialist economy and culture.

Soviet people owe all their successes to the correct policy of the Communist Party, to the wise leadership of its Leninist Central Committee.

Let me assure the Congress that the working people of Kazakhstan, armed with the historic decisions of the 20th Party Congress, under the leadership of the Central Committee, will tirelessly fight for the achievement of new victories, for the implementation of the majestic program of building communism! (Applause).

Snechkus. Greetings from the Syrian Communist Party and Li Van is provided by Comrade Baghdash. (Stormy applause. Everyone stands up).

Baghdash X. Dear comrades! The delegation of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon, on behalf of all the communists and patriots of both our countries, conveys to your great congress, and through it to the entire Soviet people, fraternal heartfelt greetings and expresses its deep gratitude! (Applause.)

Feelings of friendship and gratitude to the Soviet Union poured into a huge wave that engulfed millions of people in Syria, Lebanon, and all Arab countries. Throughout all periods of their national liberation struggle, the Arabs have always seen the country of socialism next to them! (Applause).

Syria was victorious in a harsh national battle, which it waged against US-British pressure to draw it into the imperialist, military Baghdad pact. The Soviet Union's position of open support for Syria played a large role in this victory. (Applause.)

Now, after negotiations between Eden and Eisenhower in Washington, when all Arabs are fighting against the American-British attempts to send military units to the Middle East, we see that the Soviet Union is again and again extending a hand of fraternal assistance to us. This further strengthens our belief in victory in the struggle against this project of an open, impudent imperialist occupation. (Applause).

Syria, like Egypt and other Arab countries, wants to get rid of the economic backwardness caused by the policy of imperialism; she wants to strengthen and develop her industry and agriculture. And on this path, Syria meets with friendly assistance from the Soviet Union, People's China, Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist camp, unrelated to any conditions that infringe on its sovereignty and independence. (Applause).

The Syrian people, like all Arab peoples, want the unity of the Arab countries based on democracy and complete liberation from imperialism.

However, the American-British imperialists, trying to prolong the enslavement of the Arabs and the plundering of their wealth, especially their enormous oil wealth, seek to maintain the disunity between the Arab countries and turn them against each other. Today they are trying to isolate Syria from Egypt, because both of these Arab countries are pursuing an independent national policy and play an important role in disrupting imperialist military alliances and blocs in the Middle East.

In order to impose their military plans, the imperialists resort either to methods of direct pressure, or to methods of threats and provocations through the state of Israel, as well as Turkish reactionary circles and servants of imperialism in Iraq.

However, the imperialist plans run up against national resistance, which is rising in a mighty stream in all countries of the Arab East. One of its most powerful manifestations in recent years was the major battle waged by the brotherly Arab people of Jordan against the attempts of the imperialists to involve them in the Baghdad alliance.

In the struggle against the Baghdad pact, for the preservation and strengthening of national independence, the National Front in Syria is gaining more and more success, where cooperation between our Communist Party is carried out in various forms.

In the struggle against the Baghdad pact, for the preservation and consolidation of national independence, the National Front in Syria is gaining more and more successes, where cooperation between our Communist Party is carried out in various forms, the Arab Socialist Party, democrats and all patriots, whatever their party affiliation and views. In Lebanon, the efforts of our Communist Party to unite national forces for the liberation of Lebanon from imperialist influence, for the underdevelopment of peeling it off from the Arab community and using it as a weapon to put pressure on Syria and its surroundings.

Given in the report by Comrade NS Khrushchev's deep scientific analysis, enriching the theory of Marxism-Leninism in questions of the possibility of preventing war and the forms of transition to socialism in various countries, opens up new prospects for the progressive forces of Syria, Lebanon and other countries of the Arab East, strengthens their confidence in the victory of world peace and will contribute to the unification of all national forces that want to preserve and strengthen independence, want to go forward on the path of democracy and agrarian reform, strive to ensure that their countries develop along their own Arab path to socialism in accordance with the conditions and national characteristics of the Arab countries. (Applause).

The national liberation movement and the desire for socialism are rising like a mighty stream in Syria, Lebanon and other Arab countries, and no force has been able to and will never be able to stifle or suppress it. In the person of the Soviet Union, People's China and other countries of the socialist camp, the liberation movement of the Arab peoples has a loyal friend and mighty support.

Long live the Soviet Union—the friend of the Arabs, the bulwark of peace, socialism and the independence of peoples! (Loud, prolonged applause, turning into an ovation. Everyone stands up).

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its glorious Leninist Central Committee! (Stormy applause).

Long live the Arab-Soviet friendship! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Snechkus. I give the floor to the representative of the Japanese Communist Party. (Stormy applause. Everyone stands up)

Representative of the Japanese Communist Party. Dear comrades! Allow us, on behalf of the Japanese Communist Party, on behalf of the working class and all the progressive forces of the Japanese people, to convey my heartfelt greetings to the 20th Congress of the CPSU. (Prolonged applause.)

Allow me also to read out the greetings of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party to your Congress. (Applause.)
XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Dear comrades! The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, on behalf of all members of our party, sends XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Warm fraternal greetings. (Prolonged applause.)

We also send hearty greetings to the Soviet people, who, closely rallying around their Communist Party, are successfully building a communist society.

The working people of our country, together with the working people of the whole world, are closely following the work of your congress, whose decisions will be of the greatest importance not only for the Soviet people, but also for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism throughout the world, for the bright future of all mankind.

The draft Directives on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1956-1960, which is being discussed at your congress, vividly shows the world-historical victories of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and its further

progress along the path of construction communist society. It indicates that the Soviet Union now possesses all the necessary conditions in order to overtake and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production in the shortest historically possible time.

Such a rapid advance of the Soviet Union along the path towards communism makes the victory of the politics of peace over the politics from a position of strength even more real and instills confidence in the hearts of an increasing number of people in the world in the victory of socialism over capitalism.

Many representatives of the working people and other strata of the population of our country have already had the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union.

They were convinced with their own eyes of the inseparable connection of communist construction in the USSR with the protection and strengthening of peace throughout the world. The stories of these people about the Soviet Union played a great role in further strengthening the sympathy and confidence of the Japanese masses in the Soviet Union.

Visit by comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin India, Burma and Afghanistan had a great influence on the peoples of Asia and strengthened the faith of our people in the possibility of peaceful coexistence.

The successful fulfillment of the new five-year plan will mean an even greater strengthening of the Soviet Union, the bulwark of world peace. At present, the cause of peace and progress throughout the world cannot be successful without cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The American imperialists and Japanese reactionaries are turning our country into one of the main springboards for the preparation of an atomic and hydrogen war against the camp of peace, democracy and

socialism. In Japan, subordinate to American imperialism, militarism is reviving, and democracy is being suppressed more and more. All of this is a direct challenge to peace in Asia and throughout the world and a threat to the future of the Japanese people.

We must never allow this to happen. Our working class, together with the broad popular masses, decisively oppose military bases, against the production, testing and use of nuclear and hydrogen weapons, against the revival of militarism and the suppression of democratic freedoms. The working class and the popular masses of Japan are increasingly intensifying the struggle for peace in Asia, for the independence of our motherland, for democratic freedoms.

The workers and all working people of our country are launching an active struggle to end Japan ' s state of war with the Soviet Union and the

People's Republic of China, to restore normal diplomatic relations and further strengthen friendly ties with both countries.

The Japanese Communist Party considers it its first duty and most important task to ensure the success of the Japanese people in this struggle. Seeking to fulfill this task, our party, on the basis of the new program and decisions of the VI National Party Conference, strengthened its ranks and took a step forward in the struggle for the creation of a single national liberation the democratic front. To achieve victory in our cause, we need to persistently learn from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has traversed the glorious path of struggle and victories.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union always wins precisely because it creatively applies Marxism-Leninism in a specific situation and is closely rallied around its Central Committee, which is guided in its work by the principles of collectivism.

We will continually learn from the experiences of your great party.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is of enormous importance for our party and our people. We wish you success in his work.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Stormy applause.)

Long live the Soviet people, following the path of building communism! (Stormy applause.)

Long live the victory of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism! (Stormy applause).

Long live the indestructible friendship of the Japanese people and the peoples of the Soviet Union!

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan

SANZO NOSAKA.

February 1956.

GREETING FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL

(Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Snechkus. I give the floor to the representative of the Communist party of Brazil. (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Representative of the Brazilian Communist Party. Dear comrade delegates! Allow me to read the greeting of the Brazilian Communist Party

to your historic 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause).

XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, expressing the deepest feelings of the working class and all working people in Brazil, sends its fraternal militant greetings to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

The gaze of millions of Brazilian workers is turned to XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The popular masses of Brazil follow with love and enthusiasm the activities of the invincible Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the leading force of the Soviet system, for the first time in the world made it possible to build a socialist society and a gradual transition to communism.

We salute the heroic peoples of the Soviet Union, their victories and conquests that are unmatched in the history of mankind.

The Brazilian people know that the Soviet Union is a convinced opponent of any policy of inciting war and any aggressive attempts to enslave other peoples, that the Soviet Union is the most reliable and powerful bulwark of peace in the world. We warmly welcome the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence of all states pursued by the Soviet Government.

The visit of the Soviet leaders to India, Burma and Afghanistan clearly showed the broad popular masses of our country that the mighty Soviet Union is adamantly on the side of the peoples fighting against colonial exploitation and for national liberation. The Brazilian people know that they can count on cooperation with the Soviet state on the basis of mutual respect and complete equality.

In Brazil, the reactionary minority is trying hard to turn the country into a US colony, to involve it in aggressive blocs, to turn our people into cannon fodder for the military adventures of the leading US cruises. This minority is trying by coups impose Brazilian military dictatorship. However, the attempts of reaction are more and more successfully opposed by the progressive forces of the Brazilian people, and above all by the working class—the leading and uniting force of the people.

Every day the united front of the struggle of the entire Brazilian people for democracy and national liberation is growing and gaining strength. In recent years, the Brazilian people have inflicted a number of serious defeats on the reactionary forces in the country and the related American to the Rican imperialists, frustrating the plans of the enemy, forcing him to retreat. However, we know that new heavy battles await us.

The work and decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will render us the most valuable assistance. We declare our full agreement with the provisions set forth by Comrade NS Khrushchev in the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which are the largest contribution to the theory and practice of creative Marxism-Leninism and open up to us new broad prospects in developing the struggle for peace and national independence.

In the context of a new balance of power in the world arena, more and more favourable for the peoples fighting against colonialism and for social progress, we will more actively defend the cause of peace, democratic freedoms, progress and national independence. The decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will give us new strength and will allow us to achieve even greater successes in the struggle that we are waging together with the entire Brazilian people to bring Brazil into the family of nations that defend peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding of all states on the basis of complete equality.

Long live the Soviet Union—the great homeland of socialism and the bulwark of world peace! (Applause).

Long live the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause).

Glory to the wise and invincible Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause).

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil
LUIS CARLOS PRESTES.

February 1956.

(Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Snechkus. The next meeting of the Congress will take place today,
at 4:30.

SIXTEENTH SESSION (February 22, 1956, evening)

Kuusinen (presiding). We continue the work of the congress. The floor is given to the head of the Agricultural Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the RSFSR comrade. Mylarshchikov.

V. P. Mylarshchikov Comrades! Our party, guided by the teachings of the great Lenin, she showed and is showing constant concern for the primary growth of heavy industry—the basis for the development of all sectors of the socialist economy, strengthening the defence capability of our Motherland, improving the welfare of our people.

Along with constant concern for the development of heavy industry, our Party in recent years has paid much attention to the development of agriculture. The rise of agriculture began after the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which noted the lag in the development of collective and state farm production and outlined measures for the further development of animal husbandry, increasing the yield of grain and industrial crops and improving the work of MTS and state farms.

As a result of the measures taken by the party, the situation in agriculture has improved significantly. This can be clearly seen on the example of agriculture in the Russian Federation.

In recent years, the collective and state farms of the RSFSR have received more various agricultural products on their lands, and the marketability of farms has increased. In 1955, mainly due to the development of virgin and fallow lands in the collective and state farms of the RSFSR, the sown area expanded by 15.6 million hectares compared to 1953 and by 20.5 million hectares compared to 1940. The gross grain harvest last year increased by 22 percent against 1953. Also increased by compared with 1953 the production of milk, meat, wool and eggs in all categories of farms. On collective farms, milk production increased by 49 percent.

After September Plenum occurred neuklon ny growth in workpieces and mainly selsko-procurement household products. In 1955, the procurement and purchases of grain in the RSFSR increased against 1953 by 25 percent, sunflower seeds—by 33 percent, sugar beets and vegetables—by half, milk in all categories of farms—by 26 percent and on collective farms—by 64 percent. procurements and purchases of wool on collective farms increased by 22 percent.

Despite such an increase in production and procurement of agricultural products, we still have a shortage of these products because, as a result of the increase in labour productivity and the decrease in retail prices, the real wages of workers and employees and the income of collective farmers have increased significantly, and the purchasing power has increased. ability of the population.

In the reports of Comrade. NS Khrushchev and Comrade N. A. Bulganin emphasized that we have tremendous opportunities to quickly raise the production of agricultural products to such an extent that would satisfy the growing needs of the working people of our country. However these opportunities are not yet used enough. It is now becoming quite clear that we can provide a solution to the problem of doubling the gross production of meat and milk on collective and state farms in one or two years. We have already cited examples in our press when many collective farms, state farms and districts successfully coped with this task within one or one and a half years.

There are a lot of such examples. Here is one of them. Last year, on the advice of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev was taken under supervision of two lagging collective farms of the Oryol region—The Way to Communism and the name of Kaganovich, which were provided with the necessary organizational assistance. I will briefly dwell on the work of the collective farm Path to communism as the most lagging behind. On this collective farm, the structure of the sown area was changed, the area under corn was increased. In total, 603 hectares, or 18 percent of the sown area, were occupied by this crop. The gross harvest of grain last year amounted to 27 thousand centners against 16 thousand centners in 1954. The average milk yield from each cow has increased by 506 kilograms per year. If in 1954 the collective farm handed over only 24 centners of pork to the state, then in 1955 they already handed over 219 centners. The total income of the collective farm in 1955 reached 1 million 900 thousand rubles against 414 thousand rubles in 1954. In 1956, the collective farm has all the possibilities even more strengthen your economy. This year, the collective farm will fatten, deliver and sell to the state 1,100 pigs with a total weight of over 800 centners. Thus, in two years, pork production on the collective farm will increase by about 30 times.

In 1956, it is planned to plant maize on an area of 800 hectares, which will account for 24 percent of the total sown area. In the collective farm there were good people who love their work. About this count, in my opinion, was well written by Galina Nikolaeva in the book *In One Year*.

One more typical example can be cited, showing the enormous possibilities for increasing the production of agricultural food products

within one year. In the collective farm The Way to Communism, Timashevsky District, Krasnodar Territory, in 1955 it was originally planned to sow 940 hectares of maize against 400 hectares in 1954. After discussing the letter of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the results of interregional meetings of agricultural workers, the collective farmers of the agricultural cartel Path to Communism increased the area under corn to 2350 hectares by reducing the area under crops of low-profit crops, perennial and annual grasses. After that, the area under corn on the collective farm accounted for 28 percent of all grain crops. At the expense of corn, the collective farm increased the gross harvest of grain against the first the initial estimates for 37 thousand centners, brought the milk yield on average per cow to 1903 kilograms against 1286 kilograms in 1954, put 1000 pigs for fattening. The income of the collective farm increased significantly.

If all the collective farms of the Krasnodar Territory had just as decisively gone on expanding the sowing of corn and ensured the same yield, they could additionally receive in 1955 about 50 million poods of corn grain. The use of this corn for fattening pigs would make it possible to obtain additional meat approximately 1.3 times more than supplied by the Krasnodar Territory for all categories of farms in 1955 year. It should be noted that now Krasnodar residents are actively fighting for the expansion of corn crops.

In the Russian Federation, there are already quite a few regions, territories and republics, where gross milk yields on collective farms in October—January of the current economic year increased two to two and a half times against the corresponding period of the previous year. So, for example, in the Kamensk region, the gross milk yield for this period increased almost two and a half times, in the Voronezh, Balashov, Tambov, Vladimir, Oryol regions—more than twice. In the collective farms of the Tula region, which previously lagged behind from year to year, also known

The milk productivity of cows was significantly increased and the gross milk yield in October—January increased 2.6 times against the corresponding period of the last year. The highest level of milk production per 100 hectares of agricultural land was achieved by the collective and state farms of the Moscow region.

On the whole, in the collective farms of the RSFSR in October—January 1955—1956, milk was obtained almost twice as much as in the corresponding period of the 1953—1954 financial year.

At the present time in the RSFSR there is no one region, territory or autonomous republic that would not increase against last economic year gross milk yield and average milk yield from a cow. But the successes

achieved are still very modest and do not meet our needs. The task set by Voronezh collective farmers and state farm workers—to double the production of meat in one year and milk—in a year and a half—is feasible for each region, for each region, and for a number of regions where the level of milk and meat production per 100 hectares of agricultural land is very low, in these terms it is possible to increase the production of these products threefold or more.

At the present time, when two post-war five-year plans have been successfully completed, the industry has strengthened and our country by general the highest level of industrial development is the first in Europe and the second in the world, really grandiose prospects are opening up for the rise of socialist agriculture.

From year to year our industry will supply the collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations with tractors, machines, mineral fertilizers and equipment on an ever larger scale. Thus, the cause of the rapid development of agriculture in our country has become a truly national cause.

At present, collective farmers and workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms are taking on the obligation to fulfill the tasks of the five-year plan for the production of agricultural products in one or two years. In this regard, the need for early rates for agriculture of machinery, equipment and other material and technical means, the production of which is provided for in the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of our country.

We have many examples when the industrial ministries, allegedly due to the workload of enterprises with the production of basic products, refuse to accept orders from agriculture for the manufacture of the necessary agricultural machinery.

At the same time, local organizations are looking for opportunities and organizing at industrial enterprises the production of harvesters, graders, silage cutters and many other machines. A typical example is the organization of grain production new combines in Siberia on the basis of a wide cooperation of industrial enterprises. In May last year, at the request of the Altai Territorial Committee, Novosibirsk, Omsk and Kemerovo regional party committees, a resolution was adopted by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the Council of the SR on the organization of production at the enterprises of a number of Siberian cities, since 1956, 30 thousand grain harvesters <<C-6>> per year. By the way, the largest combine plant in the country, Rostselmash, produced only 29 thousand combines in 1955. Within eight months, Siberian enterprises

mastered the production of combine harvesters and have already begun to ship them to MTS and state farms in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

It should be borne in mind that the organization of the production of harvesters at Siberian factories relieves us of the expensive and heavy transport of transportation of harvesters to Siberia from the southern factories and from the southern regions of the country. The cost of transporting a combine from the Krasnodar Territory to the Altai Territory, together with the travel costs of the combine operators, is almost 27 percent of the cost of the combine.

Our agriculture feels a great need for corn-silage combines, row headers, pick-ups, grain and corn seeders, cultivators, sorting machines and other machines. If the experience of Siberian enterprises in organizing the production of agricultural machinery were transferred to enterprises Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Stalingrad, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Voronezh and other cities, then, apparently, the production of urgently needed agricultural machinery, the release of which is envisaged in the sixth five-year plan, could be completed much earlier.

We have tremendous opportunities for timely implementation of agricultural work, not only by replenishing agriculture with new tractors and agricultural machines, but also by increasing labour productivity and better use of equipment in machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Party and Soviet organizations of the Kurgan region, carrying out measures to improve the use of the machine and tractor fleet, in two years we increased the productivity of tractors by 25 percent. If the MTS and state farms of the Altai Territory in 1956 increased the shift output for one conventional tractor by only 10 percent, or by only 50 hectares per season against last year, this would be tantamount to increasing the tractor fleet by more than five thousand conventional tractors, that is almost as many tractors as it is planned to deliver them this year to the MTS of the Arzamas, Bryansk, Vladimir, Gorky and Ryazan regions, taken together. Altai

Territory can increase the productivity of the tractor fleet without much effort, because some machine and tractor stations of this region have achieved production for a conventional tractor of 700-800 hectares with a much lower average output along the edge. Such as greater opportunities to improve performance tractor and reduce the time of field work raspola gayut MTS and state farms in the Novosibirsk, Omsk and many other areas.

All these facts show again and again what truly incalculable reserves our collective and state farms have for a rapid increase in the production of agricultural products, if you really get down to business.

The report comrade. NS Khrushchev pointed out that the task set by the Party and the Government—to quickly raise the production of meat and

meat products to meet the growing needs of the population—can be solved in a short time by an all-round increase in pork production, since pig breeding is the fastest growing branch of animal husbandry.

If during normal reproduction and feeding from one cow per year you can get only 200-300 kilograms of meat, then from one sow during the same time you can get 2—3 tons of meat, or ten times more. This amount of pork is obtained by the leading collective and state farms through a one-time farrowing of young sows before setting them up for feeding. The cost of one pig obtained from a single sow is one and a half—two times lower than the cost of a pig obtained from the main sow. For example, in the state farm Maslovsky, Voronezh region, in 1955, the cost of a two-month piglet from the main sow was 250 rubles, and from a single sow—55 rubles.

As the experience of many collective and state farms shows, carrying out one-time farrowing in 1956 will allow several times to increase the production and delivery of pork, as well as to save young cattle from slaughter, to overexpose it in the winter and on the next year, get double and triple the amount of beef. The following data testify to the reality of this.

State farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the RSFSR in 1956 will have two one-time pigs for one main sow. This will allow state farms to receive 27 piglets per main sow instead of 15 piglets received in 1955.

Collective farms also have tremendous opportunities to increase piglet production through one-time farrowing. If in 1956 the collective farms of the RSFSR have at least one single sow per main sow, this will make it possible to obtain an additional 10-12 million piglets.

We need to fully use these reserves for increasing meat production.

Comrades! A few words about the method of separate harvesting of grain crops, to which comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin paid great attention in their reports. This method is of paramount importance in the fight against losses during harvesting. However, in most collective and state farms, they do not know the advantage of this method, and therefore it is being introduced very slowly, just as it was in its time with the use of the square-nested method of planting and sowing row crops, which is now widespread.

It is necessary to develop a lot of work in the collective farms, MTS and state farms for the study and implementation of a separate method of harvesting. The separate method of harvesting grain crops makes it possible to start mowing bread in wax ripeness 5-7 days, and in the Siberian and Ural regions—8-10 days earlier than with direct combining. This makes it possible to win the best weather conditions and save the bread from shedding. As the practice of the past year in many collective and state farms has shown, separate harvesting reduces losses and increases grain harvest

from two to five centners per hectare. Cleaning dry rolls can significantly increase the productivity of combines, provide a cleaner thrash and free the collective and state farms from the part-time work of grain on the currents.

All this suggests that the separate harvesting method contains large reserves of additional grain production. If in 1956 we succeeded in harvesting 40-50 per cent of the country's grain crops in a separate way, this could give the state an additional 700-900 million poods of grain.

It is necessary to use a separate method of cleaning in the widest possible sizes.

Comrades! Life again and again confirms the correctness of Lenin's ideas about the enormous advantages of the socialist collective-state farm system of agriculture over capitalist the capitalist system. We do not deny the fact that many farms in capitalist countries are well mechanized in various sectors, and sometimes there is a lot to learn from them. However, one cannot ignore the fact that in our large-scale planned socialist economy, machines are used more productively than in capitalist countries.

We must not forget that the possibilities of capitalist farms are extremely limited and depend on the whims of the internal and external markets. In capitalist states, agriculture serves not the interests of the people, but the interests of monopolistic associations. At the first crisis events incapitalism seeks primarily to restrict the development of its own productive forces, especially in agriculture.

Our agriculture has never been and never will be in such a crisis state. The Party and the Government are taking all measures to expand the cultivated areas and reclaim virgin and fallow lands, to increase labour productivity in agriculture in order to create an abundance of agricultural products for the people and accelerate the building of a communist society, as he said with such force and convincingness in his report, Comrade NS Khrushchev.

Long live the historic 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live our glorious Communist Party! (Applause).

Kuusinen. Comrade has the floor. Saburov. (Applause).

Saburov M. Comrades! A relatively short period of time has passed since the 19th Congress of our party, but during this time major political and economic measures have been carried out in our country, which further strengthened the power of the Soviet state, raised its international prestige, and strengthened the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, created

the conditions for a powerful new upsurge in all branches of the socialist economy.

Relying on the increased economic power of the country as a result of the successful fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan, the party sets new tasks for the people, the implementation of which will allow us to make significant progress along the path of building communism.

These tasks are formulated in the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin, as well as in the draft Directives of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, published for national consideration and discussion.

The unanimous approval with which the extensive program of work outlined in the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin was met of our party and the entire Soviet people, leaves no shadow of doubt about the correctness and reality of this program, about the correctness and timeliness of the statement in the report by comrade N. S. Khrushchev, a number of questions of enormous fundamental importance—about the coexistence of the socialist and capitalist systems of economy, about the possibility of preventing wars in the modern period, about the ways of transition of different countries to socialism.

The creative development by the Central Committee of these important issues of Marxist-Leninist theory allows our party and the communist parties of foreign countries to correctly orient themselves in their practical work, taking into account specific situation and the prevailing historical conditions of social development.

The draft Directives submitted to this Congress for consideration provide for the further comprehensive development of the national economy based on the predominant growth of heavy industry, a sharp rise in agricultural production and a significant increase in the material well-being and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people. Particular attention is paid to the need to accelerate the technical progress and increasing the productivity of social labour, as the most important condition for the continuous and rapid growth of socialist economy.

The rates of development of the national economy, the volume and scale of growth in production in other sectors of the national economy, provided for in the draft Directives, provide us with significant progress in solving the main economic task of the USSR—to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries economically, that is, production per capita.

We currently have all the necessary conditions and capabilities to solve this problem in a relatively short historical period.

During 13 pre-war years, we turned our country from a previously backward into an overdose, from an agrarian to an industrial power.

But compare the absolute growth in industrial production during the years of the pre-war five-year plans with the targets of the sixth five-year plan. You will see that the sixth five-year plan leaves the pre-war five—year plans far behind in terms of economic development. Thus, over all the years of the pre-war five-year plans, pig iron production increased by more than 11 million tons, and over the five years of the sixth five-year plan, this increase will amount to about 20 million tons.

During the pre-war five-year plans, steel production in the USSR increased by 14 million tons, and in the sixth five-year plan the increase in steel production will amount to 23 million tons. During the pre-war five-year plans, coal production increased by 130 million tons, and in one sixth of five the tap hole, coal production will increase by 202 million tons. Finally, in the pre-war five-year plans, oil production increased by more than 19 million tons, and in the sixth five-year period the increase in oil production will amount to 64 million tons.

True, we have not yet caught up with the United States both in terms of the volume of industrial production per capita, and so far in the total volume of industrial production. But our rate of development, which is many times greater than the rate of growth of US industry, allows us to overcome this lag in the shortest historical period. The entire experience of peaceful economic development is evidence that the Soviet Union is successfully solving its main economic task.

We have not the slightest doubt that we will soon solve it if we are not interfered with. And first of all, wars hinder us.

The Soviet Union has existed for 38 years. From this period, about 18 years have been taken away from us by the wars that were imposed on us, and the restoration of the economy destroyed by these wars.

The Second World War, as is known, delayed the development of our industry by about two five years.

Calculations made show that if peaceful economic construction in the USSR had not been interrupted by this war, then with the growth rates of production achieved by us after the war and the period of restoration, the industry of the USSR in 1955 would have produced about 75 million tons of steel, 560 million tons of coal, 125 million tons of oil, 250 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 40 million tons of cement. At the same time, in the sixth five-year period, with the growth rates outlined by the draft Directives, we could already reach the current level of production in the United States in

terms of the total volume of industrial production and surpass this level for a number of the most important types of products.

A particularly important point in our economic competition with the capitalist system is that the heavy industry of the USSR is beginning to overtake the main capitalist countries in terms of the absolute growth of the most important industrial products.

So, for example, over the past five years, pig iron smelting in the United States increased by 10.6 million tons, in three Western European countries (England, France, West Germany), taken together, by 13.0 million tons, and in the USSR—by 14.0 million tons.

Steel production over the past five years has grown in the USA by 17.0 million tons, in the above three Western European countries taken together by 16.7 million tons, and in the USSR by almost 18.0 million tons.

It is important to emphasize at the same time that the economy of socialism, the main driving incentive and the ultimate goal of the development of which is the maximum satisfaction of the continuously growing material and cultural needs of the entire society, in essence our society, by its nature, has a peaceful economy, that for the successful implementation of the great tasks of socialist construction we do not need wars. The development of our economy proceeded and continues at a rapid pace precisely in the years of peace, while the development of the US economy is largely fuelled by wars, especially since in the current century all the wars in which the United States participated took place not on their territory.

This is not propaganda, comrades, this is an immutable historical truth. Compare the indicators of the development of our industry and that of the USA during the war and peace. If we take the pre-war years of peaceful economic construction (1927-1940), then our industry annually increased production by 18.6 percent, and the US industry—by only 2 percent. If we take the years of the Second World War, then the industry of the USSR, as a result of the enormous destruction caused by the war, could not increase production, and in 1945 in relation to 1940 it was only 92 percent, while the industry of the USA during this period increased its products by 60 percent. The war is over, the period of peaceful construction has begun, and again our industry is pushing ahead in terms of the pace of development. From 1948 to 1955, industry in the US increased its output annually by 16.6 percent, and industry in the United States by only 4.1 percent.

Is it not clear after this that the world of socialism does not need wars, that they are beneficial only to the capitalist monopolies, that the militarization of the economy is now seen by the imperialist circles in

America and England as the only means of preventing crises, maintain the achieved level of industrial production.

Is it not clear that the absurdity and slanderous nature of the statements spread by some circles in the USA, England and other countries about the alleged military threat from the Soviet Union?

Could there be more convincing evidence against the opposites of the interests of socialism and capitalism. Can 't we, on the basis of these data, assert that conquest wars are alien and hateful to our aspirations, our goals and objectives, for they hinder our progress in peaceful economic competition with capitalism, in the construction of a communist society?

Comrades! The draft Directives on the sixth five- year plan, submitted by the Central Committee of our party for consideration of the XX Congress, is based on the results of peaceful economic construction in the post-war years and is designed for peaceful conditions of development in the future.

The Soviet people approve and unanimously support the project Directives for the development of the national economy in the sixth five-year period.

Our common task, the task of all party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, is to ensure the successful implementation of the five-year plan in all sectors of socialist construction, by all enterprises, construction projects, collective farms, state farms. In order to successfully solve this problem, we need to accelerate technical progress, ensure a further significant increase in labour productivity, seriously improve the level of economic management, and rise to a new, higher level of planning and production management.

It would be a mistake to think that the advantages of the socialist economic system in themselves can ensure the successful fulfillment of our plans. Experience shows that without maximal Noah mobilization of all forces, without the continuous improvement of all our organizational and economic work cannot be successful plan.

The Party Central Committee and the Government have recently taken a number of measures aimed at improving all our work in managing the economy, including improving planning. I would like to dwell on some of the issues related to planning, on the shortcomings in this matter and measures to overcome them.

First of all, I would like to report to the Congress on the measures being taken to improve national economic planning.

The socialist economy is by its nature a planned economy: it is alien to the spontaneous laws of development of the capitalist economy with its inherent jumps and recessions, crises and shocks. But it does not follow

from this that in the development of our national economy, under no circumstances is it impossible for difficulties, inconsistencies and imbalances to arise.

The objective laws of the development of socialist production do not automatically apply. Only a comprehensive study of the requirements of these laws and their correct consideration in our plans allow to prevent inconsistencies and disproportions in the national economy and ensure the rapid development of all its branches.

Much in this respect depends on the national planning bodies, which are obliged to ensure the planned, proportional development of all sectors of the national economy when preparing and verifying the fulfillment of plans. How important this is, we could be convinced in the course of the implementation of the fifth five-year plan, the results of the fulfillment of which show that the successes of our economic development in the past five-year plan could be even greater if the indicated requirements were fully ensured in drawing up the plan and its implementation. To prove this, I will allow myself to give just one example. From the second half of the fifth five-year plan, the development of the coal industry lagged behind the more rapidly growing needs of the national economy for fuel. Fuel-intensive industries located in the European part of the USSR began to experience difficulties due to the lack of fuel.

As a result of operational measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Government, coal production was significantly increased by the end of the five-year period, and this made it possible to generally meet the current needs of the national economy for fuel. The adoption of these measures would not have been necessary if, when developing the five-year plan and its implementation, sufficient fuel reserves were provided to ensure not only the fulfillment, but also the overfulfillment of the tasks by the fuel-consuming sectors of the national economy.

This fact shows how important it is to correctly establish proportions in plans and timely prevent inconsistencies and imbalances, since the elimination of imbalances after they arise is usually associated with large losses and additional costs for the national economy.

The larger the scale of production, the more dangerous the disproportions, the more scientifically grounded our plan should be planning: in this matter, long-term planning is especially important.

Taking into account the experience of planning in the post-war period and in order to further strengthen and improve it, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in June 1955 adopted a Resolution on measures to improve state planning and on restructuring the work of the State Planning Committee of the USSR. On the basis of the

former State Planning Committee of the USSR, the State Commission of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the long-term planning of the national economy (State Planning of the USSR) and the State Economic Commission of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the current planning of the national economy (State Economic Commission of the USSR) were formed.

The creation of the State Commission for Prospective Planning should raise the level of all work on drawing up and verifying the fulfillment of long-term plans. The development of long-term plans both for the national economy as a whole and for individual sectors and for every enterprise, construction site, collective farm and state farm will be of great organizing importance. This will make it possible to determine the direction of development of each enterprise in the future in the coming years, its specialization, the most rational relations between enterprises and, on this basis, to identify additional reserves for production growth.

Formation of the State Economic Commission for the general planning has created the necessary conditions for improving the development of annual plans, strengthening control over the progress of their implementation, identifying additional reserves for production growth, preventing and eliminating inconsistencies and imbalances that arise.

Eight months have passed since the reorganization of the State Planning Commission, and we can say that the measures taken in this area are fully justified.

As a result of the fact that the State Planning Committee of the USSR could focus all its attention and energy on the development of the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, and the State Economic Commission of the USSR—on the development of the draft plan for 1956, both projects are being prepared, were represented in parallel and were represented in the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in an incomparably shorter time.

The timely preparation of the draft annual plan by the State Economic Commission allowed the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to complete the task it is necessary to consider it with the participation of interested republics, ministries and departments and to approve one and a half months before the beginning of 1956.

As a result, it was ensured that the main tasks of the state plan were communicated to enterprises and construction projects before the beginning of the planned year, which, as you know, is of great importance for organizing their normal work from the very beginning of the year.

Naturally, we regard the indicated positive experience of planning in new conditions as the first steps towards a serious improvement in the planned management of the economy.

The task of the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Economic Commission is to tirelessly improve the work of state planning, both prospective and current, ensuring comprehensive coordination and close communication in all their work on planning the national economy. It is also necessary to raise the economic level of our statistics, to ensure the improvement of the work of statistical bodies.

Comrades!

Improving national planning requires lays the need for a comprehensive increase in the role and responsibility of union and union-republican ministries, republican and local bodies in the management of the economy, continuous improvement of sectoral planning and planning directly at enterprises, construction sites, in collective and state farms.

In doing so, we should not forget about the two inextricably linked aspects of planning. The great Lenin, characterizing the essence of planning, said that our plans are state plans, that is, a task for the working masses, a law that must be fulfilled. At the same time, he said, planning should be based on creativity, the initiative of the masses, revealing new opportunities for accelerating our development, helping to improve, improve, modify our plans so that they are carried out sooner than intended. Without considering these two sides, there can be no real scientific planning.

Recently, the Central Committee of the Party and the Government have taken a number of measures, the implementation of which provides a significant improvement in planning and management of the economy.

As you know, the Party and the Government revealed serious shortcomings and mistakes that we made in the field of agricultural planning and which were reduced to excessive centralization of planning with a large number of indicators established for collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms . Such planning was not necessitated and not dictated neither by the interests of the state, nor by the interests of collective farms and collective farmers, fettered the initiative of the collective farm and MTS, weakened their responsibility and interest in the development of agricultural production, did not stimulate an increase in output from the land assigned to the collective farm, and reduced the possibilities for collective farms to receive high income...

The new planning procedure established by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR at the beginning of 1955 is aimed at developing tying the initiative of collective farms, state

farms, machine and tractor stations is the most important lever in the further steep rise of agricultural production. Already in the first year of the application of this planning procedure, the economic initiative of collective farms manifested itself in improving the structure of sown areas, more correct use of agricultural land and an increase in agricultural production.

An important measure in improving the planned management of agriculture is also the approval of the plan for procurement of agricultural products not for one year, as it was before, but for two years, for 1956 and 1957, which gives the opportunity for collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms to draw up annual production and financial plans in a timely manner, widely discuss them among collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms, and specialists in agriculture.

The implementation of a new procedure for planning agricultural production imposes new and increased demands on local party and Soviet organizations, on local planning and agricultural bodies. At the same time, it requires a serious improvement in the work of the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Economic Commission for the long-term and current planning of the development of agriculture, the correct location of agricultural production and the specialization of individual regions.

Comrades!

Along with the indicated fundamental changes in the practice of planning agricultural production, on the initiative of the Central Committee of the Party, the role of republican bodies in the management of industry was seriously increased.

In 1954 and 1955, over 11 thousand industrial enterprises were transferred to republican subordination.

New union-republican ministries were created in the Ukrainian, Kazakh, Azerbaijan union republics.

Planning of production and distribution of all types of products produced by enterprises of the republican industrial sector—loneliness, transferred to the direct jurisdiction of the Councils of Ministers of the Union republics.

According to the funded products produced by enterprises of republican ministries and industrial cooperatives, the state plans for the supply of the national economy of the USSR allocate only that part that is not used for the needs of the republican economy. For a number of important types of funded products produced at enterprises of all-Union and Union-republican ministries, the Council of Ministers of the Union republics retain 25 percent at the disposal of the Councils of Ministers of the Union republics, and for some types—50 percent of the products produced by the republic as a whole in excess of the quarterly plan. This

order provides at the disposal of the Councils of Ministers of the Union republics, additional material resources and thereby increases their interest in the implementation and overfulfillment of plans by the enterprises of the Union and Union-republican ministries. The revenues additionally identified and received during the execution of the state budget of the union republic are used by the Council of Ministers of this republic to finance housing and communal services and socio-cultural events, including capital investments. This allowed the union republics in 1955, due to overfulfillment of the revenues of the budget, to send additional funds to finance their own farms over 700 million rubles in excess of the amounts provided for in the state budget.

When preparing the plan for 1956, the USSR State Economic Commission carefully considered, together with representatives of the Councils of Ministers of the Union republics, draft plans for the republican economy in conjunction with the tasks for the development of the Union-republican and union economy in the territory of each republic. At the same time, the needs of the republican economy for financial resources and material resources were taken into account more fully.

State capital investments allocated for the development of the republican economy were increased in the plan for 1956 in comparison with 1955 by 26 percent, with an increase in the total volume of capital work in the national economy of the USSR by 14 percent. The volume of material resources allocated from the centralized fund for the needs of the republican economy has been significantly increased.

The measures taken ensure the further enhancement of the role of the Union republics in the management of the economy and the improvement of the practice of planning the republican economy. Our task is to carefully study the new planning practice and, based on this study, move further in this direction.

Apparently, there is a need to transfer to the Councils of Ministers Union republics of broader functions to control the development of the entire economy located on the territory of a given republic, regardless of the subordination of enterprises. I mean, in particular, control over the implementation of Union and Union -Republican ministries of measures for the placement, specialization and cooperation of enterprises on the territory of this republic, bearing in mind that the absence of such control and organizational influence on the part of the Soviets experience shows that the ministers of the Union republics give rise to serious shortcomings in this matter.

Significant work has been done towards expanding the rights of ministers, heads of main departments and directors enterprises in the

management of economic activities. The range of indicators for which the tasks are approved in the state plan has been significantly reduced. Production planning and distribution of many types of products was transferred to the direct jurisdiction of ministries and departments.

Experience has confirmed the positive significance of the activities carried out in this area. However, it must be said that we have cases when individual heads of ministries and departments do not sufficiently use the rights granted to them, avoid independently resolving issues of economic management, try, under one pretext or another, to hide behind projects, resolutions and measures, which are still in abundance submitted to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, although there is not always a need for them. I think that these shortcomings are of a temporary nature and will be gradually overcome by the heads of ministries and departments.

Making decisions on a significant expansion of the rights of ministers and heads of departments in managing the economy, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR had in mind that at the same time the responsibility of these leaders for the work entrusted to them should be increased. Only under this condition is the most correct combination of national planning possible with the planning of sectors of the national economy, enterprises, construction projects, collective farms and state farms. At the same time, both state plans and plans for the development of individual sectors of the national economy should fully reflect the national interests and interests of maximizing the use of available reserves for the growth of socialist production.

However, it should be noted that individual heads of ministries and departments misunderstand their tasks in the field of planning and economic management, directing the efforts of their apparatus in the development of plans and their implementation to ensure that to achieve the receipt of inflated funds and resources from the state, instead of opening and using the available internal reserves and thereby ensuring the implementation of the adopted plans with maximum savings in public funds.

In order not to be unfounded, I will allow myself to give some examples. So, when developing a plan for 1955, some ministries and departments proposed to establish industry an increase in labour productivity by an average of 4 percent.

The government corrected these projections, and in fact, labour productivity growth for 1955 was 8 percent. Approximately the same situation took place when drawing up the plan for 1956, that is, the projections presented by the ministries were underestimated against the possibilities of increasing labour productivity, so the Party and the Government again had to intervene into the matter and fix it.

The adoption of the proposals of the ministries for labour and production costs would necessitate in 1956 an additional recruitment of approximately two million workers and employees, an increase in the wages fund in the national economy by more than 20 billion rubles and an increase in the cost of production by 18 billion rubles. The question arises: can these ministries' designs be regarded otherwise than as a manifestation of narrow-ministerial tendencies? By underestimating the targets for the growth of labour productivity and, in connection with this, demanding an increase in the number of workforce and the wage fund, the ministry and department in some cases, they tried to play down their ability to increase production.

An example is the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR, which, when discussing the plan for 1956, insistently defended the design for steel by 1.3 million tonnes and for rolled products—1.7 million tonnes less than accepted by the Government. It should be noted that this ministry, when developing the plan for 1955, demanded that it be set lower targets for metal production. The government rejected this proposal and adopted a higher plan, which was not only fulfilled, but also exceeded: for steel smelting—at 570 thousand tons and for the production of rolled products—more than 200 thousand tons. Understated drafts of plans were also presented by the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of the Industry of Building Materials of the USSR and some others.

Along with this, ministries and departments have submitted immensely inflated applications for state investment, which do not fit either the available resources of the national economy or the needs of these ministries. For the delegates of the congress to know how much the leaders of a number of ministries do not take into account the possibilities and resources of the national economy, it is enough to say it should be noted that in addition to the volume of capital investments adopted in the plan for 1956, the ministries demanded an additional allocation of 60 billion rubles, or more than one third of the total volume of investments made in 1955.

With underestimated projections for the production of industrial products for 1955, ministries and departments submitted applications for the material and technical support of this production on a much larger scale than it followed from their needs. Thus, applications for rolling ferrous metals were overestimated by 5 million tons.

I think that the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the annual plans and five-year plans approved by the Party and the Government, gives us the right to condemn the actions of these ministries, presenting underestimated indicators in the draft plans. As practice shows, the tasks approved by the Government to increase production, increase labour productivity and reduce

the cost of production will be fulfilled and overfulfilled with the allocated state funds and material resources.

Comrades!

The Soviet state annually directs enormous funds to the development of the national economy. For the sixth five-year plan, the volume of capital investments is set at 990 billion rubles.

We must make the most of these media, and to prevent the constructed enterprises from operating at full capacity.

Meanwhile, experience shows that in our plans we do not fully take into account the possibilities of expanding production at existing enterprises. This, in particular, is evidenced by the results of the implementation of the fifth five-year plan. In the past five years, with a significant non-fulfillment of the plan for the commissioning of new production facilities, the production plan in the most important industries was overfulfilled. Thus, if the targets for commissioning rolling mills for 4.8 million tons were not fulfilled, the plan for the production of rolled products was exceeded by 0.7 million tons; in case of non-fulfillment of tasks for putting into operation

Due to coal mines and open-pit mines for 21 million tons, the plan for coal production was exceeded by 18 million tons. A similar situation took place in a number of other industries.

Along with the need to seriously improve the work of construction organizations, in order to accelerate the construction time and fully fulfill the established tasks for commissioning of new production capacities, we should not weaken, but intensify work to improve the use of available capacities.

It is necessary, first of all, to use the existing opportunities for the growth of production through the implementation of measures that do not require additional expenditures of public funds or can be carried out at low costs.

And there are considerable opportunities in this area. Capacity utilization in most industries and most businesses can be significantly improved.

Take, for example, the practice of the development of the design capacities of coal mines that has developed in the Ministry of the Coal Industry S S S R. After all, it is a fact that at most large mines, the design capacity is fully developed only after

five to six, and sometimes more, years after they were put into operation. For example, mine No. 12-8 named after Pravdy of the Budennovsk-Ugol trust in Donbass with a design capacity of 1000 tons of coal per day, commissioned in 1949, at present, that is seven years after

commissioning, it has mastered this capacity by only 42 percent. Mine No. 17-7-bis of the Krasnoluchugol trust with a capacity of 3000 tons of coal per day, commissioned in 1950, mastered the capacity in 1955 by only 39 percent.

The situation is similar in a number of other mines in Donetsk and other basins.

Great work in the sixth five-year period should be carried out by economic and planning bodies in the field of expanding and streamlining the specialization and cooperation of enterprises. This problem staged at full height by the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades NS Khrushchev and NA Bulganin spoke about it in their reports. I want to say that we have a lot to do already in 1956.

Those ministries that really worked in this area have already achieved good results. For example, as a result of the specialization of turbine plants, a decrease in the number of standard sizes of machines and an increase in power in one unit, the output of steam turbines at the same production sites has increased over the past five years by more than 1 million kilowatts. If these measures had not been carried out, it would have been necessary to build a new turbine plant worth 400–500 million rubles.

The plan for 1956 provides for a number of measures in the field of specialization and, in particular, to limit the range of products manufactured by factories, and to eliminate the irrational duplication of production of homogeneous products at various factories. This primarily applies to the production of spare parts, automobiles, tractors, agricultural machines, diesel engines, turbine generators, hydrogenerators, large electric machines, power transformers, electric motors and some other types of equipment and machines.

The worst enemy of specialization and cooperation is the departmental nature of our economic bodies, the reluctance of ministries to reckon with national interests and the desire to necessarily squeeze inter-factory cooperation into a narrow departmental framework, which leads to various kinds of deformities. This bad practice must be eradicated, and the sooner the better.

Last year, the State Economic Commission of the USSR, together with the State Plan of the USSR and with the participation of local party and Soviet bodies, conducted a comprehensive check of the work of 68 enterprises located in the regions of Eastern Siberia and the Far East, from the point of view of the use of the production capacities of these enterprises, their specialization and cooperation.... Checking by showed that the ministries and departments in charge of these enterprises are planning to

load them without taking into account the possibilities of their specialization and cooperation and meeting the need for their products in nearby regions.

The proposals prepared on this issue were approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU, and appropriate decisions were made on them.

Such work on a comprehensive check of the existing specialization and cooperation of enterprises and the development of appropriate proposals for their improvement is organized by the State Economic Commission together with the State Planning Committee in a number of large industrial centres and economic regions, and primarily in Leningrad and in the Urals. This work will help us to put things in order in this matter.

At the same time, we must, as provided in the draft Directives, begin to develop long-term plans for the development of specialization and cooperation of enterprises within large industrial centres and economic regions.

A few words about such an important reserve for the growth of production as saving material resources. The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan provide for serious tasks to save raw materials, materials and fuel. Over the years of the five-year plan, the specific consumption of metal should be reduced on average by no less than by 22 percent. The fulfillment of this task is directly related to the planned increase in the production of mechanical engineering and metalworking products. Only with such dimensions savings can be achieved growth engineering products and metal by about 80 percent under conditions where the production of steel and rolled is increased by 51-52 percent.

It is clear that the foreseen savings cannot be achieved by introducing stricter rates of consumption of raw materials and materials for manufactured products. This would be unrealistic and could only lead to disproportions and to the failure of the planned production growth targets. We do not intend to make the conditions of material supply worse. On the contrary, we are talking about creating greater stability in supply and, in particular, about increasing the current material reserves in the national economy.

The point is that, on the basis of technical progress and improvement of technology and organization of production, implement the five-year plan with lower material costs.

The set task of saving material resources can be successfully completed and overfulfilled if the personnel of our designers and technologists, along with the search for the highest performance indicators of their productions will certainly find the most economical solutions in terms of consumption of raw materials and materials.

Reducing the weight and dimensions of machinery and equipment with a simultaneous increase in their productivity is an important reserve that must be used in every possible way in the interests of further growth of production and economy in the national economy.

At the same time, it is necessary to state here with full reason that the partial difficulties experienced by the national economy in the supply of metal, as well as the large overspending of metal among consumers, is largely due to the fact that the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy does not pay due attention to production of economical rolled profiles and admits numerous violations of plans for the supply of metals by assortment.

It is well known how great the national economic value of fuel economy is. Meanwhile, many ministries do not pay the necessary attention to this important matter. This primarily applies to the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Power Plants. To the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, which are the main consumers of fuel in our country, as well as the Ministry of the Coal Industry, which provides consumers with coal in such a form that it is difficult to use it without losses.

Our railway locomotive fleet is supplied with raw coal instead of screened coal or briquettes. This leads to the fact that the railways lose up to 10 million tons of coal per year. In addition to demand from the Ministry of Coal Industry of the USSR, so that it can quickly transfer consumers to the supply of high-quality coals and briquettes.

Power plants also have significant reserves for fuel economy. The mastering of new equipment at the power plants of the Ministry of Power Plants is being excessively delayed.

For this reason alone, 1 million tons of standard fuel are burned annually at high-pressure power plants.

Saving and rational use of material resources is such an important national matter that we must draw the attention of all our economic and party organizations to it.

Comrades! The Sixth Five-Year Plan is a new striking proof of the steady rise of the socialist economy, the growth of the people's well-being, the flourishing of culture and science. This plan received the unanimous approval of our entire people. All Soviet people are full of confidence that the plan of the new five-year plan will be fulfilled as successfully as the previous plans.

The successes of the great Soviet Union mark a triumph—peaceful constructive labour for the good of the people, for the happy and joyful life of the Soviet people. This fact is our most powerful ally in the economic competition between the two economic systems—socialist and capitalist.

Under its influence, the ranks of friends of the Soviet Union are multiplying. The peoples of all countries support us and are sympathetic to our cause.

Expressing the cherished aspirations of its people and all ordinary and honest people of the world, the Communist Party and the Soviet government have pursued and will continue to pursue a policy of world peace, a policy of economic prosperity for their country and peaceful cooperation with all states, who live with us in peace.

Comrades! The sixth five-year plan embodies the aspirations of the entire multimillion Soviet people—the creator and builder of communist society. For the great Soviet people, the sixth five-year plan opens up new prospects for the further growth of the might and wealth of our Motherland, the first country in the world to triumph over socialism. These prospects inspire Soviet people to new labour exploits in the name of the triumph of communism. (Applause).

Kuusinen. The word for greetings from the Communist Party of Sweden is given by Comrade. Hagberg. (Stormy applause. Everyone stands up).

Hagberg X. Dear comrades! Allow me, on behalf of the Communist Party of Sweden, to convey warm fraternal greetings to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause).

We welcome the 20th Congress as a new gigantic step of the Soviet people along the path to communism. The decisions of the 20th Congress will be of great help in the struggle of the Swedish working class for a better life. The Swedish people highly value the victorious struggle of the Soviet Union for the equality of peoples, peaceful coexistence and detente in the international situation. The decision of the Soviet government to transfer the territory of Porkkala-Udd to Finland, its support for the neutrality of Finland and its declaration of readiness to guarantee also the neutrality of other countries met with a warm response from the Swedish people. The noble desire to turn the Baltic Sea into a sea of peace can unite our peoples in true and lasting friendship.

Inspired by your example and guided by the historical experience of the Soviet people, the working people of Sweden will also embark on the path of socialism.

Long live communism!

Long live the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live world peace!

(Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Kuusinen. A written greeting has been received from the People's socialist party of Cuba. (Applause). Greetings will be announced by Comrade Brezhnev.

L. I. Brezhnev (reads):

XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Comrades, members of the Presidium of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! Comrades delegates!

On behalf of the working people and all the people of Cuba, the People's Socialist Party, the Party of Cuban Communists, sends its ardent fraternal greetings to the 20th Congress of the glorious and beloved Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

Decisions of the Congress, outlining new goals for the continuous growth of the Soviet economy, unattainable for the capitalist states, open up new and clear prospects for the preservation and strengthening of peace for the peoples of the whole world. We have no doubt that these goals will be realized by the heroic Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. This can only please our people, for the very existence and achievements of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp forced the imperialists to refrain from using the open methods of intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and to resort to manoeuvres in order to disguise their name.

Comrade N. A. Bulganin's proposal on expanding trade with countries of Latin America and the assistance provided by the Soviet Union caused a wide response in our country. The American imperialists and their Cuban agents are trying to denigrate this sincere and beneficial proposal for us. However, the masses of the people unanimously insist on its adoption, because they see in it a powerful means for their economic development and struggle against the impending crisis.

Long live the historic XX Congress of your party, making a new invaluable contribution to the invincible Marxist-Leninist teaching and enriching us with the most valuable experience. (Applause.)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee!

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST PARTY OF KUBA.

(Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Kuusinen. A written greeting has also been received from the Chilean Communist Party. (Applause). The greeting will be announced by Comrade Kiselev.

N.V. Kiselev (reads):

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile welcomes the XX Congress of the Great Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause).

The Soviet people and their Communist Party have won remarkable victories in building communism and in the struggle for world peace. The Soviet Union steadfastly stands for the independence of colonial and semi-colonial countries, for the independence of positive economic development of backward states, for trade and cultural exchange and respect for the right of each people to decide their own destiny. The Great People's Republic of China and other people's democracies have also made remarkable strides in socialist transformation. All this serves as the main factor inspiring broad progressive forces that are growing every day in all parts of the world, including Chile, in this southernmost country of the American continent, the most remote from Europe and Asia.

The Chilean people are fighting hard for peace, democratic freedoms and national independence. Working class of Chile, chaired by our party, achieved unionization by creating the United Workers' Union Centre of Chile. Trade union unity is growing stronger. New successes have been achieved in the unity of action of broad democratic forces. The working class rallies various social strata into a united front of National Liberation, whose interests are increasingly in conflict with the interests of the American monopolists and local latifundists and big capitalists. Our struggle is hard, but the Chilean people will win. Nobody and nothing can prevent him from establishing a democratic system, achieving full independence.

The Chilean people receive the news of more and more victories of the Soviet Union with great joy. Our people are aware that these victories open up new, bright prospects for all mankind.

Long live the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union!

Long live the great and glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, guided by the invincible, eternally young teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the collective wisdom of its Central Committee!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE.

(Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone gets up).

Kuusinen. The floor is given to Comrade Chernyshev.

Chernyshev V.E. (Kalinshtrad region). Comrades! The reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin summed up with exhaustive completeness and clarity the results of the enormous creative work of the Communist Party, gave a deep and comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international situation, outlined a detailed program for further, even faster movement of our Motherland along the path to communism.

For a relatively small but very important period that has passed after the XIX Congress of the CPSU, under the leadership of the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee in our country in all areas of economic and cultural construction new outstanding successes have been achieved.

Our Fatherland has become even richer and stronger, its economic and defence power has increased, the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people has increased. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state further strengthened the international positions of our country, rallied the socialist camp more closely, and increased the strength of all peace-loving peoples in the struggle for peace.

In recent years, the Central Committee of the Party has developed and persistently carries out the most important measures to improve the state of affairs, industry, its further technical progress, a sharp rise in all branches of agriculture.

The Central Committee of the CPSU has abruptly turned the attention of local party, Soviet and economic organizations and our cadres to vital issues of the further development of the national economy. At the same time, the Party Central Committee proceeded from Lenin's instructions that it was necessary to declare a merciless struggle against the looseness of the leadership and irresponsibility for the assigned task. The great merit of the Central Committee and its Presidium is the restoration and strict implementation of the Leninist principle of collective leadership. The Soviet people and the entire Party note with great satisfaction and pride that the Central Committee pursued a wise policy, which, as always, proceeded from the interests of the people and had as its goal the all-round strengthening of our socialist state.

The Soviet people greeted the Soviet people with the greatest enthusiasm and warm approval the draft Directives of the 20th Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan developed by the Central Committee. The party calls on all Soviet people to fight for the further strengthening of the historical gains of the socialist system. In the face of the majestic tasks

put forward in the new five years , the working people of the Kaliningrad region, like the entire Soviet people, are developing socialist emulation on an even greater scale, knowing that the successful implementation of the plans of the sixth the five-year plan based on the predominant growth of heavy industry will be a new major step forward in the development of the socialist economy, in solving the problem of creating an abundance of consumer goods, in building a communist society in our country.

Thanks to the daily help and care from the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet government, the Kaliningrad Region has turned into a large fishery region in the Baltic with a developed industry and agriculture. Enterprises of industry and transport, consistently improving their technical and economic indicators, exceed state plans. Gross output of goods the population of the region over the five years increased 2.4 times, including fish products—4 times, cellulose—1.6 times, paper—2.5 times, alcohol—2 times, meat—2.5 times and animal oil—2.6 times. Electricity generation has doubled, labour productivity has increased by 85 percent.

The production of new types of ships, wagons, tower cranes, equipment for the paper and furniture industries and factories of reinforced concrete products has been mastered. Growth in industrial production achieved mainly by improving the use guys available production capacities n increase productivity.

There are some positive results in the development of agriculture in the region. The production of grain, meat, milk and other products increased. Over the past five years, the regional collective farms have increased milk production by 2.2 times, meat—2.6 times, pork—2.6 times. In 1955, per 100 hectares of agricultural land, all farms in the region produced: milk—290 centners, meat (slaughter weight)—27.1 centners, and pork per 100 hectares of arable land—25 centners. The region will urgently complete the procurement and procurement of meat, wool and other products. The collective farms have fulfilled the annual plan for the delivery and purchase of meat by 163 percent, milk by 158 percent. On the 100 hectares of agricultural land in the region was handed over and sold to the state: milk—134 centners, including collective farms—94 centners, state farms—160.4 centners; meat—19.5 centners, including collective farms—11 centners, state farms—23.6 centners.

Fulfilling the instructions of the Central Committee, the party organizations of the region improved organizational and ideological work, began to delve deeper into the economic activities of enterprises, collective farms, MTS, state farms, into issues of economics, technology, expanded and strengthened their ties with the masses. Nevertheless, in the work of the

regional party organization for the management of economic and cultural development, as well as in the organization.

There are serious shortcomings in party and ideological work. In our region, the existing production areas and capacities are still extremely poorly used to increase industrial output. A machine building plant is located in Kaliningrad. Its production capabilities are far from being fully utilized. As in the previous year, for 1956 this enterprise was approved by a clearly underestimated plan based on the work of most of the shops in one shift. Only by organizing the work of the plant in two shifts, it is possible to increase production by 50 percent. The relevant proposals on this issue were made by the regional party committee and the ministry back in 1954, but they were not reviewed.

In the region there are four pulp and paper mills and two paper factories of the Ministry of the paper and woodworking industry of the USSR, which occupy a large share in the ministry. It cannot be said that the attention of the ministry to the work of the pulp and paper enterprises of the region corresponded to their share in the paper and wood processing industry of the country. Three plants are old enterprises equipped with obsolete and worn-out equipment by ore. The layout and placement of most of the technological equipment there do not comply with the rules of technical operation and safety standards. Despite this, the ministry did not comply with three government decrees on the reconstruction of pulp and paper mills.

It is necessary to especially note the extremely poor supply of pulp and paper enterprises of the region with pulpwood. Due to lack of pulpwood they have for the last two years not working at full capacity, systematically idle and nedodayut country tens of thousands of tons tsellyu vines and paper. Despite repeated promises from the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Paper and Wood Industry, the supply balance does not improve. It is time, finally, for the ministers, comrades Orlov and Varaksin, to put an end to the practice of assurances and promises and to ensure the normal supply of pulpwood to enterprises. Pulp and paper enterprises of the region, with a normal supply of pulpwood, can increase the output of cellulose, paper and alcohol by 25-30 percent.

The Kaliningrad region has great prospects for the further development of the fishing industry. Over the past five years, fish production has increased 2.2 times, the range of fish products produced has been expanded and its quality has improved. The year-round fishing of herring in the Atlantic has been mastered, the development of the North Sea is underway.

The fishing industry of the region has a large commercial and transport fleet, a coastal fish processing base, well-established personnel and, being relatively close to the world's fishing basins, has all the possibilities for more rapid development. Currently, herring production in the Atlantic is based in Murmansk and the Baltics. In order to further expand the herring fishery in the Atlantic and increase the profitability of fishery organizations, it would be advisable to base this fishery entirely in the Baltic States and, first of all, in the Kaliningrad region. The feasibility of this event stems from a number of advantages and economic benefits.

The main fishing area is farther from Murmansk than from Kaliningrad and other Baltic bases. The cost price of one centner of herring caught by Kaliningrad fishermen in the North Atlantic is 57 rubles cheaper than that of Murmansk fishermen. The dense network of railways and highways approaching the ports of the Baltic makes it possible to deliver fish products much faster, including and frozen fish inland. State expenditures for production of fish in the North Atlantic and delivery to consumers in this case reduced by hundreds of millions of rubles.

As an integral part of the Atlantic fisheries, watch the catch of fish in the North Sea. The relatively shallow depths of the North Sea make it possible to carry out year-round trawling for herring here, that is, in the most mechanized and cheapest way. In addition, trawl herring is the most valuable raw material for further processing. As the experience of the Baltgosrybtrest vessels in 1955 showed, medium-sized fishing trawlers in summer caught herring with trawls up to a thousand centners per month, that is, more than in the North Atlantic with drift nets. Meanwhile, the USSR Ministry of Fisheries is slowly organizing trawling for good north-sea herring. Fishing experience of European countries in the North Sea shows that the efficiency of trawling for herring increases dramatically with increasing vessel power. It is necessary to create a base for large fishing trawlers in Kaliningrad and start more active herring fishing in the North Sea. It is necessary to quickly complete the construction of fish processing enterprises and a fishing port in the region, organize a real base for the repair of ships, and expand housing construction for fishermen.

Our region has the world's largest amber deposits and the only large amber mining and processing enterprise in the country. The Ministry of Local Industry of the RSFSR does not pay attention to the development of the amber industry. At one time, at the suggestion of regional organizations, a resolution was adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the reconstruction and expansion of the amber plant. This ruling has not been implemented. Taking into account that amber products are in great demand among the population of the country and on the foreign market, and are also

used in industry, we believe that in the new five-year period in our region it is possible to increase the production of amber by 3-4 times. To do this, it is necessary to reconstruct the plant, transfer the quarries to the hydraulic method of amber mining, build a factory for its processing in Kaliningrad, and develop amber mining in new quarries.

Comrades! Guided by the decisions of the Plenums of the Central of the Party Committee, the regional party organization directs its efforts to quickly eliminate the existing shortcomings in the management of agriculture, to further strengthen the collective farms, improve the work of MTS and state farms. We are fighting to increase the production of grain, meat, milk and other products by at least two times in comparison with 1955 on collective and state farms within three years.

By the end of the sixth five-year plan, milk production in the region per 100 hectares of agricultural land will be more than 600 quintals, meat (carcass weight) and pork -60 quintals per 100 hectares of arable land—70 kilograms. Decision measures to strengthen the fodder base, to increase the production of succulent and roughage and grain fodder, the sowing of maize is significantly expanded. A very significant reserve for strengthening the fodder base is the correct use of natural hayfields and pastures. In the north-western zone of the RSFSR, there are vast areas of meadows and pastures. High-yielding natural meadows occupy only separate massifs and make up a small proportion of the total area. A significant part of the meadows is overgrown with bushes, covered with hummocks, waterlogged, and the yield of grasses is low. Natural grasslands are fraught with tremendous opportunities to dramatically increase their productivity. To use these opportunities, it is necessary in the coming years to carry out a cultural transformation of low-productivity meadows and pastures.

Hayfields and pastures in our region occupy large areas. In the past, most of them were occupied by sown grasses.

For a number of years, we have been collecting such grassland seeds as hedgehog, meadow fescue, white bent, meadow bluegrass, canary grass, ryegrass, foxtail, raspberry, awnless bush and other valuable meadow grasses, of which there are up to 28 species. In the region, work is being carried out on radical and surface improvement of meadows and pastures. Events developed on the development of seed production of grassland on collective and state farms. The task was set—in the coming years, all low-productivity meadows and pastures should be subjected to radical and surface improvement. Then we will have mainly meadows with high yields of grasses and create good conditions for the productive use of sophisticated equipment for harvesting forage. We also began to plant grass seed plants in grassland crop rotations and, subsequently, we intend to fully meet our

needs for seeds and organize commercial production of grass seeds for other regions of the northwest of the RSFSR.

In our opinion, in agricultural bodies there is wrong practice: as soon as a collective farm or state farm undergoes a radical improvement of unproductive meadows and pastures (ploughing them for subsequent tinning), the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the State Planning Commission immediately include these areas in the land balance as arable land. And since this is arable land, then it cannot be reduced. This practice does not stimulate work on radical improvement of meadows and pastures. It is necessary to create a material interest of collective and state farms in the production of seeds of grassland grasses for the north-western regions.

For the further development of agriculture, it is land reclamation is important in our region. We have 86 per cent of land is located on drained zem Lyakh. More than half of them are drained using pottery drainage. Recently, significant work has been carried out in the region to restore reclamation systems—dams, canals, pumping stations and other structures. However, these works are not yet fully completed. The situation is especially bad with the draining of land on state farms. The Ministry of State Farms should really do this business, provide water management organizations of the region with the necessary equipment.

Comrades! Kaliningrad Regional Party Organization came to the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, united and devoted to the Leninist Central Committee of our party. The working people of our region, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the CPSU, will tirelessly fight for the fulfillment of the historical tasks set by the 20th Congress of the Communist Party. (Applause).

Kuusinen. The floor is given by Comrade Tevosyan.

I. F. Tevosyan. Comrades! The reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin vividly show the remarkable victories won by our party and people in the period after the XIX Congress, and define the tasks of communist construction not only for the sixth five years, but also for a longer one period. Summing up the results of the traversed path, we must first of all say that the Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by the Presidium of the Central Committee, turned out to be worthy of their great teacher, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. (Applause). Permeated with an iron revolutionary will, creatively implementing the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the party has achieved major successes in all areas of domestic

and foreign policy and is confidently leading the Soviet people along the Leninist path to the victory of communism.

The party, faithful to Lenin's behests, was able to lead the creative activity of the broad masses of the working people and achieve high rates of development of heavy industry, much greater what was planned in the first years after the end of the war. Then, in 1945, we produced only 12 million tons of steel. Now we are planning to smelt 68 million 300 thousand tons in 1960. Then we mined only 149 million tons of coal. Now we are planning to produce 593 million tons in 1960. Then we produced only 19 million tons of oil. Now we are planning to produce 135 million tons of oil in 1960.

The country now possesses a powerful economic base to ensure in the sixth five-year period such an increase in metal smelting, such an increase in coal and oil production, which it did not have at not in a single five-year period. In steel smelting, the average annual growth in the first five years was only 400 thousand tons, in the second five years—2.4 million tons, in the fourth—3 million tons, in the fifth—3 million 600 thousand tons, and in the sixth five years the average annual the increase will be 4 million 600 thousand tons. The average annual increase in coal production in the first five years was 7.2 million tons, in the second—12.7 million tons, in the fourth—22.4 million tons, in the fifth—26 million tons, and in the sixth five years it should be 40, 5 million tons. In terms of oil production, an average annual increase was achieved in the first five years of 2.4 million tons, in the second -1.4 million tons, in the fourth—3.7 million tons, in the fifth—6.6 million tons, and in the sixth five years it will be 12.8 million tons. The increase in steel smelting, coal and oil production in just one year of the sixth five-year plan will be greater than the entire production and production of them in pre-revolutionary Russia in 1913.

The high rates of industrial development gave us the opportunity to significantly increase production per capita and confidently move forward in solving the main economic problem of the USSR. So, for example, the production of steel, which is the most indicative, because it ultimately determines the development of all sectors of the national economy, increases per capita in 1955 compared to 1940 in the USA by 38 percent, in England—by 43 percent, and in the USSR—by 138 percent. It must be said that our indicators, undoubtedly, would have been even better if we had not lost eight years for the war and the restoration of the destroyed economy.

N. A. Bulganin and the draft Directives show in detail the development of the metallurgical and fuel industries in the sixth five- year period, both in the Union as a whole and in individual economic regions and republics.

I would like to emphasize the importance and grandeur of the set by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev problems of economic development in Siberia.

The Central Committee of the Party has set the most important national economic task—in the next ten years to turn Siberia into a large base for coal mining and electricity production, into the main base of heat-intensive and energy-intensive industries.

To successfully solve this problem, it is necessary to develop ferrous metallurgy, to create in the next two or three five-year plans in the regions of Siberia a third powerful metallurgical base of our country with a production of 15-20 million tons of pig iron per year. To imagine the scale of the planned development of Siberian metallurgy, suffice it to say that the named volume of production will be approximately seven times greater than production pig iron at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine, built in Siberia during the first five-year plans.

Siberia is rich in all the necessary minerals for the creation of a powerful fuel and metallurgical base. Geological reserves of coal only in the Kuznetsk and Irkutsk basins account for about 25 percent of all reserves of the USSR, and coking coal—more than 35 percent of the total reserves of the country. Iron ore reserves are two billion tons.

The draft Directives provide for the construction of the West Siberian Metallurgical Plant in the sixth five-year period with the commissioning of one blast furnace already in the current five-year period and the beginning of construction of two metallurgical plants in Eastern Siberia.

The production of non-ferrous metals—aluminium, titanium and magnesium—will be launched on the basis of the new hydropower plants in Siberia.

The creation of a powerful metallurgical, fuel and energy base in Siberia within 10-15 years will have a huge impact on the development of the entire economy of the eastern regions of the USSR. In parallel, other sectors of the national economy will develop, first of all, mechanical engineering and the chemical industry. The flourishing of the Siberian economy will be accompanied by population growth, the creation of new cities, new cultural centres of the country. This is truly a magnificent task, and there is no doubt in the fact that the Soviet people, under the leadership of our Party, will be able to solve this most important national economic task within the scheduled time frame.

Along with the quantitative growth of the metallurgical and fuel industries, major qualitative shifts will take place in the sixth five-year period, which are of great importance for accelerating technical progress in the national economy.

The development of technology over the past decade has set new important tasks for workers in the metallurgy and fuel industry. In the past five years, metallurgists have developed and introduced into production

about 150 new, mainly alloyed, steel grades, produced 8.7 million tons of rolled products alloy steels, or twice as many as in the fourth five-year period.

The development of jet rocket technology, chemistry, radio engineering and other special industries requires an even larger increase in the production of heat-resistant alloys, stainless and other special steels. In this regard, the capacities for the production of stainless steels and heat-resistant alloys will be increased 3.2 times over the five-year period, including more than six times for heat-resistant alloys.

Electric steel smelting will increase by 80 percent. Starting from the first year of the sixth five-year plan, new grades of heat-resistant alloys and special steels with higher physical and mechanical properties.

In the fifth five-year period, metallurgists expanded the range of rolled products.

If in 1950 ferrous metallurgy plants produced 216 rolled profiles, then in 1955 the number of profiles increased to 339.

To ensure the progress of mechanical engineering technology, the widespread introduction of lightweight building structures, work is underway to further expand the range of economical rolled profiles, both from carbon, and especially from low-alloy steels. In the sixth five-year period, the production of sheet metal, especially thin sheet, increases significantly.

The specific gravity of flat products in the total output of rolled products increased in 1960 to 31 percent.

The transition to industrial construction methods, the expansion of production and the use of precast concrete increases the need for reinforcing iron and wire. Therefore, it is planned to expand the production of small-section rolled products by 93 percent, wire rod—2.1 times, steel wire—3 times and ordinary wire—2.4 times.

To accelerate the progress of technology in the country, the growth in the production of rare and non-ferrous metals, especially high-purity metals, is of decisive importance. In the sixth five-year period, the production of such metals as titanium, germanium, lithium, beryllium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum will increase many times, the output of nickel, molybdenum, tungsten and other non-ferrous metals will increase.

In terms of production growth rates and commissioning of new capacities, metallurgy of high-quality and special steels and non-ferrous metallurgy should take a leading place among other sectors of the national economy in the sixth five-year period.

Comrade NA Bulganin correctly emphasized the great national economic importance of the issue of increasing the share of oil and gas in

the country's fuel balance and showed that it is economically more profitable to use fuel oil and gas as fuel instead of coal. In this respect, our situation has changed for the better as a result of the discovery by Soviet geologists in the last decade of new rich oil fields in the Tatar and Bashkir Republics, Kuibyshev, Saratov and Stalingrad regions, which made it possible to increase the share of oil in the fuel balance to 26.2 percent by the end of the five- year period, and reduce the share of coal to 60.2 percent.

In the sixth five-year period, oilmen should prepare the necessary groundwork in construction in order to significantly improve the structure of the fuel balance in the next, seventh five- year period.

An even more economical fuel than oil is gas. The production per worker in tonnes of equivalent fuel in 1955 was 349 tonnes in coal mining, in oil—1545 tons, and in the extraction of natural gas—4287 tons. cost of natural gas in 1955 was three times lower than the cost of oil and eight times lower than the cost of coal.

The increase in gas production and production envisaged by the draft Directives from 10 billion cubic metres in 1955 to 40 billion cubic metres in 1960 is equivalent to an increase in production of about 45 million tons of coal. The use of gas instead of the specified amount of coal will save more than two billion rubles on operating costs in 1960 alone.

However, despite the fact that gas production and production increased four times over the five years, its share in the fuel balance continues to remain insignificant and will amount to 5.8 percent in 1960 instead of 2.4 percent in 1955. We need to do everything possible to strengthen and improve the efficiency of geological prospecting for gas, especially in the eastern regions of the country. Where there is no natural or petroleum gas yet, gasification of solid fuels is of great importance. In the east of the country, there are large reserves of coal, on the basis of which it is possible and necessary to widely develop gas production with the associated production of many valuable chemical products.

We have the richest deposits of brown coal—Itat-skoye in the Kemerovo region, Nazarovskoye and Irsha-Borodinskoye in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, Raichikhinskoye in the Far East, Angrenskoye in Central Asia and a number of other deposits, where thick coal seams lie close to the surface, and therefore it is possible to organize coal mining in a cheap, open way.

From the national economic point of view, it is most profitable to gasify these coals locally, at gas factories such as the recently commissioned Shchekino plant near Moscow, with the associated production of a number of valuable chemical products and to transport high-calorific gas to the place of consumption through gas pipelines.

The Shcheki gas plant, which supplies Moscow with gas, works on brown coal near Moscow and, when fully developed, will produce one billion cubic metres of gas, 100 thousand tons of sulfuric acid and a number of other chemical products per year. Just to replace one billion cubic metres of gas produced by the Shchekino plant, it would be necessary to import to Moscow by rail up to one and a half million tons of coal near Moscow, which also contains 30 percent moisture, 30 percent ash and up to 4 percent sulphur.

Along with the gasification of brown coal, it is also expedient to gasify gaseous coal, large reserves of which are available in the Kuznetsk Basin and in the Donbass, and to obtain gas, high-quality fuel in the form of semi-coke and at the same time not how many dozen names of various chemical products.

With the integrated use of coal, the cost of artificial gas can be reduced almost to the cost of natural gas. The use of gas instead of coal will make it possible to automate many production processes, reduce the cost of production, significantly improve working conditions in industry and the living conditions of workers, as well as unload rail transport from the transportation of large quantities of coal. For the state, this is the most expedient way of using solid fuel, and economic efficiency, it cannot go either in what comparison with the incomplete combustion of coal in furnaces.

Comrades! The Central Committee of the Party, following the instructions of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, poignantly set the task of increasing the rate of growth of labour productivity and creating the highest labour productivity unprecedented under the capitalist system. We must tackle this matter with all our energy, mobilize the entire Party, the entire people for this, and use for this all the reserves that our national economy has at its disposal.

We often stress that the rate of growth of labour productivity is ahead of the Soviet Union of the United States of America. It 's right. This is our great achievement. But we cannot let us calm down on this and ignore the fact that in terms of labour productivity, although we have caught up with the capitalist countries of Europe, we are still far behind the United States of America, where labour productivity is two to three times higher than ours.

We must carefully understand the reasons for the low labour productivity in our industry compared to labour productivity in the US industry and outline measures to achieve the highest labour productivity in the shortest possible time.

In the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin and in the draft Directives, as never before, specifically defined the ways of solving this fundamental task of building a communist society on the basis of technical progress and the introduction of modern achievements of science and technology.

I would like to dwell on one of these most important ways to increase labour productivity—specialization and cooperation and, on the basis of this, the introduction of a continuous mass-flow method of production and automation of the entire production process.

For the first time in the Directives for a five-year plan, special sections are allocated for specialization and cooperation in industry and for mechanization and automation of production processes, which shows what great importance the Central Committee-Party attaches to this matter.

It is indisputable that we will have the highest labour productivity in automation, not only of individual machines and units, but also of the entire production process. In automated production, the number of workers in the workshop is sharply reduced and reaches several people per shift.

In order to achieve the highest labour productivity, therefore, we must take a line for the comprehensive automation of production in all branches of industry.

But not with any form of organization of production it is possible to automate it comprehensively. In order to comprehensively automate the entire production process in the shop, it must be organized according to the principle of production of homogeneous products in a continuous mass-flow manner. The development of a mass-flow method of production, in turn, is possible only on the basis of broad specialization and cooperation in industry. Even the mere organization of production in a mass-flow manner at specialized factories, without automation of production, increases labour productivity many times over.

Industrial development in the United States of America has long been going along the line of production specialization. Back in 1893, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, in his article *On the So-Called Question of Markets*, gave vivid examples of the development of specialization in American industry and pointed out that specialization is essentially endless, just like the development of technology, and for that In order to increase the productivity of human labour, it is necessary that the production of a part of each mass product should be specialized, turned into a special production.

In the United States of America, even in those distant times when crews were produced instead of cars, production they were specialized. Wheel rims, for example, were produced in some specialized factories, wheel spokes—in others, and hubs—in others, and whole wheels were

produced by a special plant, which bought individual parts from these specialized factories. Thus, a dozen factories participated in the manufacture of the crew.

The high level of development of specialization and mass production in American industry is one of the important sources of high labour productivity and lower production costs. American industry, American capitalists took this path spontaneously, in order to be competitive in the market, they took it in the struggle to reduce production costs, to maximize profits.

In our socialist conditions, the goal of achieving the highest labour productivity is the highest level of material well-being and culture of the people. The question is why, under a planned socialist system of economy and, therefore, in the presence of extremely favourable conditions, specialization and mass-flow production are very poorly developed, although we know that these forms of organization of production promise many times higher productivity of the general of labour with a simultaneous significant reduction in the cost of production?

Until recently, we did not have a firm course towards specialization in industry and the widespread development of cooperation. By the beginning of the industrialization of the country, we, as you know, did not have many industries. In the industry we inherited from tsarist Russia, there was not even a shadow of specialization. During the first five-year plans, when new plants were built and existing plants were reconstructed, we copied a lot from European countries and took the best plants in Germany and England as a standard. But factories of European countries, especially machine-building ones, as a rule, were created on the principle of universal production with the production of each plant almost all the units and parts he needs. We used least of all the experience of the US industry, where specialization is highly developed. Even where we used the experience of the United States to some extent, for example, in the construction of automobile plants, we subsequently violated this principle.

The range of products at our enterprises expanded especially during the war and during the years of reconstruction, when enterprises were forced to manufacture many types of products, previously obtained from outside, on their own. The production of equipment and materials was stirred up at those enterprises where capacities were free; while not counting they had low labour productivity and high production costs.

Here I must emphasize that not all comrades have the same understanding of the purpose of specialization and the ways of its implementation. Some believe that it is enough to collect the production of the same equipment in one ministry and in one industry, in order to consider

production as already specialized. Others believe that production at this plant will be specialized if the plant is unloaded from a wide range of products. It is true that this is a big step towards specialization, but it is not yet the specialization in question. If the plant will manufacture equipment instead of, say, 20 items, only equipment of the same name, for example, pumps, but at the same time all the parts and assemblies necessary for the pumps will be manufactured by himself in small batches, then we will not have a genuine specialization, the main feature of which is the mass flow method production.

So, we must gradually rebuild our industry in such a way that products of the same name, parts and products of the same name are manufactured in specialized workshops and enterprises, and head plants that produce finished machines, equipment or other types of products are mainly engaged in assembling parts and knots coming from specialized rooted factories and workshops. The organization of mass production of products of the same name in specialized workshops and enterprises will cause the use of a continuous mass flow, highly mechanized production method, and this will create extremely favourable conditions for the comprehensive automation of the entire process. For this restructuring of industry, it will be necessary to select the same type of parts and assemblies not only on the scale of enterprises, industries, but also on the scale of the entire industry. The number of such parts and assemblies will be the greater, the wider development of our standardization and unification of parts and assemblies will be. In this case we are also seriously behind. It is necessary to put an end to such a situation in industry, when the production of parts of the same name, which are consumed in the country in large quantities, is organized at many enterprises in small batches and on an individual basis, moreover, at exorbitant prices and at enormous labour costs.

Take, for example, such a massive part as gears, for the production of which we do not have specialized factories. The country has a huge park of hobbing machines for the production of cylindrical gears, numbering about 16 thousand units. These machines are installed and operate in a large number of enterprises of almost all ministries, and only 56 percent of all machine tools are in the 12 machine building ministries, and 44 percent are at other ministries that consume equipment, and most of these machines are used to make spare gears. The national economy will benefit greatly if in large industrial regions specialized plants or workshops for the production of gears are organized on the basis of these machines. At these factories, Moleno will organize production in a mass-flow manner using automation, with the lowest labour costs and low cost.

We must also do away with the presence in our enterprises a large number of auxiliary workshops. We have almost all the plants produce in their spare parts, tools, fasteners and Trailers, since their delivery by providing the needs of enterprises. The production of spare parts, replacement equipment, tools and fasteners is expensive for factories. A huge army of workers is engaged in this business . So, for example, if we take metallurgical plants, then almost 20 percent of the total number of workers work in auxiliary shops. As the supply of spare parts, replacement equipment, tools and fasteners with from the side—from specialized factories—these auxiliary workshops should be liquidated or drastically reduced.

It is quite clear that for the restructuring of our entire industry according to the principle of specialization and cooperation, as well as the widespread introduction of complex automation of production processes, one five-year plan is not enough. In this regard, the assignments provided for in the draft Directives for the development of long-term plans for specialization and cooperation in industry in the country's economic regions and large industrial centres and for the development of long-term plans for the automation of production processes are of great importance.

The development of long-term plans for specialization and cooperation is all the more necessary since these activities are taking place in many industries. It is about organizing broad economic ties between enterprises. Ministries and enterprises are still timidly taking up this business. This is partly explained by the narrow departmental approach and the fear of disrupting the fulfillment of the cooperation plan and supplies by specialized enterprises.

We prefer to organize at home the production of everything necessary for the production of machinery, equipment or other products, at least at the cost of high labour costs and high cost, since all these costs are provided for in the plan, and the losses are covered by the state. Many of our business cadres do not yet have, as Lenin put it, a merchant approach. Our economic and planning bodies, when solving economic issues, are least of all guided by the cost per unit of production. We rarely hear the question: how much will a ton cost and what additional savings will the state receive?

It is necessary to establish such a procedure so that any economic and planning organization, when making proposals on the placement or organization of production of products, expansion and reconstruction of enterprises, simultaneously presents calculations on the cost of production, on productivity labour, evidence of what benefits the state will receive from this. We must put an end to the non-proprietor's approach to solving problems of economic construction.

The design and construction of factories is still going on in the old way, without taking into account wide cooperation with other factories, the factories include powerful auxiliary workshops. You can't let this thing go on its own accord. We need to speed up the specialization of industry as much as possible on the basis of existing enterprises and workshops. It will take a lot of effort to overcome conservatism and resistance to the widespread implementation of this extremely important principle. Industrial organizations. The wider we develop specialization and cooperation in industry, the wider we introduce a continuous mass production method and complex automation of production processes, the sooner we will solve the problem of achieving the highest labour productivity. In specialization and cooperation, complex mechanization and automation, large reserves of high productivity of social labour are laid, and in a socialist system, in contrast to the capitalist, the highest labour productivity is the highest level of material well-being and culture of the people.

Comrades, the 20th Congress of the CPSU is a great event in the life of our Party, in the life of our country and in the international workers' movement. We are all confident that the working class, the collective farm peasantry, the intelligentsia, all the peoples of the Soviet Union with tremendous energy, strength and revolutionary passion, under the leadership of their native Communist Party and its Central Committee, will not only fulfill, but and will overfulfill the Sixth Five-Year Plan! (Applause). This will be a major victory for the great army of builders of communism! (Applause).

Fulfillment and overfulfillment of the sixth five-year plan, together with the successes of the peoples of great China and other countries of the people new democracy in the construction of socialism will further change the balance of forces in the international arena in favour of socialism, will further strengthen the socialist camp, which is a faithful defender of the fundamental interests of the working class and working people around the world! (Applause).

Our party, loyal to proletarian internationalism, together with the fraternal communist and workers' parties of other countries, is confidently paving the way for the working people of the whole world to a bright life—communism.

We are all confident in the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the victory of communism! (Applause).

Kuusinen. For greetings from the Communist Party of Belgium, the floor is given to Comrade Burnel, (Stormy applause. Everyone gets up).

Burnel. Dear comrades! On behalf of the Belgian working people fighting for peace, for a happy and independent Belgium, the delegation of the Belgian Communist Party welcomes the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause).

The Belgian people are showing a very great interest in the Soviet Union. Despite the false propaganda of the enemies of the world, he does not allow himself to be carried away on the disastrous path of anti-Soviet politics. The Belgian people have a particularly warm welcome to your scientists, artists and athletes. The exchange of delegations of scientists, culture and sports figures between our countries contributed to the fact that the Belgian people now know the Soviet Union better and have even greater respect for it.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressed the feelings of friendship of the Soviet people for the people of Belgium by inviting a delegation of Belgian parliamentarians to the Soviet Union. The visit of this delegation aroused great interest. Returning to Belgium, our parliamentarians made statements and articles that met with a wide response, publicly testified to the peacefulness of the Soviet people and their Government.

A better knowledge of the Soviet Union will lead to a serious change in the views of workers, in particular, members of trade unions and the socialist party. We are confident that more will happen great changes as a result of the victorious fulfillment of the grandiose plans outlined by the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The hardworking Belgian people, striving for knowledge, striving for social justice, devoted to great liberation ideas, will undoubtedly be very impressed by courage, the prospects for abundance, power, the prospects for a shorter working day and an increase in the real incomes of Soviet workers, the prospects for further raising the cultural level of the people.

The persistent and fruitful activity of the Soviet Union in favour of peace, its struggle to ban the atomic bomb, against the rearmament of West Germany, the tremendous growth of the USSR's prestige—all this gives even greater confidence to the working people who are fighting for a happy, independent Belgium, which would benefit from the fruits of peaceful labour. The successes of the USSR will help the Belgian working people find a path to unity that will give them the necessary strength to thwart the manoeuvres of the enemies of the cause of peace and the happiness of the Belgian people.

And for us, dear comrades, the time will come when our people will work out their five-year plans and will know true freedom, the joy of socialist labour, a stormy material and cultural upsurge. (Stormy applause)

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will give a new impetus to our struggle, the development of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which is leading the peoples forward.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Stormy applause.)

Long live the heroic Soviet people! (Stormy applause.)

Long live the international workers' solidarity! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live communism! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Kuusinen. Comrades! The meeting of the members of the Commission for the preparation of a detailed draft resolution of the XX Congress on the reporting report of the Central Committee of the CPSU will take place here, in the conference room, after meetings.

The next meeting of the Congress will take place tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The meeting is closed.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION (February 23, 1956)

Burkatskaya (presiding). I declare the morning session of the Congress open. Comrade has the floor. Bobrovnikov,

Bobrovnikov N.I. (Moscow). Comrades! In the report of the Central Committee of the Party and in the report on the Directives of the 20th Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan, comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin summed up the results of the enormous growth of the socialist economy, science and culture of our country in the fifth five-year plan and unfolded majestic prospects for the next rise in all sectors of the national economy, a significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people.

The working people of Moscow, like the entire Soviet people, unanimously approved the draft Directives of the XX Congress on the sixth five-year plan developed by the Central Committee of the CPSU, which is an expression of the Soviet people's infinite devotion to our native Communist Party. (Applause).

Urban construction occupies an important place in the measures taken by the Communist Party and the Soviet government to raise the living standards of the working people.

In this regard, I would like to dwell on some issues reconstruction of Moscow, which is carried out under the direct supervision and with the daily assistance of the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

A large material and technical base of the city economy has been created in Moscow, which makes it possible to significantly improve the cultural and everyday services for the population of the capital. In 1955, compared with 1940, the consumption of gas for household consumption per inhabitant increased eightfold, electricity—by 54 percent, water—by 68 percent. During the same time, the trade turnover has almost doubled.

In the fifth five-year plan, extensive work was carried out to reconstruct the city. Housing construction volume compared with the fourth five-year plan increased three times, the construction of school buildings—six times, hospitals—twelve times, public facilities—two or three times. The pace and scale of construction work is increasing every year. If in 1950, 536 thousand square metres of living space were built in Moscow, then in 1955—1065 thousand square metres, and this year 1360 thousand square metres will be built.

The increasing pace and volume of construction work is ensured by the development of the building materials industry, the creation of powerful construction organizations and the use of industrial methods in construction. At a meeting of voters of the Kalinin constituency of the mountains. Moscow in March 1950, Comrade. NS Khrushchev set the task—to create a powerful construction industry in the capital. To date build a factory of reinforced concrete structures and components, major building blocks and various building materials. A lot of work has been done to reconstruct existing plants.

As a result of these measures, the production of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and parts in the current year compared with 1951 will increase sevenfold. For more efficient use of production facilities, precast concrete plants united in the newly created Main Directorate under the Moscow City Executive Committee—Glavmoszhelezobetone. The enterprises of this department specialize in the production of a certain range of parts, which will make it possible to additionally increase the production of reinforced concrete products.

The decisive condition for the development of industrial construction methods was the creation of the Main Directorate for Housing and Civil Construction under the Moscow City Executive Committee—Glavmosstroy, which included construction organizations of the Moscow City Executive Committee and numerous, mainly small, construction organizations of various ministries and departments. On the basis of these organizations, large specialized construction management and trusts, which made it possible to concentrate construction and significantly improve its organization. In two years, construction companies that became part of the Glavmosstroy have increased the volume of housing construction by 44 percent, school construction—by 70 percent, and hospital construction—more than three times. Last year, Glavmosstroy completed construction and installation work in the amount of more than three billion rubles.

The concentration of construction made it possible to organize the work by the flow-speed method. As is known, the growth in the industrialization of construction is characterized by the degree of application of the main prefabricated structures. In 1953 on construction residential buildings, the use of prefabricated reinforced concrete was 41 percent, in 1955—62 percent, this year the use of prefabricated structures will reach 70 percent. The output of workers in construction and installation works increased by 31 percent, the terms were reduced and the cost of construction decreased. Whereas in 1953 construction organizations, prior to their transfer to Glavmosstroy, lost more than 200 million rubles, 70 construction organizations of Glavmosstroy in 1954 reduced their losses by

half, and in 1955 received 90 million rubles in profit. The results of the activities of Glavmosstroy in 1954—the 1955 years clearly showed the great urban planning and economic significance of the reorganization of the construction business carried out in Moscow.

In the sixth five-year plan, the reconstruction of Moscow will be carried out on an even wider scale. The total volume of work in 1955 prices is projected at more than 25 billion rubles; housing, school, hospital and cultural and domestic construction will increase significantly. To fulfill the planned volume of work, further consolidation, specialization and an increase in the capacities of construction organizations will be required, as well as wider introduction of prefabricated reinforced concrete into housing, civil engineering and the construction of communal structures. Precast concrete will be used in the construction of embankments, underground communications, roads in residential areas, in the construction of sports facilities, various fences, as well as for outdoor lighting masts. The widespread use of precast concrete structures will further increase the pace of construction and significantly reduce its cost.

One example of the effective use of precast concrete is the construction of the embankments of the Moskva River and the Yauza River, where it is used instead of monolithic reinforced concrete. The use of prefabricated reinforced concrete for the construction of embankment walls can reduce the consumption of concrete and reinforced concrete per running meter of embankments twice, timber—almost nine times, while labour productivity doubles, the cost of construction is reduced by more than 20 percent.

One of the most important conditions for the successful industrialization of construction work is the widespread use of standard projects in construction. It should be admitted that in this case the Moscow City Executive Committee and its design organizations admitted serious shortcomings—excesses, poor use of standard projects and high construction costs. Moscow organizations have recently taken a number of measures to eliminating defects in design and construction. This will allow in 1956 to carry out the construction of residential buildings, school and hospital buildings according to standard designs, to build more high quality and cheaper. Based on the experience gained, we will continue to strive to further introduce new, progressive designs and materials, develop industrialization and the pace of construction, improve the quality and reduce the cost of work.

Comrades! Centralized transportation of bulk cargo by road is of great national importance. Centralized transportation began to be carried out in Moscow in 1951. This event received broad support from the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet government.

Currently, a centralized delivery to consumers of twenty-eight types of bulk cargo—coal, oil products, metal, oxygen, bricks, reinforced concrete products, building materials and other goods. The volume of centralized traffic in 1955 increased in comparison with 1951 nine times and in 1956 will amount to 40 million tons.

The organization of centralized transportation made it possible to increase the productivity of cars for the transportation of bricks four times, coal—five times, oil products—two times, twelve times, oxygen sixteen times, various building materials seven times. Centralized transportation made it possible to reduce the required number of vehicles by about 14 thousand, free about 15 thousand agents, forwarders, loaders and send them to other work. The development of centralized transportation of goods in Moscow made it possible to liquidate about a thousand small automobile enterprises last year, but today there are still more than one and a half thousand of them. This year, it is planned to complete the liquidation of small automobile enterprises. Now it has become obvious that centralized transportation of goods provides great savings effect. If the cost of one ton-kilometre in 1951 averaged over a ruble in the city, then in 1955 it was equal to seventy-six kopecks, and according to the Main Department of Freight Vehicles of the Moscow City Executive Committee it was even cheaper. Rough estimates show that the savings from centralized transportation in Moscow in 1955 amounted to about 400 million rubles.

The draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan provide for further measures to develop centralized transportation of bulk cargo. There are still many difficulties on the way of developing this very important business, which consist in the fact that some managers of enterprises and business organizations underestimate the importance of centralized transportations and do not liquidate their small motor vehicles.

In order to better organize the transportation of goods, in addition to vehicles of large tonnage, we need vehicles with a carrying capacity of one—one and a half tons for the transportation of small consignments of goods.

We also need specialized vehicles: timber trucks, metal trucks, tank trucks, auto tractors, self-unloading trailers.

The lack of these machines hinders the development of a centralized transportation of goods. The automotive industry should increase the production of such cars. My executive committee will persistently carry out and expand the centralized transportation of goods, take the necessary measures to improve the work of the city's motor transport.

The technical basis for the development of the urban economy has been and remains heavy industry and, first of all, mechanical engineering, which provides our cities with the necessary equipment, mechanisms, machine tools and means of transport. Due to lack of some machinery and lack of others, and also due to the fact that we deal with weak implementation of small-scale mechanization, technical equipment level of the individual branches of municipal economy is still lagging on the modern requirements. Until now, some labour intensive and heavy work is done by hand. My city executive committee aims to achieve in the near future a wider mechanization of production processes, effective use of the latest machines, mechanisms, instruments and equipment in the urban economy. Wider mechanization of labour-intensive work in the urban economy will make it possible to free up a large number of workers, use them in other work, and stop attracting labour to Moscow from other regions of the country.

Moscow enterprises of ministries and departments should also carry out similar measures.

To meet the challenges facing the urban economy on the further mechanization and reduce labour costs, it is necessary that the Ministry of the total mashinostroe Niya, instrumentation and automation, stroitel Foot and Road Engineering pay more attention to the needs of the urban economy and organized the production of the required machines, equipment and tools automation...

The draft Directives notes that the achieved level of social production enables the Soviet state to rapidly develop not only the production of means of production, which was and remains the basis of the entire national economy, but also the production of consumer goods. Local and co-operative industry should play an important role in fulfilling this task.

Over the past five years, the local industry in Moscow has increased production by 80 percent and the cooperative industry by 61 percent. In 1955, the local and cooperative industry produced products worth 9640 million rubles. The production of furniture, sewing and knitwear, dishes, refrigerators, washing machines, electric metres and many other consumer goods has grown significantly. A number of measures were taken to enlarge and specialize enterprises and artels. The local industry eliminated twenty-five regional diversified trusts, in place of which eight specialized trusts of city subordination were created. Only in 1955, one hundred and fifty small shops and industries were liquidated without prejudice to the business. Work on the enlargement of production and the liquidation of small workshops in the local and cooperative industry will continue. Much still needs to be done to significantly increase the production of consumer

goods, improve the quality and reduce the cost of production. By rationalizing and improving the organization of production, introducing new technology and improving technological processes, by organizing new industries during the sixth five-year plan, the volume of production of local industry will increase by 60 percent and industrial cooperation by more than 50 percent. If in the fifth five-year period the average annual increase in production in the local and cooperative industry of Moscow amounted to 660 million rubles in 1955 prices, then in the sixth five-year period the average annual growth in the same prices should amount to 880 million rubles.

The production of washing machines will increase fivefold, refrigerators—two and a half times, electricity metres and furniture—almost two times. The production of garments and knitwear and other items necessary for population. Much attention will be paid to expanding the network of consumer services factories, ateliers and workshops. The development of this network in Moscow is still lagging behind the needs of the population. In the near future, it is planned to open in Moscow one hundred and sixty large workshops, ateliers and consumer service factories, two factories for dry cleaning of clothes, mechanized factories for repairing footwear, a plant for repairing bicycles and motorcycles and other enterprises.

The local and cooperative industry is also a source of additional funding for housing, cultural and household construction and improvement of the city. For these purposes, at the expense of deductions from profitable enterprises of local industry and artels of industrial cooperation last year, the Moscow City Executive Committee spent 400 million rubles, and this year he intends to spend 500 million rubles in excess of the state plan for capital investments.

We have all the conditions to further develop the local and cooperative industry, to produce more good-quality goods, to reduce their cost and thus better meet the growing needs of the population of Moscow in industrial goods and household items.

Comrades, developed by the Party Central Committee the draft Directives on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR fully meets the interests of the Soviet people and ensures the further powerful development of the European state. The implementation of the sixth five-year plan will be a major new step towards building a communist society in our country.

The working people of Moscow, together with the entire Soviet people, will make every effort to successfully fulfill the magnificent tasks of the sixth five-year plan, and thereby make a new contribution to the further

development and strengthening of the might of our beloved Motherland. (Applause).

Burkatskaya. Comrade has the floor. Kosygin.

A. N. Kosygin. Comrades! The period between the 19th and 20th congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was marked by great successes in the political, economic and cultural life of the Soviet people, and the further strengthening of the Soviet social and state system.

In the great deeds of our Motherland, in the steady growth of the well-being of the Soviet people, in the tireless struggle of our state for peace, for the strengthening of friendship between all peoples, the correct domestic and foreign policy of the Leninist Central Committee of our Party and the Soviet government is clearly reflected...

Comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin in their reports the congress was shown the remarkable results of the great creative work done by the Soviet people and outlined a majestic program for the development of the national economy, further growth in the material well-being and cultural level of the working people of our country.

The results of the fifth five-year plan testify to the successful implementation of the Directives of the 19th Party Congress, great achievements in all areas of the national economy, and the further strengthening of the power of the socialist state.

The Party and the Government, ensuring the predominant growth of heavy industry, pay unremitting attention to the rise of agriculture and the development of all branches of light and food production.

The draft Directives of the XX Party Congress on the sixth five-year plan envisage an increase in the production of consumer goods by about 60 percent. We have a full opportunity to successfully implement the planned rates of production growth, to fulfill and overfulfill the stipulated tasks.

This is ensured by a large increase in the output of agriculture and animal husbandry in the sixth five-year plan, and by the development of the production and technical base of industry.

In the field of production of goods for the population, the sixth five-year plan has a number of important features in comparison with the previous five-year plan.

First of all, the light and food industries will have significantly more agricultural raw materials in the new five-year plan than at any other time in the past. Then, in this five-year plan, the production of artificial and synthetic raw materials, for example, fibre, fatty acids, leather, fur and a number of other materials, is expanded. In past years, the production of

fabrics, knitwear and other products was based mainly on the processing of agricultural raw materials. In the new five-year period, many branches of the light and food industries will receive additional large resources of synthetic raw materials for the production of consumer goods.

Further. In the sixth five-year period, there will be to equip enterprises with high-performance automatic equipment and continuous flow lines in almost all branches of the light and food industries.

In addition, in the new five-year period, the volume of consumer goods produced by the heavy industry will sharply increase. For example, the chemical industry will significantly increase the output of goods for the population, as well as semi-products for the production of consumer goods.

The machine-building industry will sharply increase the production of various household and household items.

I will give some data on the planned growth of production in the new five-year plan of basic industrial goods and food products.

The production of all fabrics will increase to 9 billion 263 million metres. The production of high-quality clothing fabrics will increase, such as drapes, gabardines, suit and dress fabrics. Accordingly, the production of footwear will also develop. In 1960, its output will be 455 million pairs.

Much attention will be paid to expanding production and improving the quality of finished dresses, underwear, knitwear. By the end of the five-year plan, garments will be produced for 78 billion rubles; this is an increase of more than one and a half times. In addition, the production of knitwear will increase to 580 million pieces production of food products will develop at a high rate. For example, sugar production will double and amount to over 6.5 million tons in 1960. This will fully meet the needs of the population for sugar and will allow the widespread production of confectionery and other goods.

In the new five-year plan, the production of meat and milk will double in the country as a whole. At the same time, the production of meat in the state industry alone will reach almost 4 million tons in 1960. The production of butter, cheese and other dairy products compared with 1955 will increase by 86 percent.

The dairy industry will be fully able to ensure an uninterrupted supply of whole-milk products to the urban population.

The fishing industry will be further developed. In 1955, we produced 27 million centners of fish, that is, twice as much as in 1940. If the increase in fish production over the past five years amounted to 10 million centners, then in the sixth five years the catch should increase by 15 million centners.

The increase in fish catch to 42 million centners in 1960 planned by the draft Directives will be ensured mainly through the further development of

fishing covered seas. In this regard, the replenishment of modern large fishing vessels equipped with refrigeration units and fish processing equipment is of particular importance for the fishing industry. The new large diesel-powered refrigerated trawlers provide approximately double the catch of the older trawlers.

They deliver from fishing grounds to ports ready-to-sell fish products in the form of frozen fillets, frozen fish, canned food and other products, while old-type vessels deliver fish mainly in salted form. Therefore, an urgent task is to equip the fishing industry with new types of trawlers in the near future.

The production of industrial products and food products in all other branches of the light and food industries is increasing significantly.

The light and food industries in the sixth five-year plan have to solve a big problem of further expansion of production capacities in accordance with the growth of raw materials resources. Over the past five years, significant capital work has been carried out in these industries. It has been invested more than 33 billion rubles, built and put into operation about six thousand new pro large industrial enterprises and the reconstruction of many existing enterprises. However, in a number of industries the available capacities are insufficient for the complete and timely processing of incoming raw materials. Now we have almost entirely working in three shifts enterprises of cotton , woolen, silk, linen and some other industries.

In 1955, the sugar beet harvest was one and a half times higher than in 1954. The sowing of sugar beet has expanded in the Kuban, Moldavia, in the western regions of Ukraine, and the production capacity for processing beet, especially in these regions, is completely insufficient. In this regard, a large amount of beets have to be exported from these areas for transport works in other regions of Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

The sugar beet processing season of the 1955 crop in a number of regions will last until April of this year. And it is known that with the lengthening of the processing time, the sugar content of the beet decreases. and the losses increase significantly.

The most important task of the sugar industry is to shorten the processing time of sugar beet. It is economically advantageous for us to go for the creation of such production capacities in the sugar industry, which will ensure the processing of the entire sugar beet crop in the same year, that is, before January 1.

Reducing the processing time of beets will ensure the elimination of losses and the receipt of an additional large amount of sugar.

We have a great lag in the development of the dairy industry. She does not do well with milk processing.

If in 1955 the procurement of milk in comparison with the previous year increased by more than 20 per cent, then in the current 1956 they will increase significantly. For example, in January of this year, milk procurement was 70 percent higher than in January last year. The production capacities available in the dairy industry are insufficient, and the technical equipment of the enterprises is at a low level. The industry allows large losses of nutritious products: protein, milk sugar and fat. Valuable for the production of lactic acid products, raw materials are far from being fully used.

There is a lag in increasing production capacity in some other industries as well. It can be said directly that the resources of agricultural raw materials are beginning to overtake the processing capacities of these raw materials in a number of industries.

In the sixth five-year period, a large construction program will be carried out in the light and food industries. The volume of investments in the ministries of the textile, light, food, meat and dairy and fish industries is increasing by 75 percent and over the next five years will amount to about 59 billion rubles. It is planned to commission over 1600 large industrial enterprises. It is especially important to build up capacities in the first years of the five-year plan in order to prevent the development of industry from lagging behind the growth of resources of agricultural raw materials.

After the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, a certain amount of work was done in all branches of industry to introduce new technology. But we must admit that this is only the beginning of a major restructuring of our industry. Mechanical engineering is still extremely slowly mastering the production of the latest equipment for the light and food industries. This is due to the unsatisfactory formulation of research projects, design work in the field of mechanical engineering. Most of the research institutes of mechanical engineering and branch institutes of industry are low-powered, often working in parallel on the same topics. The experimental base in institutes is generally weak.

The light and food industries are often forced to develop designs of new machines on their own and hand over technical documentation to machine builders for mastering the production of these machines. It should be noted that the technical documentation developed by the customer by the machine-building ministries is usually reworked by his own. Manufactured samples are not tested by machine builders at their factories, but sent for testing and fine-tuning to light and food industries.

All this leads to the fact that a lot of time is spent on the manufacture of new machines, large funds are spent, and the manufacturer ‘ s

responsibility for the quality and timing of machine production decreases. This situation cannot be considered normal.

We must use the positive experience of individual research institutes and a number of large machine-building plants both in our country and abroad, which have their own solid design bureaus and production bases for testing new machines.

One of the decisive conditions for the more rapid development of the production of technically advanced equipment is a radical improvement in the work of scientific research and design organizations. To this end, it is necessary to unite small research institutes, to organize at institutes and large machine-building plants an experimental base well-equipped with modern equipment in the form of large workshops with a qualified staff of workers and engineers. In these shops, prototypes of machines should be created and tested in a short time, restructuring of research institutes and designers engineering bureaus cannot move forward further.

Our machine builders offer little to the light and food industry of machines of new designs, while abroad machine building firms, as a rule, develop machine designs themselves and constantly offer complete newest equipment to light industry enterprises with a guarantee of its higher productivity.

The heads of our machine-building enterprises and ministries often seek to include long-mastered products in the production plan. The existing methods of equipment production planning contribute to this. In the current planning practice, the plans include assignments for the production of machines and equipment, mainly in units, pieces, or even by weight (for example, chemical equipment). Such planning cannot take into account all the features of the production for which new equipment is being manufactured.

Let us take the following example. For the period 1956-1960, machine builders must supply the textile industry with only spinning machines with component equipment of at least 20 thousand units. It is known that in some capitalist countries, modern spinning machines are produced with more powerful drafting machines than those produced by our engineering industry. At the present time, we are doing a lot of work, and in the near future we will create our own similar machine. Machine builders are obliged to quickly master the production of new modern spinning machines with extracts increased by 3-4 times against the existing ones and with higher speeds. This will significantly shorten the cycle of spinning production, and then there will be no need to manufacture at least two thousand complex metal-consuming machines that are part of the accessory

equipment in a five-year period. As a result, a significant amount of metal, production space will be saved and labour productivity will increase.

Weaving looms are another example. To ensure the targets for the production of fabrics envisaged by the draft Directives and to bring the park of automatic looms to 60 percent of their total number in the textile industry, it will be necessary to install about 125 thousand automatic looms in this five-year plan. The machine-building industry continues to produce automatic weaving machines with insufficient productivity.

Machine builders must ensure in a short time the development of the serial production of high-performance machine tools. Under these conditions, it will be necessary to manufacture new looms, perhaps 25-30 thousand less than planned for this five-year plan. As a result, a large economy of metal will be obtained, there will be less need to build factories, the need for workers to operate machines will sharply decrease and the cost of production will decrease.

The same examples can be given for a number of other equipment in very many industries.

The existing practice of planning the production of machines and machine tools in units or by weight does not promote the creation of high-performance equipment and the introduction of new technology.

It would be advisable to put in the basis of production planning the production of equipment is not the number of machines and not their weight, but the power of machines, say, for the production of products or for the processing of raw materials. The system of indicators of the plan should stimulate the release of more productive and economical machines that ensure a steady increase in labour productivity, better use of raw materials and materials.

The plan, defining the required production capacity of the equipment produced, should not stimulate quantitative production, but promote the improvement of the quality indicators of machines. The amount of equipment to be produced should be set by consumers and supplier plants jointly, by agreement, since this is not the main thing in production, but it follows from the given power and productivity of the machine. A change in this direction of the planning system will unleash a greater initiative of factories and factories and will significantly contribute to the introduction of new technology into production in a shorter time.

I would like to express some thoughts on measures to improve socialist planning. Everyone is aware of the measures taken by the Central Committee of our Party and the Soviet government aimed at improving planned work. This is the formation of the State Planning Commission for Perspective Planning and the State Economic Commission for the current

planning, the decision to change the practice of agricultural planning and a number of other important issues in the field of planning.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev noted in his report that our plans still do not fully reflect the requirements of the law of planned (proportional) development of the socialist economy, as a result of which temporary, partial disproportions appear in the country's economy, which to a certain extent inhibit development of a number of its industries. In this regard, I would like to make some comments on capital planning.

The Party and the Government have repeatedly noted major shortcomings in capital construction, the most important of which are: dispersion of funds between numerous constructions, delay in construction and violation of the terms of commissioning of completed objects, cost overruns and losses in construction as a result of existing shortcomings.

In the sixth five-year plan, we have to carry out capital work in the country to the amount of 990 billion rubles.

We have never had such a volume of capital investments. Under these conditions, the struggle to reduce the cost of construction is very important, considering that each percentage of savings over a five-year period in construction will amount to almost 10 billion rubles.

To carry out capital construction correctly on such a large scale and on this basis to achieve a further powerful rise of the entire national economy, we need to seriously improve the practice of planning capital work.

The current procedure for planning capital works has serious drawbacks, which are that capital investments are planned for objects only for one year, although the construction of industrial and other objects, as a rule, is calculated for several years.

This planning procedure leads to the fact that construction organizations know the volume of their work for only one year and, therefore, cannot correctly plan the workforce, the delivery of materials and the necessary equipment and properly prepare the base for the full deployment of construction. Often, builders, having deployed work, are forced to stop it or curtail it next year, if the plan does not provide for the continuation of construction in the new year or for a reduction in its volume against the achieved level. This leads to a delay in construction, to non-fulfillment of the plan for commissioning the objects under construction. For example, according to the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR, more than 50 construction projects are under construction for 7 to 20 years instead of 2-4 years.

There are many such examples in all industries. The delegates of the congress cited quite a few of them in their speeches. It would be much more correct, instead of the existing procedure for planning capital investments

for one year, to proceed to planning the entire facility at once for the period until the end of construction, i.e., to establish such a planning system when, even before the start of construction, a plan for this construction, the amount of capital investments is precisely determined by years, as well as the completion date of this construction. (Applause.)

It is advisable to organize the financing of capital works in such a way that the funds are released as they are used, regardless of the annual appointment for this object, within the total amount of financing for capital works. (Applause.)

Everyone understands that if we start to build, then we build in earnest. In accordance with this, plans and financing of capital investments should be envisaged. Under these conditions, builders will be able to complete construction on time, will build cheaper and will strive for early commissioning of completed facilities. This, of course, does not mean at all that in the state budget, in the national economic plan, the volume of investment will be determined by year.

This scheduling arrangement will discourage spraying money and delay in construction. Planning organizations will take a more responsible approach to the planning of construction projects, since the inclusion of an object in the title will predetermine the release of funds not for one year, but until the end of the entire construction.

Another question is regarding the alignment of current and long-term plans. The partial imbalances that have taken place in the economy are largely due to the fact that we did not attach due importance to long-term planning. In the past five years, the lack of coordination in a number of cases between current and long-term plans was due to the fact that

our planning bodies did not develop on the basis of the Directives

XIX Party Congress of a detailed five-year plan for the development of the national economy. Meanwhile, it is known that even the first five-year plan was developed and had indicators on an annual basis.

In recent years, the method of long-term planning has not only not improved, but, on the contrary, has been significantly deteriorated. Our economists and planners have done almost nothing to improve long-term planning. On their part, due care was not shown about the comprehensive development of all indicators of the national economic plan, about the mutual coordination of these indicators in the five-year and annual plans.

Life demands to raise national economic planning to a higher level. More attention must be paid to the development of qualitative indicators of national economic plans. When drawing up long-term national economic plans, it is also necessary to develop projections for the state budget and balances of cash income and expenditure.

The need for continuous improvement of planning methods is dictated by the objectively operating law of the planned (proportional) development of the national economy of our country. Raising the level of national economic planning, we thereby achieve elimination manifested at times, some imbalances in the development of the national economy and turn planning into an even more powerful means of all-round development of the productive forces in our country. (Applause).

Comrades! Every day the power of our socialist state is growing and gaining strength, the forces of the entire camp of peace, democracy and socialism are growing and gaining strength.

The draft directives for the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy, developed by the Central Committee of the Party, are imbued with concern for the welfare of the people. The greatness of the tasks of the sixth five-year plan inspires the Soviet people for new labour motivations. There is no doubt that the planned tasks will be fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The implementation of the tasks set by the Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be a new major step forward along the path of building a communist society. (Applause.)

Burkatskaya. Comrade has the floor. Orlovsky.

Orlovsky K.P. (Byelorussian SSR). Comrades! The collective farmers of the Rassvet agricultural cartel of the Byelorussian SSR, like the entire Soviet people, greeted with great joy the draft Directives of the 20th Party Congress on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR. The collective farmers instructed me to convey to the 20th Party Congress that they will make every effort to carry out the immense tasks set by the Party to the Soviet people in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (Applause),

At present, our collective farm unites more than 1200 households, has 9 thousand hectares of land. Our economy is diversified; we receive high monetary incomes from field cultivation and animal husbandry, from vegetable growing and gardening. In our conditions, with poor podzolic sandy loam soils, one cannot seriously talk about increasing the productivity of agricultural crops, if the required amount of fertilizers is not applied to the soil. For the 1956 harvest, the Rassvet collective farm will add 140,000 tons of organic fertilizers to the soil. Collective farmers are eagerly engaged in the cultivation of corn. In 1955, the area sown to this crop on the collective farm increased to 500 hectares. From every hectare 350 centners of green mass were obtained, and in some areas - 500 centners. We laid

about 9 thousand tons of silos-more than 10 tons per cow. For the pig-breeding farm 320 tons of silage were prepared from the corn cobs.

For ten years in a row, our collective farm has been producing high yields of potatoes on large areas. Last year, under unfavourable weather conditions, we obtained an average of 158 centners of tubers per hectare on an area of 900 hectares, and 300 centners were harvested on a peatland. Under the potatoes we bring for each hectare, 70-80 tons of peat-manure compost.

In 1955, only from the sale of potatoes to the state and from the sale of potatoes on the collective farm market, our collective farm received more than one million rubles in income. Vegetable growing and horticulture in 1955 gave the collective farm more than 1.5 million rubles, and we received about 400 thousand rubles from the delivery of vegetable seeds to the state. Last year, the collective farm sowed lei on an area of 700 hectares and received from this area an average of 4.1 centners of flax seeds and 5.5 centners of flax fibre. From flax cultivation, the collective fund received 7.5 million rubles.

The most important branch of our economy is animal husbandry as a source of high-value products and large cash income we pay exceptional attention. In 1955, the average milk yield per cow was 2,920 kilograms on the collective farm. In total, 1950 tons of milk were produced last year. The collective farm not only pays off timely payments to the state for mandatory deliveries, but also sells a large amount of livestock products to the state according to the procurement plan. So, in 1955 we sold over 1,100 tons of milk to the state. For 100 hectares of arable land last year, 41 centners of pork were obtained. The collective farm received 158 eggs from each laying hen. The cash income of the collective farm amounted to more than 16 million rubles, including 5 million 200 thousand rubles from animal husbandry.

The achieved level of production of agricultural products, the receipt of high monetary incomes allow the collective farm to pay well for the labour of collective farmers. In 1955, collective farmers were given 3 kilograms of grain, 10 kilograms of potatoes, a kilogram of vegetables, 1.5 kilograms of roughage, 30 grams of vegetable oil and sugar for each workday, and 30 rubles in money (Applause). For example, the family of the collective farmer Nikolai Gordeevich Dudchenko, consisting of four able-bodied workers, worked out 1,450 workdays in 1955.

This family received for workdays: bread 280 poods, potatoes 880 poods, vegetables 90 poods and money 43,500 rubles. (Applause). We have a lot of such families.

As you can see, comrades, members of our agricultural artel belong to the category of highly paid workers. In addition, all our collective farmers own cows, pigs, poultry and household plots.

Comrades! Over the past few years, economically weak collective farms have joined the Rassvet agricultural cartel. The experience of our work, the indicators of the economic activity of the collective farm Rassvet

indicate that in a short time it is possible to ensure the rapid growth of economically weak collective farms. The same people, the collective farmers of the joined collective farms, achieved a rise in the past.

The board of our collective farm consists of 29 people. Village members. Hozartels elect to the board of directors people who directly manage collective farm production—agricultural specialists, foremen of field cultivation and other brigades, heads of livestock and farms. The collective farm board and the primary party organization have always paid and are still paying serious attention to the selection of cadres of foremen and farm managers.

We work with people every day, teach them the correct management of the collective farm, we strive for our cadres to be honest and principled in their work, to protect and increase social wealth. The collective farm has always paid attention to the training of collective farm personnel. This year we will have a new secondary school was built with an eleventh special class, where collective farm personnel will be trained. Those who graduated from the eleventh grade will undergo a one-year practical internship at our collective farm, after which they can be promoted to work as foremen and farm managers.

The governing nucleus of the board of the Rassvet collective farm meets daily at 6 am for a 30-40-minute morning meeting, where all operational issues of our complex, multifaceted production are resolved. We have ensured that all our collective farmers are actively involved in social production. It has reached the set minimum workdays on the farm there.

In conditions when the collective farm has reached a high marketability of production, when the material interest of collective farmers in the public economy is growing every day, very topical issues arise that require, in our opinion, an urgent solution. For example, why shouldn't our collective farm take upon itself the surrender for the collective farmers at the expense of the obligatory supply of milk, meat, eggs and other products, as well as make payments and monetary taxes? At the end of the year, you can do the corresponding recalculation. The implementation of this measure would play a big role in further improving the organization of labour, would allow collective farmers to free up time, which they spend to travel to

procurement points to the detriment of collective farm production. Our collective farm, as an economically strong economy, is able to do this quickly and in an organized manner.

Here is another question I would like to pose. In our collective farm, the personal plot has already become, in fact, a secondary source of income for the collective farm family. Therefore, work should be carried out to reduce the size of personal land plots that are in the personal use of collective farmers. This event would allow to increase the land funds of the collective farm, and, most importantly, to further strengthen labour discipline.

Many of our collective farmers apply with a request to reduce the size of their personal plot by half—to 0.30 hectares. Of course, we satisfy these requests. At present, already 60 percent of collective farmers have personal plots of 0.30 hectares.

Comrades! The report comrade. N. S. Khrushchev raised very important questions of collective farm development. Our collective farm is one of those who have the opportunity even now to undertake the restructuring of the collective farm village. I want to ardently support this proposal at the Party Congress. Cash income makes it possible for our collective farm to annually invest large sums of money in the construction of industrial and cultural and household premises, mechanize and electrify collective farm production and, on this basis, increase labour productivity.

This year, we decided to use part of the collective farm funds for the construction of collective farmers' houses, cultural and household premises, a library, an automatic telephone exchange, a baker's, a bathhouse, a canteen, for the construction of a water supply system, for asphalted streets, that is, for the improvement of our villages. In the last year we Scelle a village in the economic centre of the kolkhoz—village Myshkovichi, and this year Scelle has two small remote villages. In the new place, the collective farmers are building good houses with their own funds. The collective farm, which Of course, provides them with the help they need. We set ourselves the task of conducting construction in a more rational, more profitable manner, with the involvement of the collective farmers' personal funds.

We understand perfectly well that the Rassvet collective farm has far from exhausted its capabilities, that it has large reserves that allow it to increase the production of commercial agricultural products. After discussing the appeal of agricultural workers in the Voronezh region, we took on increased obligations—to receive 18 million rubles in cash income in 1956, including 7 million rubles from livestock, to receive 4 thousand kilograms for each dairy cow grams of milk, to double the gross milk yield

in comparison with 1955 and sell 2,000 tons of milk to the state. The collective farmers of our collective farm decided to increase the output of pork per 100 hectares of arable land by one and a half times in one year and bring it to 60 centners per 100 hectares of arable land.

At our congress, Secretary of the Central Communist Party of Belarus, Comrade Patolichev, supporting the patriotic initiative of the residents of Voronezh, assured the congress that Belarus could, much earlier than provided for by the draft Directives, fulfill the sixth five-year plan for agricultural production.

On behalf of the collective farmers of our collective farm and on behalf of all owners of Belarus warmly support this proposal. We have boldly take on these new responsibilities and are confident that their complete successfully. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union teaches us this courage and confidence. (Applause).

Comrades! Let me sincerely thank the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the kind words spoken by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev about our collective farm and about me, the chairman of this collective farm, (Applause). Let me assure the 20th Congress and the Central Committee of our Party that we will spare no effort to fulfill the tasks set by the parties to raise agriculture. (prolonged applause).

Burkatskaya. Comrade has the floor. Baybakov.

Baybakov N.K. (Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR). Comrades!

The reports of comrades NS Khrushchev and NA Bulganin give a deep and all-round Marxist-Leninist analysis of the path traversed by our people and the Communist Party between the 19th and 20th congresses of the CPSU. The reports exhaustively outlined a bright prospect for further communist construction, identified the main tasks facing the party and the Soviet people in the sixth five-year plan, ways and means for the successful implementation of the plans of the new five-year plan.

First of all, I would like to briefly describe some of the features of the development of the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, carried out under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party by the State Planning Committee in contact with the State Economic Commission.

In contrast to the practice of drawing up national economic plans in the past, the working people of our country took a wide part in the development of the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan. Collectives of more than 9 thousand enterprises took an active part in the development of the sixth

five-year plan, made many valuable proposals. The creative initiative of the workers made it possible to increase the preliminary outline of the ministries, as well as the State Planning Commission on using existing production facilities, increasing labour productivity, reducing costs, etc.

When drafting the Directives, the State Planning Committee was guided by the party's instructions on the priority development of heavy industry, the decisions of the Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU on a sharp rise in agriculture, the rise of industry, technical progress, instructions of the Central Committee on a significant improvement in the well-being of the working people of our country, decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on changing the planning of agriculture and on expanding the rights of the union republics in resolving issues of their economic and cultural development.

The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan were also drawn up taking into account the perspective national economic plans of the European countries of people's democracies and the People's Republic of China. In this regard, the planning of the national economy has risen to a new, higher level. During the in-depth discussion of the draft Directives, a large number of these proposals were made. The employees of the State Planning Commission are carefully studying these proposals and will take them into account in their further work when drawing up the sixth five-year plan.

The draft Directives pose large and complex tasks for the Soviet people. I would like to dwell briefly on some of them.

The envisaged tasks for increasing labour productivity are one of the main conditions ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan of the sixth five-year plan. By increasing the productivity of labour, more than 80 percent of the increase in industrial production should be obtained in the new five-year period against 67 percent obtained in the fifth five-year period. It should be borne in mind that the value of each percentage of growth in labour productivity increases every year. So, for example, in industry, one percent increase in labour productivity in the sixth five-year period means an increase in output by one and a half times more than in the fifth five-year period.

It is worth noting that in the sixth five-year plan, each percentage of growth in labour productivity reduces the need for labour by more than 165 thousand people, ensures an increase in coal production by more than 4 million tons per year, and electricity generation by 1 billion 300 million kilowatt-hours, oil production—by almost 800 thousand tons, fabric production—by 75 million metres per year, etc.

As you know, the draft Directives provide for an increase in labour productivity in industry by at least 50 percent and in construction by at least 52 percent, and taking into account the change in the operating time regime, the hourly productivity should increase even more.

Are these tasks clear to our national economy? Calculations show that the targets for the growth of labour productivity are quite realistic. The increase in labour productivity in our country is based on a broad state plan for the introduction of comprehensive mechanization of technological processes, the broadest introduction of new technology and high-performance machines.

The sixth five-year plan is also a five-year plan for the transition from mechanization to the introduction of automation on a large scale, as well as tele-mechanization of entire enterprises and production processes. The widespread introduction of new technology, along with a further increase in the qualifications of our personnel and the improvement of labour organization, creates conditions for the successful implementation of the planned plan for labour productivity.

Shortening the working day, streamlining wages, and raising wages for the low-paid will be important for the further rise in labour productivity.

However, the implementation of all these measures related to ensuring the plan for increasing labour productivity will require the Party and economic organizations serious organizational and technical training of enterprises.

The implementation of the ambitious program for the further development of the national economy, raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people, outlined in the sixth five-year plan, requires a significant increase in socialist accumulations and their rational use. The main condition for increasing savings is to reduce the cost of production and distribution costs. Suffice it to say that a reduction in the cost of industrial production in 1960 by only one percent will mean savings of over 10 billion rubles.

As a rule, more than 70 percent of the cost of industrial products are spent on raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity. Therefore, it is necessary to take drastic measures to rationalize and reduce the consumption rates of raw materials and materials. What kind of savings the national economy can get at this expense is evidenced by the following example: the planned significant replacement of metal structures in construction with prefabricated reinforced concrete with widespread use of low-alloy metals and wire will make it possible to save 1.5 million tons of hot-rolled steel in 1960 alone.

Of no less importance in the sixth five-year plan are measures for the broad involvement in the production of high-quality substitutes.

Comrade V.V. spoke about this with all sharpness in his report. I-S. Khrushchev. The importance of these activities is exclusively great. As you know, the draft Directives provide for a 10-fold increase in the production of synthetic alcohol. This will make it possible to free up a significant amount of grain and potatoes for the needs of the population, which were previously used to produce alcohol, which is a raw material for the production of rubber. Suffice it to say that due to this grain it is possible to provide the population of all the republics of Transcaucasia with bread for two years, and potatoes for six years. If we add to this that synthetic alcohol will be produced from petroleum gases and other non-food products and its cost will be two and a half times lower than the cost of alcohol from food, then the importance the holding of this event will become even more evident.

However, the draft Directives have not yet fully resolved the problem of replacing food raw materials used for technical needs with synthetic ones. Therefore, based on the instructions of the Central Committee of the Party,

The State Planning Commission, the ministries of the chemical and petroleum industries need to find additional opportunities to increase production in the process of developing a five-year plan synthetic alcohol. In this respect, deserves the proposal for a significant increase in production received from oil workers and chemists of Azerbaijan alcohol from non-food products.

A more resolute struggle must be waged against all kinds of losses in production. Losses from unproductive expenses and production defects amount to a huge amount annually — about six billion rubles. In addition, the cost loss of metal in waste at machine-building plants is approximately the same amount annually. The loss of raw materials in the industries producing consumer goods is unacceptably high.

Better utilization of existing facilities is of utmost importance to reduce production costs and industry cooperation. About this already much was said in the speeches of the delegates to the congress. The most important task of all economic and party organizations is now to achieve the maximum use of all possibilities and reserves available in the national economy by more rational use of social labour and production capacity, economical use of material resources in production, construction and transport.

Comrades! At all stages of socialist construction, our Party has devoted and continues to pay great attention to the correct placement of the

productive forces. As noted in the report by Comrade. N. A. Bulganin, during the years of Soviet power, radical changes have taken place in the distribution of the productive forces of our country. A striking indicator of this can be the rapid development of industry in the eastern regions of our country, rich in large resources of fuel, iron ore, water energy and various raw materials. However, the possibilities of further increasing production in these richest regions are still far from being used sufficiently. When developing a plan in the territorial context, the State Planning Commission, the economic commission and the ministries often underestimate the features of a number of republics, territories and regions, the possibilities for a more effective, comprehensive use of their natural and labour resources.

When locating new industrial enterprises, the choice of the area for their construction in a number of cases is made by ministries without a sufficient feasibility study, without taking into account the prospects for the development of this industry as a whole and without linking its development with the location of related industries. This leads to major miscalculations and causes large unproductive losses. For example, during the construction of the Taishet-Ust-Kut railway, the possibility of building the Bratsk hydroelectric power station was not taken into account. Now, with the start of the construction of this station, it is necessary to transfer a significant section of this road to a new route, which caused damage to the state in more than 200 million rubles.

The main task of improving the geographical location of production in the sixth five-year plan, as noted in the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N.A. Bulganin, is a further powerful rise in productive forces in the eastern regions and an increase in their role in the national economy of the country. In this regard, in the sixth five-year period, almost half of all the country's capital investments will be directed to the development of the eastern regions. So, in Western Siberia, the volume of capital investments increased by more than 2.5 times, in Eastern Siberia—by 2.8 times and in Kazakhstan—by 2.7 times, with an increase in capital investments in the country as a whole by 67 times cents.

In the next 10-15 years, Siberia should become a major base the Soviet Union for coal mining, metal production and hydroelectricity, moreover, cheaper than in the European part of the country. There are all prerequisites for this. Suffice it to say that more than 60 percent of all hydro resources, more than half of all coal reserves in our country are concentrated in Siberia alone.

To characterize the power of Siberian rivers, one can make the following comparison: if on such a mighty river as the Volga, it is possible

to build hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 6 million kilowatts, then on the Siberian rivers—Lena and Yenisei, it is possible to build hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 18 million kilowatts, on the Angara and Amur with its tributaries—10 million each kilowatts and on the Ob—9 million kilowatts.

Already in 1960, 130 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity will be generated in the eastern regions, that is, almost the same as was generated throughout the country in 1953.

This will exceed the production of electricity in countries such as England and France combined. Along with the construction of the largest hydroelectric power plants in the eastern regions, it is planned to commission a significant number of thermal power plants using local fuel.

In the new five-year plan, major tasks have to be solved for the development of ferrous metallurgy in the regions east of the Urals. The construction of a powerful Karaganda plant in Kazakhstan and the first stage of the West Siberian plant will be completed, and the construction of two large metallurgical plants in the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Irkutsk Region has begun. Based on the identified rich iron ore deposits of Siberia and Kazakhstan, new iron ore bases will be created to ensure the development of ferrous metallurgy in these regions.

In the sixth five-year period, the main increase in capacities for the production of aluminium and alumina will be carried out through the commissioning of new aluminium plants in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

The fuel industry will be greatly developed in the eastern regions.

In 1960, coal production in these areas will be almost half of what will be produced for the year in the USSR as a whole. Only in the current five-year period in Siberia will be created such capacities of oil refineries, which will significantly exceed the capacities of Baku plants. All these factories will be connected by pipelines with the oil fields of Tatarstan and Bashkiria.

In addition to the commissioned Tuymazy-Omsk oil pipeline, a powerful oil pipeline from Tuymazy to Irkutsk with a length of 3,700 kilometres will be built, and in the next five years it will be brought to the Amur Region and further to the Khabarovsk Territory. In addition, pipelines will be built for pumping finished products from factories to consumers. To imagine the capacity of these pipelines, it is enough to say that if the pumped oil and oil products had to be transported in tanks by rail, then a new Siberian railway would have to be built for this. The fuel industry will be greatly developed in the eastern regions. In 1960, coal production in these areas will be almost half of what will be produced in a year in the USSR as a whole.

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As a result of insufficiently developed mechanical engineering in the eastern regions, a large number of machines are imported to these regions from the European part of the USSR. Only in the regions of Eastern Siberia and Kazakhstan more than 600 thousand tons of machines and equipment are imported annually. Annual transportation of cars and metal products to the Far East costs the state 300-400 million rubles, which is about 20 percent their cost. In this regard, almost half of all capital investments in machine-building ministries are planned to be directed to the construction of new enterprises in the eastern regions of the country. It is planned to build at least 65 machine-building enterprises in Siberia and about 15 machine-building enterprises in Kazakhstan.

Light industry will also receive significant development in the eastern regions. Of the 11 man-made fibre factories scheduled for construction in the sixth five-year period, seven factories will be located in the eastern regions. The products of these seven factories will make it possible to produce as many silk fabrics as they were produced in the USSR as a whole in 1955. In addition, in these areas will be built cotton, silk, worsted cloth, leather and footwear factories and other light industry enterprises.

Major shifts will also take place in the location of agricultural production. A new grain base in the east of our country will receive further major development. Gross grain harvest in regions of the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan in 1960 will be twice as many as in Ukraine.

In ensuring the further all-round development of the economy in the eastern regions in the sixth five-year plan, an important role will be played by the development of all types of transport, especially rail and water.

In accordance with the planned growth of capital construction in Siberia and Kazakhstan, large construction companies and construction industries are being created. In just five years, it is planned to put into

operation more than 50 percent of all the cement production capacities being commissioned in the USSR.

The implementation of further rapid development of the eastern regions will require an increase in their labour resources. Suffice it to say that in the sixth five-year plan alone the number of workers and employees in these regions will grow by about three million people, for whom it will be necessary to deploy a large housing and cultural and household construction.

Along with solving the largest problems associated with the development Siberia and Kazakhstan, it is necessary to solve a number of urgent tasks on the correct location of new enterprises in the European part of the country and to eliminate the still existing disproportion between the growth of production and the growth of the fuel base.

In these regions, along with the further growth of coal and oil production, the gas industry will develop rapidly. By increasing gas production and hydropower generation in 1960, coal consumption will be reduced by more than 50 million tons.

In accordance with the instructions of the Government, Gosplan is now developing additional measures to increase the production of hydropower, gas, and also on more rational use of the produced fuel. All these measures will make it possible to eliminate long-distance transportation of a large amount of Kuznetsk and Karaganda coals to the regions west of the Volga.

The gigantic capital construction plan and the large scale of the enterprises being built impose increased demands on the State Planning Committee, the State Economic Commission and the ministries in improving the geographical distribution of productive forces, a deeper feasibility study of the choice of areas and construction sites.

Comrades! From the rostrum of this congress, the delegates who spoke quite rightly criticized the State Planning Committee and the State Economic commission on a number of issues, and especially for their unsatisfactory work in the field of specialization and cooperation of industry. I would like to briefly report to the Congress on what the State Planning Committee is undertaking to correct the noted shortcomings.

Last year, the State Economic Commission and the State Planning Commission sent a group of specialists to the Far East and Eastern Siberia, which thoroughly studied the state of affairs with the use of existing areas and cooperation of enterprises. As a result of the survey, many facts of non-state use of operating plants and the absence of any cooperation in their work. It turned out, for example, that a significant amount of metal is shipped from the factories of Eastern Siberia and the Far East to the

European part of the country, while millions of tons of metal are imported to Siberia and the Far East.

Thus, the steam locomotive repair plant of the Ministry of Railways of the USSR in Ulan-Ude, out of 17 thousand tons of steel castings produced, more than 13 thousand tons is shipped to the European part of the country. The plant of the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR in the mountains.

Svobodny of the Amur Region manufactures up to a thousand pieces of mobile auto repair shops per year, obtained from the mountains. Gorky car chassis. Factory installed on the chassis are simple wooden van bodies, and the workshops are sent to the consumer mainly in the European part of the country. As a result, only the cost of transportation by rail is 5-6 times higher than the cost of manufacturing these auto repair shops.

All these shortcomings can only be explained by the fact that ministries have a departmental and sometimes non-governmental approach to the use of their capacities, and planning bodies, called upon to prevent such phenomena, stand aside. In the end, this caused great damage to the state. As a result of the survey, the Central Committee of the Party made a decision aimed at immediate correction of the apparent shortcomings.

Now the State Planning Committee, together with the State Economic Commission, are carrying out similar work in the Moscow, Leningrad and Gorky regions and are planning to carry out the same work in all large industrial centres and economic regions. On the basis of these surveys, a long-term plan for the specialization and co-operation of industry throughout the national economy will be drawn up, as provided for by the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan.

In the plan for the sixth five-year plan, the State Planning Commission outlined the construction of foundries, forging, pressing, hardware and other enterprises in various regions of the country, designed for mass production output, taking into account the needs of all enterprises of a given economic region or a large industrial centre. We intend to carry out this large and complex work in close contact with party and economic organizations.

A serious shortcoming in the activities of the State Planning Commission is its weak connection with the localities. We are taking action to close this major gap. Currently, while working on the preparation of a draft five-year plan, the State Planning Commission began to practice trips to the republics and regions of complex teams, which have the opportunity, together with workers of local planning organizations Ghans, as well as Soviet and party organizations more qualified to deal with the state of affairs in a particular area.

15 complex teams of the State Planning Commission are working in the republics.

There is no doubt that this practice will speed up the drafting of the plan and exclude the possibility of gross miscalculations in it.

The employees of the State Planning Commission will make every effort to ensure that, in cooperation with the State Economic Commission, ministries, and the union republics, relying on the experience and initiative of the working people, to complete the development of the sixth five-year plan as soon as possible and eliminate the shortcomings indicated at the congress. This will allow in the current year to bring the targets of the five-year plan to the enterprises, which means will significantly increase the efficiency of planning and will enable enterprises to mobilize forces and reserves in a timely manner to fulfill and overfulfill the five-year plan.

We also consider it our most important task to organize a proper check of the progress of the five-year plan, to work out in a timely manner and submit to the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers proposals to accelerate the development of individual industries, to prevent imbalances in the national economy.

Comrades! Improving planned discipline is an urgent task. In recent years, planning work and especially planning discipline have been clearly weakened. After all, it is a fact that

New plans for the development of the entire national economy were approved, as a rule, at the beginning of the planned year, or, at best, in the last days of December of the previous year, and the enterprises were brought to the attention at the end of the first quarter. *Izvestiya* and the fact that after the approval of the Directives for the fifth five-year plan, a detailed plan for years and industries was not approved, which negatively affected the conduct of the national economy, as comrade rightly spoke from this rostrum. Kosygin.

Many delegates quite rightly said that a number of government decisions on the construction of certain enterprises are not being implemented. Indeed, during the fifth five-year plan, many decisions of the Government were adopted that were completed.

What 's the matter? Where are the reasons for the weakening of planned work, about which Lenin spoke so clearly and repeatedly? In this case, of course, the State Planning Commission is primarily to blame, which made mistakes. However, many ministries are also to blame, unsatisfactory fulfilling their plans. Ministries contributed many draft resolutions, which in the overwhelming majority were well developed, mainly in the part where the need to invest tens and hundreds of millions was proved rubles. It must be said that these projects were often approved without taking into account material and financial capabilities, as a result of which it turned out that construction projects were either abandoned and many millions of rubles

were spent on their conservation, or their construction was delayed for many years.

From this, we need to draw a conclusion—first of all, to strengthen the planning principle in each work, to turn the state plan into a truly unshakable law. This, of course, does not mean that in the process of implementing the plan no new decisions of the Party and the Government will be made, but it is necessary that these decisions are made only when necessary, and all issues related to the implementation of the plan are decided by the Councils of Ministers, Union republics and ministries. It is also necessary to establish a firm rule—to solve construction issues in strict accordance with material and financial resources.

The employees of the State Planning Commission clearly understand all the difficulties they face in strengthening and organizing planned work.

But this task will be successfully solved, because the Central Committee of the Party and our Government pay great attention to state planning and have already done a lot to correct the indicated shortcomings.

It is necessary to increase the role of the State Planning Commissions of the Union republics so that they do not confine themselves only within the framework of planning the republican economy, but study the activities of enterprises Union ministries and timely made proposals on the integrated development of all sectors of the national economy located in the republic or economic region. It is necessary to strengthen these bodies with highly qualified specialists capable of raising the level of state planning and more successfully solving the assigned tasks. However, it should be noted that the Councils of Ministers of some Union republics have so far done little to strengthen their Gosplan, despite the great help provided by the Government in creating favourable conditions for the selection of the necessary specialists for planning bodies.

Comrades! Allow me to briefly report to the Congress on the preliminary the final results of the consideration of proposals on the draft Directives received from the workers of our country to the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission and the editorial staff of newspapers, as well as proposals and comments on the draft Directives made by the delegates of the Congress.

Since the publication of the draft Directives, several thousand proposals were received. It should be noted that the overwhelming mass of proposals testifies to the desire of the working people of our country to do everything so that the five-year plan is drawn up as fully as possible and reflects all our possibilities.

The proposals received can be divided into two main groups. One group of proposals concerns the timing of commissioning of individual enterprises, the volume of capital investments

for a number of construction projects and structures, specialization of individual plants and improvement of cooperation, the volume and timing of the development of individual, newly discovered mineral deposits, the level of production of certain types of raw materials, machines, equipment and mechanization means, the volume and timing of reclamation work and the development of certain areas of unused land, construction of a number of local power lines and similar issues in agriculture and transport.

Another large group of proposals is related to improving the organization of work, reducing the length of the working day, streamlining wages, improving cultural, household and communal services for workers, pensions, healthcare, improvement of cities, towns, etc.

Most of these proposals have been reviewed by the State Planning Commission, and the corresponding conclusions are submitted for consideration to the Central Committee and the Government.

In the final version of the draft Directives, some additions should be made arising from the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev and the proposals of the working people, which received unanimous approval at the congress. This applies primarily to issues of reducing the length of the working day, increasing wages for low-paid workers, streamlining the wages of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees, raising pensions, building houses for the disabled and the elderly.

It is also advisable to amend the draft Directives on the construction of branches of the Dashava-Minsk-Leningrad gas pipeline to the cities of Riga and Vilnius, the capitals of the Latvian and Lithuanian republics on increasing electricity generation in the Latvian SS, the further development of horticulture and viticulture in the Uzbek SS, and on a number of other, most important issues.

As comrade. N. A. Bulganin, The directives of the Congress are aimed at defining the main national economic tasks and ways of development of our country, on the basis of which the sixth five-year plan will be drawn up with a wider range of indicators for all sectors of the national economy, and therefore excessive detailing of the Directives is inappropriate. In the course of drawing up the five-year plan, all proposals made by the delegates of the congress will be considered.

Comrades! Yesterday it was 35 years since the organization of the State Planning Commission. The great Lenin attached great importance to the planning of the national economy. He pointed out that socialism it is inconceivable without a planned state organization of production and

distribution of products, that the transformation of the entire state economic mechanism into a single large machine, into an economic organism, a system, so that hundreds of people are guided by one plan — that gigantic organizational task that has fallen on our shoulders

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the transformation of the entire state economic mechanism into a single large machine, into an economic organism, work so that hundreds of people are guided by one plan—in that, that gigantic organizational task, which fell on our shoulders.

Back in April 1918, in a remarkable outline of the work plan of the Academy of Sciences, V. I. Lenin gave basic guidelines for drawing up a plan for the reorganization of industry and the economic recovery of Russia. Under the direct supervision of Vladimir Ilyich, the first state plan for the socialist reorganization of the national economy of the Soviet Republic on the basis of electrification, which was counted down for 10-15 years.

On February 22, 1921, V.I. Lenin signed a decree on the formation of the State General Planning Commission, which was entrusted with the task of developing a unified general state economic plan on the basis of the electrification plan approved by the VIII Congress of Soviets and general supervision over the implementation of this plan.

The Central Committee of the Party, following the instructions of the great Lenin, constantly improves the work of the State Planning Commission and renders it assistance. Particular attention was paid to planning organizations in recent years. The

decision of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, known to you, on the division of the former Gosplan into the State Commission for Prospective Planning (Gosplan) and the State Economic Commission for Current Planning (State Economic Commission) raises the planning of the national economy in our country to the highest level.

There are still many shortcomings in the work of the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission, but the division of the former State Planning Commission has already given some positive results. Of course, the results of the work of the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission can be judged in the course of the practical implementation of the plans they develop, and this is correct. But the one fact that the national economic plan of 1956 was approved as early as November last year and that at the beginning of the first year of the five-

year period the XX Party Congress considers and approves the draft Directives, speaks of some positive shifts in the work of planning bodies.

Now the staff of the State Planning Commission is facing big and responsible tasks. The report comrade. NS Khrushchev was given the task of drawing up a long-term plan for the development of the economy and culture of our country for several five-year periods. The importance and responsibility of this work is emphasized by the fact that it must be carried out simultaneously and in conjunction with the development of the project of our party.

The plan for the development of the USSR for 10-15 years should be aimed at ensuring the most rational solution of major national economic problems and will be the basis for drawing up five-year plans. It will find a concrete development of the problem of economic competition between the socialist economic system and the capitalist one.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan should be the largest stage in the solution of the USSR 's main economic problem. The level of production, which will be achieved by our country in 1960, will accelerate the solution of the problem—in the historically shortest time frame to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries per capita production.

Comrades! The draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan are warmly approved by our people and evoke in Soviet people a sense of great pride in their Motherland, which is the hope of all progressive mankind. There is no doubt that the peoples of our country, led by the Communist Party, will be able not only to fulfill, but also to significantly surpass the grandiose program of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. (Applause).

Burkatskaya. A break is announced for 30 minutes.

Break.

Burkatskaya. Comrade has the floor. Maltsev.

Maltsev T.S. (Kurgan region). Comrades! Like all the delegates of the Congress, I listened with deep attention to the report Comrade N. A. Bulganin on the prospects for the development of the national economy of our country in the sixth five-year plan. I was delighted and excited by the majestic plans that the Party so boldly puts forward before our people. In these plans, we see the future of our Motherland, its confident march towards communism.

Comrades! At our congress, the activities of the Central Committee of the Party were thoroughly and comprehensively covered. I would like to

dwell on one more characteristic feature that so vividly expresses the Leninist style of the Central Committee ' s work. It is known what importance Lenin attached to the communication of the leaders of the Party and the Government with the people. Only he will win and retain power, taught Lenin, who believes in the people, who will plunge into the spring of living folk creativity. We remember those harsh years when Lenin headed the Soviet state, the years of fierce war and devastation. And during that stormy period, Lenin found time to visit factories and plants, to meet with workers and peasants. In these meetings, he drew great confidence in the victory of the immortal ideas of communism. (Applause). We are pleased to note that this Leninist style lives on in the current activities of our Central Committee.

I want to dwell on the relationship between agronomic science and philosophy. At first glance, it seems that the production itself

This question is somewhat illogical, but far from it. We, agricultural workers, in our lives, in practice, are convinced of how useful is knowledge of the laws of materialistic dialectics and the ability to apply them in the study and use of the forces of nature in agriculture. Without this, there can be no scientific agriculture, scientific management of modern agricultural production. Without this, it is difficult to count on success in our quests, in our experiments, experiments that we, the practitioners of collective and state farms, are conducting on Soviet soil. So, from this high rostrum, I would like to address an appeal to philosophers and to those organizations that guide their activities.

Comrades philosophers! More communication with representatives of the natural sciences, and especially agronomic science, with the practitioners of collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations. Philosophy cannot be a party, combat science if it is not connected with the practice of socialist construction, with the development of the productive forces of our society. It seems to me that we would raise even higher the authority of our philosophical science, its effectiveness, if the cadres of the philosophical front became closer to the agricultural spider and collective-state farm production. Philosophical science, like natural science, should help agricultural workers the desire to penetrate deeper into nature, into its laws.

As is known, reactionary philosophers at one time substantiated the so-called law of diminishing soil fertility and the law of overpopulation. The social meaning of these laws is obvious. They are aimed at asserting the domination of the bourgeoisie and the exploitation of man by man; they are trying to prove that it is not the exploitative system that is the source of the misery of the people, but supposedly overpopulation, depletion of fertility.

To this reactionary view, our Soviet philosophers, in alliance with agronomic science, must oppose another law that really follows from nature—the law of constant increase in fertility, and to oppose it not unfoundedly, but practically. Not being a philosopher, I have a sense of practice I understand that in nature there is not a law of diminishing soil fertility, but a law of constant increase in fertility.

If this law did not exist in nature, then the pasture would not have soil as such. Fertility factors are historical factors.

The main thing in creating soil fertility was and is a plant that annually leaves new organic matter in the soil, giving life to the soil microflora. Everyone knows that where there are no plants, there is no organic matter in the soil, not the necessary conditions for fertility. We consider it a natural law that a plant tends to leave more organic matter in the soil than it uses to create its body.

It cannot be otherwise. In nature, there is a continuous process of creation—destruction. This is the essence of dialectics. If the process of destruction of organic substances predominates in the soil, then their presence in the soil decreases. And if the process of creation predominates, then in the soil these most important conditions of fertility grow, increase. Both the process of creation and the process of destruction take place under certain conditions. In agriculture, in order to conduct it successfully, we need to master the ability to manage these dialectical processes of nature, the processes of creation- destruction, and skillfully direct them in a direction favourable to man.

In developing a new system of tillage, which we are carrying out on the collective farm Lenin's Testaments, we proceed from the following theoretical premises. Soil organic matter, humus, is known to be the main elements of soil fertility. They were formed as a result of a long historical period of growth, dying off and decomposition of various kinds of plants on the surface of the earth. Dead plants were and are food for soil microorganisms, which transforms them into humus, humus, into food for new plants. Where there were and are not any plants, there were no and there are no organic substances.

In agronomic science, especially in the works of Williams, as is known, the role of annual plants in the accumulation of organic matter in the soil and in improving its physical properties is categorically denied. Annual plants, according to these concepts, only destroy the organic matter of the soil and do not increase its fertility. According to these concepts, only perennial grasses can accumulate organic matter, and therefore their role in the herbaceous system is the role of restoring soil fertility destroyed by

annual plants. Without perennial grasses, it was not thought of anything to restore soil fertility.

We believe that such a statement does not correspond to reality, contradicts the laws of nature, the laws of dialectical materialism, does not reject, but willingly or unwillingly justifies the so-called law of diminishing soil fertility, about which was discussed above. Such concepts retard the course of development of scientific thought, set a limit to the advancement of agronomic science.

We believe that all agricultural plants, be they perennials or annuals, naturally tend to leave more organic matter in the soil than they use. This understanding opens up an unlimited scope for the development of our agronomic "science. But the plant receives the additional material for the formation of organic matter from the air, where there is an unlimited amount of it. Plants, both perennial and annual, to create their body equally take food from the soil and from the air. Both groups of these plants contain everything from which the soil is formed humus.

Here it is not a matter of the peculiarities of certain types of plants, but mainly of the conditions in which they grow, die off and decompose. It became clear to us that not in all conditions plants tend to accumulate organic matter in the soil, but only in conditions similar to natural conditions of nature, where the land is not ploughed, the top layer of the soil always remains in its place, at the top, and is not ploughed into the lower horizons.

At the same time, we assume that some plant species can enrich the soil with organic matter to a greater extent, others less. For example, perennials are more, annuals are less, but all the same, all of them, albeit to a different extent, can enrich the soil with organic matter.

In the culture of agriculture, perennial and annual plants can complement each other. Forming our theoretical foundations, we closely look at what is happening in the soil and on its surface, what interactions it has with the plants growing on it, where, in what horizons of the soil and why more or less roots of certain plants are located, why. Under natural conditions, the bulk of the roots is located near the soil surface, as evidenced by the fact that sod is formed not below, but always on the surface of the field, and why the location of the roots is different in the culture of agriculture. Why is this happening? And, therefore, because the roots near the surface find more favourable conditions for themselves, more food and in a more accessible form for them. Placing more roots here, plants leave more new additional material for the formation and accumulation of humus.

So, the growth of soil fertility in natural conditions occurs not from below, but from above.

The matter seems to be obvious to everyone, everyone sees it—scientists and practitioners. But, despite this, when cultivating the soil for sowing cultivated plants, such an obviousness was not taken into account. So, the growth of soil fertility in natural conditions occurs not from below, but from above.

The upper and lower layers of the soil each year by ploughing mutually changed their places, and as a result, a permanent upper layer rich in organic matter could not form here. The roots, not finding enough food for themselves in the upper layer, in search of such should diverge in different directions, without creating sod-like surface. To use the ability of agricultural plants to increase organic matter in the soil due to their root and crop residues, as we have seen, they need to create the necessary conditions for this: when processing the soil, always leave its top layer on the surface without moving it down by ploughing.... Conclusion from this: the top layer of the soil during one or another cultivation of the land should be kept in its natural place—at the top. Based on these theoretical assumptions, we are developing a new soil cultivation system, which I will briefly dwell on.

In practice, we do it like this: we plough the land once a every four—five and even six years, depending on the crop rotation, and we plough with ploughs without ploughs (without turning the layer) to a depth of 40-50 centimetres. The rest of the years, tillage is carried out superficially, with wide-cut disc chippers; at the same time, stubble and crop residues mix well with the surface layer of the soil, as a result of which the upper and lower layers of the soil, each in its own way, are enriched with organic matter and their physical properties are improved.

A number of scientists believe that if the top layer is left on the surface all the time, it will spray and lose fertility.

But in reality it turns out not so. The top layer from this not only does not become poor in organic substances, but is very noticeably enriched with them. Moreover, on the disc surface of the field, where the earth is well mixed with stubble and roots, there is no wind erosion. The lower layer, because the soil is not ploughed for a long time, of course, becomes more structural and rich in organic matter. As a result of this accumulation of organic residues, the entire arable layer becomes richer and more fertile from year to year.

Weed control with the new system is successful. The only weed that we have not yet dealt with by cultivating the soil is a birch tree, or field bindweed.

We are strenuously looking for ways to destroy the birch.

Such tillage justifies our theoretical assumptions. The fertility of the soil increases every year, and, accordingly, the yields on the entire sown area increase. For example, despite the severe drought of recent years (out of five years, four years were severely dry), the harvest of spring wheat on our collective farm, on average, over five years was 20 centners per hectare, although we did not make any fertilizers. Last year we had crops in fields that had not been ploughed for five years. Here we have harvested more than 20-25 centners of spring wheat per hectare. Our collective farms.

Since there is no longer any fear of drought, they have forgotten this fear.

We consider it very important to study and apply our methods in combination with the method of fertilization with small doses, developed by Academician T. D. Lysenko; this can give a good result, especially in non-chernozem areas. We consider the method of fertilization in small doses to be progressive and practically accessible.

The new system of soil cultivation we are developing is widely used in collective and state farms of the Kurgan region. According to the regional organizations, in 1955, steam was ploughed with ploughs without dumps to a depth of more than 30 centimetres 455 thousand hectares. Over the past three years, ploughing without dumps were carried out on an area of 1,054 thousand hectares, or about one third of all cultivated arable land. The sowing area of spring wheat in the fields cultivated with disc implements without ploughing, in the past deeply ploughed with ploughs without dumps, is increasing every year. If in 1953 there were 17.5 thousand hectares of such crops, then in 1955 there were already 135.5 thousand hectares. In the current year, the sowing in pairs, ploughed with ploughs without dumps, and in disc stubble are expanding even more.

In 1955, in our region, a deep and comprehensive study of the effectiveness of such soil cultivation was organized.

The study was conducted on large areas in 339 collective farms and 22 state farms. The collected material once again confirmed that new agricultural methods of tillage are a reliable measure in increasing yields. On the recorded area of 86 thousand hectares, it was found that on fallows processed according to the new method, the yield was 2-5 centners per hectare higher than in ordinary fallows, and for some collective farms this difference was even greater. We also obtained materials confirming the expediency of sowing on disc stubble instead of autumn ploughing. On an area of 54 thousand hectares, the average yield on crops grown on stubble surface treated with disc implements is higher than in a plough, from one to 2.1 centners per hectare, and even more for many collective farms.

The drought of 1955 was very severe and reduced the yield in the collective and state farms of the region, but it did not cause a catastrophic disaster, as it did before, in 1911, 1921.

When applying methods developed by us new system cultivation in other areas of the country do not need an exact copy of what and how we do at home, and you need proceed from the specific conditions and the nature of each region.

For example, the depth of ploughing. We know that ploughing deep with ploughs with dumps is not possible everywhere, but ploughing deep without dumps can be everywhere. But what depth of ploughing will be better and economical ski is more profitable, you need to check and determine on the spot.

In our opinion, too deep ploughing, by 40-50 centimetres, even without a mouldboard, will not be necessary everywhere, and if it is not caused by anything else, then is it necessary to get carried away with it without apparent benefit for business, wasting fuel and wasting time? Everything needs to be looked at in terms of the benefits it brings, both today and in the future. Why is it impossible to plough without dumps of 35-30 and even 25 centimetres, if it will be good?

After how many years is it better to plough? Again, you need to study this on the spot and determine in specific conditions. For example, we plough in our country in four, five and six years, and in other places and in other cases, it may be better to plough more often, or, conversely, less often. Preliminary discing of the stubble, where it is advisable, can be carried out in the fall, and in the spring, so that more snow accumulates in the stubble.

You need to show more of your own initiative.

We consider one thing to be common to all regions—this is the desire to force annual plants to systematically improve the conditions of soil fertility. From this and you need to go. But how to create these conditions, you need to think again on the spot. You can do as we do at home, but in good faith. You can do it differently. We ask companions very much not to make our methods something immovable, petrified; on the contrary, our methods are very flexible and can be adapted to any natural conditions.

Cultivation of the soil with the constant leaving of the top layer, as the most fertile, on the surface, is especially important, as it seems to us, where it, this layer, is small, for example, in non-chernozem regions.

A few words about the development of agricultural economics. In economics, the opinion is firmly established that the more labour and money is invested per unit of land area, the more income it gives. This position is correct. But spend a lot of labour and money per unit area—no wonder. But how to do so that, with less labour and money per unit of

arable land, to get more income, our agricultural economists think a little about this.

The experience of our collective farm, using a new system of soil cultivation and sowing, shows that with less labour and resources per unit area of arable land and products, it is possible to obtain a progressively increasing increase in grain and income and, at the same time, to increase soil fertility.

For four years now, Kursk has been studying the economic efficiency of the new soil cultivation system in our collective farm.

Ghanaian Agricultural Institute (director comrade Bugaev).

The study showed that labour costs for the production of a centner of grain in our collective farm are decreasing every year. Before the development of the new system, we produced 2.5 centners of grain for each spent man-day. After we switched to a new method, for each person-day, grain was produced in a very dry 1953, 4 centners, in 1954—4.8 centners, and again in a dry 1955—5.3 centners. Now we spend 0.18 man-days on the production of one centner of grain. Already now, much less fuel is consumed for each centner of harvested grain. With full mastery of the new system land cultivation, the fuel consumption will be half as compared to the conventional cultivation. Earlier on the collective farm we received five centners of grain for each hectare of arable land, including land under sowing of grasses and fallow, and last year—already 12 centners. MTS and collective farm cash expenditures per centner of grain decreased by 25.8 percent.

What does this data say? They say that it is not necessary to spend more labour and money per unit of land in order to get more income. It turns out, perhaps, having learned the laws of nature, use these laws, make them serve for the benefit of man, get more products from each one hectare of land at a lower cost. Do our agricultural economists think about these questions? If they thought, many issues of agricultural economics would have been resolved long ago.

Why is it that our economists, like philosophers, lag behind in solving theoretical and practical questions? In my opinion, the illness here is the same as that of the writers, which Comrade S. Sholokhov, Our economists are cut off from life, watching everything from afar. They sit more in the cities, and hardly happen on collective farms, MTS and state farms.

I think that the Central Committee of the CPSU will do the right thing if it brings them closer to practice, to life, which will contribute to the fastest the fulfillment of the majestic tasks set by the XX Congress for the development of the national economy in the sixth five-year plan.

Let me briefly say about the training of scientific personnel for agriculture, about the awarding of scientific degrees, about dissertations. A lot of people among us, comrades, go into science. This is very good. This shows that science in our country belongs to the people. But, unfortunately, there are many people who are drawn to science is not the purpose pave new paths in it, and in the hope of receive the academic title for life and ensure its material Noah position at the expense of public funds.

The procedure for awarding academic degrees, it seems to us, needs change. Academic degrees should be awarded not for a skillfully composed work from more or less well-chosen cytags, but for a certain contribution to science, which gives useful fruits to both science itself and production. Soviet science is a healthy creative science. It is necessary to protect it from any scale and rust. (Applause).

After all, it is no secret that new discoveries in our Soviet reality are very often made by people without academic titles.

Everyone knows that Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin did not have academic titles, and he did not need them, but made a revolution in science. (Applause).

I think there is a need for more help and support for such people.

Agronomist-innovator A.E. Voronova works in our Kurgan region. For many years she has been carrying out extensive scientific work on hardening seeds with variable temperatures. The results of her work exceed all expectations.

The fruits of heat-loving crops, especially tomatoes, hardened by her method, bear fruit more abundantly and ripen 15-20 days earlier. Corn seeds, hardened by varying temperatures, greatly accelerate its ripening. This is of great importance for Siberia. Or take another example.

By hardening the seeds of spring wheat with variable temperatures, she achieved the loosening of the hereditary basis of the plant, which makes it possible to create to develop new varieties. Despite the fact that this work is of great national economic importance, it is being carried out under difficult conditions. It would seem that the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture should have provided assistance to Comrade. Voronova. But this help is not available. Ministries need to provide more assistance and support to people like comrade. Voronova.

In conclusion, let me say a few words about agricultural engineering. Further raising the culture of agriculture requires a serious change and improvement in the designs of a number of tools for tillage, as well as the creation of new ones that meet the new requirements of agronomic science and agricultural practice. It is not necessary to adapt agricultural technology

to existing machines, but to design machines in accordance with the requirements of the new agricultural technology.

Self-satisfaction with the existing methods of tillage and the existing types and designs of tillage machines and implements seriously hinders the work of increasing the yield.

For example, the usefulness of moldboard-free ploughing, which requires replacing a conventional moldboard stand with a moldboardless (sickle-shaped) stand at the plough, has already been widely identified, but ploughs with such stands are rarely found anywhere. Many other machines are also missing, for example disc cultivators.

I know that our regional organizations have more than once raised the issue of importing the tillage machines we need before the Ministry of Agriculture of the SSSR. no decision was made. True, after the instructions Comrade NS Khrushchev The Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian FGD promised to supply the MTS with ploughs without dumps, but in fact instead of ploughs they gave 450 rippers designed for working vineyards. These machines by their design not suitable for ploughing the soil, because they are completely loosen the earth, although they are called ryKhliMayayali in our area of wide-cut cultivators, tine harrows and with a knife-like tooth, ring rollers.

It will be necessary to seriously engage in the design of machines and, first of all, ploughs and disc cultivators. For tractor <<C-80 it is necessary to make a six-body semi-mounted plough with moldboardless sickle-shaped stands, which showed themselves quite well in work, as well as with a set of stands with dumps.

According to our assumptions, a semi-mounted six-body plough will be better automatically lifted through a pair of support wheels than a mounted one, and will not be harmful to the tractor.

The six-body plough will also be more consistent with the dimensions of the "C-80" tractor. For the <<DT-54>> tractor, you need to have a mounted four-body plough also with a set of two types of racks-moldboard and moldboardless. I receive many letters from different the ends of the country with claims, why there are no ploughs, as if their release depends on me.

We really need a special windrower for harvesting legumes. After all, legumes are very important crops: they both provide protein-rich products and fertilize the land with nitrogen. After all, after legumes, all grain crops grow well, including corn. Unfortunately, we sow little legumes just because their harvesting is not mechanized.

Therefore, there is a need to design and manufacture a machine for separate harvesting of legumes as soon as possible. It is also necessary to improve the planters and create a larger capacity straw stacker.

In our opinion, the design work in agricultural machine building has been set incorrectly. Constructors are cut off from the fields, from the people who work on the created their cars. Designers should be more widely involved in the practical work of collective farms. Designers should be sent to MTS to live and work there. In addition, in the design MTS engineers, tractor drivers, combine operators, agricultural specialists should take part in the work.

Comrades! Allow me, on behalf of our collective farmers, to assure the 20th Congress of our Party that the toilers of the countryside will honourably fulfill the great plans of the Congress of our dear Communist party. (Stormy applause).

Burkatskaya. The word for greetings from the Communist Party of Denmark is given by Cde. Larsen. (Stormy applause. All rise).

Larsen A. Dear comrades! Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party, to convey to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people warm fraternal militant greetings. (Prolonged applause).

Your congress is a living testimony to the tremendous progress of socialism in the Soviet Union, its superiority over the capitalist system. He once again confirmed the fact that the Soviet Union is a powerful force in the worldwide struggle of all peace-loving humanity for a relaxation of international tension, for peaceful coexistence and lasting peace throughout the world. (Applause).

One cannot ignore the fact that there have never been wars between Denmark and Russia, and peace and friendly ties have existed for centuries. The socialist Soviet Union has always shown itself as a friend of Denmark and the Danish people, has always respected the sovereignty of our country, helped her to defend it and never interfered in the internal affairs of our state.

This is why it is quite clear that Denmark's place is not in the military Atlantic Alliance, which is directed primarily against countries of socialism, and in the ranks of neutral nations. It is clear to us that Denmark must reject the policy of an arms race, which has never been approved by the Danish people, and join the slogan put forward by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in the report of the Central Committee: Let's trade! (Stormy applause.)

It is known that Denmark's trade with the Soviet Union for some time was at an unnaturally low level, although there were all the prerequisites for a significant increase in trade with benefits for both countries.

We hope that the upcoming visit to the Soviet Union by the Prime Minister of Denmark will lead to such a result that trade between our countries will be greatly increased and that good and friendly relations between our peoples will be improved and expanded in all areas. (Applause).

The presence of a delegation of our party at the 20th Congress of the CPSU is of great importance for the Danish labour movement. Danish working class and the Communist Party of Denmark using the rich experience of the international workers' movement, will lead a consistent struggle for liberation from capitalist oppression and exploitation.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always been a model and a guide for us. Your convention gave us a new perfume a new weapon in the struggle for peace, for progress, for socialism! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Burkatskaya. Received a written greeting from the **Communist Party Turkey.** (Applause).

Greetings will be announced by Comrade Mukhitdinov.

Mukhitdinov N. A. (reads):

XX Congress of the Communist Party Soviet Union.

Dear comrades! The Communist Party Turkey and its Central Committee welcome the 20th Congress of the great party of Lenin and express to her their ardent love and appreciation. (Applause).

This congress one more time demonstrates to the whole world the invincible power of the Soviet Union, the progress and successes achieved by it in all areas, its advancing in giant steps towards communism. (Applause).

Your congress from your high rostrum one more time declares the desire of the Soviet Union to live in peace with the Turkish republic, have good-neighbourly, friendly relations. Turkish people with great joy and feeling deep respect meets this sincere desire of his great neighbour. (Applause).

War preparation policy, imposed on Turkey against the wishes of our people by Western colonialists, militaristic circles of America and their accomplices, led our country, our people to isolation. Participation in military blocs and related armament costs, which over the past seven years

amounted to 9.5 billion lire, have led our country to a deep economic crisis, doomed the people to poverty and deprived them of their national independence.

And so, when Turkey is on the edge of the abyss, an old friend of the Turkish people, a friend of its dark days –the Soviet Union—again extends the hand of friendship to us and says: We were friends before, let's become them again. (*Applause*).

This fact shows not only peacefulness Soviet Union, but also resolutely refutes all slander, which by the enemies of the Turkish people is being built on our neighbour. The Turkish people heartily welcome this sincerity of the Soviet government.

Broad masses of the people Turkey wants there to be between the Soviet Union and Turkey healthy political, economic and cultural good neighbourly relations.

The Communist Party of Turkey, all Turkish patriots, working masses and all our people wish so that a real honest friendship, since this friendship is primarily in the interests of the Turkish people, their national independence. Our people do not want military blocs causing enormous harm to its national interests.

We wish great success to the XX Congress Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Long live indestructible bulwark of the world, the closest friend of the oppressed peoples, the great neighbour of Turkey—the Soviet Union! (*Applause*.)

Long live the Communist Party Soviet Union! (*Applause*).

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF TURKEY.

(*Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up*).

Burkatskaya. The floor is given by Comrade Malyshev.

Malyshev V.A. Comrades! Our Communist Party in its work on building a socialist economy has always shown concern for technical progress, relied on achievements of modern science and technology and achieved in this matter, as you know, outstanding successes, but with special force the decisive importance of science and technology for the further development of the national economy is emphasized in the draft Directives on the new five- year plan and in the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin. These documents contain a program of work, the implementation of which will ensure the elimination of technical backwardness in a number of sectors of the national economy and will put

our technology along the entire front at the level of the world's advanced technology.

The Central Committee also points out those features of our time that require more attention from us than before, to questions of science and technology. Science and technology in our time are developing more rapidly than ever, and the pace of their development is accelerating.

This requires the ability to immediately use the achievements of modern science and technology to further increase and reduce the cost of production in all sectors of the national economy, to ensure high growth rates of labour productivity, to create new types of products and to improve the quality of products in every possible way. We now have large potential opportunities and everything necessary to continuously accelerate the pace of scientific and technological progress. To do this, we have a well-developed modern industry, a large, sufficiently experienced cadre of scientists, engineers, technicians and an increased cultural and technical level of the working class.

The application of the achievements of science and technology for the needs of the national economy is very diverse. I would like to dwell on some issues that are of great importance for the continued success of technological progress.

In the sixth five-year plan, high rates of development of industry, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy should be ensured primarily through a large increase in labour productivity based on maximum use of the development of all the achievements of science and technology and a significant increase in production at operating enterprises. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that in many branches of heavy industry 50-80 percent of the planned increase in production should be obtained through the commissioning of new capacities. For these purposes, large capital investments in heavy industry are envisaged - more than 400 billion rubles. Therefore, the issue of saving capital expenditures for the creation of new capacities is of paramount importance. I mean not only savings in the production of construction and installation works, but above all a decrease in the specific capital investments per unit of capacity and the achievement of high technical and economic performance indicators of new enterprises through the widespread introduction of new technology and modern organization of production. This requirement is clearly stated in the draft Directives: When developing projects for the construction of new and expansion of existing enterprises, take into account the latest achievements of science and technology, as well as the highest technical and economic indicators achieved at leading domestic and foreign enterprises.

A similar demand, as news, was recorded in the decision of the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Therefore, some assessment of the state of affairs with the quality of design new industrial enterprises, which largely predetermines the level of production technology for many years to come.

In many industries, new plants and enterprises are still being designed on the basis of not quite modern, and sometimes on the basis of old technology, using ineffective technological and production processes and outdated, low-productivity equipment. As a result, specific capital investments per unit of input power and, consequently, the values of factories and enterprises grow with each new five-year plan.

Here are some examples. By oil refineries. For the new five-year plan, it is planned to increase capital investments per ton of refined oil by more than 40 percent, and the amount of refined oil per worker will be almost two times less than what has already been achieved at operating refineries. The new thermal power plants, which will be built in the sixth five-year plan, are not designed cheaper, but even somewhat more expensive per unit of installed capacity than those built in the past five-year plan. Capital expenditures per ton of steel in the sixth five-year plan are set by 15-20 per cent more under the projects of new plants than in the fifth five-year plan. Total specific capital investments by nitrogen industry in the sixth five-year period increased by almost 10 percent. Capital expenditures per tonne of annual capacity are also growing in the coal, cement and several other industries.

Is the rise in the cost of building new enterprises justified?

Some comrades, especially the designers, are trying in every possible way to justify the growth of specific capital investments and the rise in the cost of new enterprises and even try to prove that this is an almost natural thing, since new plants should produce more diversified products of a higher quality, and therefore, the complexity of production also increases, technically more advanced, expensive equipment and high labour costs.

It is true, to some extent, all this takes place, for the main reasons for the rise in the cost of construction, for example, of new oil refineries, lie not in this, but in the backwardness and technical conservatism of some designers, who in the projects of new plants provide for low-power and numerous wasteful installations for every refining process. The number of such scattered installations at our refineries reaches over 80 percent, with a large number of intermediate storage facilities for oil products, and in this regard, the need for energy is increasing enormously couple and in service personnel. As a result, all this requires excessive investment in both industrial and residential construction.

At the same time, modern advanced technology has reliable means to significantly reduce capital investments and to significantly increase labour productivity at newly built refineries, primarily through the enlargement and combination of installations. You can and should combine 3-4 or more processes in one installation and, due to this, sharply reduce the need for equipment, and reduce the building area by two or more times. You can and should fully automate all production processes of oil refining and thus reduce the maintenance personnel by 1.5-2 times.

The Ministry of the Oil Industry of the USSR took the right path and began to eliminate the outdated canons of designers. The projects of some oil refineries have already been revised. At the same time, it was found that the above and other measures can significantly reduce the cost of newly built oil refineries. For the Ryazan oil refinery, for example, it is possible to reduce: the number of installations from 83 to 46, the building area of the plant more than 2 times and the number of personnel by 4200 dexterous; with complex automation, the number of service personnel can be reduced by at least two times. Savings on capital investments for only two plants-Yaroslavsky and Ryazansky-will amount to approximately one billion rubles. The implementation of such measures for all oil refineries under construction will save several billion rubles over a five-year period and reduce the maintenance personnel by several tens of thousands.

Another example. Until now, our thermal power plants have been designed and built according to a scheme in which there are two boilers per turbine and all boilers operate in parallel

On a common prefabricated steam pipeline, with the obligatory installation of additional boilers. At one time, when our energy systems were low-power, such a system for the construction of power plants was somehow justified. But at present there are all the possibilities to go over to the construction of thermal power plants according to the so-called block scheme-one boiler per turbine, without cross-links between the boilers. This system has several major advantages. The cost of building a CHP plant is reduced by about 15 percent per unit of input power due to a decrease in the size of power plant buildings and the number of steam, water fittings and pipelines. Moreover, for the operation of such power plants reduces heat losses, greatly simplifies the centralization of equipment control and facilitates the automation of all processes.

If we add to this that now it is possible and should go to increase the unit capacity of units and each thermal power plant by two or more times, which also gives a decrease in specific capital costs by at least 10-15 percent, then, as you can see, comrades, our energy have full opportunity in the sixth five-year plan to reduce approximately 20-25 per cents specific

capital expenditures for the construction of new thermal power plants and save only at the expense of about 5-6 billion rubles, without reducing the planned in the new five-year plan for the commissioning of the capacity of new CHP. In this matter, power engineers should be helped by machine builders. It is necessary to quickly create and organize the production of powerful modern steam boilers.

The same large reserves for reducing the cost of capital construction are available in the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. In recent years, many progressive and cost-effective technological processes have been developed in the technology of ferrous metallurgy production, both in our country and abroad, and new high-performance equipment has been created. I mean primarily the use of oxygen in the blast furnace and steel production, continuous casting of steel, new effective methods of ore and coal beneficiation, mechanization and automation of rolling production, new methods of mining. A new progressive method of continuous coking of coals, developed by our scientist, is under development. Sapozhnikov. Many of these processes have already been successfully implemented or are being implemented by our metallurgists, but, unfortunately, they are being introduced slowly and in isolation, which reduces their effectiveness. Our metallurgists should, without delay and more resolutely, take the path of making full use of all the major achievements of science and technology of recent years. This allows to significantly reduce the cost of metal production and the creation of new capacities.

I will give examples. It is well known that increasing the iron content in ore by one percent increases the productivity of blast furnaces by 2.5 percent and reduces coke consumption by two percent. A decrease by only half a percent of the sulphur content in coke, for example, in Donetsk coals, would make it possible to additionally obtain at least 1.5 million tons of pig iron at metallurgical plants in the South and reduce coke consumption by 1.3 million tons per year. Consequently, one of the cheapest ways of further development of blast-furnace production is that for both existing and newly built metallurgical plants ensure the enrichment of iron ore to at least 60 percent of the iron content and significantly reduce the silica content in the ore, and the sulphur and ash content in the coke. Only at this expense it is possible to obtain additional millions of tons of pig iron in the cheapest way.

It is also known, and experience confirms this, that for the smelting of carbon steels, it is necessary to follow the path of construction instead of open-hearth furnaces, converters using oxygen. Combined with wide application of continuous steel casting, this will reduce capital costs per ton

of melted steel by at least 30-35 percent compared with the currently under construction workshops with marching furnaces.

Examples can also be cited from the field of designing new machine-building plants. Modern technology makes it possible to build machine-building plants with a high specific return per square meter of production area and with a high productivity of workers. To do this, it is necessary to equip foundry and blacksmith shops with modern high-performance equipment, obtain precise blanks with minimal allowances, widely use automatic and semi-automatic lines in mechanical shops, electrostatic painting, mechanization of all transport operations and other modern techniques, production methods. It is known that after the intervention of the Government and the revision of the Pavlodar Combine Plant project on the basis of new technology, it was possible to reduce capital investments by 200 million rubles, and the plant's capacity was almost doubled.

Great opportunities to reduce the cost of construction of heavy machine-building plants are opening up in connection with the recent work of the Paton Electric Welding Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. This institute has developed a new method of automatic electroslog welding of thick sections, which makes it possible to firmly and quite reliably weld drums for high-pressure boilers, shafts for hydraulic turbines, rolling mill beds and powerful presses and other large-sized parts with a thickness of up to 500 millimetres and more, which were previously made only from large castings or large forgings. Consequently, this welding method opens up opportunities for a completely new approach to the design of heavy machine building and machine tool manufacturing plants, chemical equipment factories. Now it is no longer necessary to equip such factories with expensive and complex equipment for the production of large castings and forgings weighing 100-200 tons, but large parts can and should be made by welding from smaller forgings or castings.

If electroslog welding is combined with wide application the use of overhead or portable machine tools, in many cases successfully replacing expensive unique heavy machine tools, then the use of such technology will make it possible to reduce the cost of construction of heavy machine building plants by 1.5-2 times.

I, comrades, have given only a few examples, but they also show what great opportunities modern technology provides for a significant reduction in the cost of building new and restructuring existing enterprises. Therefore, the task of our engineers is to resolutely stop the further growth of capital investments per unit of power and achieve a sharp reduction in capital costs.

Non-designers are obliged to boldly and on a large scale provide for modern technology in the design of new industrial enterprises in order to

free many, many billions of rubles for other needs of the national economy, without slowing down the growth rate of heavy industry. There is no doubt that the reduction in the cost of construction will allow to build new plants and enterprises in a shorter time and to put new capacities into operation faster.

It seems to me that it is imperative now to revise from this point of view the projects of some, and perhaps many of the new construction of plants and enterprises. Our ministries are important to help designers in this full support and assistance.

Another source of significant cost savings is the use of modern technology to better utilize raw materials. It is well known, for example, that the construction of new mines and open pits for the extraction of non-ferrous metals is very expensive. And besides, the duration of operation of mining enterprises is limited to locally available stocks of raw materials, and in contrast to the factories and plants that serve many decades, to increase the production of metals and other raw materials needed, as a rule, to build more and more mountain predpriyament ... At the same time, in the matter of a more complete extraction of metals from ore, there are huge reserves that must be put on service to the national economy.

For example, copper losses at all redistributions today reach 21 percent of the copper contained in ore, lead losses-33 percent, and even more for many other metals. Only at some factories of the Urals, when processing copper ores, up to 50-60 thousand tons of zinc are lost annually , for the extraction of which in another place it would be necessary to build mining and metallurgical plants worth almost 1.5 billion rubles. All this happens because outdated, imperfect technology is still used in ore dressing and non-ferrous metallurgy at many enterprises .

The use of progressive technological processes allows significantly increases the content of metals in concentrates and their extraction from ore. For example, the combined method of prof. Mostovncha, when enriching oxidized copper ores, makes it possible to double the copper content in concentrates (from 18 to 40 percent) and to increase copper recovery by 10-15 percent; autoclave method prof. Maslyayitsky during the processing of tungsten-molybdenum products also allows increasing the extraction of molybdenum by 10-15 percent. The widespread use of these methods will make it possible to obtain an additional thousand tons of non-ferrous metals at much lower costs than this would be required for the construction of new open pit mines and mines.

The use in nonferrous metallurgy of such new technological processes as roasting of concentrates in a fluidized bed, melting of metals with the use of oxygen, continuous metal casting, collection and processing of metal-

containing dust, provides not only a significant reduction in metal losses , but also a reduction in investment in the construction of new metallurgical plants by at least 15-20 percent.

The Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy is slowly and without the proper scope uses the processing of metallurgical slags to extract non-ferrous metals from them. And the matter is very economicaleconomically beneficial. The organization of slag processing at the main operating metallurgical plants of the country will make it possible to additionally annually receive at least 10 thousand tons of lead, 90-95 thousand tons of zinc, about 1000 tons of tin and a certain amount of rare metals. The construction of slag processing shops will require spending no more than 500 million rubles, while the construction of mining enterprises and enrichment factories to obtain these quantities of metal will require at least 1200 million rubles.

Let me give you an example from the sugar industry. Over the years, sugar losses in production have been steadily keep at the level of three percent of the weight of beets. In recent years, such new technological processes have been developed and such new types of equipment have been created that make it possible to reduce sugar losses to one percent of the weight of beets. This means that with the volume of beet processing planned for 1960, more than 600 thousand tons of sugar can be obtained from the same amount of sugar beet at the existing sugar factories . At the same time, the cost of re-equipment of all operating sugar factories will pay off in less than a year and a half.

At the enterprises of the pulp and paper industry, during debarking, about 700 thousand cubic metres of valuable wood. Replacement of the currently used outdated knife bins with modern friction bins would reduce wood losses by 500 thousand cubic metres per year. Such an event at each plant will cost 4-5 million rubles and will pay off in full in one and a half years. At the same enterprises, more than 60 thousand tons of wood fibre are lost annually with wastewater. Meanwhile, there are technical possibilities to catch this fibre and thus save 250-300 thousand cubic metres of wood annually.

The same opportunities for significant savings in spending or better use of industrial and especially agriculture economic raw materials are available in almost all industries.

At one time, when many of our enterprises were under construction, technology did not know the best ways to use raw materials. But modern technology provides these possibilities. Therefore, along with an increase in the capacity for the extraction and production of raw materials, it is necessary to widely put new equipment at the service of the better use of

raw materials and to obtain additional significant quantities of the products the country needs in the most inexpensive way from the enterprises.

In the draft directives for the five-year plan, it is envisaged to sharply increase the pace of mechanization of work and introduce on a large scale, automation of production processes. Our industry has already accumulated a great deal of positive experience in this matter, but it mainly covers the mechanization and automation of labour of individual workers or only individual technological and production processes, while new technology is often introduced piece by piece, separately. With such a system, as a rule, it was not required to change the production technology, and it remained old. Therefore, such mechanization and automation of production does not always give the proper technical and economic effect. A clear evidence of this is the state of affairs in the Donetsk coal basin Seine, where in the post-war period thousands of new machines were introduced, the mechanical-to-weight ratio of one meter of the working face increased 3.5 times compared to 1940, and labour productivity is growing very slowly and unsatisfactorily. This is the result of not complex, but scattered mechanization and the use of low-productivity technological and production processes.

A similar picture can be seen in the foundries of machine-building plants, where the one-sided emphasis on the mechanization of molders' labour did not lead to a serious increase in labour productivity. While mechanization of molding has reached 60 percent or more, labour productivity in foundries is growing on average by only 4-5 percent per year.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the SS, in the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, proposes on a large scale to carry out comprehensive mechanization of the main and auxiliary works and move from automation individual units and operations for automation workshops, technological processes and the creation of fully automated enterprises.

But experience also shows that for the successful application of complex mechanization and automation, one must simultaneously improve and change existing technological and production processes. Indeed, how difficult it is, for example, to comprehensively mechanize and automate casting steel molds in the ditches. At the same time, the new, very progressive continuous process of casting steel in special casting machines is fully mechanized and can easily be comprehensively automated.

The result of a mechanical, ill-conceived application of automation, even a complex one, can be seen in the example of a new automatic line for the production of ball bearings. Despite the fact that for this automatic line engineers have created new machines, showed a lot of ingenuity and skill in

solving a number of complex technical issues, the cost of bearings manufactured on automatic lines turned out to be 10-5 percent more expensive than even with the existing mode of production, and labour productivity increased by only 30 percent. Such more than modest results turned out because the technology of bearing production remained old, low-productivity, entirely based on metal cutting, without any significant improvement in the quality of stamping of bearing rings.

It is known that in the coal industry, the most difficult to mechanization are the processes of fixing the roof of working faces and carrying conveyors. Over mechanization coal miners have been working for these works for a long time. In recent years, some progress has been made in this matter. We need to continue working further. But at the same time, coal miners must pay significantly more attention than hitherto to newly developed progressive technological processes that allow coal mining by fully mechanized methods. So, for example, the method of hydromechanization and the method of drilling out seams make it possible to take the worker out of the most dangerous place in the mine — from the working face, and then there is no need for fixing the working faces and moving conveyors at all.

Therefore, in order to obtain the highest results from the introduction of complex mechanization and automation, it is necessary to approach this business creatively, not to cling to the old and familiar technology, but to radically improve, change, and if necessary, then boldly break the old technological and production processes.

Comrades! Great tasks have been set by our Party in the struggle for a new upsurge in the national economy, for the further flourishing of our great Motherland. Soviet people boldly entered the new, sixth five-year plan, together and successfully set to work.

In the struggle for the fulfillment of the new five-year plan, they will illuminate the path of the decision of the 20th Congress of our Party.

Our Communist Party and our people are united in their will to win new and great victories on the road to communism. (Applause.)

Burkatskaya. The word for greetings from the Communist Party of India is given by Comrade Ajoy Ghosh. (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Ghosh A. Dear comrades! Allow me, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, to convey warm fraternal greetings to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Leninist Central Committee

and the entire Soviet people, marching in the vanguard of progressive humanity towards the bright goal of communism. (Stormy applause.)

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which liberated the peoples of the former tsarist colonies and had a tremendous impact on the entire East; victory of the camp of democracy, led by my USSR, over the forces of fascism; the historically important victory of the Chinese people; the successes achieved by the Korean and Vietnamese peoples in their struggle against the imperialists, and the enormous growth of the national liberation movement of the colonial peoples—all this put an end to the old order in the vast expanses of the East and made profound changes in the situation throughout the world.

Firmly following the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, the camp of socialism, led by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, took bold steps aimed at easing international tensions and creating an atmosphere of goodwill among peoples. These activities proved to be successful.

Comrades! The peoples of the East, having thrown off the yoke of colonialism and striving to restore their economies, find in the Soviet Union a loyal ally, a reliable and unselfish friend and brother who offers help without any political commitments. An example of this is the agreement to build a steel plant in India, which will increase the production of our steel industry by one million tons of steel per year. This feeling of friendship found its expression in a warm, unforgettable meeting between comrades N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev during their stay in our country. Huge crowds filled the streets wherever they drove. Millions of people welcomed their every word. The slogan *Hindi, Rusi-bhai, bhai!* Sounded powerful.

Simple in form, but deep in content, this slogan, as it were, summed up the feelings of the Indian people. (Applause).

The trip of comrades N. A. Bulganin and I. S. Khrushchev turned into a national holiday of Indo-Soviet friendship, in which all classes, all parties and all strata of the people took part.

This holiday was evidence of the widest type of national unity.

The Indian people deeply appreciate the position of the Soviet Union on the issue of Goa and Kashmir, which is sharply opposite to that of American imperialists. This fact shows our people who are their true friends.

The joint declaration signed by comrades N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1955 and published at the same time, the joint Indian-Soviet communiqué are documents of tremendous historical significance. They represent a huge contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and around the world and are an

example to the whole world of how two countries with different political systems can establish friendly relations based on the historical principles of pancha shila.

Comrades! Longing for peace and striving to strengthen its national freedom, the Republic of India currently plays a huge role in the international arena. It acts as a great world power. India resolutely refused to join the aggressive blocs and condemned them as a threat to peace, as the interference of one country in the affairs of another.

The Indian government's peace policy enjoys broad support from all patriotic and democratic forces in our country.

The Indian people are facing difficult challenges in eliminating the legacy of colonialism and in creating a secure, happy life for the masses. But our party, which was in the forefront of the struggle for national freedom, for a consistent policy of peace, for the achievement of the well-being of the people, I am confident that, relying on broad national unity, embracing the democratic and patriotic forces of all parties, classes and strata of the population, the great Indian people will be able to accomplish these tasks.

We are confident that friendship between the three great countries of the world-the USSR, China and India-will grow steadily, being the most powerful factor in world peace. (Applause).

We are confident that India, the country of the most ancient civilization in the world, which has created amazing examples of culture that mankind only knew, will make an even greater contribution to the treasury world culture and will play, together with all peace-loving and progressive forces, an even more prominent role in the advancement of mankind towards progress.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union-the vanguard of progressive humanity! (Applause).

Long live the Leninist Central Committee of the Communist Party. of the Soviet Union is the embodiment of the collective wisdom, experience and will of the Soviet people! (And the fruit).

Long live friendship between the USSR and India! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Burkatskaya. A written greeting received from the Algerian the communist party. (Applause). The greeting will be read by Comrade Kirilenko.

Kirilenko A. P. (reads):

XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Dear comrades! On behalf of the Algerian Communist Party and expressing the deep feelings of the working people and the entire Algerian people, we warmly welcome your Congress. (Applause).

The Soviet Union and its Communist Party enjoy great prestige among the working masses of Algeria. The following fact testifies to this authority of your country in North Africa. One poor peasant, embroiled in an endless litigation with the colonial administration, was deprived of his a piece of land. Exhausted by troubles, persecutions and repressions, he undertook a long journey with documents in his hands-through Tunisia, Tripolitania, Cairo, Baghdad. He was found half-dead in Persian Kurdistan. To the question put to him, he replied that he had gone to the Land of the Soviets, the defender of the oppressed, to present his case. (Stormy applause).

Our people know that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was able to solve the colonial and national question and to unite the fraternal free peoples, who were once under the capitalist and colonial yoke, but are now moving towards communism.

Our people are grateful to the Soviet Union, which from the day of its foundation, it steadfastly supports the right of the colonial peoples of Asia and Africa to freedom and independence. He is grateful to a country that consistently defends the cause of world peace and friendship between peoples. He is grateful to the country that approved the Bandung decisions and which voted at the UN for the inclusion of the Algerian issue on the agenda. He knows about the efforts of the USSR in providing disinterested assistance to the countries of Asia and the Middle East, so that they can overcome the backwardness caused by the colonial regime.

Comrade Nikita Khrushchev during his trip with the top.

N. A. Bulganin to India, answering those who were outraged by the condemnation denomination of the colonial regime, said: If such speeches-Someone doesn't like it, it's a matter of their conscience, but we will always and everywhere say that we are opponents of colonialism. (Applause). These words went straight to the hearts of the Algerian patriots.

Our people are going through very difficult, but at the same time happy hours. He understands that he is at a decisive stage for his future. The complete liberation of China, the struggle of the Vietnamese people, the awakening of millions and millions of people suffering under the colonial yoke-all this could not pass unnoticed by our people.

The struggle for the liberation of the country is unfolding in Algeria.

Our party will try to be worthy of the patriotic struggle of the Algerian people. It will draw valuable knowledge from the Marxist-Leninist teachings and from the experience of fraternal parties, first of all, from the

experience of your party, in order to increasingly unite the healthy forces of the country in the National Democratic Front.

We wish great success to your congress, as well as success in the implementation of the sixth five-year plan.

Long live the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live the great cause of national independence and peace!

Long live the noble cause of communism!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALGERIAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

(Stormy applause. Everyone gets up).

Burkatskaya. Comrade has the floor. Beschev.

Beschev B.P. (Minister of Railways of the USSR). Comrades!

In the report comrade. NS Khrushchev on the work of the Central Committee of our party and in the report of comrade. N. A. Bulganin on the Directives of the Party Congress on the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy gave a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international and internal situation of the USSR, scientifically substantiated the most important questions of communist construction and outlined the majestic tasks that our party and the Soviet to the people.

In solving the problems of further development of heavy industry laziness, a sharp rise in agriculture, a sharp increase in capital construction and an increase in trade turnover, an important role belongs to rail transport. Freight turnover and passenger transportation by rail in the fifth five-year plan increased by 61 percent, the tasks of the five-year plan for the transportation of goods were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Labour productivity of railway workers increased in the fifth five-period by 39 percent. Three quarters of the increase in the volume of traffic was obtained due to an increase in labour productivity, which was the result of an increase in technical equipment and a more complete the use of internal reserves of railway transport.

Thanks to the improvement of operational work and the achieved growth of labour productivity of railway workers, the cost of transportation was reduced by 25 percent. This made it possible to lower tariffs for freight transportation, as a result of which the main sectors of the national economy received savings from reducing transport costs to 20 billion rubles during the five-year period. In the context of lower tariffs, the profitability of transportation increased. If in 1950 the railway transport received 6.2 billion

rubles from the state budget for its needs , then in 1955 it completely covered account of his incomes, appropriations for capital investments and, in addition, contributed 6.4 billion rubles from his savings to the budget for general state needs.

Summing up the results of the last five-year plan, we see serious shortcomings in our work. Overfulfilling the general loading plan, some railways in a number of cases did not fulfill the plan for the transportation of some important cargo, as well as tasks to accelerate the turnover of wagons, increase the speed, and violate the safety of train traffic.

Some of the congress delegates in their speeches rightly criticized us, pointing out certain shortcomings in the work of railway transport. The Ministry of Railways take appropriate measures and eliminate them.

In the reporting report of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade. NS Khrushchev pointed out that railway transport has lagged behind technically, operates mainly on low-cost steam traction, and rightly criticized us, the leaders of the Ministry of Railways, for our conservatism in matters of technical reconstruction of transport. Comrade N. S. Khrushchev correctly pointed out that, despite all the importance and necessity of widespread introduction of electrification, we, the leaders of railway transport, not only did not fight for the implementation of electrification, but even those funds that were released were used not completely. The Ministry of Railways will draw the appropriate conclusions from this criticism and will concentrate all its attention on solving the fundamental issues of technical reconstruction of railway transport, and above all in the field of widespread introduction of electric and diesel locomotives.

The general plan for the electrification of railways adopted by the Central Committee of our Party, as well as the further widespread introduction of diesel locomotives, will make it possible already in 1965 to use these most technically advanced and economical types of traction at least 80-5 percent of the total freight turnover. All the practical activities of the Ministry of Railways, transport scientists, engineers and technicians and the broad masses of railway workers will be subordinated to the solution of this grandiose task.

We have to carry out a lot of work on the training and retraining of railway personnel. By the end of the sixth five-year plan, in accordance with the draft Directives, 40-45 percent of the total freight turnover will be carried out by electric and diesel locomotives instead of 14 percent in 1955. On electric traction, as I said in my report, Comrade. N. A. Bulganin, 8100 kilometres of railway lines are being transferred, including the main

highways connecting the centre of the country with the Urals, Siberia and Donbass will be electrified.

At the same time, up to 18 thousand kilometres of railway lines will be converted to diesel traction.

Measures are also being taken to create more advanced electric locomotives, diesel locomotives and gas turbine locomotives, which will significantly increase the speed and weight of trains in freight and passenger traffic. The widespread introduction of electric and diesel traction will be combined with the simultaneous strengthening and reconstruction of track facilities, equipment of railways with auto- blocking, dispatch centralization, electrical centralization of points and the use of radio communications. Comprehensive, all these activities will make it possible to significantly to increase the throughput of the most important railway lines.

The implementation of the technical reconstruction of railway transport will require a lot of stress and effort on the part of not only the Ministry of Railways, but also a number of other ministries. Meanwhile, individual ministries are paying insufficient attention to this important matter. The ministries of transport engineering and electrical industry, for example, are extremely slow to master new types of locomotives-it takes a very long time from the release of the first prototype to serial production. The first section of the TE-3 diesel locomotive and a prototype of an eight-axle electric locomotive were released back in 1953, and their serial production began only in 1956.

We must seriously think about reducing the cost of the rolling stock supplied to us. At present, if we count per unit of power, that is, per horsepower, then the new TE-3 diesel locomotive is 2.6 times more expensive than the LP series steam locomotive and 1.7 times more expensive than the TE-2 diesel locomotive. This is due to the fact that water transport engineering ingrained wrong practice of setting the price of new products applied to the cost of prototypes. This practice cannot contribute to the establishment of rational and cheap production, new types of locomotives.

A significant increase in the weight and speed of train movement necessitates further improvement of the car fleet, replacement of carriage running gears and automatic brakes of outdated structures. In the sixth five-year plan, semi- cars with a carrying capacity of 95-100 tons, new types of insulated covered cars with increased body volume, refrigerator trains and machine-cooled cars will be built. The passenger fleet will be replenished with all-metal cars of new designs.

We believe that one of the important tasks of car builders should be to increase the carrying capacity of the rolling stock becoming while reducing the tare weight. Reducing the allowances in casting, replacing forgings with stamping, the use of low-alloy steels, bent profiles from sheet instead of rolled products will make it possible to reduce the tare weight of a four-axle carriage by about 2.5 tons, tank cars-by more than two tons for one a temporary increase in its carrying capacity by 10 tons, and the weight of an all-metal passenger car can be reduced by at least 5 tons. The transfer of the car fleet to automatic coupler, which was buried in 1957, will also reduce the weight of the car's tare. This is of great importance from the point of view of saving metal and also reducing operating costs.

The draft Directives provide for the further strengthening of the reconstruction of the track facilities. Approximately 65 thousand kilometres of new rails, including 58 thousand kilometres of heavy rails, will be laid into the operating network, and the length of tracks laid on rubble will increase to 61 thousand kilometres. Reinforced concrete sleepers will find great application, which will reduce forest consumption and lower operating costs. On the track work is still widely used manual labour. In this regard, here, more than in any other branch of the transport economy, the widespread introduction of mechanization is required, the fastest development and production of specialized machines and track assemblies bays at machine-building plants of the Ministry of Railways.

The capacity of railways will develop not only through the reconstruction of traction, track and the use of automation equipment. The draft Directives also provide for the construction of new railway lines and second tracks, strengthening of the decisive directions, stations, junctions. The predominant part of this work will be concentrated on the roads of Siberia, the Urals and at the exits to the European part of the USSR, where huge freight flows are concentrated.

I must say that the construction organizations of the railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction have not yet completed there were fundamental improvements in railway construction. The Ministry of Transport Construction, being the main executor of work on railway transport, in 1955 did not fulfill the plan of construction and installation work by 550 million rubles, and the plan for housing construction was fulfilled by only 71.5 percent, allowing the greatest backlog on the roads Urals and Siberia, where railway workers are in great need of housing.

To eliminate the existing shortcomings in construction, joint efforts of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction are required, primarily in the field of improving the organization of work and

using the existing equipment in order to reduce construction time, improve quality and reduce cost.

The new high requirements of the Soviet economy to railroad transport oblige us, railway workers, and workers of other ministries to take serious measures for a more economical use of transport means. In this regard, the rationalization of transport is of paramount importance.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev raised the question in the Central Committee of the Party about the abolition of the existing restrictions on short- range railroad transportation in order to anticipate and prevent unjustified expenditure of funds.

This is absolutely correct. The Ministry of Railways considers it is expedient to abolish the existing prohibition of short-range transportations in the Charter of Railways and, together with the State Economic Commission, establish a procedure for short- range transportations, meaning, first of all, the provision of these transportations with such modes of transport that would cost the national economy the cheapest.

In a number of industries, in the fifth five years, an improvement in the distribution of production by economic regions was achieved . In particular, a new specialization of rolling mills was introduced , a number of measures were taken to streamline transportation, which made it possible to reduce the range of transportation of ferrous metals, ore, coke and cement. However, the possibilities of the planned economic system for eliminating irrational transportation are currently not fully used in our country. In the fifth five-year plan, the range of freight transportation by rail increased, including such important goods as coal, oil, timber, construction materials, and these goods account for more than half of the freight turnover of railways. The over-planned range of cargo transportation increased the transport costs of the national economy in 1955 compared with 1950 by more than 2 billion rubles. It was necessary to additionally consume about 4 million tons of coal.

Failure to fulfill the plan for coal production in certain basins of the European part of the Union caused the need to increase the supply of coal from the far eastern regions of the country. When transporting every 100 tons of coal over such ultra-long distances, from 20 to 30 tons of coal is burned in the furnaces of steam locomotives. Due attention is not paid to the beneficiation and briquetting of coals; their ash content is systematically increasing. In 1955, the average ash content of coals increased by 2.4 percent against 1940. Due to the increase in ash content, the railways in 1955 transported about 10 million tons of excess rock.

The range of oil transportation has increased due to a significant lag in the development of pipeline transport. New pipelines are being built very

slowly and incompletely. The Ufa-Chelyabinsk product pipeline was commissioned with a two-year delay, and its extension to Omsk was almost four years late. The Tuimazy-Omsk oil pipeline was completed later than the Omsk oil refinery, and due to the untimely commissioning of pumping stations, less than 50 percent of its capacity is currently being used. The transportation of oil through pipes is almost three times cheaper than railroad transportation, not to mention the fact that the consumption of metal and capital investment per tonne-kilometre of work on pipelines is two times less than railway transportation.

We have not yet fully used the economic advantages of water transport for the transportation of such bulk cargo as oil, timber, building materials, especially over long distances. The volume of oil transportation by waterways in 1955 decreased in comparison with the previous year, although the railways transported several million tons of oil in directions parallel to the waterways. In parallel to the Kama and Volga, 2.4 million tons of timber cargo were transported by rail from the Urals to the South and the Caucasus during the navigation period of 1955.

A great influence on the increase in transport costs is exerted by lagging behind sawmilling in the regions of logging, which causes an increase in the transportation of round timber by rail; oncoming transportation of grain and flour due to deficiencies in the placement of elevators and flour mills; an increase in the transportation distance of beets due to the lag in the construction of sugar factories in beet-growing regions.

All this testifies to the fact that some ministries do not treat transport costs in the national economy with a proper attitude.

All this testifies to the fact that some ministries do not treat transport costs in the national economy with a proper attitude. In the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission of the USSR, the balance method of planning production and consumption in the economic regions of the country is not sufficiently applied, which makes it difficult to prevent and elimination of oncoming and unnecessarily long-distance traffic. The Ministry of Railways will take the necessary measures to rationalize and improve the organization of transportation, proceeding from the tasks set in the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin.

The draft Directives provide for further improvement of the quality indicators of railway transport.

The turnover of the car should be accelerated to 5.3 days, the weight of the train will increase by 25 percent with a simultaneous increase in travel speeds, the average daily mileage of electric locomotives will increase by 41 percent and diesel locomotives by 23 percent. Labour productivity will increase by 34 percent due to further growth in technical armament, fuller

use of internal reserves and improvement of labour organization. The cost of transportation will be reduced by 17 percent. Thanks to a significant increase in the profitability of transportation in the sixth five-year period, a real possibility is created for further reducing transportation costs in the national economy by lowering transportation tariffs.

Large funds are allocated in the sixth five years to improve the cultural and living conditions of railway workers. The volume of housing construction doubles in comparison with the fifth five-year period. The appropriations for the construction of kindergartens, nurseries, clubs, hospitals and educational institutions are being significantly increased.

The innovators of railway transport in the fifth five-year plan showed examples of a patriotic attitude to work. At the initiative of the best locomotive drivers, comrades Ivanov, Blazhenov, Sazonov and many others, a competition was launched for high-speed driving of heavy trains and fuel economy. This initiative of advanced drivers was picked up on all roads. The advanced methods of work of the collectives of the stations Nizhnedneprovsk-Uzel and Debaltsevo-Sortirovochnaya, the innovators-movers of comrades Koroleva, Sudnikov, Karpychyev; the weighers comrades Lobanov, Mazun, Prusakov; the carriages of comrades Shcheblikin and Shepilov; railway workers comrades Nefedov, Udalov, Maltseva and many workers of other professions of railways, industry and construction of railway transport.

In the sixth five-year period, the further development of advanced labour methods, the identification and use of new internal reserves available railway transport, and the successful development of new technology on the railways of our country. Discussing the draft Directives of the XX Congress of the Party, railway workers met with great enthusiasm the plan for the further powerful development of the national economy and made many proposals aimed at better use of technology and increasing labour productivity.

Comrades! Soviet railroad workers, closely rallied around the Leninist Central Committee, will exert all their efforts to fulfill with honour the historic decisions of the 20th Congress of our glorious Communist Party. (Prolonged applause.)

Burkatskaya. The word for greetings from the Communist Party of Norway is given by Comrade Levlien. (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

E. Levlien. Comrades! Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway and all Norwegian communists, to

convey greetings to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause).

Allow me also to greet the people of the world 's first socialist state and congratulate them on the tremendous results achieved in the fifth five-year plan. We express our unshakable confidence that the gigantic tasks outlined by the 20th Congress in the sixth five-year plan-the plan for further advancement towards communism-will be fulfilled. (Applause).

With its successes and victories, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people won prestige and respect among the peoples of the capitalist countries fighting for social justice, freedom and progress.

There are also more and more people in our country who recognize that the policy of the Soviet Union is the policy of peace. This is a very important recognition, for the desire for peace is the most ardent desire of ordinary people in all countries.

More and more people in our country acknowledge that the huge growth in production in the Soviet Union testifies to the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system in their peaceful competition.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Marxist theory in reality, is a powerful source of inspiration for the communist parties of capitalist countries.

We are convinced that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, united and hardened in struggle and victories, will fulfill its task of the foremost fighter among all the people of the world who want peace, freedom from fear, and freedom FROM NEED.

Long live peace, understanding and cooperation among all peoples! (Applause).

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause. Everyone stands up).

Burkatskaya. Written greeting from the Communist Party of Colombia will be read by Comrade Rozhnev.

Rozhneva M. I. (reads):

XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of Colombia warmly welcomes the 20th Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is the decisive force in the majestic struggle to build communism, for world peace. (Stormy applause).

In our country, the imperialists of the United States of America and their reactionary agents confiscate and burn at the stake books and newspapers that carry the truth about the Soviet Union and the people's

democracies. Despite this, the workers of Colombia know that it is the Soviet Union that leads the camp of peace and democracy, that it is the Soviet Union that is the hope of the peoples of the world, that it is he who shows the people the way to get rid of poverty and exploitation.

At present, in Colombia, the foundations are being laid for a broad front in the struggle against the enemies of the independence of our homeland.

The reactionary circles of Colombia are selling national sovereignty for dollars, they are trying to strengthen the backward landlord tendencies, and they are taking the land from the peasants by force. All this causes resistance to rise. The working masses of Colombia are resolutely rising to fight, in a number of regions of the country they are defending their rights and interests with arms in hand.

Despite anti-communist provocations, the massacres and brutal persecution, the Communist Party of Colombia is steeled in the fire of popular resistance, fighting for democratic freedoms, national independence and sovereignty of Colombia. The great experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union inspires the Colombian Communists in their hard struggle to create a party that would be able to lead the resistance of the Colombian people and lead them along the path of the struggle for genuine national liberation, for their democratic rights and freedom.

Long live the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF COLOMBIA.

(Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Burkatskaya. The word for greetings from the Communist Party of Mexico is given by Comrade Ensign. (Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Ensina D. Dear comrades! The Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, on behalf of the Communists, the working class and all working people of Mexico, sends warm revolutionary greetings and congratulations to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause).

Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led with the collective wisdom of its Leninist Central Committee, it leads the working class, the entire Soviet people from victory to victory.

The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan and the decisions of the Central Committee aimed at raising industrial and agricultural production in the USSR, as well as raising the material and cultural level of the people, show the working people of all countries a picture of a new world freed from exploitation and filled with happiness ...

Mexico is a country dominated by American monopolies, every day more and more plundering its natural wealth, exploiting Mexican workers, disfiguring its economy and turning our country into their fiefdom.

The Mexican people, following their traditions of the struggle for freedom and independence, are fighting for the truly independent national development of Mexico, and they will be able to achieve victory.

Our people know that the Mexican people are not alone in their struggle for a just cause . Together with him, all the peoples of the world, and in particular the great camp of peace, democracy and socialism, which is worthily headed by the great and beloved Soviet Union. (Applause).

The historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be a bright beacon for communists, workers bringing the class and people of Mexico in their struggle for the national independence of their country.

Long live the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause).

Long live the glorious, invincible banner of communism! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Burkatskaya. A break is announced until 4 hours 30 minutes.

EIGHTEENTH SESSION (February 23, 1956, evening)

Rakhimbabaev (presiding officer).

I declare the meeting of the Congress open. We continue to discuss the report of Comrade N. A. Bulganin. The floor is given by Comrade Kucherenko.

Kucherenko V.A. (Moscow). Comrades! The draft Directives The 20th Party Congress, according to the sixth five-year plan, outlined a majestic program for the further powerful development of the productive forces of our country. The program of these great works was set out in detail in their reports by Comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin....

The tremendous volume of capital construction in the sixth five-year plan puts forward large and responsible tasks for all workers in the construction industry.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet government adopted a number of decisions aimed at further industrialization, improving the quality and reducing the cost of construction.

These solutions provide for the widespread development of production and the introduction of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and parts into construction, an increase in the volume of production of construction and road machines and equipment for factories of the building materials industry.

Measures have also been developed and are being implemented to streamline the regulation and remuneration of labour in construction, to create a permanent cadre of workers and improve their qualifications.

The builders have achieved some success in achieving the speedy implementation of these measures. A turn has been made towards the widespread introduction of industrial methods in construction. Deployed construction of a wide network of enterprises for the production of precast concrete, many of which have already entered service and are beginning to meet the ever-increasing needs of construction projects in precast concrete structures and parts. The work of design organizations in the development and implementation of standard projects has somewhat improved, which helps to eliminate excesses in construction and reduce its cost.

However, these and some other positive aspects in the work of builders do not give reason to rest on what has been achieved, and even more so to close our eyes to serious shortcomings. The builders have not fulfilled the

tasks for increasing labour productivity in the fifth five-year plan. Labour costs are still very high, at construction sites, as well as in the construction industry the level of mechanization is insufficient. Construction organizations are making big losses. Let me dwell in somewhat more detail on a number of issues related to the further improvement of the construction business in our country.

Labour productivity in construction by the end of the sixth five-year plan must be increased by no less than 52 percent.

The planned increase in labour productivity should be achieved through further industrialization of construction, enlargement and specialization of construction organizations, improvement of the organization of construction business and elimination of downtime.

As the experience of our leading organizations shows, there are sufficient reserves in construction to ensure the growth of labour productivity. So, according to the Ministry of Construction in the oil industry, labour productivity in 1955 increased by 20 percent over 1954, according to the Ministry of Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Enterprises—by 13 percent, and according to the USSR Ministry of Construction—by 11 percent. At the construction sites of Glavmosstroy, for two years of its work, the labour productivity of workers increased by 31 percent.

Labour productivity of workers at demonstration construction sites, which were introduced in 1955, about twice as many as in conventional ones. At the construction of demonstration large-block schools in Moscow, daily output amounted to about 200 percent of the planned, at the construction of a demonstration residential building of the Ministry of Construction of Oil Industry Enterprises in the mountains. Ryazan-180 percent and in Novokuibyshevsk-more than 200 percent. This was achieved mainly due to the widespread introduction of industrial methods and the increase in prefabrication in construction. The collection of buildings and structures erected by Glavmosstroy increased in 1955 to 63 percent against 41 percent in 1953. Labour costs for the construction of residential buildings in Glavmosstroy in 1955, on average, decreased to 1.3 man-days per cubic meter of the building against 1.8 man-days per cubic meter in 1953, and at the demonstration construction of large-block schools in Moscow, labour intensity was reduced to 0.7 man-days per one cubic meter.

Higher production rates are achieved in specialized construction organizations. So, the level of labour productivity in the leading specialized construction trusts of Glavmosstroy-Moszhilstroy, Moszhilgostroy, Moszhilgorstroy in 1955 exceeded the average level of labour productivity in general by more than 40 percent. construction trusts of Glavmosstroy. In

the Krivorozhstroy trust of the Ministry of Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Industry Enterprises in specialized general construction organizations, output is 29 percent higher than in the same work performed by non-specialized construction organizations. After the specialization of some construction sites in the Krivorozhstroy trust, the average monthly output per worker increased by 42 percent. A significant increase in labour productivity can also be achieved by ensuring rhythm in the work of construction organizations and eliminating downtime.

In 1955, the Committee for Construction Affairs, together with the ministries, checked the workload of more than 250 thousand workers. This audit found that on average about 20 percent of working time was lost due to intra-shift downtime, with about 70 percent of this downtime being due to lack of materials. Considering that about 3.5 million workers work in construction, one can imagine what a reserve for increasing productivity labour and reducing the cost of work is the elimination of downtime. In the sixth five-year plan, the cost of construction and installation work should be reduced by at least 7 percent of the estimated cost, or by about 30 billion rubles. Over the four years of the last five-year period, construction organizations made losses in the amount of 9 billion rubles, and only in 1955 they met the estimated cost, and the Ministry of Construction of Oil Industry Enterprises reduced the cost of work against the estimated by 4.3 percent, the Ministry the construction of enterprises in the metallurgical and chemical industries—by 3.2 percent and the Ministry of Construction of the SSR—by 1.4 percent. Construction organizations in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev in 1955 reduced the cost of completed works against the estimate compared to 1954: for Glavmosstroy-by 7.3 percent, for Glavleningradstroy -by 3.1 percent and for Glavkievstroy-by 3.3 percent. In 1955, the enlarged construction organizations of the Rostov Region reduced the cost of construction by 5.7 percent.

The possibility of a significant reduction in cost and reduction of construction time is also confirmed by the experience of demonstration construction. At the demonstration construction of a residential building in Novokuibyshevsk, carried out by the Ministry of Construction of Oil Industry Enterprises, the cost of work has been reduced by 8.5 percent; in Moscow at a demonstration construction site for large-block school buildings it has been reduced by 8 percent; on the demonstration construction of a large-panel building in Leningrad, the cost reduction was about 4 percent.

The experience of Glavmosstroy, Glavleningradstroy, Glavkievstroy and other construction organizations convincingly confirms that the consolidation and specialization of construction organizations provide a

significant reduction in the cost of construction work and a reduction in construction time. Meanwhile, in our country there are still 82 contractors for construction organizations, of which 36 percent have a volume of work up to 5 million rubles, 41 percent from 5 to 15 million rubles, and only 23 percent have a volume of work over 15 million rubles. Despite the obvious expediency of the earliest possible consolidation of construction organizations and enterprises of the construction industry, due to the resistance of a number of ministries and departments to this case, the consolidation of organizations was extremely delayed. The Committee for Construction, as Comrade N. A. Bulganin did not sufficiently influence the enlargement of construction organizations. Gosstroy will take the necessary measures to resolve this issue as soon as possible.

To reduce the cost of construction, it is also important to reduce the time of work. Calculations and experience show that reducing the construction time of residential and civil buildings by one month reduces the cost of construction by 1.3 times cent. At the beginning of February, the State Construction Committee, the State Planning Committee and the State Economic Commission approved generally binding norms for the duration of construction of enterprises, facilities and structures, which provide for a reduction in construction time by about one and a half to two times. The obligatory application of these norms in the planning of capital construction and the production of work made it possible to concentrate capital investments on important objects and reduce the construction in progress, the volume of which is currently about 150 billion rubles.

An important source of reducing the cost of construction is the provision of in projects of the most economical technical solutions and the elimination of all kinds of excesses.

Large tasks in housing construction require the creation of the most convenient and economical types of apartments and houses, in which the ever-increasing demands of workers, the use of industrial structures and new materials must be taken into account. We expect from our architects that when designing residential buildings they will proceed from the need to create maximum comfort for the population.

Residential houses and schools, hospitals and sanatoriums being built for our people, new quarters and settlements should be convenient for living and operation, simple and attractive in appearance, devoid of any kind of decoration and excesses, should please the eye of the Soviet person.

The Gosstroy of the USSR holds this year competitions for the best, most economical standard designs of residential buildings, schools, hospitals, sanatoriums, cinemas, clubs, hotels and other buildings.

The programs and conditions of these competitions are developed taking into account the best achievements of domestic and foreign construction.

A wide range of workers, architects, planners and designers were involved in the development of competitive conditions.

In new standard projects of residential buildings, comfortable apartments with a high level of amenities and high-quality equipment should be provided. Calculations show that the cost of one square meter of living space in these houses will be about one thousand rubles.

In the new standard projects of school buildings, according to the terms of the competition, all the classrooms necessary for the transition to polytechnic education should be provided. Calculations show that this can be achieved without increasing the volume of school buildings.

The biggest excesses, as everyone knows, were allowed in the construction of sanatoriums. The cost of building one place in sanatoriums, as a rule, was more than 100 thousand rubles, and in some sanatoriums it reached 200 thousand rubles. In new standard projects of sanatoriums, the cost of building one hundred should be about 40 thousand rubles. This should be achieved by a sharp reduction in unused utility rooms, as well as the construction of lightweight summer buildings at sanatoriums, which will increase the throughput of sanatoriums in the summer.

In hotels under construction for 100 and 300 beds, the building volume per seat is from 115 to 250 cubic metres. In new standard projects, due to rationally designed rooms, elimination of unnecessary utility rooms and reduction of overstated cubic capacity, this volume will be up to 90 cubic metres. At the same time, the level of improvement and equipment rooms will be significantly upgraded.

The results of competitions for the best economical projects will be widely discussed by the public.

Exhibitions of the best standard projects will be held in Moscow and other large cities.

Life-size models of apartments will be built according to the best standard projects awarded in the competition. This will make it possible to involve a wide range of workers in the discussion of standard projects.

A good initiative was shown by the Moscow City Executive Committee, which made a decision to carry out this year in Moscow the construction of an exemplary residential quarter. The purpose of this construction is to conduct to design new economical standard projects of residential buildings in nature, to choose the most convenient types of apartments, as well as new types of finishing materials, equipment for

kitchens and sanitary units. In addition, these showcase residential buildings will feature built-in and cost-effective portable furniture.

In the sixth five-year period, serious work is to be done on the introduction of standard projects in industrial construction, which will make it possible to reduce its cost by 10-15 percent due to the best planning and design solutions and the use of industrial structures.

It is important to improve the design business isproximity of design organizations to areas of mass construction.

There are 1,100 design organizations in our country with a total number of employees, including surveyors, about 240 thousand people. The largest number of design organizations are located in large cities. There are 210 design organizations in Moscow, which employ 82 thousand people, in Leningrad-software organizations with 42 thousand people, in Kiev-48 organizations with 13 thousand people. Of the total volume of design work established for 1955, about 55 percent was carried out by design organizations located in Moscow and Leningrad. In the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry In the construction of oil industry enterprises, the Ministry of Paper and Woodworking Industry, more than 80 percent of the total volume of design work is carried out in Moscow and Leningrad. The isolation of design organizations from the main construction areas negatively affects the provision of construction sites with technical documentation and reduces the quality of design. Gosstroy is finishing preparation of proposals on the approach of design organizations to the areas of mass construction, as well as on the enlargement and specialization of design organizations.

In the sixth five-year period, the volume of construction and installation work will be about 600 billion rubles, that is, for 60 cents more than in the fifth five-year period. At the same time, the construction ministries will have to carry out a volume of work in the amount of about 400 billion rubles, or twice as much as in the fifth five-year period. To fulfill the construction program outlined in the sixth five-year plan, it is necessary to double the capacity of contracting construction organizations, and in the eastern regions of new large-scale construction in a short deadline will need to create a network of construction organizations anew.

One of the main conditions for the successful implementation of capital construction plans is uninterrupted supply construction materials, structures and details. The massive use of concrete and reinforced concrete instead of metal and wood structures, as well as the growth in the level of industrialization of construction, determine the main direction in the development of the construction industry.

In 1960, the use of concrete and reinforced concrete in construction will increase to 84 million cubic metres, that is, it will increase 2.5 times against 1955, including the volume of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures will increase to 28 million cubic metres, or 6 times in comparison with 1955 year. Production of stress-reinforced concrete structures, for the manufacture of which half the amount of metal required compared to conventional reinforced concrete, in 1960 it will be 46 times more than in 1955.

The production of large wall blocks in construction will increase 60 times compared to 1955.

The use of these structures and parts requires, first of all, to dramatically increase the volume of production of cement and aggregates for concrete. In 1960, the production of cement should be increased to 55 million tons, and the production of crushed stone and the extraction of gravel-up to 150 million cubic metres, or three times more than in 1955.

Therefore, the main efforts of workers in the building materials industry and builders should be directed for the fastest creation of the necessary capacities for the production of cement and non-metallic building materials, and for machine builders- for equipping these industries with high-performance equipment that is not inferior in its technical indicators to the best foreign samples.

The extraction and production of non-metallic building materials is currently engaged in about two and a half thousand enterprises, mainly small and handicraft, under the jurisdiction of many ministries and departments. Crushed stone, gravel and sand extracted by these enterprises, as a rule, are not enriched, which leads to an overconsumption of up to 100 kilograms of cement per one cubic meter of concrete. Labour productivity at enterprises of non-ore building materials is extremely low. Thus, the average annual output at crushed-stone factories is about 400 cubic metres per worker, while at large mechanized enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy the output per worker is 2500 cubic metres, or more than 6 times more.

The production of roll materials for floors lags sharply behind the needs of housing and cultural and social construction.

Since 1956, floor slabs in residential and civil buildings will be mainly made of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures. In this case, the material for the floors should be linoleum or parquet, but the installation of parquet floors costs twice as much as of linoleum. With a demand for linoleum of 50 million square metres, it is currently being produced only about 6 million square metres. As a result, builders are forced, in many

cases, to lay wooden floors on reinforced concrete floors, that is, to actually make almost two floors.

The increase in the volume of housing and civil construction will also require a significant increase in the production of finishing materials and sanitary equipment.

Comrades! In the sixth five-year period, the volume of capital investments in housing, cultural, household and communal construction will amount to over 200 billion rubles. The need to improve the living conditions of the population, its cultural and social services, the sanitary condition of cities, as well as the requirements of the construction economy oblige that these huge funds be spent with the greatest effect. Meanwhile, urban construction has serious shortcomings that hinder the expedient and economical use of these funds, the improvement of the living conditions of the urban population, the improvement of the well-being of cities and their correct development.

The existing system of planning capital investments in urban construction through ministries and departments and the presence in cities of numerous departmental construction and design organizations complicate planned construction. So, the allocation of funds for the city as a whole is not planned, the city executive committees do not know the prospects for the development of their cities and do not have the opportunity to carry out the planned and integrated construction of residential, public and communal facilities in their mutual coordination, especially since through local Soviets as a rule, no more than 10 percent of the funds allocated for this purpose are invested in urban construction.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR granted the Councils of Ministers a union. The republics have the right, in agreement with the relevant ministries and heads of departments of the USSR, to resolve issues of joint use of funds allocated by them for housing, communal and cultural and household construction. However, it must be said frankly that in practice it is very difficult to cooperate with departmental builders on the initiative of the city executive committees, since builders usually have different contractor construction organizations, are financed through different banks and in different deadlines, and the design is carried out by various design organizations. In addition, departmental developers tend to. They oppose in every possible way the cooperation of their funds with other ministries and usually create all kinds of obstacles for this. And the very process of cooperating funds is inherently very contradictory, since it is hardly advisable to first spray funds among numerous departmental developers, and then, with great difficulty, combine them again. It would be

easier to immediately allocate these funds directly to the city executive committees.

The departmental system of planning funds for urban construction causes ugly phenomena in the development and improvement of our cities. For example, in Krasnoyarsk, industrial enterprises are building about 40 small residential settlements, in which the construction of 11 hospitals and 24 clubs is planned. Sewerage systems of these villages were built without common collectors and treatment facilities; As a result, untreated faecal water is discharged into old quarries of a brick factory located within the city. In the cities of Stalino and Makeyevka, separate villages with small clubs and hospitals are being built at the mines, although it is clearly advisable to move to enlarged villages.

The construction of external water supply networks, sewerage systems and treatment facilities is especially lagging behind in cities. A significant part of the existing wastewater treatment facilities are overloaded: in Tula, for example, three times, in Voroshi doubled, in Baku-one and a half times.

Sewerage construction lags behind not only housing construction, but also water supply construction.

As a result of the scattering of funds for housing and cultural and household construction, the volume of unfinished work is growing. So, the cost of all housing and utility projects in the process of construction in cities and workers' settlements of the RSFSR, according to Gosarkhstroykontrol, as of January 1, 1955, amounted to 25 billion rubles without Moscow. Meanwhile, objects worth only 7.5 billion rubles were put into operation during the year. The remaining 17.5 billion rubles, or 70 percent of all investments, are unconfirmed construction.

A very serious drawback in urban construction is the departmental procedure for the design of residential, cultural, household and communal facilities. So, for the mountains. Krasnoyarsk design is carried out by 12 local and 39 non-resident organizations.

Each organization uses its own standard projects. As a result, the construction of residential buildings in the city is carried out according to thirty different series of projects, which greatly complicates the industrialization of construction. Design for mountains. In Yaroslavl, the is being conducted by 15 design organizations, including Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Kharkov and Rostov. For the mountains. Novosibirsk are designed by 29 city and 18 non-resident organizations.

The low quality of housing and cultural and domestic construction causes fair criticism from the population. According to the acceptance commissions, in 20 cities of the RSFSR-Stalingrad, Kuibyshev,

Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk and other large cities-out of about 1,700 residential buildings put into operation, only 15 houses were accepted with an excellent assessment of the quality of work.

A particularly negative impact on the quality of housing construction is exerted by the uneven supply of residential space throughout the year. As a rule, in the fourth quarter, up to 60 percent of the living space of the annual plan is rented.

To radically improve the organization of urban construction it would be advisable to allocate all capital investments for urban construction to city executive committees, create territorial contractors in large cities , uniting small construction organizations of different ministries and departments, and also unite in large cities design organizations engaged in the design of housing, cultural and communal facilities.

Comrades! Our country has all the possibilities to successfully fulfill the plan of great work outlined by the party. The Soviet people are determined to devote all their strength to the successful implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan program-a program for further strengthening the economic power of necks of the Motherland, its indestructible defensive capability, a significant increase in the people ' s well-being, the growth of Soviet socialist culture. Every Soviet person, every Soviet family will feel in their lives the fruits of those great creative works that are planned for the sixth five-year plan.

Under the leadership of our native Communist Party—the leader and organizer of the Soviet people—our country is confidently moving forward towards the cherished goal of our entire life—to communism. (Applause.)

Rakhimbabaev. The floor is given by Comrade Matskevich.

Matskevich V.V. (Minister of Agriculture of the USSR). Comrades! The report of the Central Committee of the Party and the report on the Directives of the 20th Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan set forth the magnificent program of communist construction in our country. The Central Committee of the CPSU and our entire Party devoted exceptional attention to the development of agriculture during the period under review. The tasks of communist construction are strongly demand, in the shortest possible time, to overcome the lag in agricultural production from the country ' s growing needs for food and agricultural raw materials.

At the Plenums and in its daily activities, the Central Committee deeply analysed the state of affairs in agriculture, revealed the reasons for the lag of a number of its important branches, developed and organized the implementation of an extensive program of the rise of all branches of

agricultural production. The party launched an enormous and comprehensive work to strengthen aid to agriculture from the working class, in total of our people, carried out a restructuring of the management of agriculture, eliminated many of the reasons that hindered the use of the advantages of the collective farm system for a sharp increase in the production of agricultural products and animal husbandry.

The Ministry of Agriculture and its system were severely criticized for the mistakes they made, for the obsolete purposeful and bureaucratic methods of leadership, for a template in science and practice, in planning and operational work. The Central Committee helped us, agricultural workers, to restructure our work, to simplify the management structure, and to place the cadres correctly. The material and technical base of agriculture has been seriously strengthened, machine and tractor stations have been strengthened, their role and responsibility for organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms, an increase in production and procurement of agricultural products in the country have been increased. Mastered the 33 million hectares of new land, created a powerful grain base in the East. Now more favourable opportunities have been created for the expansion of the sowing of the most important industrial crops and the development of highly productive livestock raising. Much has been done to enhance the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in increasing agricultural production.

A special place is occupied by the activities of the Party and the Government in unleashing the creative, business initiative of places, in using the large reserves that our country has to increase the gross and marketable output of agriculture and animal husbandry, to obtain the maximum amount of agricultural products from every 100 hectares of land at the lowest cost of funds and labour.

As a result of the measures taken by the party, the state of affairs in agriculture has noticeably improved. The first successes were achieved in increasing agricultural production and further organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms. Now, as comrade. NS Khrushchev, we have created all the conditions in order to increase the production of agricultural products in the shortest possible time in an amount that meets the growing needs of the country.

In the draft Directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, agriculture has been assigned large and responsible tasks. Very meeting of the eighteenth important and at the same time the most difficult task is the increase in the gross grain harvest to 11 billion poods per year. The main areas of commercial grain production in our country occupy a vast territory. These are Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the regions of the Central black earth belt,

the Volga region, the Trans-Urals, Siberia, Altai and Kazakhstan. Nine-tenths of all marketable grain is produced here. The zonal features of these regions undoubtedly require a different approach when solving the problem of increasing the gross grain harvest. However, there are problems that are equally pressing for all these areas. If we reduce the time for sowing grain here to 4-5 days, and the duration of harvesting to 7-8 days, then we will only be able to increase the harvest grain is at least two centners per hectare.

Our grain production from sowing to harvesting is mechanized, we have good machines, agricultural technology has developed in relation to various zones. The cleaning situation is completely different. Combines can only harvest fully ripe bread, therefore, already on the fourth - fifth day of harvesting, large losses are allowed. In addition, grain cleaning to the required conditions is not provided. As a result, labour costs for cleaning grain and straw harvesting are approximately twice as high as labour costs for growing crops before harvesting. Now this knot is being untied by separate harvesting, using ordinary headers (windrowers), pick-ups for combines and balers for straw harvesting. Comrade In his report to the Central Committee of the CPSU, N. S. Khrushchev paid special attention to separate harvesting, this important method, which shortens the harvest time and reduces grain losses.

In the southern regions, where ripening begins quickly, separate harvesting can be started 4-5 or even 6 days earlier than full ripening occurs. In the eastern regions, where the ripening process is longer and uneven, moreover, there is often a threat of frost breaks, separate harvesting can be started 8-9 or even 10 days before full ripening. The cut bread reaches the rolls, the grain is filled using moisture and food.nutritive substances of the stems, takes on a good nature. At the same time, normal working conditions are created for the combine.

He picks up and threshes bread that is already dry, which can be immediately sent to elevators and warehouses, and the dried straw can be pressed here and brought to farms.

Our industry must respond quickly and help in solving this most important issue for agriculture - to dramatically increase the production of combines with pickers and reapers (windrowers), and also to increase the supply of agricultural vehicles.

When cleaning separately, a template should also be avoided. For example, in humid areas, bread should be harvested at a higher cut and suspended from the stubble so that it can dry out quickly in case of rain. If in some areas during harvesting with windrowers, part of the bread fully ripens, then such areas should be harvested faster with combines.

The widespread use of separate harvesting and the completion of complex mechanization will make it possible to make a major step towards increasing grain production.

The most important means of increasing grain production and creating a solid forage base is corn. It is necessary to quickly and skillfully use the literally limitless possibilities of this culture. In the northern agricultural regions, it gives the ability to increase the production of succulent feed and reduce labour costs for their production. And for these areas, areas of commercial milk production, this is the main thing. Corn silage combined with clover is a decisive means of creating a forage base here. In the central and northwestern regions, stalks and ears in milky-wax ripeness are silage and concentrated feed. Supplemented with clover and potatoes, maize will be a solid forage base for highly productive dairy farming and pigs. In the southern regions, corn is the most productive grain crop and the most important means of providing livestock with juicy and green fodder.

The arid regions of the extreme south and the regions of Central Asia are exceptionally favourable for the cultivation of corn on irrigated lands. Experience shows that corn with two-three irrigations, with a water consumption of only up to two thousand cubic metres per hectare, gives up to 80 and more centners of grain per hectare.

In addition, irrigated corn is the best precursor to winter wheat. Calculations show that if to the outlines of the State plan we add about 4 billion rubles of investments in agriculture in this zone for the next five years, then along with an increase in the production of cotton, rice and vegetables, in 1960 we will be able to receive up to 750 million allowances on irrigated land.

A large reserve for increasing the productivity of agricultural crops is sowing with varietal seeds. On the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, together with the ministries of state farms and procurements, has developed and is implementing measures to radically improve seed production.

Production is organized and a system is created for supplying collective and state farms with hybrid corn seeds. The Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Grain Economy is being reorganized into the All-Union Institute of Maize, which, together with a network of experimental stations, will create the source material for hybridization, and the state farms and regional agricultural farms specially selected for this purpose will produce hybrid seeds and supply them to the collective and state farms of the respective zones. The transition to continuous varietal sowing with regionalized varieties and hybrids is a very important and urgent matter.

The MTS and collective farms must significantly increase grain production already in the current year 1956 and have all the conditions for this.

To do this, it is necessary to carry out sowing in a short time, organize good care of the crops, and harvest crops in a timely manner and without losses.

The bottleneck in spring sowing this year is the lack of seeders and rollers, and for harvesting-the lack of windrowers, pickers and combines. Suffice it to say that in the grain regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan, the load on the seeder now exceeds 200 hectares, and on the harvester 300 hectares.

In the MTS and collective farms, measures are now being taken to make a good-quality repair of all implements, equip tractors with lighting for night work, train people, provide grain delivery, and organize round-the-clock work of seeding units. It is possible that some of the seeders and combines will have to be moved from the south to the east, but one cannot do without serious additional help.

We appeal from this high rostrum to the workers of industry with a request to take all measures in their power to increase the production of seeders in the remaining short period of time. and rollers for the upcoming sowing, and for harvesting - windrowers, carriages, pickers, grain and corn harvesters.

An increase in grain harvests, a significant expansion of maize sowing, an increase in the yield of perennial and annual grasses create a real basis for a sharp rise in animal husbandry, a very complex and until recently the most lagging branch of agriculture.

Last year, as a result of the implementation of certain measures to improve the keeping and feeding of livestock and, above all, to increase corn silage, milk production on collective farms increased by 31 percent, and in comparison with 1950 it was 198 percent. For four months of the current wintering, production milk on collective farms has increased by more than one and a half times.

Fulfillment of the tasks set in the sixth five-year plan for a significant increase in milk production requires further serious strengthening of the fodder base, an increase in the number of dairy cows and, which is especially important, an improvement in the breed of cattle.

In recent years, an increase in meat production on collective farms has been achieved . So, for example, in 1955 collective farms handed over to the state 2.3 times more meat than in 1950. In order to double meat production in the next two or three years, it is necessary to increase the raising and feeding of pigs and poultry.

The Central Committee of the CPSU sharply, but quite rightly criticized the ministry and agricultural authorities for poor organization of pig feeding. Now this situation is being corrected, a system of one-time sows is being introduced, which makes it possible to obtain many piglets, to raise them on cheap green fodder in early spring, followed by intensive fattening with cobs of milk-wax ripeness and to complete the feeding with grain and potatoes in the fall. This will make it possible to obtain high-quality meat pork faster and relatively cheaper and to save costs on building premises.

It is also advantageous to organize large-scale rearing and intensive fattening of young chickens, ducks and geese. When breeding, for example, on pastures and ponds, geese can be each additional kilogram of grain spent to receive up to a kilogram of meat.

Along with this, it is necessary to organize mass feeding and feeding of cattle and sheep. In the eastern regions of the country there are large areas of pastures that should be more efficiently used for these purposes. For the development of steppe pastures, it is necessary, first of all, to water them and mechanize the water rise. An increase in the size of feeding and fattening groups of livestock and poultry, a reduction in the time of fattening, and a wider use of mechanization will significantly increase the production of meat products and at the same time sharply reduce its cost.

I must say that until recently in the work of agricultural authorities and specialists, a disdainful attitude towards such economic categories as cost, benefit, and in general to economic issues, prevailed. Agronomists, zootechnicians, engineers, scientists did not consider labour costs and funds for the production of a unit of production, did not evaluate the agrotechnical and other measures recommended by them in terms of their economic profitability. Economists, not having statistical materials and not studying deeply the actual position of certain branches of production in general and in individual agricultural zones, limited themselves to general reasoning and avoided specific questions of the economy of collective farm production. They not only did not help collective farms, for example, to determine the cost of production, but, on the contrary, asserted that the category of cost was allegedly not at all applicable to collective farm production. Therefore, individual agrotechnical recommendations, assignments for sown areas, mechanically distributed from the centre under the old planning procedure, did not meet economically justified objections, but were taken for granted, communicated to collective farms and were implemented, despite their unsuitability in a number of cases for the household.

There is a lot of work to be done so that all our specialists, leading cadres of machine and tractor stations and collective farms master economic

knowledge, learn to count, learn to compare costs with results, and produce more products with minimal labour and funds.

Procurement and purchase prices for agricultural products are an important economic lever in the hands of the state to influence the increase in production.

We must skillfully use this lever by carefully studying the economics of production in different zones and setting economically justified prices that stimulate production.

In the sixth five-year plan, MTS and collective farms must step in increasing labour productivity on the basis of comprehensive mechanization. The most important condition for further mechanization and increase in labour productivity in agriculture, especially in animal husbandry, is electrification. Meanwhile, in 1955, only 25 percent of collective farms were electrified. Agriculture currently consumes only about three billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, including less than half of it from power systems and large power plants, which is less than one percent of the total electricity generated in the country.

Comrade N. A. Bulganin quite rightly criticized the Nisterhood for extremely poor performance in the electrification of agriculture. This criticism is correct. The ministry did indeed underestimate this powerful means of increasing agricultural productivity. But I would also like to say that measures in the field of electrification of agriculture were not supported by the necessary organizational measures and often lacked the necessary material base. For example, until recently it was not allowed to connect collective farms to industrial power plants or to large power systems. And now this is done not without difficulty. Liquid fuel was not supplied to rural thermal power plants. SelSkye electrification was like a stepdaughter of general electrification. This stepdaughter had seven nannies: the ministries of agriculture, state farms, urban and rural construction, construction of power plants, electrical industry, Tsentrosoyuz and the Councils of Ministers of the republics. These nannies, if they did not deprive the child of an eye, in any case delayed his normal development.

Now is the time to streamline this issue. Under the ministries of urban and rural construction of the republics, it is necessary to create powerful construction and installation departments, which should carry out the connection and construction of new power plants and power grids using funds from collective farms and the state.

The Ministry of Construction of Power Plants of the USSR should also be involved in this matter more broadly. The ministries of agriculture and state farms are obliged to deal with the use of electricity in agricultural production.

The State Planning Committee and the State Economic Commission must consider and satisfy the needs of rural electrification on an equal basis with other sectors of the national economy, without turning this important industry into an amateur appendage of many ministries and departments.

We consider it expedient that an amendment was made to the State Planning Committee's plans for the five-year plan and funds and funds increased materials for the electrification of agriculture.

Some other needs of agriculture, which must be taken into account when finalizing the five-year plan, are also not fully taken into account.

Firstly, it is necessary to increase, especially in the next two or three years, the production of machines for the production of grain and basic industrial crops, as well as the production of transport and handling equipment, and not to plan to reduce the level of achieved production.

Secondly, to expand the volume of irrigation works in the regions of Central Asia, Transcaucasia and other southern regions of the country, as well as to provide for a slight increase in funds and materials for irrigation of pastures.

Thirdly, we consider it expedient to reconsider once again the possibilities of increasing the production of mineral fertilizers, first of all, to supply the regions of the non-chernozem belt, as well as areas of cotton growing and sugar beet production, to dramatically expand the production and use of chemical agents to combat agricultural pests and weeds.

Comrade N. A. Bulganin rightly criticized us for the mass production of various industrial products. We did not do it out of a good life. Already in the post-war years, the Ministry of Agriculture has twice reduced the production of spare parts, tools, easel equipment, etc. Our best repair plants have been transferred to the industrial ministries. However, due to the extremely unsatisfactory provision machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms with this equipment, we are forced again and again to restore handicraft production in our workshops and repair plants, and the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission are actively supporting us in this and striving all the time to expand the range of production of machinery and equipment that are completely uncharacteristic our enterprises. More than half of the capacity of our repair enterprises is engaged in the manufacture of products that have no direct relationship to agricultural production. Moreover, a significant part of such products-heating boilers, radiators, power plants, electric generators-is transferred to other ministries. We will gladly transfer some of our orders to industrial ministries, which, having switched to specialization, will fulfill orders cheaply and quickly, and we will switch the efforts of our repair plants to

their direct business-repairing motors, tractors, combines, cars of collective farms and MTS with so that industry can better supply agriculture with spare parts, machine tools and other equipment.

In the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin with the need for further significant improvement in the work of collective farms and machine and tractor stations, improvement of the management of agricultural production, and an increase in the level of organizational work of party, Soviet and agricultural bodies was emphasized with special force.

Under the new conditions, the nature of the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and its entire system has also changed. Now, when every collective farm has an agronomist or livestock technician, and many collective farms, brigades, and farms are also headed by specialists or experienced people, the need for petty care in relation to collective farms has disappeared.

The task is to use the new scheduling order knowledge and experience of advanced collective farms, to develop further agriculture, taking into account the zonal features and its specialization in the production of the most necessary for the state and beneficial to collective farms types of products, to reduce production costs and increase the profitability of farms.

Collective farm boards, together with specialists, with the participation of an asset, should develop economically feasible plans, select crops, develop agricultural techniques, and also take organizational measures as a result of which the collective farm would receive from every hundred hectares of land the maximum amount of agricultural products at the lowest cost...

Assigning the MTS with the procurement business is not a mechanical transfer of responsibility from one department to another. The MTS are obliged by all their activities to ensure the maximum growth of agricultural production on the collective farms and, in the production process, to create conditions for the organized and timely fulfillment of state procurement and procurement plans by each collective farm.

The nature of the work of regional agricultural departments is also changing. Recently, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a decision according to which complex experimental agricultural stations or institutes are created in each region and territory, which are entrusted with scientific research, practical development of the most pressing issues facing in front of agriculture of the region or region. They are obliged to give responsible recommendations on the most important issues of agriculture and animal husbandry, the use of which in specific conditions guarantees the growth of production. At the stations and institutes, powerful research and production bases are being created, which

will serve as a vivid example of the effectiveness of agricultural practices recommended by science, and at the same time they will supply the collective farms with seed material and pedigree livestock. These are significant, I would say, radical changes in the activities of most state of our scientific institutions. It is very important to help them in the first period to get stronger, create a base, staff them with personnel and, at the same time, set clear tasks for them and demand responsibility for their solution.

In connection with the creation of research institutions responsible for the development of agrotechnical recommendations, the regional departments should strengthen the operational work on the management and maintenance of MTS. In the near future, MTS will switch to self-financing. We need to improve their financial economy and supply, improve planning and control over the production and procurement of agricultural products on collective farms.

The Ministry of Agriculture has established- inspections for the most important industries. Their task is to deeply study, generalize and introduce into production the achievements of science and advanced practice.

They should be responsible for the continuous growth of production and the fulfillment of government procurement of the corresponding types of products. Work has been intensified on the fastest creation and promotion of new machines in production, their distribution by zones, taking into account the nature of the economy.

The issues of agricultural economics, specialization, the correct combination of industries in different regions, and the reduction of production costs per unit of output are now being developed more deeply. Measures for fundamental improvement are outlined training highly qualified personnel for machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms and more active involvement of higher educational institutions in scientific and production activities.

Guided by the instructions of the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet government, taking into account the criticism that was expressed here at the congress against the Ministry, we will take all measures to improve the work of the MTS and agricultural bodies, to further improve the forms and methods of managing agriculture.

Comrades! The report of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the draft Directives of the 20th Party Congress give a magnificent program of communist construction in our country.

For a Soviet person, this program evokes feelings of boundless pride and love for our mighty Motherland, for our Communist Party. She calls the Soviet people to new labour exploits, new victories.

Under the tried and tested leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, agricultural workers will tirelessly fight for the fulfillment of their tasks in order to ensure a continuous growth in agricultural production and, with their selfless labour, increase the wealth and glory of our great Motherland. (Applause)

Yikhim & yev. A written greeting has been received from the Communist Party of Portugal (Applause). To read the greeting, the floor is given to Comrade Patolichev.

N. S. Patolichev (reads):

“Greetings from the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party to the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, expressing the unanimous will of the entire party and the deep feelings of the working class and all working people of Portugal, warmly welcomes the XX Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is an outstanding event in the life of the CPSU and the great Soviet people, as well as in the life of all communist parties and peoples all over the world, (Applause).

Every new victory of the Soviet Union, every figure of the sixth five year plan evokes sincere admiration and ardent enthusiasm of the Portuguese workers, prompting us with redoubled efforts to fight against a handful of monopolists deprived of a sense of homeland and national dignity, brutally exploiting workers and selling for dollars sovereignty and independence of the Portuguese nation.

The policy of the Salazar government, which mainly serves the interests of monopolies and militarism, is a factor in the deterioration of the living conditions of the working masses of the country and the peoples of the Portuguese colonies. The entire colonial policy of this rule the government is aimed at increasing the exploitation of colonial peoples and at strengthening the domination of American and British imperialism over these peoples, and in Goa it turned into a factor in the violation of peaceful relations between states and a systematic denial of the principle of negotiations.

The Portuguese Communist Party, expressing the patriotic feelings of the working people, the progressive intelligentsia and the middle strata of the population, energetically directs the struggle of the masses against the anti-national policy of subordination to American imperialism pursued by the country's ruling circles, and defends the cause of peace, disrupting and exposing provocations against the Indian people and his government.

The Portuguese Communist Party, on behalf of the Portuguese working people, expresses to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people ardent wishes for new successes and has boundless faith in the radiant future that the Soviet people are successfully building.

Long live the invincible Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all the victories of the great Soviet people!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY"

(Stormy applause. Everyone stands up).

Rakhimbabaev. From the Communist Party of Uruguay, the word for greeting is given by Comrade. Arismendi. (Continuous thunderous applause. Everyone gets up).

Arismendi R. Dear comrades! The National Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay welcomes the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the glorious party created by the great Lenin. (Applause).

The victories of the CPSU, won in building communism and in preserving peace, as well as in the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, are a great stimulus in the struggle of our people for their national and social liberation.

American monopolists, closely connected with the large landowners and capitalists of our country, trample on its national sovereignty, impose military treaties on it, they spend most of the national income, condemning the masses to poverty, social and cultural backwardness.

In these conditions, our party considers it its goal to unite all the patriotic forces of the country into a single Democratic Front of National Liberation, led by the working class in alliance with the peasantry. The unity of action is already embracing broad strata of the proletariat of our country. The independent organization of peasants and farm labourers is growing and gaining strength. The patriotic elephant of the intelligentsia is also expanding their activities.

The slogan of trade with the USSR and all countries of the socialist camp has become a national demand today. Statement Comrade N. A. Bulganin about the readiness of the USSR to provide technical assistance and expand trade with the countries of Latin America has evoked many favourable responses from us. The visit to Comrade N. A. Bulganin and comrade N. S. Khrushchev of India, Burma and Afghanistan.

The 20th Congress of your party will have a significant impact on improving the education of the cadres of the Communist Party of Uruguay in the spirit of internationalism, will contribute to the full application of the foundations of democratic centralism and collective leadership, the systematic deployment of criticism and self-criticism in our party. XX Congress of the CPSU will promote the use of the immortal Marxist-Leninist teaching in the political, theoretical and organizational strengthening of our party.

Long live the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause).

Long live her tried-and-true Leninist Central Committee! (Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Rakhimbabaev. A written greeting has been received from the Communist Party of Malaya. (Applause). To read the greetings, the floor is given to Comrade Khvorostukhin.

Khvorostukhin A. I. (reads): "Greetings to the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the Communist Party of Malaya.

Dear comrades, On behalf of the Central Committee and the entire Communist Party of Malaya, we express our deep respect and send warm greetings to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause).

The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Soviet power-the power of workers and peasants-liberated the oppressed peoples of Russia, renounced all the rights of tsarist Russia that it had in other countries, thereby raising to a new level the struggle of the oppressed nations of colonial and semi-colonial countries against imperialism, for national independence.

At a time when many colonial countries achieved political independence, our people still continue to remain under colonial rule and oppression. Since its founding, the Communist Party of Malaya has been waging a difficult struggle for the independence of its country. She firmly believes that the people of our country are united in their aspirations to create an independent, democratic and peaceful Malaya, which is the most important goal of our party's struggle. This goal can only be achieved by achieving a lasting unity of all nationalities, all strata of the people, all parties in their joint struggle for the independence of the homeland.

The Malaya Communist Party is fighting and will continue to fight for

restoring peace in Malaya. This peace must be achieved on fair and reasonable terms, through negotiations, and not by forcing one side to surrender.

Dear comrades! Although the struggle for independence, democracy and peace in our country is very difficult and there are many obstacles on our way, we will achieve success thanks to the support of our people and the peace-loving peoples of all countries. The rule of the colonialists in our country is doomed to failure.

The report of the Central Committee of the Great Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the XX Congress once again testifies that the Soviet Union is a strong fortress, protection who embraces world peace, the most reliable friend of the oppressed peoples of the whole world, who are fighting for their liberation. The moral support provided by the Soviet Union to the oppressed peoples in their struggle against colonialism will serve as an inexhaustible source of strength in our struggle for independence.

Long live the independence of Malaya!

Long live the great Soviet Union!

Long live the glorious and mighty Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MALAYA.

(Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Rakhimbabaev. The floor is given by Comrade Sheremetyev-Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR.

A. G. Sheremetyev (Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR).

Comrades! The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, implementing the Leninist policy of our party, aimed at the priority development of heavy industry, tirelessly show concern for the development of ferrous metallurgy — the foundations of the national economy. Our metallurgy is developing at a rate that has not been known and is not known in the world history of industrial development. Despite the enormous destruction of the ferrous metallurgy of the south of the country during the Second World War, the average annual increase in steel production in our country over the past 26 years was 9 percent, while in the USA - only 2.4 percent, in England - 2.8 percent, in France - 1 percent. And yet the need of the national economy of our country for metal is far from being covered.

The metallurgists fulfilled the fifth five-year plan for steel and rolled

products ahead of schedule. The plan for cast iron was fulfilled by 98.4 percent.

In the past five years, significant work was carried out to intensify metallurgical processes, mechanization and automation of units, which made it possible to improve the use of existing equipment.

The main indicator characterizing the operation of blast furnaces — the utilization rate of the useful volume — has been improved by 21 percent, and the removal of steel from a square meter of the open-hearth furnace area has been increased by 22 percent. Consequently, in 1955, each blast furnace with a volume of 1386 cubic metres produced pig iron per year by 110 thousand tons more than in 1950, and each 185-ton open-hearth furnace with a hearth area of 70 square metres gave 32 thousand tons more steel. Labour productivity in ferrous metallurgy enterprises in the last five years has grown by an average of 45 percent, and in comparison with the pre-war 1940 has increased by 93 percent.

At the same time, it is necessary to note some serious shortcomings in the work of a number of ferrous metallurgy enterprises: insufficient use of production capacities; systematical failure to fulfill the plan; slow introduction of advanced technology and experience of the best enterprises; the lag in the commissioning of new capacities, especially for iron ore and rolling, and failure to fulfill capital construction plans.

In the sixth five-year period, new serious tasks have been set before the metallurgists. Only at the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, in comparison with 1955, production should increase: pig iron - by 19.3 million tons, steel-by 21 million tons, and rolled products-by 17.3 million tons.

If in the last five years the average annual increase in production at the enterprises of the ministry was: pig iron-2.7 million tons, and steel-3.1 million tons, then in the sixth five years the average annual increase in pig iron production should amount to 3.9 million tons and steel-4.2 million tons. The country has not yet had such an average annual increase in pig iron and steel neither in the past five years, nor in a single pre-war and post-war year. To ensure such an increase, it is necessary to seriously improve the use of operating units, applying for this modern achievements of science and technology both in the field of metallurgy and in related industries. It is necessary to build up new capacities in all branches of the ferrous metallurgy, significantly increasing the volume of capital construction.

To improve the performance of blast furnaces, a decisive further improvement of the preparation of raw materials will be important. The agglomerate output will increase 2.2 times over the next five years and in 1960 it will amount to 73 million tons. To ensure the planned production of

the sinter, it is necessary to build and put into operation 58 new sinter belts in the sixth five-year period instead of 39 belts introduced during the past five-year period; the construction of sintering tapes with a sintering area of 200 square metres should be started instead of the existing sintering areas of 50 and 75 square metres.

Striving to further increase labour productivity and reduce the cost of metal, the ministry will concentrate pig iron smelting in large mechanized workshops and large ovens. On January 1, 1956, the usable volume of blast furnaces averaged 748 cubic metres per furnace. Blast furnaces with a volume of 900 cubic metres and above occupy 72 percent of the usable volume of all blast furnaces. The largest operating furnaces have a volume of 1386 cubic metres. A significant number of blast furnaces put into operation in the sixth five-year period will have a volume of 1513 and 2000 cubic metres. Reconstruction of a number of operating blast furnaces is planned in order to increase their volume. In this regard, heavy engineering must design and manufacture new equipment both for blast furnaces with a volume of 2000 cubic metres and for sintering tapes with a sintering area of 200 square metres.

In order to further improve the technology of blast furnace production, the number of furnaces with increased gas pressure under the top will be increased and the gas pressure will be increased to 1.5 atmospheres; the blast heating will be increased and oxygen enriched blast will be applied ; It will also be necessary to automate the control of the blast furnaces with the use of the latest equipment, in particular, calculating devices.

As is known, one of the most important tasks in the field of steelmaking is the intensification of the process smelting steel through the use of oxygen. The widest prospects are opened up by the use of oxygen in the smelting of converter steel. In this case, the use of oxygen makes it possible to obtain steel with properties close to open-hearth furnaces from ordinary cast irons. Judging by the results of experimental work, the converter conversion will be widely used in the coming years, primarily at newly constructed plants.

To implement the planned program for the introduction of oxygen, it is necessary to build and put into operation 18 oxygen stations at metallurgical plants in the sixth five-year period (in the last five-year period, only two oxygen stations were commissioned).

Work will be carried out on the widespread introduction of continuous casting of steel, steel smelting under vacuum will be expanded, and work will continue on the comprehensive automation of the melting process.

Processing steel in a ladle under vacuum can dramatically improve its quality. Already at the present time there are all the possibilities for the

widespread use of this method of production, but its introduction is hampered by the lack of equipment, the manufacture of which is entrusted to the Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry of the USSR.

In the sixth five-year period in steelmaking, as well as in blast furnaces, further concentration will continue traction of steel smelting in large mechanized workshops; the construction of open-hearth furnaces with a one-time loading of 250 and 500 tons will continue.

The sixth five-year plan is the five-year plan for quality steels. The share of electric steel in the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR is increasing from 3.7 percent in 1955 to 6.9 percent in 1960.

Our main difficulty in increasing the production of electric steel is that we still do not have large modern electric furnaces. The capacity of our existing electric furnaces does not exceed 40 tons, while furnaces with a capacity of up to 180 tons are already operating abroad. For the new electric steel-making shops at the Novo-Lipetsk, Chelyabinsk and Kuznetsk plants, the USSR Ministry of Electrical Industry should organize the production of 80-ton electric furnaces with electromagnetic stirring this year.

The next serious obstacle that has hitherto held back the increase in the production of electric steel is the lack of electricity.

To bring in the sixth five-year plan the proportion of electric steel to 6.9 percent of all steel smelting, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR will install electric furnaces for the production of steel and ferroalloys with transformers and a total capacity of up to 1.4 million kilovolt-amperes. Therefore, in order to ensure the operation of these furnaces, the ministries of power plants and power plant construction need to put in place capacity of 1200 thousand kilowatts, which is approximately equal to two Dneproges. Moreover, already in 1957-1958, it was necessary to connect thousands of kilowatts to the systems in Lipetsk for transformer steel workshops, in Almaznaya—05 thousand kilowatts, in Chelyabinsk and Zlatoust—300 thousand kilowatts.

A large reserve for increasing the production of electric steel is the use of the duplex process. Such a process makes it possible to reduce power consumption by 2—5 times and increase the productivity of electric furnaces to the same extent.

Technical progress in mechanical engineering and other sectors of the national economy requires metallurgists to further expand the range of rolled products, and to produce new economical types of rolled products. In this regard, there is an increase in capacity for thin-sheet rolling and construction of bent shaped sections shops. To increase additional production capacity thin sheet, it is necessary to build and put into operation in 1958-1959 complexes of continuous and semi-continuous thin-sheet mills

and mills for cold rolling of sheets at Magnitogorsk the plant and the Voroshilov plant, as well as sheet mill at the Cherepovets plant. Without the construction and commissioning of these mills, it is impossible to increase the production of machine-building ministries in the sixth five-year period, in particular the Ministry of the Automotive and Automotive Industry. For the construction of the complexes of these mills, which will include coke oven batteries and other facilities, it will be necessary to carry out capital works worth up to 8 billion rubles. In order to further significantly expand production in 1960, it is necessary to commission a continuous sheet mill at the Karaganda plant.

Therefore, in the sixth five-year period, special attention of the ministries ferrous metallurgy, construction of metallurgical and chemical industry enterprises, and especially the ministries of heavy machine building and electrical engineering, should be focused on the manufacture of sheet mills, their construction and commissioning.

As you know, the lack of a thin sheet is acutely felt today. Therefore, it is necessary to accelerate the reconstruction of the existing mill complex at the Zaporizhstal plant before putting new mills into operation . To complete this reconstruction, we need serious help from the above ministries. We have submitted the corresponding proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers.

The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, along with a general increase in production, provide for serious qualitative changes in ferrous metallurgy. Of particular importance is the increase in the production of alloyed as well as low-alloyed steels; the output of the latter should increase by about 17 times over the five-year period. The production of such scarce types of rolled products as small- sections , wire rod, cold-drawn, calibrated steel and hardware will double, and in some cases quadruple . New bases for the production of heat-resistant alloys and ferroalloys are being created.

Comrades! In the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU to the XX Party Congress, Comrade. N. S. Khrushchev spoke of the need to develop in every possible way the raw material base of ferrous metallurgy and to accelerate the construction of metallurgical enterprises.

The issues of capital construction in the sixth five-year plan in ferrous metallurgy acquire extremely important and enormous importance. The volume of capital work in 1956-1960, in comparison with 1951-1955, will almost double.

Comrade N. A. Bulganin, in his report on the Directives of the 20th Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, said that the plan for putting production

capacities into operation should be a law for every ministry, central administration and enterprise, it must be carried out in full and on time. And this right, absolutely right. The facilities scheduled for commissioning in the sixth five-year plan must be commissioned, for without this the planned production plan cannot be fulfilled.

Over the post-war years, capital construction has been and remains a weak point in the ferrous metallurgy. During this time, we were unable to create in the system of the Ministry of Construction enterprises of the metallurgical and chemical industries USSR large organizations capable of performing capital construction plans in ferrous metallurgy. Over the past five years, the plan of construction and installation work carried out by this ministry for the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, only 77 percent is fulfilled. To a certain extent, this is affected by the late issuance of technical documentation and lack of equipment and materials. But the main and main thing is the weakness of building organizations that carry out construction in the iron and steel industry. As a result, the country received less new capacities, especially for rental-about by 5 million tons and for iron ore-by 26 million tons. A completely unacceptable situation has developed with the construction of mining enterprises, especially in the East. The lag in the construction and commissioning of the ore base today restrains the rapid growth of capacities for cast iron, steel and rental. With huge reserves of ore in the depths, we are experiencing an acute shortage of ore. Therefore, in the sixth five-year period, special attention should be paid to increasing the capacity for the extraction and processing of ore. The commissioning of new capacities for iron ore should amount to 91 million tons instead of 41 million tons introduced in the fifth five-year period.

But even with such a commissioning of new capacities in 1960, our iron ore economy will not have a reserve. In the sixth five years, mining enterprises should be built and put into operation at new, not yet developed deposits-Sokolovsko-Sarbaisky and Atasuysky in Kazakhstan, Kachkanarsky in the Urals, Korshunovsky in Eastern Siberia.

Many ores from these deposits require deep concentration.

The volume of capital work in mining enterprises should amount to 20 billion rubles for the period 1956-1960 instead of 7 billion rubles in 1951-1955, that is, to increase almost threefold. To carry out this volume of work will also require powerful earth-moving and transport equipment.

To accomplish large tasks in the field of capital construction in the ferrous metallurgy, it is necessary to strengthen the construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Industries and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR, or

to create special local Ministry for the construction of ferrous metallurgy enterprises , as is done for other branches of heavy industry.

Comrades! The Sixth Five Year Plan again demonstrates to the whole world the great vitality of socialism, the fundamental advantages of the socialist economic system over capitalist.

The tasks set by the sixth five-year plan impose great demands on workers in the ferrous metallurgy and oblige them to mobilize all their forces to fulfill and overfulfill the new five-year plan. Metallurgists of the Soviet Union under the tried and tested leadership of our Commune. The Static Party and its Central Committee will make every effort to successfully fulfill the new five-year plan! (Applause).

Rakhimbabaev. Comrades delegates!

Young pioneers came to greet our party convention. (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up. The horns give a signal. To the sound of the march, columns of pioneers with banners and bouquets of flowers walk into the hall).

The pioneer, addressing the delegates, says: To the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the young pioneers- Leninists ardent pioneer

Everyone: Hello! (Stormy, prolonged applause).

Pioneer; Thank you, Party, for all the great things; For everything that you have given to our people since the October days!

Pioneer: For everything that was created in labour and won in struggle, We say from the bottom of our hearts: Thank you, Party, you!..

Pioneer: For the sun shining on us, Bursting into our spacious classroom, For the bugle song in the camps. That wakes us up early in the morning!

Pioneer; For the fact that you are full of worries, About our tomorrow's fate; For the happiness of living in your native land-Thank you, Party, you!..

Pioneer: The Image of Lenin will never die in our memory!

Pioneer: We are carried forward and forward by Lenin's Word!

Pioneer: The Banner of Lenin always flies with pride!

Pioneer: The Heart of Lenin is beating in the chest of our Party! ..

Pioneer: The Party of our dear beloved.

All: Glory, glory, glory! (Stormy, prolonged applause).

Pioneer: There are foreign guests here at the congress. We ask you, dear guests, when you return home, please send greetings to the children of your peoples from the pioneers of the Soviet Union! (Prolonged applause.)

Pioneer: We, young Leninists, will work for the people. Each of us has our own cherished dream. Some want to stand at the machines, others - to go to the virgin lands, others will be miners, agronomists, builders!

Pioneer: And many, especially boys, want to become pilots, tankers, sailors ...

Pioneer: Each of us can make our dream come true-just study well! And we try to study well.

Pioneer: There is not a single lagging student among us!

Pioneer: From an early age, we declared War to the villainess-two. As long as there are no bad marks, And we will continue to stand (Laughter, applause).

Pioneer: We are already helping the Motherland to the best of our ability with pioneering activities: planting gardens, caring for calves, piglets, helping to grow cotton, grapes, vegetables, radio coverage of collective farm villages.

Pioneer: Recently, young students of one school have developed a new variety corn-"kutuzovka", which is already grown in many parts of the country.

Pioneer: Though it is not good to be proud, But the squad is proud of its work! Let the new variety of corn spread everywhere. May corn serve for the Soviet Union! (Prolonged applause.)

Pioneer: We went into every house Collect scrap iron. Red summer has come, Our squad is shouting - hurray! - After all, from our metal They walk in the tractor field! (Applause).

Pioneer: Amicably we got down to business, - The radio began to sing in the field! In our house now there are Loudspeakers, - Any news from Moscow Parents are listening!

Pioneer: The Party teaches to tell only the truth always and everywhere. And we also want to say that we - the pioneers - are not doing well yet . Some guys do not like to work, do not want to help their elders. There are also white-handed women - Grandfather's granddaughters, Daddy's sons, Mama's daughters! (Laughter, applause).

Pioneer: And some guys do not study well, lazy, and they are still begged, persuaded ...

Group of pioneers: Leshenka, Leshenka, Do a favor, In yuchi, Leshenka, Multiplication table! (Laughter, applause me nty)

Pioneer: Leshenka answers: - You ask more, I'm not conscious, I'm lagging behind! (Laughter, applause).

Pioneer: There are guys who behave badly on the street and at home.

Pioneer: And some guys, and even girls, are very rude...

Pioneer: A girl is riding on a tram, But she does not take a ticket ... Hitting everyone with her elbows, Went forward. She says, pushing:
- Phew, what tightness! She says to the old woman: - These are children's places! (Laughter).

Pioneer: And at the pioneer training camp we sometimes get bored ... Then they read us notes' About the meaning of the mark, Then they teach something to pass, As if there is not a gathering, but a class,

Pioneer: The Heart of Lenin is beating in the chest of our Party!..

Pioneer: The Party of our beloved, dear

All: Glory, glory, glory! (Stormy, prolonged applause).

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- Phew, what tightness! She says to the old woman: - These are children's places! (Laughter).

Pioneer: And at the pioneer training camp we sometimes get bored ... Then they read us notes. About the meaning of the mark, Then they teach something to pass, As if there is not a gathering, but a class, Then we listen to reports... But we need to run! (Laughter, prolonged applause).

Pioneer: We hope that our senior comrades - Komsomol members will pay more attention to us and help us better!

Pioneer: Comrades delegates of the XX Congress! We are deeply grateful to you for the fact that here, at the congress, you are showing great concern for our Soviet children.

Pioneer: We are surrounded by the love of the whole country From an early age. The guys feel it. Every day and every hour: Nursery, schools, boarding schools The Motherland is building for us.

Pioneer: Our parents told us that Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev said in his report that a seven-hour working day would be introduced in our country. Parents will come home early from work - And that means that we will be more worried about! (Laughter, prolonged applause).

Pioneer: We promise to answer your concern for us with excellent study!

Pioneers: Now we are learning, but we also dream about the future of the day, When we help the People, the Party, the country with our labour .

Pioneer: Comrades delegates! Today we, young leishitslm, have a great honour. We brought here, to the congress, the glorious banners of the two Russian revolutions. (Durationapplause). Under these banners in 1905 and in 1917 our fathers and grandfathers fought for freedom with the nameof the Party. The heroes of the Great Patriotic War won with the name of the Party . And today the name of the Party inspires our people to new feats and victories!

Pioneer: At these banners, in front of your face, comrade delegates, we take a pioneer oath:

Pioneer: Swearing allegiance to our country, dedicating our ardent ardour to Her. We swear to you. My dear party, Study the way Lenin taught us. Resolutely, stubbornly, steadily, Walking along the paternal path, We swear to all these glorious banners: To bring them to the heights of communism! (Stormy, continued thunderous applause).

Rakhimbabaev: Young pioneers! Be ready to fight for the cause of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

All pioneers: Always ready! (Stormy, prolonged applause).

(Thunderous applause of the congress delegates, the pioneers leave the hall).

Rakhimbabaev. The floor is given by Comrade Kairov - Minister of

Education of the RSFSR

Kairov I. A. Comrades! Lenin's concern for the upbringing of young people is the concern of our party for the future of the Soviet Motherland. The entire Soviet people are interested in educating young people. And the youth responds to this by our party with the love of everything his warm heart, as it was said here in the clear voice of the pioneers.

Comrades! In the reporting report of the CPSU Central Committee, made by Comrade. NS Khrushchev, and in the report of Comrade. NA Bulganin on the Directives for the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the role that Soviet culture, science, and education are called to play in the building of communism; successes are shown with great depth and convincingness, serious shortcomings are revealed, clear and direct ways of further progress are indicated.

One of the most important tasks of the sixth five-year plan in the field of culture is the widespread implementation of the universal average education. It is difficult to overestimate the full significance of this task. Its implementation will be the largest step in the development of socialist culture in our country. The introduction of universal secondary education will significantly contribute to a new increase in labour productivity, this decisive factor in the economic competition between capitalism and socialism.

In the article "The Immediate Tasks of Soviet Power," Vladimir Ilyich Lenin in 1918 pointed out two most important conditions for increasing labour productivity. This is, first of all, the provision of the material basis of large-scale industry and the educational and cultural uplift of the masses of the population.

In our time, Lenin's prophetic words, spoken by him at the end of the last century about the irresistible force of the union of workers and knowledge, have come true. The sparse figures indicate the dramatic changes that have taken place in the field of education of the masses during the years of Soviet power. Universal literacy, the achievement of which, for example, among the peoples of Central Asia, the tsarist "luminaries" planned for millennia, and for the Russian people about 250 years, was achieved within twenty years. In the Altai Territory, where before the revolution there were only three secondary schools, at present there are 85 times more of them. In the vast expanses of the Far North, from the Norwegian border to the Bering Strait, live over twenty nationalities. Before the revolution, they were almost completely illiterate. Currently, there are more than six hundred schools in seven national districts with

over 40 thousand students, 7 thousand students-children of the peoples of the North live in 200 boarding schools fully supported by the state.

The cultural upsurge of the peoples of our country is proceeding with tremendous speed, unprecedented in world history. Let us recall that it was only in 1930 that the country began to introduce universal primary education. Today, the XX Party Congress issued directives on the completion of universal secondary education everywhere, that is, on the education of all children and youth up to 17 years of age.

In the RSFSR, general secondary education has been introduced in 122 cities. The number of secondary schools in the fifth five-year plan in the Russian Federation alone almost doubled compared to the fourth five-year plan, and the number of students in grades 8-10 more than tripled.

However, it would be a mistake not to see very serious shortcomings in the implementation of universal education in our republic.

In a number of krais, oblasts and autonomous republics, the plan for universal education is still being unsatisfactory. Large funds allocated for the construction of schools are often used unprofessionally.

In accordance with the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR, together with the State Planning Committee and local Soviet bodies, is currently completing the development of a plan for the deployment and rational location of a network of schools in each district, region, province and autonomous republic. In the sixth five-year period, in the RSFSR alone, about seven thousand schools for 2.5 million students will be built. This will make it possible to ensure the implementation of universal secondary education, to completely eliminate the third shifts in individual schools, to remove all schools from poor and unsuitable premises. Secondary rural schools will be provided with boarding schools.

The successful solution of the problem of universal education means not only full coverage of the education of children and the obligatory preservation of the entire contingent of students until graduation, but also overcoming poor progress and repetition, which mainly lead to dropping out of children. Consequently, the fulfillment of the plan of general education is not only a struggle for the quantitative coverage of children, but also for the quality of education and upbringing of our youth.

In this regard, I would like to say that the Soviet teachers, public education workers, parents met with great satisfaction and gratitude the proposal of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev on the organization of boarding schools. This is a new manifestation of the paternal concern and assistance of the Central Committee of our Party to Soviet people in raising children. The creation of boarding schools will help parents who are deprived of the

opportunity to ensure the correct upbringing of children, to carry it out with the help of experienced teachers in special state educational institutions. The organization of such boarding schools is the primary task of the Ministry of Education.

In improving the quality of education and upbringing, polytechnic education occupies a decisive place.

Back in 1897, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin wrote; "... you can't imagine imagine the ideal of a future society without combining learning with productive labour of the younger generation: learning and education without productive labour, nor productive labour without parallel training and education could not be raised to the level required by the modern level of technology and the state of scientific knowledge".

The ideal of the future society, which Lenin dreamed of almost 60 years ago, is being created in our society, and the task set by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin in the field of teaching young people must be resolved in our country.

The modern national economy with its high technology makes new demands on the general education school and first of all, it requires the elimination of the gap between school and life. One of the important tasks of the school is to teach students at school not only the basic sciences, but also the ability to apply the acquired knowledge in life.

The Soviet general educational school, which has developed over the past two decades, has taken on a one-sided humanitarian character, it prepared young people, first of all, for entering higher educational institutions, but it did not prepare enough for life.

After the XIX Party Congress, the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences developed and, with the permission of the Central Committee of the Party, introduced a new curriculum in schools. The plan included new subjects: work in the first out - the fourth grades, practical exercises in workshops and on educational and experimental sites - in the fifth - seventh grades and workshops - in the eighth - tenth grades. The programs were revised, 38 new textbooks were published. We have outlined ways for schoolchildren to participate in productive work. For example, students provide collective farms with great assistance in looking after, growing and harvesting crops. The experiments of schoolchildren on the cultivation of hybrid corn seeds, which are transferred to collective farms and then give rich harvests, are interesting. Such work is carried out, for example, by the director of the Kupliiskaya school of the Ryazan region, comrade Denisov, biologist of the Kutuzov school of the Moscow region, com. Vasiliev and others. In Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Nizhny Tagil and some other cities, schools have

established close ties with factories where students undergo industrial training.

After the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in schools, especially in rural schools, there was a serious turn towards the study of agriculture. The interest of students in agricultural labour has significantly increased. Yet this is just the beginning.

The criticism of our work by comrades N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin and K. E. Voroshilov is deserved and just. We will help us fix the matter. We really did slowly, timidly tackle this problem. The transition to polytechnism is not was duly supported by equipment, materials for training sessions, premises for workshops, trained teaching staff. Therefore, in fact, polytechnism has not been fully introduced into the life of schools and not everywhere.

The Ministry of Education of the RSFSR is currently working to improve the curriculum by introducing the basics of agriculture, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering into the school curriculum. Special time is allocated for practical training of students at factories, machine and tractor stations and collective farms. It provides for the study of individual subjects at the choice of students in order to receive them a certain specialization in a certain the growth of labour. Attention should be paid to training in housekeeping and household work. In order to make physics, chemistry, natural science and production even more connected, changes are being made to their programs.

At the same time, work is underway to eliminate some secondary issues from educational programs and textbooks and to provide a more accessible, vivid and interesting presentation of the entire educational material.

Teachers of physics, chemistry, natural science will be retrained to conduct workshops in the next three years.

At some pedagogical institutes, it is planned to open annual Higher Pedagogical Courses, to which people with higher engineering and agronomic education will be admitted. education, for the training of teachers of the basics of agriculture, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering.

The curricula of physics and mathematics faculties and faculties of natural sciences in pedagogical institutes are being changed for better training of teachers of polytechnic subjects. At the same time, it is necessary to significantly expand the very profile of the future teacher's training. The Ministry believes that in order to improve the quality of teacher training in pedagogical institutes, a five-year study period should be introduced.

It should be emphasized that polytechnic education is carried out the more successfully, the higher the level and quality of general education, on the basis of which it is built. The polytechnic school should prepare quite literate and cultured people, give students a good general education.

Experience shows that the connection between school and productive work has a positive effect on the discipline and academic performance of students, helps to shape the character, consciousness and behavior of a young person. A child is an active being. A lot of misunderstandings in his behavior are often connected with the fact that he does not find the use of a huge reserve of his energy, he simply does not know what to do with himself, and sometimes he is sophisticated in pranks. Labour, on the other hand, organizes and educates.

In recent years, public education bodies have begun to feel more attention of the regional party committees. Questions of public education and upbringing of children began to be considered more often at plenums of regional and regional committees.

The implementation of polytechnic education, the general improvement of the work of schools needs serious material strengthening. Our factories and plants are of great help to schools. About 15 thousand workshops and work rooms have been created in the schools of the RSFSR. In Saratov, Nizhny Tagil, Rostov, Stalingrad and other cities, all secondary schools have workshops. In addition, in the sixth five- year period it is planned to provide schools with about 75 thousand metal and wood processing machines and 50 thousand joinery milestones.

The schools will receive almost 2 billion rubles worth of educational instrumentation, larrengo and machine tool equipment. All secondary schools will have classrooms for physics, chemistry, natural science, engineering and drawing. It is planned to spend about 4 billion rubles on capital repairs of schools . Schools will be supplied with 2.5 million desks according to approved samples.

All secondary schools must be cinematic for educational purposes. The Ministry of Culture should provide schools with handy, small, inexpensive cinemas and instructional short films.

In 10 thousand rural schools it is planned to replace kerosene lighting with electric ones. To do this, move new power plants. Uchpedgiz plans to publish 756 million textbooks and 340 million copies of educational methodological literature for students. The State Children's Publishing House plans to publish over 600 million copies of children's books. The Ministry of the Paper and Woodworking Industry and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR should help us in this. Schools will also need about 8 billion notebooks.

In this regard, I would like to point out that there are no trifles in the work of schools. In school, everything has its own meaning and educational value. If the pen is bad, there will be a blot; if the lining is bad or the paper is bad, the letter will be dirty and the handwriting is bad; if the elastic is like a stone, there will be a daub. The backpack should be lightweight so that it is comfortable to carry over the shoulders. The same can be said about bad desks that interfere with study and harm the health of children.

Let the employees of the Ministry of the Paper and Woodworking Industry, the Local and Chemical Industry, and the Industrial Cooperation know and remember that the quality of school education and even their health also depend on the quality of work.

Do you remember, comrades, with what interest the guys met the student's uniform, especially small children. They even for the first time cooked home lessons in caps. We ask the Minister of the state textile industry of the USSR and the USSR Ministry of Trade should pay attention to improving the quality of the material for student uniforms, to good finishing of the uniform and to do it inexpensively.

There is no doubt that the educational and material base of schools in the current five-year period, as comrade N. S. Khrushchev and Comrade N. A. Bulganin will be strengthened.

The successful solution of problems in the field of education and upbringing is impossible without reliance on pedagogical science.

The RSFSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences renders some assistance to the Ministry of Education and schools. Her scholars have compiled new textbooks on pedagogy and psychology for pedagogical institutes. New books have been published to help teachers and new school textbooks for students. Every year, the Academy holds "Pedagogical Readings", where teachers of our schools give reports on their work experience. Several thousand papers were presented at these readings from all over our Motherland. Recently, two sessions of the academy were held with the participation of school workers, representatives of factories and collective farms; a large amount of material has been collected on polytechnism, on the connection between schools and production, and on preparing students for practical life.

And yet there is nothing to be particularly happy about. The Academy of Pedagogical Sciences is still working unsatisfactorily. In the reporting do put comrade N. S. Khrushchev, in the report of Comrade N. A. Bulganin, in the speeches of comrades Mikoyan, Suslov, Shepilov, Belyaev and other comrades, the state of the social sciences was seriously and reasonably criticized. This criticism applies entirely to the pedagogical sciences.

Educational research is often carried out in isolation from schools and teachers. The patterns of training and education are often not derived from life processes, the study and generalization of advanced experience, but from literary sources of the past. They are often descriptive and journalistic in nature. Meanwhile, a thorough scientific analysis of at least one fact of raising a child can yield more than hundreds of pages filled with general conversations and unsubstantiated examples.

We try to improve work planning, make research topics more relevant, establish the day-to-day connection of our scientific institutions and research with the school, ensure a deep and diversified study of the best experience of teachers and its implementation in the practice of mass school, the deployment of criticism and self-criticism in all our work, in the scientific work of young talented teachers. The challenge is to really move from words to deeds immediately. And we will achieve this by all means! The reports and speeches at the congress repeatedly spoke about personality cult. I must say that the cult of personality is reflected in textbooks as well. We will find elements of it even in the primer and in the first books for reading. In some textbooks for the senior classes - history, the Constitution and others - the leading role of the party and the people is revealed and shown insufficient

We still have not eliminated this shortcoming and only now have begun to correct it.

Comrades! With great achievements the Soviet intention came to the 20th Party Congress. We owe these achievements to the birth of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.”... We believe in her, in her we see the mind, honor and conscience of our era ...” - these words our great teacher Vladimir Ilyich Lenin lived, live and will live forever in the minds and hearts of every Soviet person. (Applause).

We must educate our children, youth and ourselves in such a way as to be at the level of the great historical role of our Motherland.

Under the leadership of our glorious Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, we are building and will build communism! (Applause.)

Rakhimbabaev. The word for greetings from the Communist Party of Israel is given by Comrade Mikunis. (Stormy applause. Everyone stands up).

Mikunis S. Dear comrades! Delegation of the Communist Party of Israel, on behalf of the Communist Party and the working people of Israel,

is infinitely happy to convey warm fraternal greetings to the 20th Congress of the heroic Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause).

We wholeheartedly welcome the tremendous, world -historic achievements of the great Soviet people, achieved under the tried and wise leadership of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee in building communism and in preserving peace throughout the world. (Applause).

The masses of Israel are filled with feelings of friendship and respect for the Soviet Union for its consistent policy of defending peace and the national independence of peoples. There are obvious intentions of the Anglo-American imperialists and oil magnates to intervene in the internal affairs of the countries of the Near and Middle East up to the introduction of their troops into them with the aim of enslaving and forcibly joining these countries to the anti- Soviet Baghdad pact.

The peace-loving masses of Israel condemn the aggressive policy and aggressive actions of the militaristic ruling circles of Israel against the Arab countries, actions that deeply contradict the national interests of Israel and serve only the program of the Anglo-American imperialists, aiming at colonial enslavement and military occupation of countries of the Middle East.

The popular masses of Israel reject the policy of the ruling circles aimed at concluding a military pact with the United States of America, oppose the policy of poverty, poverty and fascisation pursued by the rulers of Israel, and scream for peace and national independence. With great inspiration and gratitude, the masses of Israel will perceive the statement contained in the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU that the Soviet Union will “support those countries that do not allow themselves to be drawn into military blocs.” The working people of Israel will see in this statement a program of struggle against the bloody intrigues of imperialism. In this program we see the path to establishing a just and lasting peace between Israel and the Arab countries in the interests of universal peace and on the only possible basis — on the basis of mutual respect for the legitimate and indisputable rights of the Arab people and the people of Israel.

The Leninist policy of the Soviet Union exerts its tremendous inspiring and mobilizing influence on the struggle of the people of Israel, as well as of the peoples of other countries of the East.

Inspired by the grandiose sixth five-year plan, the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU and other wonderful materials of the 20th Congress, true to the truly national interests of Israel and proletarian internationalism, true to Marxism-Leninism.

Learning from the vast historical experience of the CPSU, the Communist Party of Israel with even greater strength and perseverance will lead the struggle of the masses of our country for peace and independence, for Jewish -Arab friendship, for friendship with the Soviet Union, for freedom and a happy future for Israel. (Applause).

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause).

Long live the Soviet Union-the invincible bulwark of peace, democracy and socialism! (Applause).

Long live friendship between the peoples of Israel and the USSR! (Stormy applause. Everyone stands up).

Rakhimbabaev. A written greeting has been received from the Venezuelan Communist Party. (Applause). the result will be announced by Comrade. Kapitonov.

I. V. Kapitonov (reads):

“XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela wholeheartedly welcomes the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party leading the heroic, invincible battle of people to communism and illuminating the path of progressive development for all mankind, (Applause).

Our country, devastated by the American monopolists, whose capital in Venezuela is \$3 billion, that is, 54 percent of all their investments in Latin America, has become the military-strategic base of the American militarists.

Therefore, for our people, your successes in the struggle for peace and the building of a communist society are a powerful source of hope that Venezuela will become independent and master of its own destiny and its wealth.

The Venezuelan Communist Party embodies this future of our country. It bears the banner of democratic freedoms and national independence, calls for the unity of all patriotic national forces, seeks to get closer to the working class, peasantry and other segments of the population.

Comrades, delegates to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! Please accept our warmest wishes for success in your movement along the path to communism, in fulfilling the fulfillment of the tasks set by the sixth five-year plan. Your courage, dedication and perseverance of the progressive forces of the whole world will ultimately destroy the reaction already doomed by the entire course of social

development and will ensure the inevitable victory of the just cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its tried and tested Central Committee! (Applause.)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VENEZUELA”.

(Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up.)

Rakhimbabaev. The word for greetings from the Swiss Labour Party is given by Comrade Whoa. (Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

E. Voogh. Dear Comrades On the instructions of the Central Committee of the Swiss Party of Labour, allow me to convey to you heartfelt greetings from the members of our Party and the Swiss workers, who see the Soviet Union as the standard-bearer in the struggle to preserve peace. (Applause).

Our party arose in the joint struggle of communists, left-wing social democrats and non-party workers against war and fascism. The struggle to preserve peace, against the preparation of a new world war, against the arms race in our country, against the attempts of the reactionary bourgeoisie to destroy democratic freedoms is the main task of our party.

For a long time, our party has been fighting for the preservation of genuine state neutrality, against attempts by reactionary circles to involve Switzerland in the military blocs of the Western powers, because the preservation of genuine state neutrality is not only a contribution to the cause of peace, but also a condition for the preservation of national independence. country.

In the economic field, the efforts of the party and trade unions are focused on the struggle to increase wages, shorten working hours and improve social insurance.

As for the ideological education of party members, at the present time in almost all primary party organizations courses on the study of economic problems are held, in the work of which non-party people also take part.

Report comrade. NS Khrushchev and the directives of your congress on the sixth five-year plan are of great importance not only for the CPSU and the peoples of the Soviet Union, but also for all communist and workers' parties, for all peace-loving peoples, including our party and our people. They give us firm confidence and new courage in the struggle for a lasting peace, for socialism.

Long live the joint struggle of all peoples for peace, democracy and socialism! (Applause).

Long live the Soviet Union - the standard bearer of peace! (Applause).

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Rakhimbabaev. At this point, the meeting is declared closed. The next meeting of the Congress is tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

NINETEENTH SESSION (February 24, 1956, morning)

Pervukhin (presiding). Comrades, we continue the work of the congress. Comrade Rahimov.

Rahimov S.G. (Azerbaijan SSR). Comrades, the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will go down in the annals of our party and people as an event of world-wide historical significance.

The report comrade. NS Khrushchev on the work of the Central Committee of the CPSU gave a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the current international situation, summed up the enormous scientific work done by the Communist Party during the reporting period, identified the ways for the further successful movement of Soviet society along the path of building communism.

In the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan submitted for approval by the XX Party Congress and in detailed reports. N. A. Bulganin clearly expressed the vital interests of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and all the working people of our great Motherland.

As a result of the heroic labour of the Soviet people, leading the organizational activities of the Central Committee of the CPSU The tasks set by the 19th Party Congress for the fifth five-year plan were successfully completed. Thanks to this, the economic power of our country has increased even more, the socialist economic system has been strengthened, the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people has increased.

The draft Directives on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR indicate that our country now possesses powerful and comprehensively developed socialist production, material resources that are significantly greater than ever before , as well as qualified personnel.

The Soviet country now possesses all the necessary conditions in order to solve, in a historically shortest possible time, the basic principle on the path of peaceful economic competition. The workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia of our country, warmly approving the draft Directives, with tremendous patriotic enthusiasm took up the practical implementation of the great plans of the Party and Government. The people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet peoples, met the 20th Party Congress with new successes in the struggle for a further rise in the economy and culture of their republic.

Thanks to the daily care and great help of the Central the Committee of the CPSU and the secular government of the workers of Soviet Azerbaijan successfully coped with the tasks that faced them in the fifth five-year plan. The gross output of the entire industry of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1955 increased by 41 percent against 1950. Over the past five years, it received a further significant development of heavy industry, the specific weight of which in the total volume of industrial production of the republic amounted to 76.8 percent in 1955. A number of new branches of heavy industry have been created on the modern advanced technical base - ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry. Soviet New large industrial centers arose in Azerbaijan - Sumgait, Mingechaur, Dashkesan, the significance of which goes far beyond the republic.

A great event in the life of the Azerbaijani people, in the development of the republic's economy was the completion of the construction and commissioning of one of the largest hydroelectric power plants of the fifth five-year plan - the Mingechaur HPP. Thanks to this, not only has the energy base of the republic been strengthened, but also conditions have been created for solving major land reclamation and agricultural problems. Now Azerbaijan produces electricity several dozen times more than in 1913.

V. I. Lenin back in April 1921 wrote in his greeting to the Soviet republics of the Caucasus: "Immediately try to improve the situation of the peasants and begin major work on electrification and irrigation. Irrigation is most needed and most of all will re- create the region, revive it, bury the past, strengthen the transition to socialism" (Soch., Vol. 32, p. 297).

It is with great joy that we report to the 20th Party Congress that these behests of the great Lenin, thanks to the daily help of the Party and the Government, are being successfully implemented. This can be judged at least by the fact that over 200 million cubic metres of earthworks have been carried out in the Azerbaijan SSR during the five years of water management construction. In the republic, a large network of canals was built, as well as powerful pumping and transfer stations.

Over the past five years, the material well - being has significantly improved, the cultural standard of living of the Azerbaijani people has increased. This is clearly evidenced by a large natural increase in the population and a sharp decrease in mortality. More than 48 thousand specialists with higher and secondary education, trained in educational institutions of the republic, have joined the national economy, social and cultural institutions for 5 years.

The Academy of Sciences and a wide network of scientific institutions have been established in Azerbaijan. We are pleased to note that now, in

terms of the number of students, in terms of the scope of training of specialists, the Azerbaijan SSR is ahead of such European states as Holland and Belgium, and the number of students in the schools of Azerbaijan is now greater than in Iran, Iraq and Turkey, taken together, although the population of these countries far exceeds the population of our republic. The achievements of the Azerbaijani people in the field of cultural development are a convincing answer to some representatives of the imperialist states, who, having visited the Soviet Union, pay for the hospitality of our people with black slander against the Soviet national republics.

Guided by the well-known decisions of the Party and the Government In the past five years, the production of the main agricultural product in the republic - cotton - doubled, and grain production increased 1.5 times.

The mechanization of agriculture in the republic has significantly increased and covers many branches of production. The large-scale irrigation construction allowed to increase the irrigated sown area by 191 thousand hectares in five years.

The list of achievements in economic and cultural construction, facts of labour heroism of the Azerbaijani people could be significantly increased. However, what has been said is enough in order to visualize the successes achieved by the working people of the republic over the past five years. The communists of Azerbaijan critically assess their work and know that more could have been achieved, but this was hindered by significant shortcomings in the leadership of the economic and cultural life of the republic.

We must pay serious attention to eliminating these shortcomings.

The draft Directives provide for the further comprehensive development of the economy and culture of each of the Union republics, including the Azerbaijan SSR. In accordance with the growth of industrial production outlined in the draft Directives, the volume of gross output in the Azerbaijan SSR in 1960 will increase by about 40 percent over 1955.

The oil industry of the republic will receive further development in the sixth five-year plan. At present, new oil fields have been discovered in the Prikurinskaya lowlands and in the Caspian Sea, which allow us to ensure the successful implementation of the oil production plan envisaged by the draft Directives. We will continue to intensify work on the discovery of new oil fields in order to accelerate the pace of development of the oil industry in Azerbaijan.

Along with this, we consider it our duty to achieve a systematic reduction in the cost of oil produced. It is viable and at a lower cost to conduct geological prospecting for new high-rate fields. We are clearly aware that the country needs cheap oil. Therefore, it is necessary, first of all,

to eliminate large unproductive downtime in drilling and losses in oil production and processing, to widely introduce the turbine drilling method, secondary and other progressive methods of oil field exploitation.

Despite the significant development of the construction of thermal and hydroelectric power plants, an increase in their capacities, the national economy of the republic, due to the lack of power lines and the necessary substations, is still experiencing great tension, nobility in providing enterprises with electricity. In this regard, a lot of work has to be done to eliminate the created imbalance. In this matter, the Ministry of Power Plants, as well as the Ministries of Agriculture, State Farms, Industry of Building Materials, Foodstuffs, which are entrusted by the Government with the construction of power lines and substations, should provide us with effective assistance.

In order to meet the growing needs of the national economy of the republic, the draft Directives provide for an increase in the production of electricity in the Azerbaijan SSR by about 1.6 times during the sixth five-year plan . Along with the race By expanding the capacities of existing power plants in the sixth five-year period, construction of a new large hydroelectric power station on the Kura River-the Aghstafa hydroelectric power station-will begin. The construction of this hydroelectric power station will allow, on the one hand, to significantly increase the energy resources and power supply of industrial enterprises and, on the other hand, on the basis of the reservoir of this hydroelectric power station, to build a large irrigation canal and additionally increase the area of irrigated land, increase the yield of agricultural crops in the first place cotton.

The presence in the republic of a powerful construction organization, equipped with the latest technology and having extensive experience in building the government of the Mingechevir hydroelectric power station allows, within the sixth five-year period, provided sufficient funds are allocated, to complete the construction of the Aghstafa hydroelectric power station.

We ask the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of power, given our resources and in dire need of national economy republic electricity, provide five-year period in terms of the full completion of the construction of Agstafa HPP great economic importance is building in the mountains. Kirovabad alumina refinery, the products of which give the opportunity to significantly expand the production of aluminum at the existing Sumgait refinery.

The light and food industries of the republic will receive further development. A large cotton mill will be built in the mountains.

Mingechevir, a worsted factory in Baku, an oil-and-fat factory, a poultry farm and many other enterprises.

The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan provide for a further increase in agricultural production. In 1960, the republic's collective and state farms must significantly increase the production of cotton, grain, milk, meat, tobacco and vegetables. We regard the tasks of the five-year plan as minimal; our collective and state farms have the opportunity to complete these tasks ahead of schedule.

In the sixth five years in our republic, it is planned to investments that ensure the fulfillment of the established targets for the development of industrial production, transport and agriculture. Investment in the national economy of the republic is increasing by about 2.2 times in comparison with the fifth five-year plan.

Housing construction will be on a wide scale. Allocations for housing construction in the sixth five-year plan significantly exceed the costs in the fifth five-year plan. However, the situation with providing the working people of the republic with housing, especially the population of the cities of Baku and Sumgait, cannot satisfy us at the present time . A number of ministries are poorly building housing for workers in their enterprises located in Azerbaijan.

During the years of the new five-year plan, major measures will be taken in the Azerbaijan SSR for the further development of communal services, the improvement of cities, regional centres, workers' settlements and villages. Several hospitals , two theatres, a film studio, a state public library, several buildings for the institutes of the Republican Academy of Sciences will be commissioned, and a television centre in Baku was put into operation in February.

Comrades! During the years of Soviet power, the Azerbaijani people put an end to the darkness and backwardness inherited from the past, and turned their republic into a republic of continuous literacy and flourishing culture.

In the sixth five-year plan, we have a great job to do on the implementation of universal secondary education in urban and rural areas. In 1960, the schools of the republic will have 640 thousand students will study. This requires us to pay serious attention to further expanding the material base of public education. Currently in the mountains. Some of the students in Baku are engaged in the third shift. In order to completely eliminate classes in the third shift and somewhat reduce the number of students in the second shift, we must build more than 300 school buildings in the five years . In this matter we need the help of the Union ministries.

During 1955, the Party and the Government carried out serious measures to expand the rights of the Councils of Ministers of the Union republics. A large number of enterprises were transferred from the union subordination to the subordination of the republics. However, some Union ministries do not respond to our requests in a timely manner, and sometimes bypass them. The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, supporting our request, instructed the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Engineering to organize on the basis of the mechanical plant “Mingechaurgesstroy”, equipped with new equipment and provided with a labour force, the production of cotton cultivators that are extremely necessary for the republic.

However, the ministry decided to produce not cotton cultivators, but tuck-picking machines, which are mainly exported to Central Asia, while cultivators are brought to us from Tashkent. For over a year we have been negotiating with the ministry, but we have not been able to resolve this issue.

I also consider it necessary to dwell on the work of the Ministry of Forestry. This ministry from year to year disrupts plans to ship timber to the republic. As a result, the capital construction and industrial plans production. We expect from the minister comrade. Orlov more energetic efforts to fulfill the plan for the shipment of timber to the republic.

Comrades! When studying the draft Directives in the republic, some additional proposals were put forward, the implementation of which would be desirable to provide in the sixth five-year plan. The republic's agriculture is in dire need of nitrogen fertilizers. The demand for them is currently 155 thousand tons, and by the end of 1960 will increase to 250 thousand tons. Construction of a nitrogen fertilizer plant in the mountains. Sumgait, which began in 1934 and for which considerable funds were spent, was interrupted due to the war. The Union government obliged the Ministry of Chemical Industry to resume construction of the plant, but this instruction remained unfulfilled. Meanwhile, there are extremely favourable conditions for the production of nitrogen fertilizers in the republic.

In addition to a sharp increase in gas production, especially natural gas, there are high-value waste gases at the existing Sum-Spech Haitian synthetic rubber plant, which are not used in the main production and currently amount to 80 thousand tons, and in the future will reach more than 120 thousand tons. Only on the basis of these waste gases it is possible to produce up to 200 thousand tons of nitrogen fertilizers. The construction of a nitrogen fertilizer plant will fully provide this type of fertilizer for the needs of agriculture in the republic, primarily cotton growing.

The state of the building materials industry in the republic does not meet the growing needs of construction. The demand of the national economy of the republic in cement will reach over a million tons by 1960. Therefore, it is necessary to build a fourth line at the existing Karadag cement plant, which will allow, at low cost, based on local limestones, to increase cement production by 30 percent against the plan of 1956, and it is also necessary to reconstruct the Tauz plant and significantly increase its capacity.

These measures will fully satisfy the republic's need for cement.

Due to the large scale of construction, the demand for sanitary ware is also increasing. Only in 1956 for the needs of housing and social and cultural construction will require a huge amount of these products. The lack of them slows down the construction, hinders the pace of commissioning of residential space. Therefore, it is advisable to provide for the construction of a sanitary-technical equipment plant in the republic in the sixth five-year plan.

In the sixth five-year period, the mining industry is greatly developed. Iron and alunite ores from the Dashkesan deposit should be transported to the Georgian SSR and to the cities of Kirovabad and Baku. Therefore, it is economically expedient to electrify the section of the Agstafa-Kirovabad-Baku railway in the new five-year plan. During the war years due poor maintenance fell into disrepair and subsequently the narrow-gauge railway line Yevlakh - Stepanakert was dismantled. We ask to provide in the five-year plan for the construction of a wide-gauge railway line Yevlakh - Agdam - Stepanakert, which will help boost the economy of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region and adjacent regions.

The issue of the reconstruction of the Baku railway station and the removal of the freight station outside the city, which currently does not handle all cargo, is also extremely urgent.

Until now, the situation with the provision of the population of the mountains. Baku water, especially in summer, remains very tense, a significant part of drinking water is consumed by oil industry enterprises. In this regard, there is an urgent need for construction in the current five-year water pipeline in Baku. Water can be provided by a new reservoir located 15 kilometres from the city. The funds, in our opinion, should be allocated by the Ministry of Oil Industry of the USSR as the main consumer of water.

We ask our additional proposals to take into account the approval of the Directives, in the calculations of the USSR State Planning Committee and in the five-year plans of the relevant ministries.

Comrades! The program of communist construction worked out by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the sixth five-year plan has caused

a new upsurge of creative forces and energy among the working people of our republic. Socialist competition for fulfillment and overfulfillment is developing with unprecedented force in the oil fields, enterprises and collective farms of the republic assignments in 1956 — the first year of the new five-year plan.

The recently completed XXI Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, expressing the will and aspirations of all working people of the republic, unanimously approved the draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan. The workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia of the Azerbaijan SSR, having perceived the new five-anniversary plan, as their own and vital matter, will selflessly fight for its successful implementation and thus make their worthy contribution to the cause of communist construction in our country. (Applause).

Pervukhin. Comrade has the floor. Kovrigin.

M. D. Kovrigin (Minister of Health of the USSR). Comrades! Untiring concern for improving the material well-being of the people, for their well-being and health is the primary duty of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. Carefully studying the draft Directives of the 20th Congress of our Party on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, one cannot fail to notice that all sections of the new five-year plan are designed to directly or indirectly contribute to improving the state of health of Soviet people and increasing efficiency and extending their lives.

The use of new modern technology in industry, electrification, mechanization and automation of production processes is not only additional millions of tons of metal, oil, coal and hundreds of thousands of tractors, combines, cars, millions of metres of fabrics. It is also a significant relief of working conditions, the replacement of human strength with the power of an intelligent machine. And 11 billion poods of grain in 1960 is not only bread, but also meat, milk, butter, the most essential, irreplaceable products in the diet of people!

In the report of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade. NS Khrushchev cited data on population growth — 16.3 million people — which is a clear indicator of the improvement in the material well-being of the working people. This means that in our country over the past 5 years the number of people has increased equal to the population of Denmark, Norway, Finland, Switzerland combined. I must say that in terms of population growth, our the country ranks one of the first places in the world. Thanks to the care of the Party and the Government during the years of

Soviet power, the life expectancy of people has significantly increased, general mortality. The life expectancy of the population of our country in 1953-954, compared with the life expectancy in pre-revolutionary Russia, has increased significantly.

The mortality rate in Russia in 1913 was 2 times higher than in the USA and England, and almost 2 times higher than in France. The total mortality rate in the USSR has decreased in comparison with 1913 more than three and a half times and more than two times compared with 1940. The overall mortality rate (number of deaths per 1000 population) in our country in 1954 was lower than that of most capitalist countries, including the United States, England and France. What are the main causes of total mortality population in our country? The main diseases that determine the mortality rate of the population are diseases of the cardiovascular system (heart disease, including rheumatic diseases, hypertension, vascular sclerosis, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris) and malignant tumours (cancer and sarcoma). According to incomplete data, in 1954 more than 3.5 million suffered from cardiovascular diseases.

Mostly people of mature and old age, who have vast industrial and life experience, get sick. Thus, among patients with cardiovascular diseases, more than 55 percent are people from 40 to 59 years old and almost 30 percent are aged 60 years and older. These diseases are the main cause of disability in intellectual workers and managers. For every 100 people with disabilities, nearly 43 have cardiovascular diseases.

We believe that the fight against cardiovascular diseases, as the main cause of general mortality in the population, should become not only a medical problem, but also a major national problem.

Prevention of cardiovascular diseases is mainly reduced to the regulation of the working day, the correct alternation of work and rest, rational nutrition, physical education and sports.

As health workers, we are particularly pleased that the Central Committee of the Party adopted a decision on the transition during the sixth five-year plan of all workers and employees to a 7-hour workday day and the establishment in the near future of a 6-hour working day on Saturday and holidays. This is new proof of our Party's concern for the health of Soviet people. But we consider it our professional duty to also ask for an increase in labour leave by 2-3 weeks for employees suffering from cardiovascular diseases and those over 60 years of age. These people should receive the right to rest twice a year, which will allow them to fully recover and, without conditionally, will extend the life span. (Applause).

It should be noted that, in comparison with most capitalist countries, mortality in the Soviet Union from cardiovascular diseases and malignant

tumours is the lowest. So, the mortality rate (it is calculated the same all over the world - the number of deaths from this disease per 100 thousand of the population) from cardiovascular diseases in our country is less than a similar death rate in the United States of America by more than two times, and in comparison with England - more than two and a half times. The mortality rate from malignant tumours in the USSR is lower than the similar mortality rate in the United States of America it is almost one and a half times and in comparison with England - almost twice.

It is necessary to report to the party congress that infant mortality in our country (mortality of children under one year of age) has decreased several times compared to 1913. The infant mortality rate is still high.

The main causes of mortality in children under one year of age are: pneumonia, diseases of the digestive system (toxic dyspepsia, dysentery) and diseases of new-borns, together accounting for two thirds of all causes of infant mortality.

It should also be noted that the mortality rate from acute infectious diseases - diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles - are still high in our country compared with a number of other countries.

For the sixth five-year period, the Ministry of Health of the USSR outlines a number of important measures, the implementation of which will make it possible to significantly reduce the incidence of the population and further reduce child mortality.

We are obliged to focus the efforts of scientists and practitioners mainly on the search for new effective vaccines that would make it possible to prevent diseases, as well as on diagnostic methods that make it possible to recognize the disease as soon as possible and quickly organize the necessary treatment. But, in order to successfully and quickly solve the most important state task - to reduce child mortality as much as possible, medical measures alone are not enough. This requires joint efforts of health authorities, party and Soviet bodies, trade union and economic organizations.

Children's institutions are an important link in the overall complex of measures to protect the health of children. Ministries and departments annually receive large sums for the construction of nurseries and kindergartens, but their construction is completely unsatisfactory.

Over the past five years, ministries and departments less than half of the plan for commissioning a nursery was fulfilled - more than 100 thousand places were not given, and this at a time when, according to far from complete data, in cities over 64 thousand women-mothers cannot put their children in a nursery and have to quitting work, or leaving small children unattended.

The situation with nursery schools in rural areas is especially unfavourable. If in 1940 there were 111 thousand places in permanent collective farm nurseries, then in 1955 only 40 thousand places remained. In the pre-war years, during the periods of spring and especially autumn field work, there were more than 4 million places in seasonal nurseries on collective farms, and in 1955 there were only 2,125,000. Do collective farms now have less work than there was before the war, or have collective farms become poorer and cannot organize nurseries for their children? Not, and the work is no less, and the collective farms are richer — it is just that in a number of places the important matter — the upbringing of children — was allowed to take its course. And where local Soviet organizations, agricultural bodies and collective farms pay due attention to children, there are the creche has grown considerably. An example is Ukraine. Here, in comparison with 1940, the number of seasonal collective farm nurseries has increased more than seven times, in most nurseries the necessary conditions have been created for a good upbringing of children, and collective farmer mothers willingly place their children in nurseries, and they themselves work in full force on collective farms. By the way, collective farm maternity hospitals have developed greatly in Ukraine — there are more than six thousand of them, and now 85 percent of births in the countryside are accepted in a hospital setting.

In the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan, an increase of 400 thousand places in nurseries is determined. This will almost completely satisfy the needs of working women mothers.

In order to further reduce child mortality in the country, it is necessary to carry out additional large state measures to protect the health of women. At the end of last year, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in order to provide the opportunity for women to decide the issue of motherhood themselves, as well as the prevention of harm caused to the health of women by community-acquired abortions, abolished the law on the prohibition of abortion.

The decree states that the reduction in the number of abortions can be ensured in the future by further expanding state measures to encourage motherhood, as well as measures of an educational and explanatory nature. The decree expresses with renewed vigour the truly enormous concern of the Party and the Government for the health of Soviet women, and emphasizes their high consciousness and culture.

Not even three months have passed since the publication of the Decree, and in the draft Directives of the 20th Congress, the Communist Party has already set a specific task: "To improve the working and living conditions

of women workers in every way. Provide additional benefits for mothers , in particular, to increase the duration of maternity leave.”

It is known with what great stress women work during pregnancy and in the first months after childbirth. Therefore, we, health workers, gladly noting the great concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for women mothers, ask for maternity leave to be increased from 77 to 112 days, as it was before 1939. (Applause).

An increase in prenatal leave will help to reduce complications during pregnancy and childbirth, and, consequently, save the life of a larger number of new-borns. Extended leave in the postpartum period will ensure proper breastfeeding and personal care for the mother. This is especially important because the first two months of life are the most responsible for a child . Of all children who died before the age of one year, the highest mortality rate falls on children in the first months of life.

Comrades! It is no secret that a woman - a worker or a clerk - along with a large, equal with a man, work at an enterprise and in an institution is obliged to carry out considerable housework: washing, cleaning, sewing and repairing clothes, buying groceries, cooking and so on. A woman during pregnancy or a mother with small children are forced to work with even greater overexertion.

I could, citing scientific authorities, provide evidence of what changes occur in the body of a pregnant woman and how they affect her performance and self-confidence . But you already know perfectly well that fatigue in a pregnant woman sets in faster, you know very well without my calculations that a working woman-mother does not have enough sleep, does not rest during the day, does not rest or rests little on weekends, which means that he cannot normally restore the expended energy. So, is it possible to start a wonderful event-shortening the working day-with pregnant women and wives-women-mothers with children under 7 years old, and not since 1957, but since 1956, and to reduce the working day not by one hour, but by two hours (applause), or give these women an additional day off day a week without reducing wages?

Honestly, comrades, the women-mothers deserve it! (Applause). In response to this, the attention and love on the part of the Communist Party and the Government, they will do no less in a 6-hour day than in an 8-hour day. (Prolonged applause.)

The report of the Central Committee of the CPSU rightly points out that our network of health care institutions is still insufficient, especially in rural areas. Fulfillment of the tasks set in the draft Directives of the 20th Party Congress will make it possible to dramatically expand the network of healthcare institutions and significantly improve the provision of medical

care to the population. Until now, in 32 rural district centres, there are still no district hospitals, and in 388 districts, hospitals are very weak — they have 35 beds or less. In rural areas, we will build mainly district hospitals. They must be provided with doctors of all major specialties and provide truly qualified medical care. The construction of small district hospitals with 10-15 beds is impractical. They are very expensive not only in construction, but also in maintenance; they are not able to provide comprehensive medical care.

For the protection of public health, the sanitary well-being of populated areas and working conditions at industrial enterprises are of great importance. As a result of the serious measures taken to protect labour at enterprises, to improve the sanitary condition of cities and villages, the incidence of the population with a temporary loss of working capacity decreased over the 11 months of 1955 on average in all branches of industry by 14.4 percent compared with the same period in 1954. But this decline is still far from sufficient.

The reasons contributing to the growth of injuries and morbidity in some enterprises are: underestimation by managers measures for labour protection and safety, unsatisfactory work to maintain and strengthen production and technological discipline, untimely performance recreational activities stipulated by collective agreements.

The heads of many industrial ministries are astonishingly frivolous about the implementation of the government decree on the protection of atmospheric air, soil and water bodies.

Enterprises throw a large amount of various industrial waste into the air and water bodies, which often make the life of the surrounding population unbearable and spoil reservoirs, causing enormous damage to fish and agriculture.

For example, we can cite located in the mountains. Voskresensk, Moscow region, a chemical plant that annually releases sulphur dioxide into the atmospheric air 4600 tons, sulfuric acid 2150 tons, nitrogen oxides 2800 tons and other products that pollute the air. Along with the fact that it harms human health, it also causes serious economic damage, since it is released into the air, a large number of products that are extremely necessary for the national economy.

The fight against water pollution, as well as air pollution, is not only a sanitary but also a big economic problem. Suffice it to say that oil refineries dump about 1000 tons of petroleum products into water bodies daily, and fibre losses at pulp and paper mills range from 3 to 10 percent of the amount of pulp produced.

The existing law on the collection of fees for the discharge of untreated wastewater (up to 10 kopecks per cubic meter, and the dirtier the water, the more expensive) currently does not stimulate, but weakens, the attention of heads of industrial enterprises and local authorities to the protection of water bodies. Some heads of industrial enterprises willingly pay for the discharge of wastewater at the expense of the state and do not think to build treatment facilities. Thus, the textile enterprises of the Ivanovo region annually transfer significant sums to the budget in the order of penalties and at the same time do not build their own purification facilities and sewerage systems. Only for the last five years in this way they contributed 48 million 800 thousand rubles to the budget. According to Comrade Titov, secretary of the Ivanovo regional party committee, whose data I use, if the indicated funds, or even some of them, were used for the construction of treatment facilities, the problem of improving water sources in the Ivanovo region would have been solved long ago.

We believe that the law on charging fees for the discharge of untreated wastewater should be revised. It is time to make the heads of industrial ministries think not only about fulfilling the plan for their department, but also take care that water sources, soil and air are not polluted.

It seems to me that in the outrages that the leaders do industrial enterprises that pollute reservoirs, soil with wastewater, and the air basins of cities with ash and gas emissions, are very guilty of the party, Soviet bodies of regions and territories, which do not require truly, truly party responsibility for violation of Soviet laws.

Comrades! There are many doctors in our country. In terms of population size, we are better equipped with medical personnel than any other country in the world, including the United States, England and France. But, despite this, in many regions of the USSR, especially in the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia, doctors do not have enough melts. Quite rightly, many regional and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics insist on sending doctors to them.

How can this abnormal situation be explained? First of all, the fact that the location of educational institutions in our country is incorrect, the largest number of medical institutes—51 out of 76—are concentrated in the European part of the country. Due to the fact that the preparation of the Erachs was not close to the place of their future work, there is high turnover of young specialists. So, over the past year, 1,600 doctors arrived in Kazakhstan, and 840 doctors left during this period. The fluidity is also facilitated by the fact that in a number of regions local Soviet bodies pay little attention to creating the necessary living and working conditions for young specialists.

The lack of doctors is also explained by their irrational use. Scattered health care between many ministries and departments that have nothing to do with medicine. More than 30 ministries and departments have their own hospitals and clinics, and sanatoriums and home recreation for over a hundred owners. Now in Moscow, 1175 doctors work only in polyclinics of 22 ministries and departments. In the polyclinic of the Ministry of State Control of the USSR, one doctor has slightly more than 150 people (in total, 49 doctors and 57 paramedical workers work in this polyclinic). By the way, in the ministries of state control of the USSR and the RSFSR organized there are also medical health centres, in each of them a doctor-therapist, a dentist and a nurse are on duty—exactly the same. as in industrial enterprises with especially harmful conditions labour. (Laughing, applause).

Before the revolution, medical institutions that existed in Russia were dispersed between various ministries and departments, public and private organizations—from the ministry Internal Affairs to the Department of Empress Marin. Soon after October, decrees signed by V. I. Lenin, a new principle was approved - medicine in the country should be united.

We believe that in order to better organize medical public service and the rational use of medical personnel and special equipment, the time has come to re-unite the whole health care business in one hands, and the sooner this happens, the better. (Applause.) This measure will also make it possible to simplify the health care management system and reduce the parallel operating administrative apparatus.

Comrades! Health workers, large army medical scientists and practitioners are aware in the fact that in the work of scientific, educational, medical and preventive and sanitary and anti-epidemic institutions there are still many shortcomings, that we are still lagging behind the demands of life and our duty in front of the Soviet people is still prohibitively great. We are not only we are aware of all this, but we also promise the 20th Congress of our Party that the workers health care, relying on comprehensive assistance and support the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Soviet government, will exert all their strength, all their skill, to better organize health care wonderful Soviet people—the builders of the communist society. (Proceedings).

Pervukhin. I give the floor to Academician Lysenko.

Lysenko T. D. Comrades! In the draft Directives of the XX Congress party, as well as in the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin the main task in the field of agriculture is determined.

It consists in the fact that on the basis of increasing yields and further development of new lands to bring to the end of the sixth five-year plan annual gross grain harvest up to 11 billion poods, expand the area and significantly increase the yield industrial crops-cotton, sugar beet, flax, hemp, sunflower, dramatically increase potato production and vegetables. An important role in the fulfillment of this vital task biological and agricultural sciences must play.

Unfortunately, these sciences are still lagging behind in many ways, collective and state farm production. The main reason for this lagging-insufficient connection between science and practice. About This is convincingly stated in the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin.

The spider is the theoretical side of practice, therefore it is outside practice can neither emerge nor develop.

I am an agronomist-biologist and I know from personal experience that the development of theory requires more and more close unity with practice. Questions for scientific development, for revealing relationships in nature it is necessary to take from practice and solve them experimentally, also from the perspective of current and prospective requests practice. V. I. Lenin wrote that the point of view for science and practices should be the same.

The trouble with many biological theorists is their ignorance of practice, in ignorance or little specific knowledge of biological objects-plants, animals and microorganisms used in agriculture. Therefore, such biologists cannot imagine present the qualitative differences in biological patterns from the laws of chemical and physical. Hence, their the view that biologists in their work should rely only on laws of physics and chemistry. But since the life and development of biological objects do not fit and cannot fit into the laws only physics and chemistry, then specifically biological for them remains incomprehensible. Mechanical installations make biological science is powerless in helping production.

V. I. Lenin discovered for the people, for biological science I. V. Michurin. Communist Party and Soviet government, socialist agriculture nurtured materialistic Michurin biology. Based on the law of unity organic forms with the conditions of their life, Michurinsk biology created a materialistic theory of heredity and its variability, correctly revealed the relationship and interdependence unity of phylogenesis and ontogenesis, that is, historical and individual development of organisms. All this is theoretical the basis for the development of various ways to create and improve plant varieties and animal breeds. It is important to note this a

major achievement of our biology, as the disclosure of the law of life biological species and their development.

I will not further enumerate the theoretical achievements of Michurinskaya biology, I will only repeat that all these achievements are the result of the development of science in the close, indissoluble unity of its with practice.

I will dwell briefly on some practical suggestions. I'll start by fertilizing the fields. The draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU for the sixth five-year period outlined a sharp increase in the production of mineral fertilizers. It extremely important for raising the yield of fields. The draft Directives also talks about improving the use of mineral and local fertilizers. Among agricultural workers it is widely believed that the more you contribute per hectare fertilizer, the better, no matter when, how, for what depth and in what combination of substances were introduced and embedded in fertilizer soil.

Meanwhile, the effectiveness of fertilizers in terms of increasing yields depends on many conditions. Soil nutrition process plants, like the physiological process of feeding animals, is a biological process that goes through a variety of chemical transformation of substances based on biological laws.

The discovery by our science of the biological laws of soil root nutrition of plants has already made it possible to develop and offer collective farms and state farms better than existing methods of fertilizing fields for all areas of our country and especially for areas with acidic podzolic soils.

Until now it was known that in order to obtain a good yield, for example, of winter wheat, on acidic podzolic, sandy loam or loamy soils, it is necessary to apply 20-0 tons of good manure, 30-0 centners of lime material per hectare and the appropriate amount of phosphorus mineral fertilizers. Now it has been proven that the same good yields can be obtained, introducing into the same soils 5-0 times smaller doses of organic and lime fertilizers. As for phosphorus fertilizers, then along with superphosphate can be effectively used and phosphate rock. This makes it possible with appropriate organization of business for each collective farm and state farm in in the non-chernozem zone, in the near future, annually fertilize all their fields for all crops and receive such the same harvest, which gives annually that small part of the crop rotation fields, which is fertilized with the so-called full doses: 20—0 tons of manure, 3— tons of lime materials per hectare acidic soil.

What's the matter here? On what basis did we start recommending 5— 0 times lower doses of organic and lime fertilizers?

Why in our experiments and in experiments carried out in the fields several thousand collective and state farms, significantly, 5-0 times a reduced dose of organic and lime fertilizers gives such same good effect as usual? This is explained by we propose to apply fertilizers to the soil not separately, but in a mixture.

Organic fertilizers must be mixed with mineral-lime, phosphoric, potash and others. Composition a mixture of organic fertilizers with mineral fertilizers depends on quality and properties of the soil. We recommend, further, to seal fertilization into the soil shallow, not for ploughing, but for pre-sowing cultivating or fertilizing at the same time as sowing to the planting depth or slightly deeper. Generally fertilizers should be located where there is not only moisture, but also air.

The essence of the matter is that thanks to this method of making the appropriate composition of fertilizers we direct the biological process, flowing in the soil, towards the transformation of indigestible substances in soil or soil in digestible forms, as food for plants.

The essence of the matter is that thanks to this method of applying the appropriate composition of fertilizers, we direct the biological process taking place in the soil towards the transformation of indigestible substances in soil or soil into digestible forms, as food for plants. This process takes place with the participation of enzymes - enzymes produced by soil microorganisms. Therefore, it is necessary with the entire system of agricultural technology, including fertilizers, to create conditions for the normal life of beneficial soil microorganisms, thereby transforming barren soils into fertile ones and getting a good harvest of all agricultural plants. Good harvests do not impoverish the soil, but enrich and domesticate it. To raise yields on acidic podzolic soils of the non-chernozem zone, it is extremely important to widely use lime materials, in which there is no there must be a shortage, since there are deposits of them in almost all areas. In the non-chernozem podzolic zone, the introduction of calcareous materials in small doses-only 3-centners per hectare, but always in a mixture with at least 2-tons of organic fertilizers and with the addition of 0.5-,0 centners of superphosphate or 1- centners of phosphorite flour to this mixture-cheap and an affordable fertilizer. It is excellent affects the increase in the yield of all crops, including flax. It goes without saying that this does not exclude the use of mineral nitrogen and potash fertilizers. It is necessary to fertilize the fields annually for all crops, the method of fertilization must be economical and labour-intensive, which must be achieved by mechanization. The enormous historical significance for all of our socialist farm has the development of 33 million hectares of virgin and fallow lands. Biological and agricultural workers sciences, the main

attention should be paid to the development farming systems and agricultural technology on these huge, newly developed arrays.

A significant part of the developed virgin lands is located in arid regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan. On these lands, the main in agricultural technology is the struggle for accumulation and saving moisture. Here it is necessary to use and further develop the system of dry farming known in agronomic science.

Our science offers and can offer a number of agricultural techniques that, in their combination, provide accumulation and saving moisture in the soil, as well as measures to combat clogging fields.

Briefly about seed production. This is my long-standing narrow specialty.

I fully agree with the assessment of the state of seed production and the ways to improve it, set out in the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin. Among the planned activities establishment of production is especially important high-yielding hybrid corn seeds.

Biological science has long revealed the essence of the so-called hybrid vigour or heterosis. The beginning of the correct understanding this phenomenon was established by Darwin. Michurinskaya biological science has greatly deepened this understanding. Hybrid or mixed plant and animal organisms more viable, more fertile, more resistant to various adversities. Good hybrid seeds can and should be created corn by crossing and appropriate selection of self-pollinated lines for single use hybrid seeds. It is also necessary to create good hybrid varieties suitable for in their reproductions for repeated use.

It is very important to emphasize that hybrid seeds from crossing self-pollinated lines and hybrid varieties should be different for different areas. They must correspond to the specific conditions of the given area, must give the best yield required quality: dry grain, silage, green mass, cobs in milky-wax ripeness. In the old maize areas, our breeders created good hybrid seeds for the respective zone corn from crossing self-pollinated lines and some good hybrid varieties. In various research institutions already exist, albeit in small quantities, good hybrid varieties of corn and for new areas of corn ruzoseyapia. Even in 1955 unfavourable for corn in the central, western and northern zones of our Union, these varieties gave good yields not only of green mass, but also of cobs in milky-wax ripeness. Left to seed they gave 20-0 centners per hectare of good, timely ripened dry grain, i.e. seeds.

It seems to me that simultaneously with the development of production hybrid corn seeds in the southern regions to provide seeds of new areas of corn cultivation to ministries agriculture and state farms need to pay attention n the rapid reproduction of already bred in new areas of hybrid

varieties of corn, fully ripening here and giving good yields of both green mass and milky cobs ripeness. The principle of hybridization (obtaining hybrids) can and should be used with good economic effect also in various branches of animal husbandry, on commodity farms. Quite a lot of material has been accumulated on this issue, convincingly speaking about the advantages of crossbred user-animals. Good results were obtained by experiments on farms of experimental Farming Academy Agricultural Spider named after V. I. Lenin "Gorky-Leninskie". The need is ripe that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms together with scientific institutions, we have made experiments for wide practical use.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the SS and the Council of Ministers of the USSR large attention is paid to a sharp increase in the gross harvest of potatoes, increasing the yield of this crop. Along with fertilization fields of great importance here good seed material. But seed production of potatoes, especially early varieties, we are running. In the central zone, even around Moscow, very few areas are occupied by early potato varieties. Here it affects the fact that the seed material of these varieties is rapidly deteriorating, becomes unsuitable for a good harvest. Seed potatoes become less productive due to improper good nutrition of plants, from improper cultivation on seed plots. On podzolic, low-humus, poor soils, as you know, without fertilizers, the crop is obtained low. Application of mineral fertilizers, in particular nitrogen, sharply increases the yield, but at the same time worsens seed quality of potatoes.

It is known that potato degeneration occurs especially rapidly in the southern regions. To fight this science for a long time a good way has been developed - clear planting of potatoes and seed plots. This method improves seed well the quality of potatoes and in the central black earth zone, where also summer plantings should be widely used in seed production potatoes. In the zone of podzolic soils, summer planting of seed potatoes do not provide good planting material.

Here it is necessary to place the seed section of the potato, especially early varieties, on peaty soils. Without in certain areas of the podzolic zone of peat soils, seed areas of potatoes must be placed on fields well seasoned with organic fertilizers. Establishment seed production of potatoes will greatly help increase gross yield of this culture.

Dear comrades! Let me express from the bottom of my heart gratitude for the fact that me, a non-partisan scientist, agronomist biologist, was invited to the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause). I am infinitely happy that got the opportunity to go through a huge party school on Congress, which marks the further flowering

of our the socialist homeland and the consolidation of world peace. (Applause).

Let me assure the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee that we biologists are agricultural workers sciences armed with historical solutions XX Party Congress, we will devote all our strength to the cause of a powerful flourishing of collective farms and state farms, the great cause of building communism! (Prolonged applause).

Pervukhin. Comrade has the floor. Khlamov-Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Engineering of the USSR.

Khlamov G. S. Comrades! In the draft Directives of the XX Party Congress according to the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy, reported by Comrade N. A. Bulganin, a new powerful the rise of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of a preferential development of heavy industry, technical progress and increasing labour productivity. This plan expresses the fundamental vital interests of all our people.

Significant Development in the Sixth Five Years, As You Heard from the report, will receive a tractor and agricultural machine structure. So, the release of tractors in 1960 compared with the release in 1955 it doubled, grain harvesters - tripled, the total output of agricultural machinery by our ministry - more than twice; corn harvesters and forage harvesters will be produced in the five-year period 250 thousand units.

Along with a significant increase in the output of existing car brands in the sixth five-year period will be created and delivered to production of new types of wheeled and tracked tractors, combines cereals, corn, tillage and other agricultural machines.

The report of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Nikita Khrushchev said that the agricultural ministries and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Engineering USSR pursued the wrong technical policy in the area of creating new machines. Indeed, by industry tractor and agricultural engineering to this day machines were not developed and produced, adapted for work in the north-western regions and the Baltic republics, for regions of the Far East and other zones of the country with specific natural and climatic conditions. Us, jointly with the State Planning Commission and agricultural ministries, it is necessary in the very near future to solve the problem of ensuring agricultural machines of these zones of the country.

Developed extremely slowly and insufficiently the number of produced mounted agricultural machines, although the transfer from trailed to

mounted machines gives a large saving in metal and releases a significant amount of workers serving machines. We believe that in the coming two or three years, our industry can solve the problem reported by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, the task is to switch to mainly mounted agricultural machines. At present currently we have produced only about 30 types of attachments machines. Within two to three years, it is planned to develop more 100 new designs of mounted and semi-mounted machines.

The delegates rightly noted in their statements that at a significant number of auxiliary workers, primarily hitchhikers. When creating new agricultural machines, we will be based on the principle of maximum reduction of human labour costs - reducing the number of serving workers. In the next two years, we will carry out work on the implementation of tillage mounted machines driven by tractor drivers using hydraulic systems, which almost completely frees trailers. At the same time, the release of new square-nest drills with two knotters and tension stations of new design. Moreover, the number of workers required to service one unit is reduced from 6-up to 1-person, which will free up one thousand workers seeders of about 4 - thousand people.

A significant number of trailers serving machines currently in use in agriculture, can also be reduced by retrofitting ploughs, cultivators and other machines with additional accessories, enabling tractor drivers to drive these machines without trailers using hydraulics and mechanical ways.

For better use of medium and large tractors power will be applied to wide-range mounted machines by sectional hitching them from the sides and rear of the tractor, which improves control of machines, and also allows one and the same use the machine on tractors of various brands.

For the development of the production of mounted machines and a sharp decline in the number of workers of the metallurgical industry for their weight to increase the production of thin-walled pipes, tubular and closed profiles, angles made of low-alloy steel and sufficient quantity to provide agricultural machinery cold rolled sheet.

The report of the Central Committee stated that in the coming years in the main grain areas switch to separate harvesting of grain. This requires significantly to expand the production of related machines. On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the USSR as in conjunction with the State Economic Commission and other ministries outline the necessary measures to ensure a sharp increase in the production of such machines is already in 1956.

We were rightly criticized at the Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU for lag in the creation and development of new machines for complex mechanization of agricultural production, per output obsolete

tractors, unsatisfactory provision of agricultural spare parts economy, serious deficiencies in the organization production and low level of tractor technology and agricultural engineering. The Ministry carried out a number of measures to eliminate the noted shortcomings. So, put for the production of diesel tractors to replace obsolete tractors "Universal" with a kerosene engine and garden with a gasoline engine. We report to the Congress that since 1956 all types of tractors were converted to diesel engines.

Work has begun on the creation of new designs of taverns, more meeting the requirements of agriculture. These machines will be at the level of modern tractors. They are less metal consuming more economical in terms of fuel consumption, they will also have 12 hydraulic systems with remote control cylinders mounted and trailed agricultural machines, increased transport speed, up to about 20-5 kilometres per hour. At the same time a number of others will be created and put into production tractors. Tractor type scheduled for development in the sixth five years, will meet the needs of agriculture of various zones of our country.

We understand that in the field of creation and production of machinery and equipment for the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production, we still have a lot of work. In the reporting report of the Central Committee of the CPSU noted that the problem of mechanization of the most important work in field cultivation is solved, but for complex mechanization crops and the processes of their cultivation many more machines are missing. Take cultivation for example potatoes. Paz has a car for a square-nest potato planting, cultivators, potato harvester for light to medium soils, but extremely insufficient loading and unloading machines, potato sorting machines; not created yet potato harvester for work on heavy soils.

Now work is underway to create such a combine and loading, sorting and unloading machines. For cultivation beets are produced beet seeders, beet cultivators, beet harvesters, but there are no machines for loading and unloading beets, stacking them in piles, etc.

The situation with mechanization is especially unsatisfactory work in animal husbandry. We have developed the designs of the main machines and mastered, but they are still produced in insignificant quantities. For example, the need for agriculture is poorly met farms in forage harvesters, the necessary complex of machines and their production is not organized for mechanization of livestock farms. With this position it is impossible to put up further. We must work with agricultural ministries, taking into account the experience of the United States and England, which ahead of us in this respect, in a short time to create complexes of machines and equipment for livestock farms and organize their production.

For the cultivation of cotton due to changes in row spacing we must create and put into production already in 1956 a whole range of new machines: seeders, cultivators, pollinators and sprayers, cotton picking machines, stalk harvesting cotton, etc. Industry has not yet created a combine for harvesting high-stemmed and high-yielding grain, adapted to work in areas of high humidity, although work on this combine has been going on for a long time. We have now taken measures to develop and create such a combine.

To successfully solve complex mechanization problems agricultural production, we must improve the work of research institutes and design bureau, improve the equipment of laboratories, testing bases, create conditions for checking and testing the developed machines are not seasonal, but throughout the year.

In this regard, it must be said that together with the Ministry of the Agriculture of the USSR need to establish a more coordinated activities of research organizations and eliminate parallelism in their work.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in the reporting report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the SS noted that wheeled tractors we need no less, if not more, than tracked. Indeed, the tractor industry has produced wheeled tractors in the past five years only 30 percent of the total output, which does not meet the needs agriculture in wheeled tractors, especially in connection with the expansion of crops of row crops, corn, etc. To ensure the release of wheeled tractors in the necessary quantities, we consider it expedient one of the tractor factories producing tracked tractors to transfer to production wheel tractors of a new type for universal use with a 45—0 horsepower diesel engine, pneumatic tires. The need of the national economy for tracked tractors general purpose type «DT-54» after restructuring can be completely satisfied with other tractor factories, producing tracked tractors.

To ensure the release planned for the sixth five-year period tractors, it is necessary to carry out a sharp increase in capacity for existing factories through their reconstruction, without expansion production areas, as well as to ensure the development of specialized factories on the basis of broad cooperation. The most important event that will increase capacity tractor plants for the production of tractors is the creation specialized diesel plants and production take-out diesel engines from tractor plants. We intend to specialize Kharkiv plant “Serp and Hammer” on the production of unified diesel engines for tractors and combines on the basis of broad cooperation him with other factories for the supply of bulk parts, and build a new diesel plant in the Stalingrad area, about which already said comrade. Zhegalin

here, at the congress, to create a solid base production of diesel engines at the Pavlodar plant and organize aggregate factories.

Development of the tractor industry and manufacturing plants spare parts in the sixth five-year period based on specialization and wide cooperation will give an opportunity by the end of the five-year plan increase the volume of production at tractor plants by two more than twice, to double labour productivity. Already the first specialization events carried out now give significant savings of up to 30 percent of the cost of production.

Introduction into production of new types of tractors with hydraulic systems and an increase in the production of wheeled tractors will require significant expansion of the production of low pressure and rubber hoses for hydraulic systems.

We reach out to rubber workers with a request to take serious measures to ensure the tractor industry with these products.

Comrades! Central Committee of the Communist Party of the SS and the Council of Ministers of the USSR at the end of 1955 approved a five-year development plan full satisfaction of the needs of agriculture in grain harvesting combines.

For a long period, the industry did not satisfy needs of agriculture for grain harvesters.

Therefore, the available fleet of combines does not provide tasks set by the Central Committee of the KP SS for timely cleaning grain and elimination of losses during harvesting.

The draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan provide release in the sixth five-year period 560 thousand grain harvesters, and in 1960 their release should reach 140 thousand against 49 thousand in 1955. Such an increase in the production of combines will require a radical restructuring of the organization of their production on existing factories and the introduction of additional capacities.

In accordance with the decisions of the July Plenum of the CC CPSU we are rebuilding the production of grain harvesters on the basis of the specialization of factories and broad cooperation. In the combine industry organizes several specialized factories for the production of mass standard parts combines, and the production of grain harvesters Stalinets-8

organized according to the principle of aggregate production. This will give the opportunity to increase the production of Stalinets-8 combines to 90 thousand in year. With integrated production, these plants could to produce only 45—0 thousand of the same combines. Thus, we consider it possible to fulfill the established task for five-year plan ahead of schedule.

The draft Directives provide for a five-year issue 250 thousand corn and forage harvesters. The release of this number of combines in the implementation of the proposed we consider it possible to provide at three to three and a half years.

To ensure the dramatically increasing production of these combines specialization of Gomel, Syzran and Lyube-Khlamova rare factories of the ministry for the production of individual units corn and forage harvesters. Must be also created a second base for the production of corn harvesters in Ukraine with the head plant Kherson.

Comrades! To complete the tasks outlined for the sixth five years, we must take special care of the all-round improvement technical level of production, on the implementation of a comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes and on the basis of this to double labour productivity.

It must be said that the mechanization of production processes and auxiliary work we have is still at a low level. The percentage of manual labour is high. In the sixth five-year plan at the tractor and agricultural factories engineering industry will significantly increase the number production lines. It is planned to introduce over 6 thousand special and modular machines and about 200 automatic lines for production of the most labour-intensive mass parts. Significant part of the equipment will be modernized and equipped with mechanisms and productivity-enhancing devices labour. Some of the obsolete equipment must be replaced new, more productive. Need to raise sharply equipping with means of mechanization of manual work.

Improving the technical level of mechanical engineering, in particular tractor and agricultural, requires machine tool and the tool industry mastering many types of new high-performance equipment and tools. The production of automatic lines, modular, special machine tools and mechanized tools.

Much attention should be paid to improving inter-operational, interdepartmental and factory transport. For this it is necessary that in the five-year plan the production of and production of electric cars for machine-building plants, electric forklifts, various tractors, lifting and transport means and mechanized tools. The time has come completely provide necessary materials for mechanization production.

Comrades! After the decisions of the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU most of the enterprises of our ministry have improved their work. However, there are factories that do not fulfill the plan, working? Irregularly, not performing tasks on technical and economic

indicators and obligations to the state for planned deductions to the budget. We must bring order in lagging enterprises, to ensure compliance plans by each plant according to the nomenclature and all technical and economic indicators.

The draft Directives of the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR sets before the workers of the tractor and agricultural mechanical engineering an honourable task of further equipping agriculture with the latest technology. The successful fulfillment of this task will be one of the decisive conditions for the advancement of agriculture, the creation of an abundance of products in the country, and an increase in the material standard of living of the people.

Workers in the tractor and agricultural machine building, together with the entire Soviet people, will rally even more closely around our Party, its Central Committee, and will do everything for fulfillment of the historic decisions of the XX Congress of the Communist Party. (Applause.) Tractor and agricultural machinery workers together with the entire Soviet people will rally even closer around our Party, its Central Committee, they will do everything for implementation of the historical decisions of the XX Congress of the Communist party. (Applause).

Pervukhin. Comrades, a greeting has arrived at the Presidium of the Congress from the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica. (Applause)... The word for reading the greeting text is provided Comrade Cabin.

I. G. Kabin (reads):

"Greetings to the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the People's Vanguard Party Costa Rica.

Costa Rican People's Vanguard Party welcomes XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and again expresses his admiration for wisdom and revolutionary creativity builders and defenders of the world's first socialist state. (Prolonged applause).

There can be no doubt that in the present the international environment in which your congress, its decisions will have a huge impact on the course of future world events. Therefore, we communists just like others leading people of the whole world, we direct our eyes to the XX Congress your party, placing the highest hopes on it.

We are confident that the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR will be a new important factor strengthening the struggle of peoples for world peace, for the liberation peoples oppressed by imperialism.

With all our hearts, we Costa Rican communists proclaim:

Long live the great Soviet people and their wonderful Bolshevik Party! ((Prolonged applause).

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S VANGUARD PARTY OF COSTA RICA." (Prolonged applause. All rise.)

Pervukhin. For greetings from the Communist Party of the Netherlands, I give the floor to Comrade de Groote. (Prolonged applause. All rise).

De Groote P. Dear friends! On behalf of the Dutch Communist Party, we convey our warmest and warmest greetings to the delegates of the 20th Congress of the CPSU. (Applause.)

After the Geneva Conference, broad sections of the population of our country are becoming more and more convinced of the noble goals of the international policy of the Soviet Union and the entire camp of socialism. At the same time, more and more Dutch people are beginning to understand the need to cooperate with the Soviet Union and create a collective security system in Europe that would be able to prevent the threat to the security and independence of our country from the resurgent militarism in the Western Germany.

The public opinion in our country is more and more actively speaking out in favour of ending the arms race, for the prohibition of atomic weapons, against testing these weapons, for the elimination of artificial barriers preventing the expansion of trade between East and West.

We are fully convinced that the discussion of the issues at your congress and the decisions of the congress will serve as a new impetus and give a new perspective for peaceful coexistence and cooperation between peoples.

The policy of the Soviet Union aimed at strengthening peace and cooperation with the former colonialists in the recent past the peoples of Asia and the Middle East, causes confusion and anxiety in the circles of big business. They are particularly worried about the economic assistance provided by the Soviet Union to these peoples without any conditions unacceptable to them, thanks to which they receive support in their striving for economic independence. Capitalists still dream to impose on these countries their former barbaric domination, for which they are going to shed the blood of our sons in the new colonial wars. The friendly cooperation between these states and the socialist camp, which gave birth to the spirit of Bandung, forces, however, the capitalist gentlemen to be careful.

In the Netherlands, not only the communists, but also most of the socialists and people of other political persuasions demand to renounce all forms of pressure, armed threat and interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia and build our relations with it in the spirit of Bandung and on the basis of equality. The decisions of your Congress, aimed at the further development of all sectors of the national economy of the USSR, at shortening the working day, will serve for the working class, the intelligentsia, all working people of our country as new proof of the advantages socialist system.

They will refute the slanderous fables about the situation of workers in the Soviet Union, spread among the socialist workers. The historic decisions of your Congress will serve not only the interests of the Soviet Union, but also the interests of the united front of socialists and communists, the unity of the workers' movement.

Long live our joint struggle for the victory of peace and collective security in Europe! (Applause.)

Long live the international solidarity of the workers of all countries! (Applause.)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone gets up).

Pervukhin. The Presidium of the Congress received a greeting from the Communist Party of Bolivia. (Applause.) To read out the text of the greeting, the word is comrade. Pysin.

Pysin K.G. (reads):

"XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Dear comrades! The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia, on behalf of the Communists of Bolivia and expressing the feelings of the entire Bolivian people, warmly welcomes the XX Congress glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

The working masses of Bolivia treat the Soviet people with great love and gratitude, building a communist society and marching in the vanguard of all peoples in the struggle to preserve peace. While American monopolies are increasing exploitation and enslavement of the Bolivian people, the great Soviet Union pursues a policy of respect for the sovereignty of all states and offers fraternal and disinterested economic assistance to backward countries.

The Bolivian people are suffering under the yoke of the reactionary latifundists who are in the service of American imperialism, who are

rapaciously plundering our country and keeping our people in a state of poverty. Bolivia faces the fate of becoming an American colony.

In the face of this danger, the proletariat and all the people of Bolivia are fighting against the transfer of tin and other national wealth to the monopolies of the United States of America. Despite to all difficulties, the struggle for peace, democratic freedom and strengthening of national independence.

Decisions of the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be important for the working class and people of Bolivia stimulus in the struggle for national liberation, democracy and prosperity. Therefore, we met with enthusiasm the convening of this historical congress, which will enrich the treasury of Marxist Lenin's teaching, will open up new ways to the happiness of all mankind.

Long live the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause.)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the vanguard of forces fighting for peace, democracy and socialism! (Applause.)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BOLIVIA". (Prolonged applause. All rise).

Pervukhin. Greetings from the Communist Party of Luxembourg has comrade Urbani. (Prolonged applause. All rise).

Urbani D. Dear comrades. On behalf of the Communist the party of Luxembourg and all the progressive workers of our small country we hand over to your congress and the glorious Communist the party of the Soviet Union our heartfelt greetings congratulations. (Applause).

Your congress sums up the great achievements that drastically changed the course of history. Based on teachings Marxism-Leninism, he indicates new, grandiose prospects further victories on the path to communism, to ensure peace and freedom around the world.

Your congress will find a great response in our small country. Our people understand more and more clearly that victories the Soviet people and their consistent peaceful policy, the main principle of which is the full recognition of the right of all peoples, large and small, for self-determination, freedom and independence, represent the strongest guarantee of further existence and free development of our small country.

The workers of Luxembourg know that the communists of the Soviet Unions will keep their word, implement their decisions and not will only fulfill, but overfulfill their plans.

An example of your congress, the experience of your party and everything Soviet people are especially important help and support for our party, which with increasing success organizes resistance and struggle of the people of Luxembourg against oppression and operation.

Long live the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee!

Long live the Soviet Union! (Prolonged applause. All rise).

Pervukhin. The Presidium of the Congress received a greeting from Communist Party of Paraguay. (Prolonged applause.). For announcement of the text of the greeting word has comrade. Kiselev.

Kiselev N. V. (reads):

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Paraguay sends XX Congress of the Communist Party Soviet Union, its warm fraternal greetings. (Prolonged applause.).

For the Paraguayan people, as for all nations that fighting for their national liberation, this Congress of the Communist the party of the Soviet Union is of particular importance, for it occurs after the historic visit of the leaders “

The Communist Party and the US Government to India and others Asian states striving to develop independently. This visit, as well as the offer of disinterested economic and technical assistance to Latin American states, which made Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR comrade N. A. Bulganin, showed a new path to all nations fighting to overcome their backwardness. This is the path of the struggle for their independence and for a friendly cooperation with the socialist camp in order to preserve peace and independent development of their productive forces.

The so-called “aid” from the United States of America relegates our country to the position of colonies and military bases of North American imperialism. This “help” led to the robbery of our country and aggravated its backwardness. She found herself a new form of colonialism. Therefore, we are confident that that the Paraguayan people will choose a new path, which now for the first time in his story is revealed to him.

Welcome XX Congress of the Glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and express our confidence that the implementation of the sixth five-year plan, by strengthening the Soviet Union - the leading force of the peace camp - will strengthen all peoples fighting for freedom and progress.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PARAGUAY”.

(Stormy prolonged applause. All rise).

Pervukhin. For greetings from the Labour Progressive Party Comrade has the floor. Tim Buck. (Prolonged applause. All rise).

Tim Buck. Comrades! On behalf of the Progressive Labour Party of Canada, on behalf of all democratic workers, farmers and knowledge workers of our country I pass on the hot fraternal greetings to your historic congress and warmly welcome the great heroic people of the Soviet Union on behalf of the peaceful Canadian people. (Prolonged applause).

The work of this congress excites the hearts and imaginations of workers all over the world. Excellent report of the Central Committee, made by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, is extremely important contribution to Marxist teaching and contains clear, convincing answers to questions that are vital for the peoples of all countries. The achievements of the Soviet people, led by the Communist party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee, light the path to peace and social progress for all mankind.

The directives of the congress on the sixth five-year plan, in which emphasizes the tasks of peaceful construction and the improvement of well-being people, inspire peace-loving peoples in capitalist countries. Democratic forces in capitalist countries see them as an example of people's use of resources their country to create a prosperous and cultural life.

The dominant capitalists in Canada refuse to policy of independent national development of the country, transfer huge natural resources of the country into ownership and under the control of American monopolists. They claim that national independence is impossible because Canada supposedly in the interests of its defence should depend on the United States of America. They combine servile support so the so-called "positions of strength" policy pursued by the American imperialists, with a fierce attack on life the level of the Canadian people. We Canadian communists declare that the only real external danger threatening currently Canada, comes from American imperialists and their mania for domination over the world.

Instead of this policy of national betrayal, our party calls on all peace-loving people, all who love their country of Canadians to unite in the fight for a policy that would be based on the peaceful coexistence of states with different political and economic system. We declare that the rich and varied resources of the country must be controlled the people of our country and serve its all-round development.

The priority challenge currently facing the Canadian people, as well as before other peoples of the American continent is to end the domination of the United States of America over his country and again to assert their national independence and national the politics of peace.

Support for the policy of peaceful coexistence is growing in Canada. Workers, farmers, an increasingly wider population, including even some representatives of the Canadian capital, reject American policy of “balancing on the brink of war”.

More and more Canadians are demanding a new national politics - the politics of peace, trade with all countries and friendship between peoples. The workers’ progressive party is fighting for uniting the majority of Canadians in support of this policy.

As indicated in our program, Canada’s path to socialism consists in transforming parliament into a true exponent of the will of the people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Long live the unity of the forces of peace in the struggle for peace and friendship between peoples! (Applause.)

Long live the mighty Soviet Union — the inspirer and beacon of the peoples of all countries! (Applause.)

Long live the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union — the Party of Lenin, the pride of the proletariat of all countries! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise).

Pervukhin. The Presidium of the Congress received a greeting from the Labour Party of Guatemala. (Applause, Comrade Snechkus has a word to announce the greeting.

Snechkus A. Yu. (Reads):

“The XX Congress of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union for the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Party of Labour warmly welcomes the XX Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

The Report of the Central Committee made by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, instills in us legitimate optimism. The Report clearly shows the growth and strengthening of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, gives a great program for the further development of Soviet economy and culture. He testifies to continuous consolidation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union - the tested the leader and organizer of the historical victories of the Soviet the people who, having created the first socialist state in history, confidently leads to communism. Report comrade. N. S. Khrushchev provides an answer to a number of important

theoretical problems and, undoubtedly, will be a valuable contribution to strengthening and even more development of the struggle of peoples for peace, national independence and socialism in the specific conditions of our time.

Thanks to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, achieve some relaxation of international tension. XX Congress of the Communist Party of the SS set as the most important foreign policy the tasks of the party for the future are consistent Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of different states, regardless of their social structure, and the struggle to grow achieved relaxation of international tension into a lasting world. Achieving these noble goals will have significant assistance to the peoples of dependent countries in their struggle to improve their standard of living, to conquer the full national independence and complete liberation from chains, in which they are currently located.

On behalf of the workers and peasants of Guatemala, on behalf of the Guatemalan people who are now fighting in difficult conditions against the regime forced upon us by the American imperialists, Central Committee of the Guatemalan Party labour with all my heart wishes the XX Congress of the CPSU the best success at work.

We are confident that your party will continue to lead the Soviet people along the path indicated by the beloved teacher of workers all over the world Vladimir Ilyich Lenin! (Applause of the cops)...

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

(Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Pervukhin. For greetings from **the Moroccan Communist Party** word has comrade. Ali Yata. (Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Ali Yata. Dear comrades! On behalf of the Central Committee of the Moroccan Communist Party I convey to you warm and brotherly greetings! *(Applause).*

Considering this commission with great honour and joy, I would also like to express you, the party, the Soviet government feelings of friendship and gratitude Moroccan people. *(Applause).*

Moroccan people thank you for your successes in building communism, who serve the cause of all peoples striving for a better life. He is grateful to you for your aa decisive contribution to the conservation and consolidating world peace. He is grateful to you for the moral and the political support that you provide to the peoples, fighting for their national liberation, support, which the Moroccan people especially felt during discussion of the Moroccan question at the United Nations.

Moroccan people, enslaved for almost half a century, has just won a very important victory: in a long and costly struggle, warmly supported by the French workers class and its Communist Party, he got from France, despite imperialist manoeuvres, consent to national government—the first in its history since the moment the chains of slavery were forced upon him. Currently in Paris, negotiations are taking place between the most authoritative Moroccan and French representatives. Moroccan the communist party calls on the Moroccan people to send efforts to ensure that Morocco gets everything in these negotiations, what is needed for of independence and sovereignty, namely: the ability to manage your finances, ensure internal security and defence, have own diplomacy. This assumes unconditional cancellation protectorate and denunciation of the Treaty of Algeiras, which imposed on our country in 1906 by thirteen imperialist powers.

After the abolition of these unequal treaties, Morocco wishes to establish close and lasting ties with France, based on equality and respect for mutual interests. Morocco wishes establish with the peace-loving powers, and above all with The Soviet Union, relations based on mutual friendship respect for economic and cultural independence cooperation beneficial to both parties. Morocco expects thus re-occupy in the ranks of nations the place it occupied during its independence, and contribute to the cause of human progress.

There is no doubt that aspirations the Moroccan people will meet with a warm response in your country, which tirelessly fights for peace and harmony among peoples.

Long live the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live the eternal friendship between the Soviet and Moroccan peoples! (*Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up*).

Pervukhin. A break is announced for 30 minutes. Break.

Pervukhin. Comrades! We continue the work of the congress. Commission for the preparation of Resolution XX Congress on the reporting report of the Central Committee of the CPSU, approved by the congress, finished its work.

To all delegates Congress, the draft resolution was handed out. Can we take it as a basis?

Voices from the audience: You can accept.

Pervukhin. Other offers not?

Voices from the audience: No.

Pervukhin. If there are no other suggestions, then please vote. Who is in favour of the resolution on the reporting take the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU as a basis, please raise mandates. Please omit. Who is against? Not. Who abstained? Also no.

The resolution is taken as a basis unanimously.

What are the amendments to the resolution? Whether there is a additions? There is one such addition. After the words: “completely endorse policy and practice of the Central Committee of the CPSU “add:” approve the proposals and the conclusions of the Central Committee contained in its reporting report”.

Voices from the audience: Right. To accept.

Pervukhin. No objections to such an addition? ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION ON THE REPORTING REPORT OF THE CCP KPSS

Voices from the audience: No.

Pervukhin. I vote. Who is behind this addition of the resolution, please raise the mandates. Please omit. Who is against? Not. Who abstained? Not.

Supplement accepted unanimously.

Are there other amendments and additions?

Voices from audience: No.

Pervukhin. Then I vote on the resolution as a whole. Who is for to adopt a resolution on the reporting report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with by the addition that we voted for, please raise the mandates. Please omit. Who is against? No against. Who abstained? There are no abstentions.

Thus, the resolution is adopted unanimously. (Prolonged applause.)

Pervukhin. Comrades! A draft resolution XX Congress of the CPSU on partial changes in the Charter of the Communist parties of the Soviet Union. What are the suggestions?

Voices from audience: Accept. Approve.

Pervukhin. There is a proposal to approve. No other suggestions?

Voices from the audience: No.

Pervukhin. I vote. Who is in favour of adopting the resolution of the XX Congress of the CPSU on partial changes in the CPSU Charter, please raise the mandates. Please omit. Who is against? No against. Who abstained? There are no abstentions.

Thus, the decision on partial amendments to the CPSU Charter are adopted unanimously. (Applause).

Pervukhin. We continue the debate on the report of Comrade N. A. Bulganin. Comrade has the floor. Kamalov.

Kamalov S. (Uzbek SSR). Comrades! The working people of Uzbekistan, like all the peoples of our socialist Motherland, the XX Congress was treated by closely united around the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet government. Successful implementation of the fifth five-year development plan national economy of the USSR further strengthened the power of the Soviet state, raised its international prestige, created all the necessary conditions for further fast moving forward on the path to a communist society.

In the reports of comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. A. Bulganin with the clearly outlines the majestic program of the communist construction in our country. There is no doubt that the sixth five-year plan, like the previous five-year plans, will successfully completed, because creative work Soviet people are led by our glorious Communist party, its Central Committee. (Applause).

Economic development and culture of the Uzbek SSR took place and is taking place on such a scale at such a pace that is possible only in conditions socialist system. Industry in the fifth five-year period Uzbekistan increased production by 62 percent compared with the previous five-year plan. Dozens of new large enterprises, rebuilt on the basis of new technology and expanded many factories and factories in all industries industry. Certain successes have been achieved in development agriculture of the republic. Cotton production on collective farms increased by 11.5 percent, astrakhan skins—by 32 percent, wool—by 52 percent, meat—by 96 percent, milk and eggs, more than doubled. Re-mastered and introduced into agricultural turnover is 180 thousand hectares of irrigated land.

The growth of the national economy of the republic was accompanied by a general rise of the material well-being and culture of the Uzbek people. The number of students in higher education and technical schools in the five-year period increased by 48 percent, and the number of high school students, almost fourfold. The number of specialists with higher and secondary special education, working in the national economy of the republic, increased by 40 percent. The flourishing of Uzbekistan, its successes in economic and cultural construction clearly show the enormous strength of the Soviet system, the mighty alliance of the working class and collective farm peasantry, indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation of all peoples of the Soviet Union, correctness and the vitality of the Leninist nationality policy of our party. Achievements in the development of the economy and culture of Uzbekistan would be even more significant if the party organizations, Soviet bodies of the republic did not allow a number of serious mistakes in the management of the main agricultural sector farms—cotton growing.

The Central Committee of the CPSU helped us to open and fix these errors.

Comrades!

Project considered by the congress Directives for the sixth five-year plan was met by the Uzbek people, working people of our entire country as a program implementation of Lenin's ideas of construction of a communist society. Possessing huge natural wealth, wonderful climatic conditions, Uzbekistan has great opportunities for the sixth five-year plan to significantly increase the share of our republic in the national economy of the Soviet Union. Sixth Five-year plan Directives plan an increase in gross output by enterprises of the republic and union industry in our republic in 1.6 times. Electricity generation for the five years in Uzbekistan increases by about 1.6 times, while in the previous five-year period, the increase was 40 percent. Coal mining increases by 2.4 times against the increase in the previous five-year period of 75 percent.

Major work will be carried out for further development of the Angren coal basin. Large investments will be directed to Altyn-topkanskoe non-ferrous metal deposit for the expansion of Almalyk copper smelter and other construction sites. Uzbekistan turns into one of the largest metallurgical regions and production of rare metals. Oil production growth in the republic is envisaged 1.5 times. Will be finished construction of a powerful Fergana oil refinery factory. Reconstruction and expansion of Chirchiksky electrochemical plant, Samarkand and Kokand superphosphate plants will increase production of mineral fertilizers 1.9 times.

In this five-year period there will be 407 started construction of a large Angren nitrogen a fertilizer plant exceeding the capacity of the Chirchik chemical plant. In the sixth five-year plan will receive further development cotton-related industries first queue of agricultural and textile engineering, cotton ginning and oil-processing industry. Serious tasks to be solved by the party organization of Uzbekistan in the field of agriculture. In the sixth five years, the main task republic is the further development of cotton growing. Cotton production must be increased in these five years by about 1.5 times with bringing the gross collection by 1960 to 3.7 million tons, meat production—2.4 times, milk—2.3 times, wool—1.9 times, karakul skins—1.5 times, cocoons—1.6 times. The planned development of industry in republic, growth of agriculture, implementation of large the volume of work on capital construction will create a new one, expanded material base for steep climb welfare and culture of the people. XI Congress of the Communist the Party of Uzbekistan unanimously approved the draft Directives on sixth five-year plan, which outlines a majestic the program of communist construction in our country, meeting the fundamental vital interests of the Soviet people. We consider it expedient, however, to take into account in the five-year plan following suggestions. The rapid pace of industrial development and agriculture strongly require rapid expansion meeting energy base.

The draft Directives provide construction of a number of new power plants, but this is not enough. We are forced to constantly impose a restrictive schedule the supply of electricity to industrial enterprises, especially in winter. Not electrified enough Agriculture. By the Ministry of Power Plants surveys for the construction of a powerful Charvak hydroelectric power plants in the upper reaches of the Chirchik River and reservoirs with a capacity of 1.5 million cubic meters. Construction of this hydroelectric power plants and reservoirs will have an important importance for improving the supply of the national economy republics with cheap electricity, as well as for better water supply for irrigated lands. In addition, the Charvak the hydroelectric power plant will significantly increase production electricity at the operating Chirchik hydroelectric power plants.

The beginning construction of the Charvak hydroelectric power station in the sixth five-year plan so that at the beginning of the next five-year plan to introduce this hydroelectric power plant in operation. For a more complete use of the productive forces of the republic, rational placing industry and bringing it closer to the sources raw materials and consumption areas, we must strengthen the development industry in the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Republic, in Khorezm, Bukhara, Kashka-Darya and Surkhan-Darya regions of Uzbekistan. Considering that these areas the

republics do not have sufficient hydropower resources and located far from the main fuel bases, we believe it is advisable to provide for the construction of nuclear power plant.

The republic has large natural gas reserves. Available stocks allow to gasify cities and a number of regional centres of the Fergana Valley and start gasification of the city of Tashkent. Industrial the use of gas has essentially not yet been organized in our country. More half of the produced associated gas at oil fields Uzbekistan is released into the air. Only at the expense of gas released into the atmosphere, we could gasify such industrial cities like Fergana, Andijan, Kokand and Margelan. USSR Ministry of Oil Industry organizes poorly the use of associated petroleum gas and does not take measures to strengthening of geological work in such gas –bearing areas as Fergana Valley, Surkhan –Darya and Bukhara regions, lower reaches of the Amu Darya. We believe that in the sixth five-year Uzbekistan should double production and industrial natural gas reserves, build and commission main gas pipeline Khodjiabad–Andijan–Fergana–Kokand.

Poor geological knowledge does not allow the full use of our other natural wealth. This leads to the need to import to our republic minerals such as asbestos, quartzite, sulfuric acid raw materials, phosphorites and others, the presence of which in Uzbekistan confirmed by the conducted prospecting work. 409 To the Ministry of Geology and Subsoil Protection and the USSR State Planning Committee, jointly with the governing bodies of our republic, it is necessary to take measures to strengthening of geological exploration work in Uzbekistan and more full use of minerals, which our republic has.

Comrades!

Major event in the life of Uzbekistan was the construction of the railway Chardzhou–Kungrad, which connected with the central regions republics of Khorezm region, Kara –Kalpak ASSR, as well as Tashauz region with other regions of the Turkmen SSR. The construction of the road opened up great development prospects productive forces in these areas. Fastest completion construction of a road on the Kungrad–Makat section will have of great importance for the recovery of the economy of these areas, will give additional railway exit from the republics of the Middle Asia to the central regions of the Soviet Union. We believe appropriate to provide for the establishment of a railway connections of the northern regions of Kara–Kalpakia with the railway line Chardzhou–Kungrad, the construction of a bridge over the Amu–Daryo and the Khodjeyli–Takhta–Kupyr railway line. The party organization has big tasks to solve Uzbekistan for the improvement and radical improvement of living conditions of workers, especially in rural terrain.

In 1954, Comrade. N. S. Khrushchev made us a serious reproach in connection with the unsightly appearance of the collective farm villages. Collective farms of the republic launched a large construction work industrial and cultural buildings, for reconstruction collective farm villages. Construction will gain even more scope collective farms in the sixth five-year plan. Suffice it to say that collective farms the republics are planning to build thousands of school buildings. The construction of dwelling houses for collective farmers is also being developed. Collective farms widely use local Construction Materials. However, the lack of these materials is holding back the pace of work. Funds allocated by the Central Union for building materials meet the needs of collective farms only 40 percent, but these funds are implemented by the Ministry forestry by no more than 50 percent.

The Ministry of Railways is very poor at providing wagons for timber removal. In 1955, we were about 2500 cars were given. Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Railways messages should drastically correct the situation. When discussion of the draft Directives in the primary party organizations, at meetings of workers and employees, on assets city and district party organizations were uncovered many additional reserves and opportunities for recovery and development productive forces of the republic. Due to imperfection technological process at the Angren coal mine in dumps are dumped annually up to 700 thousand tons of coal. Miners Angren's goal is to reduce coal dumping to a minimum. Ministry of the Coal Industry, Party and Soviet organizations of Uzbekistan are obliged to help coal miners solve this important task. The hydrolysis industry is growing in the republic based on cotton peel. The development of this industry reduces the fodder base for animal husbandry. Considering this, workers of hydrolysis plants made a proposal to produce-feed yeast from waste. Calculations show that the republic can have several thousand tons of dry feed yeast for dairy farming.

The Ministry paper and woodworking industry of the USSR and us, workers of the republic, it is necessary to support this proposal and to start creating yeast shops. Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan summarized the numerous proposals on the draft Directives and submitted them to the Central Committee Communist Party.

Comrades!

Workers of Uzbekistan are inspired tireless concern of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet government for further prosperity of Soviet Uzbekistan and assure that they will make every effort to complete and exceed tasks sixth five-year plan. The Uzbek people, like all fraternal the peoples of our homeland, confident in their future, because we leads to

the complete triumph of communism, the glorious Communist the party, its military headquarters—the Central Committee of the CPSU! (Applause).

Pervukhin. The floor is given by Comrade Benediktov.

Benediktov I. A. (Minister of State Farms of the USSR). Comrades! Developed By the Central Committee of the CPSU and carried out in the last two years, measures to eliminate the backlog of agriculture have essential. As you know, the state of affairs in every industry agriculture has undergone a comprehensive critical analysis at the Plenums of the Central Committee of the Party. There were the reasons for the lag were identified, serious errors were revealed in work of agricultural bodies, developed an extensive a program for raising agricultural production.

We, direct agricultural workers, a subject lesson was taught how to solve the most important issues of agriculture, how it is necessary to creatively seek and activate huge, truly inexhaustible reserves for the rise agricultural production. Further development plans agriculture in the sixth five-year plan, which were set out in reports comrade. NS Khrushchev and Comrade N. A. Bulganin, deployed combat program for all agricultural workers. The Central Committee of the CPSU raised the role and importance of state farms in agriculture, pointed to the huge untapped reserves in the system of state farms, revealed the prospect of significant expansion of state farm production. In Soviet Union there are over 5 thousand grain state farms, livestock, vegetable and other areas. Overwhelming most state farms are concentrated in the system of the Ministry state farms. Being by its socio-economic nature the highest form of organization of socialist agriculture farms, being large highly mechanized enterprises, state farms have the most productively use modern technology, apply rational division of labour, to produce products with less costs.

The great advantage of state farms is their high marketability. As a result of the organizational work to implement decisions taken by the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on the further development agriculture in state farms, the struggle for a better land use, for strengthening the forage base and increasing profitability of production. Especially important in expansion of state farm production has the development of state farms virgin and fallow lands. Over the past two years in the system state farms have mastered 13.6 million hectares of new land. Sowing the area in state farms increased by 10.5 million hectares and amounted to last year 24.5 million hectares. Specific weight of cereals at the same time increased to 70 percent against 53 percent in 1953 year. Each of

the newly organized in virgin lands 425 state farms are large, equipped with modern 412 equipment, an enterprise with arable land area of 18 thousand hectares. Some state farms have 30 thousand hectares arable land. Over the past five years, especially over the past two years, production on state farms increased by 43 percent.

In 1955, despite a severe drought, state farms handed over to the state grain by 71 million poods more than in 1954. Increased also delivery of meat, milk, vegetables, potatoes and other agricultural products. At the same time, the state farms are far are not yet making full use of their capabilities. Along with advanced farms that exemplary use land lands and work profitably, there are still many lagging behind state farms, where the output of agricultural products for every 100 hectares of land is completely insufficient, and the cost production is unacceptably high.

Draft Directives for the sixth the five-year plan envisages further significant growth of agricultural production on state farms. So, surrender grain to the state by state farms will reach 900 million poods annually. Already this year, state farms only from virgin lands must hand over half a billion poods of grain to the state. Specific gravity state farms in the total procurement of grain in the country in the coming years will increase significantly. Milk production on state farms should increase by 2.8 times over the five-year period and amount to about 7 million tons; meat and wool production should increase at least than twice.

A significant increase in the share of state farms in procurement of agricultural products requires increased attention to them, comprehensive practical assistance to state farms with sides of local party and Soviet bodies, especially in strengthening of personnel. State farms have completely real opportunities to complete the assignments of the five-year plan to increase production of a number of important types production ahead of schedule, within the next 2— years. Appeal agricultural workers of the Voronezh region, who took commitment to double delivery and sale of meat to the state within one year and the delivery and sale of milk for one and a half years, widely discussed in state farms. Collectives of many farms make the same commitment. The role of state farms in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. Mastering vast tracts of virgin lands in Kazakhstan turned this 413 republic into the largest granary of the country. There are not only districts, but also entire regions where state farms occupied the leading place in grain production. Delivery of grain by state farms of Kazakhstan in the coming years will increase dramatically and will amount to about 400 million poods annually. The share of state farms in the total delivery of grain by the republic this year will reach 62 percent. State farms The Russian Federation should increase milk delivery by 2.8 times and to

bring it up to 4 million tons. They should increase the delivery of meat doubled and brought to almost 1 million tons.

Moreover, the specific the weight of the state farms of the RSFSR in the total procurement of agricultural production in the republic will increase: for vegetables—from 24 to 40 percent, for milk —from 19 to 27 percent. For further rise state farm production in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation the development of virgin and fallow lands is of decisive importance. The role of the new state farms is not limited to grain production, they will also have a developed animal husbandry. In these farms already the number of livestock is growing. Gross output of livestock production in new grain sovkhozes will be: milk—over 700 thousand tons, meat—100 thousand tons, wool—200 thousand centners. At the same time, in a number of republics and regions, state farms still occupy an insignificant share in agricultural production. This is especially true for Belarusian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian union republics where the share of state farms in food production livestock production does not yet exceed 6–8 percent.

The directives on the sixth five-year plan raise a very important question on the creation of new milk and vegetable zones around the largest cities and industrial centres, on the organization in these zones new state farms, as well as further specialization existing suburban state farms. According to decisions The Central Committee of the CPSU in the system of our ministry, 135 state farms were additionally transferred to the production of vegetables and potatoes. Behind for two years, these state farms expanded the cultivated areas and increased delivery of products to the state. In total, the ministry system now there are 340 specialized farms for vegetable and vegetable dairy direction. Delivery of vegetables and potatoes to the state increased to 800 thousand tons against 465 thousand tons in 1953. This, of course, is not enough. Vegetable production opportunities in 414 state farms are still poorly used. Practice shows that the task rapid increase in vegetable production in the state farm system the most appropriate solution is through greater specialization old and the organization of new large specialized farms. This is confirmed by the experience of such famous vegetable farms such as state farms named after Gorky, “Bolshevik” and a number of others. State farm “Bolshevik”, Moscow region, in 1955 from 700 hectares handed over to the state 21 thousand tons of vegetables. State farm named Gorky handed over 19 thousand tons of vegetables with an average yield of 415 centners per hectare. In the next two years in the system of the Ministry state farms, another 100 large state farms will be organized potato and vegetable–milk direction. Along with using the capabilities of the old state farms, this will

allow to increase the delivery of vegetables and potatoes to the state to 2.5— million tons annually.

The report of comrade. N. S. Khrushchev nominated task—in the coming years to deploy in the system of state farms production of cotton, sugar beet; indicated the need development of livestock—raising state farms, especially sheep—raising ones, on undeveloped land. resources within the limits allocated for the sixth five-year plan allocations, the ministry considers it possible due to more economical use of funds and reduction in construction costs find funds to organize about 200 –50 new vegetable, livestock and cotton –growing state farms instead of 100 state farms, planned according to the draft five-year plan. However, this will not be enough for a five-year plan. Planned in the current five-year plan the development of state farms requires increased attention to the use of appropriations allocated to state farms for capital construction.

There are very major shortcomings in this matter. In addition to the frills in design and high construction costs, large the disadvantage is that when determining the need for or another state farm in investment is often not based on objective economic factors. Often when selecting state farm investment does not take into account what impact additionally invested funds will increase marketability of the farm and output per 100 hectares land, per ruble of fixed assets. Sometimes to state farms allocate funds not on the basis of their effectiveness 415 use and ensure the rapid growth of marketability products, and depending on whether managers are able to to master the funds or not. Let me give you an example.

In state farm “Ventsy –Zarya”, Krasnodar Territory, for a five-year invested in the construction of 13.5 million rubles. Fixed assets state farms have more than doubled. Despite this, the volume production at the state farm remained almost unchanged. So, surrender meat to the state increased by only 1400 centners, milk— by 6 percent, production remained almost at the same level breeding pigs. This shows that in the state farm “Ventsy – Zarya” capital investments are largely spent unreasonable, without sufficient consideration of state interests.

In state farm “Kanash” of the Kuibyshev region for 3 years invested in construction of 5 million rubles, and the delivery of products by this state farm increased by only 700 thousand rubles. In the sixth state farms will receive significant funds for investment. From their correct use to greater the rate of production growth will depend agricultural products. It is very important to direct investments in state farms mainly for such activities that will contribute to a quick and sharp increasing the production of agricultural products. State farm bodies must carry out very serious work here.

Comrades!

At the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade. I. S. Khrushchev talked about the fact that we cannot have an enterprise, so more than a state farm, which could not be cost effective. We have a number of regions and republics where state farms have dramatically improved their production and financial activities, reduced the cost of production and work cost effective. In the Balashov region in 1953, out of 35 state farms only 8 worked profitably, and in 1955 in this area 30 state farms are already operating profitably. However, many more state farms profitability has not been achieved. In order to achieve this everywhere, it is necessary to reduce the cost of production. To reduce production costs, state farms are going further mechanization of production. Reduced by 30 thousand people administrative and managerial staff and service staff. The consolidation of small state farms is under way; revised towards a significant increase in the norm 416 production in animal husbandry; the material the responsibility of employees for the preservation of livestock will be introduced a new system of remuneration for state farm managers and etc.

The most important reserve for reducing costs and increasing the profitability of state farms, which is still very poorly used, is the consolidation of livestock farms and individual industries agriculture in state farms. In many state farms, the volume of production per livestock farms is very insignificant, which increases the cost of production. There are small farms with large cattle, pig farms with 15 queens, poultry farms, where only 600–00 chickens. In the Omsk region, the state farm “Slavyansky” in 1954 year had 215 cows, the average milk yield per cow was 2534 kilograms, the cost of a kilogram of milk was 1 ruble 18 kopecks.

The Moskalensky state farm in the same region had 727 cows with the same milk yield, and the cost of a kilogram of milk was 84 penny. By the end of 1955, the Slavyansky state farm had 416 cows, and the cost of a kilogram of milk dropped to 95 kopecks, or 19 percent. Have small livestock farms in state farms— too expensive for the state, too high the cost of livestock products on these farms. The rapid increase in the number of livestock and poultry in small state farms to sizes that ensure their high profitability work, – a large reserve for a significant reduction cost price. State farm workers are obliged to fully use. In a number of state farms, along with the consolidation farms need to cut land to increase production feed due to the growth of livestock farms. The pace further rise in state farm production, increase the profitability of state farms will be critically dependent on the growthlabour productivity, from reducinglabour costs per unit of production.

In sixth five-year plan, labour productivity in state farms Ministry of state farms should be increased by at least two times. If we take grain farms, then here are the actual costs labour per centner of grain averages 3.6 man-hours. In advanced state farms, for example, such as "17th Party congress", Kharkiv region, or state farm "Tarasovsky", Kamenskaya area, labour costs are reduced to 1, 5 man-hours per centner grains. Due to the comprehensive mechanization of grain farming with the use of more productive mounted machines, as well as for by improving the organization of labour, state farms will be able in the current five-year plan to reduce labour costs for the production of a centner of grain to 1 man-hour. Thus, they will catch up in level labour productivity in this sector of the economy of the United States and England. Improving labour productivity in animal husbandry. According to the system of state farms in in general, labour costs for the production of one centner of milk are 16 man-hours, and in advanced state farms—8-0 hour, labour costs for the production of a centner of pork weight gain by state farms of the country as a whole are 51 man-hours, and in the advanced farms—20.5 hours. In the sixth five-year period, labour costs in state farms should be brought to 7 man-hours per centner milk and up to 16 hours per centner of pork.

For this purpose additional funds are allocated for the mechanization of work in animal husbandry, new production standards are being introduced, new standards livestock load and more labour-saving technology production processes. State farm workers are aware that they must do a lot of work to increasing labour productivity.

Comrades!

In the reports of Comrade NS Khrushchev and Comrade N. A. Bulganin is clearly and clearly stated the majestic program of our struggle to implement further plans of communist construction. There is no doubt that the Soviet people with complete unanimity will support this program. 2 million army of workers state farms together with all the working people of our country will show high organization and perseverance in work in order to honour to fulfill the tasks assigned to it. (Applause).

Pervukhin. The floor is given by Comrade Lomako.

Lomako P.F. (Minister of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR).

Comrades! In the report Central Committee of the CPSU XX Congress comrade. N. S. Khrushchev revealed the magnificent results of the work of our party, our people and showed the ever-increasing power of the peace camp, democracy and socialism. Feelings of selfless love, devotion and joyful excitement fill our hearts for our dear Communist team and its

successes in construction communism in our country, in the struggle for a lasting and lasting peace worldwide. Report comrade. N.A. Bulganin and presented at discussion of this party congress draft Directives for the sixth the five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1956–1960 opens up before us remarkable prospects a new powerful upsurge in the socialist economy and significant improvement in material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people. There will be to grow heavy industry—the foundation of the foundations of the national economy.

Comrades! Implementation of the tasks outlined in the draft Directives continuous technological progress, especially in aviation, mechanical engineering, high-quality metallurgy, mechanization and automation of production processes, development of electronics, radio engineering and the expansion of the use of atomic energy in peaceful purposes urgently require a significant increase production of non-ferrous and rare metals and improving their quality. Allow me to report to the congress on the state and prospects further development of non-ferrous metallurgy. Non-ferrous metallurgy is the brainchild of the Soviet people. During the years of Soviet power by the will of the party, it is turned into one of the most important branches heavy industry. If in tsarist Russia 16 elements, then at present in the USSR only colour metallurgy produces 63 of 101 elements of periodic systems of Mendeleev. In 1955, non-ferrous metallurgy achieved some successes: copper production plan exceeded, aluminium, lead, zinc and other non-ferrous and rare metals. Worker productivity has increased since 1954 year by 15.4 percent.

Overfulfilled reduction plan the cost of industrial products. Aluminium production in 1955 against the level of 1950 increased by 2.8 times. Copper production over the past five years increased by 53 percent, lead—2.3 times, zinc—2 times and nickel— 37 percent. The production of other non-ferrous and rare metals; mastered production in industrial scale of some new metals. For five years built for non-ferrous workers 2.8 million square meters of housing, 230 schools. However, the pace of development non-ferrous metallurgy does not yet provide fast-growing the needs of the national economy. Us, coloured workers metallurgy, rightly criticized at the July Plenum of the Central Committee

The CPSU and at this party congress for shortcomings in the field complex use of raw materials, for large losses of non-ferrous metals, as well as for slow implementation in colour oxygen metallurgy. Non-ferrous metallurgy workers take measures to eliminate shortcomings in the work of the ministry and enterprises. In non-ferrous metallurgy, a new progressive technological process of roasting concentrates in Fluidized bed, which offers great prospects intensification and automation of technological

processes. Now we have already built and operate at six factories eight furnaces with "fluidized bed". By the end of this year, all zinc the industry will switch to a new firing method. The Ministry work is underway to introduce this process into production copper, molybdenum, alumina, as well as other types of non-ferrous metals. Widespread introduction of fluidized bed roasting provided by the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan. We are already carrying out at two processing plants industrial development of the combined processing scheme copper oxidized ores by the method of Professor Mostovich.

The delay in the implementation of this method was said by Comrade N. A. Bulganin July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. 1956 begins construction of two new concentrators and one operating ore processing plant is being reconstructed by this method. Autoclave processing of complex molybdenum-tungsten products according to the professor's method Maslenitsky, developed at Tyrny-Auzskaya concentrating factory, increased the extraction of molybdenum by 4 percent. By launching a hydrometallurgical plant, metal recovery by this process will be increased by 10.5 percent. For increasing the integrated use of raw materials this year by Sredneuralsky, Krasnouralsky and Kirovgrad copper smelters have started design work, retrofitting and construction of workshops, providing more complete extraction of copper, zinc, sulphur, cadmium, selenium from ores, tellurium, indium, germanium and other metals. A few words about the introduction of oxygen in non-ferrous metallurgy.

In the South Ural the nickel plant in January this year put into operation an oxygen station with the aim of mastering the processes of intensification of the mine smelting nickel sinter. In 1956 at the lead plant and two copper smelters in Kazakhstan will build three oxygen stations with a capacity of 3600 cubic meters per hour each one. For the extraction of non-ferrous and rare metals from metallurgical slags at the Ust-Kamenogorsk plant slag subdivision shop was put into operation, construction is underway specialized plant for the processing of slag and planned extensive construction of such workshops at other enterprises, by the Ministry measures for organizing dust and gas collection at factories and construction of workshops for the processing of products obtained during trapping dust and gas.

I consider it necessary to report to the Congress batch that is currently the technology of integrated processing of the Kola nepheline is mastered. On Volkhovsky aluminium smelter, where this technology was first mastered, from alumina, cement and soda products are produced from nepheline. In 1955 year, the plant, in addition to alumina, was given along

the way more than 300 thousand tons cement and 31 thousand tons of soda and potash. Positive results of nepheline processing at Volkhovsky plant confirm the feasibility of further development aluminium industry with extensive use of this the most important complex raw materials, the reserves of which in our country practically inexhaustible. The Ministry is working on retrofitting of existing enterprises in order to transfer them to work on more advanced technological schemes, which should ensure the implementation of the Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU, providing an increase in the production of metals due to better organization of production and use of available capacities.

When designing and building new enterprises modern technological processes and more efficient equipment providing complex use of raw materials, maximum recovery metals, use of semi –finished products and heat recovery waste gases. The successful operation of non –ferrous metallurgy depends on primarily from the development of mining. For execution assignments of the sixth five-year plan for the production of non –ferrous and rare metals it is necessary by 1960 to bring the volume of mining operations to almost 1 billion tons of rock mass. Draft Directives it is envisaged to increase the extraction of non –ferrous ores over the five years open –cut metals by 2.2 times and a significant increase more productive underground mining systems with massive collapse.

This task is feasible only on the basis high technology, i.e. the introduction of a new, more advanced technology using high –performance powerful equipment and maximum automation of all production processes. New, more perfect we have the technology. However, providing colour metallurgy with high–performance equipment and instruments automation is very poor. Not having own engineering base, non –ferrous metallurgy wholly depends in this respect on machine –building ministries. In 1955, the Government ordered machine –building ministries to master the production of new mining equipment for open works. Us the first six–cube rock excavators were received. The use of high–performance machines on only one operation of the flow chart is not enough. Operating experience six–cube excavator showed that conventional sixty–ton dump cars are not very suitable for working with this excavator, but the production of ninety–ton dump cars.

The Ministry of Transport Engineering has not yet established the production of small–sized excavators, powerful electric locomotives, self–propelled heavy wagons, boring machines and other high–performance equipment for mechanization of underground ore mining. The situation is unsatisfactory with the production of new flotation reagents and their quality, which complicates the work concentrators to significantly increase

the recovery metals from ore. Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum industry does not give this important issue its due attention. Successful completion of the tasks of the sixth five-year plan in will greatly depend on the growth of labour productivity. The draft Directives for the sixth five-year period provide for the growth of labour productivity in industry by at least 50 percent. Such growth can be achieved in non-ferrous metallurgy through the introduction of new and more advanced technological processes due to the use of more productive machines, mechanization of labour-intensive and heavy work and significant improvement in the organization of work. Job, carried out by the ministry at a number of large enterprises, showed that we also have great growth opportunities in labour productivity by enlarging production sites, auxiliary services, centralization of repair economy and a more rational arrangement of workers and engineering technical workers. Having calculated our possibilities, the ministry commits to increase in 1956 labour productivity in addition to the plan by at least 5 percent against the 1955 level.

Comrades!

Further rise in non-ferrous metallurgy largely depends on a fundamental improvement in capital construction. A serious flaw in this case is the failure to fulfill the capital work plan on a number of the most important non-ferrous metallurgy construction projects. Worst of all works by the Ministry of Enterprise Construction in metallurgical and chemical industries, although it is the ministry is the main builder of non-ferrous enterprises in metallurgy. From year to year, the implementation of the construction plan in installation work by this ministry does not reach 70 percent, which leads to disruption of the terms of commissioning of new capacities. Especially unfavourable is the situation with the implementation of the housing plan. For example, for 1955, through the fault of the Ministry of Metallkhimstroy, the commissioning plan for new living space is only 58 percent completed, and this means that non-ferrous metallurgy workers last year received less than 160 thousand square meters of housing.

The reason for this unsatisfactory work of the Ministry in construction of metallurgical and chemical enterprises in industry is the lack of sufficiently powerful construction production bases even at construction sites that already exist for many years, for example on copper construction sites in Bashkiria and in Central Kazakhstan. Directives of the XIX Congress of the party on the creation in the eastern regions of the country of powerful production bases and construction organizations by the Ministry in construction of metallurgical and chemical enterprises in industry is not met. Capital investments in non-ferrous metallurgy in the sixth five-year period

compared to capital investments for the fifth five-year period increased by 2.3 times.

A significant portion of the investment allocated to colour metallurgy, intended for the construction of large enterprises in the eastern regions of the Union and Kazakhstan. Lagging behind construction of non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises can no longer be tolerant. It is imperative that Ministers Comrade Raiser and Dygai took effective measures to ensure the program construction of non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

Comrades! I would like to point out some of the most significant shortcomings in the work of the State Economic Commission for planning material technical supply. Defining tasks by volume production and capital construction, State Economic Commission cares little about the planned volumes were provided necessary material and technical resources. I will give some examples regarding the current year's plan. The State Economic Commission has not fully resolved the issue of allocating 1956 equipment, primarily to fulfill the plan mining capital works. We are not getting enough heavy dump trucks with a carrying capacity of 10 and 25 tons, rock excavators, bulldozers and drilling rigs. Also not resolved the issue of full provision of the established volume production with conveyor belts, especially from high-strength belting, and "Gigant" tires. I must say that the material provision is one of the main conditions for rhythmic work enterprises and construction projects. Improvement of material supply, will undoubtedly open up and use additional reserves in production and construction. Comrades! Exceptionally great and responsible tasks, outlined by the party in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy for the sixth five years.

The national economy needs non-ferrous and rare metals in much larger quantities than we currently produce time. We are obliged to significantly expand titanium production and rare metals: germanium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum and others metals; to increase the production of non-ferrous and rare metals of high purity to ensure the further development of electronics, radio engineering and production of heat-resistant alloys. Collectives workers of mines, factories and plants of non-ferrous metallurgy, discussing the draft of the sixth five-year plan, proposals for improving production technology and increase in production output. Comrades! Workers coloured 424 metallurgy, inspired by the decisions of the XX Congress of our parties are determined to fulfill with honour great and responsible tasks assigned to them in the sixth five-year plan, and contribute to strengthening the power of our beloved homeland. (*Applause.*)

Pervukhin. The floor is given by Comrade Evseenko.

Evseenko M. A. (Minister of Oil Industry of the USSR). Comrades! In the reports of comrade N. S. Khrushchev and Comrade N. A. Bulganin's remarkable successes of the Soviet people in creative work, outlined an ambitious program for the further development of the national farms based on technical progress and increasing labour productivity, growth in material well-being and the cultural level of the working people of our country.

In the new five-year plan a course is taken for the all-round further development of oil and gas industry. As a result of the enormous help of the Party and Governments oil workers have increased production in the past five years oil by 87 percent and increased the production of light oil products more than doubled. By the end of 1955, production oil on average per day reached over 210 thousand tons. Behind the last 10 years, the annual growth in oil production in the USSR amounted to average 14 percent, in the United States of America only 4 percent. The absolute increase over the past two years amounted to USSR 18 million tons, in the United States of America—14 million tons. Geography has changed radically location of oil industry enterprises. how it is known that before the revolution, oil production was mainly produced in two oil regions—Baku and Grozny. Now the oil industry is located in many important economic regions of the country.

Large oil producing centres in the Bashkir and Tatar autonomous republics and in Kuibyshev region. The oil industry in the Stalingrad and Saratov regions. The rest of the country 's oil regions also increased production. oil, although not at such a high rate. As a result, large work of geologists for the five years, 89 new oil and 40 gas fields. In addition, 164 oil and 50 gas deposits in developed fields. These discoveries made it possible to increase the proven oil reserves in our 425 country by 2.5 times. In the east of the country, powerful, equipped modern technology oil refineries, which in the fifth five-year plan gave more than half of all gasoline production, kerosene and diesel fuel.

This made it possible to improve supplying the eastern regions of the country with petroleum products, which used to be imported from the south. At the same time, the annual savings transport costs are approximately 500 million rubles. Large trunk pipelines have been built which pumps about 130 thousand tons of oil per day and petroleum products. At a significant pace in the past five years the gas industry developed. Trunk lines were built gas pipelines to cities: Stalingrad, Stavropol, Krasnodar, Ufa, Kazan, Bryansk, Kaluga, Chernikovsk, Ordzhonikidze and others. The population of these and a number of other

cities received a convenient and cheap household fuel. Gas supply increased significantly Moscow, Kiev and Lviv.

Thanks to the tremendous attention and assistance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR Council of Ministers, the oil industry turned into an advanced branch of the national economy with a comprehensively developed production and qualified personnel. However, in the oil industry still has serious shortcomings. The unproductive time in drilling is unacceptably long, insufficient efficiency of exploration work, still low the level of oil production in Central Asia, Kazakhstan and especially pa The Far East. Quality needs serious improvement petroleum products. The construction of oil fields lags behind, refineries and housing. Significant the amount of gases produced together with oil is not used and released into the atmosphere. Our first priority is prompt elimination of these shortcomings. Comrades!

In project Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan development of the national economy of the USSR before large and complex tasks have been set. 1960 oil production should be 135 million tons and reach by the end of 1960 year 400 thousand tons per day. If in 1950–1955 the annual the increase in oil production was 6.5 million tons, then in the new in the five-year period, it should be 12.4 million tons. Main an increase in oil production should be provided by the Tatar ASSR, the Bashkir 426 ASSR and Kuibyshev region. Oil production will increase in Saratov and Stalingrad regions, Krasnodar Territory and in Turkmen SSR. Oil production growth is also foreseen in Azerbaijan SSR and Grozny region. The most important task in these oil regions is an increase in proven reserves oil. The draft Directives provide for an increase in reserves oil in the country as a whole by 65–70 percent. High rates growth in oil production in the sixth five-year plan will be provided a significant increase in labour productivity and the use of technically justified in the fifth five-year progressive measures—backwater flooding, secondary methods of operation, turbine drilling. Speed in exploration drilling in 1960 should increase by 95 percent and in operational terms, by 85 percent. Special attention in the draft Directives are devoted to the development of the gas industry. Extraction and production of gas for industrial and domestic consumption in 1960 should reach 40 billion cubic meters, or more than 111 million cubic meters per day. Behind the five-year period 132 cities should be gasified, including 93 new, increased gas supply to 39 cities. Need to increase in gas reserves over the five-year period by 85–90 percent. Will be built 9 thousand kilometres of gas trunk lines, against 2 thousand kilometres in the fifth five-year plan, including the largest gas pipelines: Dashava–

Minsk–Leningrad, two gas pipeline lines Stavropol –Moscow, Kazan–Gorky, Shebelinka–Kharkov–Kursk–Orel–Bryansk.

Trunk gas pipelines should be built of high –strength thin –walled pipes, with stations equipped with turbochargers large power, with automatic control by radio relay communication. Proposals for the use of natural gas and gasification of cities need to be considered with the detailed development of a five-year plan. Construction and operation of main pipelines turns into sixth five-year period into an important branch of the national economy. Pipeline transportation of oil and oil products in 1960 should produce work in the amount of 83 billion tonne–kilometres. Currently oil is supplied through pipelines to the Kuibyshev, Ufa, Saratov, Omsk and other oil refineries.

The sixth five-year construction will continue pipelines in the direction of the eastern regions of the country. Besides In addition, oil from the fields will be transported through pipelines for supplying factories in Moscow, Gorky, Ryazan, Yaroslavl, for two plants planned for construction in Belarus, and one plant—in Ukraine, with a pipeline to the Odessa port. Comrades! In the years of the new five-year plan, it is necessary to ensure an increase in capacity for oil refining by 60 million tons, which equivalent to the annual commissioning of two plants, designed to process 6 million tons of oil per year.

Considering that the construction of one plant was carried out for 5 years, it will become obvious that old design and construction methods oil refineries are completely unsuitable for implementation of the tasks set in the new five-year period, and must be revised. Implementing the decisions of the July Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU and subsequent instructions of the Central Committee of the party and Of the USSR Council of Ministers, oilmen have done a great job of significant reduction in construction costs oil refineries. This work was involved a large group of specialists–designers and production workers.

As a result, significantly rebuilt master plans of oil refineries, improved their technological schemes, measures have been developed to eliminate excesses in design and construction. These measures consist primarily in increasing the capacity of oil refining installations. If earlier installations with a capacity of 500 thousand and up to one million tons of oil refining per year, then now, when the annual increase in oil production will be 12.4 million tons, construction of enlarged units is planned with a capacity of two and three million tons. Decided to combine in several processes in one installation–direct distillation, catalytic cracking, coking and gas fractionation.

The general plan of such a plant was developed on the basis of sectional block construction, extensive automation is provided technological processes and entire workshops. In his speech at congress comrade Malyshev cited a number of data on the results of creative the work of a team of oil industry specialists. IN as a result of the revision of the design assignment of the Ryazan 428 refinery, the state will receive a large benefit – the building area of the plant will be reduced from 590 to 275 hectares, number of refineries will decrease from 83 to 42, investments will decrease by 633 million rubles. For the new project, the total number maintenance personnel will be reduced by 4200 people, labour productivity at the plant will increase by 62 percent.

The revision of the Yaroslavl plant project also made it possible reduce the building area from 760 to 320 hectares, the number personnel – by 3600 people, to reduce capital investments by 460 million rubles. Thus, a radical revision of the previous projects only for these two plants can reduce investments of more than 1 billion rubles and reduce the need for service personnel for 7800 people.

The adopted new design solutions will provide an opportunity significantly reduce the construction cost of these oil refineries and reduce the volume of construction installation work. Along with saving public funds the construction time of factories will be significantly reduced, which has essential for accelerating the commissioning of new capacities for oil refining. Work on a fundamental revision of projects currently under construction and newly designed factories continues. Targets for the growth of labour productivity in sixth five-year plan will require extensive automation technological processes in production, drilling and processing oil. It is already necessary to seriously expand work on automation of oil flow control in pipelines and tanks, sampling, laboratory analysis and other works that are still done by hand.

Only on New The Ufa plant employs over 1300 people in these works. Automation of these operations will free up to 700 persons. Oil workers together with employees of the Ministry instrumentation and automation equipment are working on manufacture of automatic volumetric meters for oil products, devices of group interconnected regulation of technological processes in factories, creation workshops and automatic factories. This work will provide serious reduced labour costs and increased productivity labour.

Comrades!

In his reports comrade. N. S. Khrushchev and Comrade Bulganin set the task to achieve a replacement in the sixth five-year plan food products for technical purposes, synthetic raw materials in order to stop the

consumption of food products for these purposes. Oil industry exercising a number of measures to replace natural fats, released when production of lubricants 22 thousand tons of natural fats, replacing their artificial fats from oil waste.

In the sixth five-year plan it will be widely implemented chemical processing of petroleum gases and production from them alcohol, detergents and some types of raw materials for obtaining plastics, synthetic rubber solvents and synthetic fibres—capron, nylon and terylene. Oil workers will take all measures to ensure that the Directives of the XX Party Congress in the field of development of petroleum chemistry.

Comrades!

Oil workers need the help of a number of ministries and first stage of the Ministry of Railways of the USSR. I should point out the intolerable situation in the transport of oil and petroleum products, as the delegates who spoke here have already spoken about. For January and 23 days of February this year, more than a million were not exported tons of oil and oil products, resulting in reduced production in the fields of Tatarstan, Kuibyshev and Stalingrad, in a number refineries shut down many installations. Industry and agriculture only in January this year more than 400 thousand tons of petroleum products were not supplied, which led to a difficult situation in a number of enterprises and in some agricultural areas. We ask the Minister of Railways messages com. Bescheva to take urgent measures to ensure transportation of oil cargo from fields and factories. Oil production growth and the volume of drilling in the Bashkir and Tatar autonomous the republics are constrained by an acute shortage of electricity.

We ask the Minister of Power Plants, Comrade Malenkov take action to accelerate the construction of power lines Kuibyshev–Bugulma, Salavat – Shkapovo, Bezymyanka–Krotovka, as well as thermal power plants in the Tatar ASSR. In order to ensure performing an increasing volume of construction and installation work in the sixth five-year period, we ask the Minister of Enterprise Construction oil industry comrade Kortunova to strengthen their construction organizations and their production bases.

Comrades!

The report of the Central Committee of the Party put the most important national economic task of transforming Siberia into the next decade into the largest industrial base Soviet Union. Development of industry and agriculture economy of Siberia will require a significant amount petroleum products. To meet the growing demand of the Siberian industry in petroleum products, exploration work in Siberia for oil and gas. Concerning it is necessary that when drawing up a five-year plan, the question of the development of exploration work in Siberia was specially

and comprehensively developed by the State Planning Committee of the USSR. Oil and gas in Siberia should be found?

For enhanced development geological exploration in Siberia and further growth oil reserves must be manufactured and equipped with scouts portable seismic stations, light drilling installations on all-terrain vehicles, mobile mechanical workshops and other equipment and apparatus.

Comrades!

The majestic prospects of the sixth five-year plan inspire the entire Soviet people to new labour exploits during the name of the triumph of communism. The unity of our party and people will ensure the successful resolution of the tasks set by the XX Congress our party. Soviet oilmen will exert all their strength, all creative energy to meet and exceed the plan sixth five-year plan! (Applause).

Pervukhin. Comrades! In the debate on the report of comrade N. A. Bulganin on the Directives of the XX Congress CPSU on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR 116 people signed up, 34 spoke.

The Presidium of the Congress received a proposal to close the debate about this question. No other suggestions?

Voices from the audience: No.

Pervukhin. Then let's vote. Who is in favour of ending the debate on this issue, please raise the mandates. Please omit. Who against? No against. Who is abstaining? There are no abstentions. Thus, the debate ends.

Comrade N. A. Bulganin refuses the final word because all the comrades agree with the main provisions of the report and the draft Directives XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan, introduced by the Central Committee. (Prolonged applause).

Comrade has the floor for the proposal. Mukhitdinov.

Mukhitdinov N.A. Comrades! On behalf of the delegations of Moscow, Leningrad, Ukrainian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Belarusian, Azerbaijani, Lithuanian and Turkmen party organizations I contribute to your consideration of the next draft resolution of the congress on the report Comrade N. A. Bulganin:

“Resolution of the XX Congress Of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the report of comrade. N. Bulganin “Directives of the XX

Congress of the CPSU on the sixth the five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1956–1960.

“1. Take as a basis the draft submitted by the Central Committee of the CPSU Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan development of the national economy of the USSR for 1956–1960.

2. For consideration of amendments and additions to the draft Directives to elect commission of the Congress”

Pervukhin. Are there any other suggestions? Not. Then I vote. Who is in favour of accepting the proposal made by Comrade Mukhitdinov, please raise the mandates. Please omit. Who against? No against. Who is abstaining? There are no abstentions.

Thus, the resolution was adopted by the congress unanimously.

RESOLUTION OF THE XX CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON THE REPORT OF COMRADE N. A. BULGANIN. DIRECTIVES OF THE XX CONGRESS OF THE CPSU THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1956–1960 “(Adopted unanimously February 24, 1956)

Take as a basis the submitted by the Central Committee of the CPSU draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan development of the national economy of the USSR for 1956 –1960. 2.

For consideration of amendments and additions to the draft Directives to elect the commission of the congress. Pervukhin. To announce the personnel Commission has the floor to comrade. Mukhitdinov.

Mukhitdinov N.A. The commission for consideration of amendments and additions to the draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan development of the national economy of the USSR for 1956–1960, it is proposed to introduce the following comrades:

Bulganin N. A. (Chairman), Aristov A. B., Baybakov N. K., Belyaev N. I., Benediktov I. A., Beschev B. P., Bobrovnikov N. I., Voroshilov K. E., Javakhishvili G. D., Doroshenko P. E., Dementyev P. V., Evseenko M. A., Elyutin V. P., Efremov M. T., Zhimerin D. G., Zavenyagin A. P., Zademidko A. N., Zverev A. G., Kaganovich L. M., Kalchenko N. T., Kamalov S., Kirichenko A. I., Kovrigina M. D., Kosygin A. N., Kochinyan A.E., Kunaev D.A., Kucherenko V.A., Laptev N.V., Latsis V. T., P. P. Lobanov, P. F. Lomako, K. Mazurov T., Malenkov G. M., Malyshev V. A., Maltsev T. S., Matskevich V. V., Mikoyan A. I., Mikhailov N. A., Molotov

V. M., Myurisev A. A., Mylarshchikov V. A. P., Nikitin P. V., Ovezov B., Orlovsky K. P., Pervukhin M. G., Prokkonen P. S., Ragimov S. G., Rud G. Ya., Rudakov A. P., Saburov M., Soloviev L. N., Suerkulov A., Suslov M. A., Tevosyan I. F., Tikhomirov S. M., Uldzhabaev T., Khlamov G. S., Khrunichev M. V., Khrushchev N. S., Chernyshev V. E., Shvernik N. M., Shelepnn A. N., Shepilov D. T., Sheremetyev A. G., Shumauskas M. Yu., Yasnov M. A.

Pervukhin. Comrades! How will we vote? Generally? I vote. Who is for accepting the proposed comrade Mukhitdinov to personal composition commission, please raise mandates? Please omit. Who is against? Not. Who abstained? There are no abstentions.

Thus the composition the commission is approved unanimously.

XX Congress adopted a decision form a commission to consider amendments and additions to the draft Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the sixth five-year plan development of the national economy of the USSR for 1956-1960 in the next composition:

N. A. Bulganin (Chairman), V. A. Malyshev, A. A. Aristov, B. Baybakov, N. K. Belyaev, N. I. Benediktov, I. A. Beschev, B. P. Bobrovnikov N. I., Voroshilov K. E., Javakhishvili G.D., Doroshenko P. E., Dementyev P. V., Evseenko M. A., Elyutin V. P., Efremov M. T., Zhimerin D. G., Zavenyagin A. P., Zademidko A., Zverev A. G., Kaganovich L. M., Kalchenko N. T., Kamalov S., Kirichenko A. I., Kovrigina M. D., Kosygin A. N., Kochinyan A. E., Kunaev D. A., Kucherenko V. A., Laptev N. V., Latsis V. T., Lobanov P. P., Lomako P. F., Mazurov K. T., Malenkov G. M., Maltsev T. S., Matskevich V. V., Mikoyan A. I., Mikhailov N. A., Molotov V. M., Myurisev A. A., Mylarshchikov V.P., Nikitin P.V., Ovezov B., Orlovsky K.P., Pervukhin M.G., Prokkonen P. S., Ragimov S. G., Rud G. Ya., Rudakov A. P., Saburov M., Soloviev L. N., Suerkulov A., Suslov M. A., Tevosyan I. F., Tikhomirov S. M., Uldzhabaev T., Khlamov G.S., Khrunichev M. V., Khrushchev N. S., Chernyshev V. E., Shvernik H. M., Shelepin A. N., Shepilov D. T., Sheremetyev A. G., Shumauskas M. Yu., Yasnov M.A.

Pervukhin. Comrades! The Presidium of the Congress received greetings from **the Communist Party of Greece.** (*Applause*). To announce the text of the greeting, the word is comrade. Kalchenko.

Kalchenko N. T. (reads): "XX Congress of the CPSU.

Esteem comrades! Allow us on behalf of the Communist party of Greece, in your person greet the party of the builders of communism in the

USSR, the leading and a guiding force that illuminates the path by example workers, workers, peoples of the whole world and inspires them to struggle for a better life, freedom, democracy, for a comprehensive cooperation, peace and socialism.

Recently in Greece there is a further strengthening of the people's struggle for life and freedom, against the American invasion of our country, for liberation of Cyprus, against local lackeys of foreign imperialism. The expression of this struggle was the creation Democratic Union—an electoral coalition of all political parties of the centre and leftist directions, as well as right-wing parties.

The creation of the Democratic Union found a deep response among all segments of the population: workers and peasants, intellectuals and civil servants, urban poor and middle strata, officers and clergy, among merchants and industrialists. Cross-party committees established across the country democratic cooperation and struggle.

The result democratic cooperation is also the fact that elections of 19 February 1956, the Democratic Union achieved significant success. This union gathered an absolute majority votes. In the 15 largest cities of the country, his lists received up to 70 percent of the vote.

The pre-election terror in Greece was unprecedented, especially in the countryside. Hundreds of thousands of voters were suspended from participation in elections. Electoral program Democratic Union was as follows: democratization internal life and further democratic development of Greece, national foreign policy. The communists of Greece who together with other democrats of the country take an active part in the struggle of the people, they understand that they still have to overcome many great difficulties and obstacles.

Despite all this, the communists of Greece tirelessly, patiently, persistently, side by side with all other democrats will continue their efforts to the will of the people for better living conditions won in Greece, democracy, independence, peace. We want to assure you comrades, in the fact that the Greek communists will exert all their strength and will do their utmost to implement, in relation to Greek conditions, correct Marxist-Leninist theoretical provisions of the report of the Central Committee of your party, presented to the congress on a number of important issues of world the communist movement and international politics.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live international workers' solidarity!

Long live Marxism -Leninism!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE". (*Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up*).

Pervukhin. For Greetings from **the Australian Communist Party**
Comrade Edward Hill. (*Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up*).

Hill E. Comrades! On behalf of the Central Committee Communist Party of Australia, I hand over the XX Congress Communist Party of the Soviet Union warm greetings from all the communists and progressive forces of our country. (*Applause*).

The peace initiative of the Soviet Union caused great interest among the Australian people. This is especially refers to the trip to India, Burma and Afghanistan of comrades N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev, who extended a hand of friendship and help the peoples of these countries.

In stark contrast to this politics is the politics of reactionary circles in Australia, notorious in Asia and around the world due to support for racial discrimination and colonial oppression. Cordial fraternal relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Asian countries are a great example for Australian people. Australia's interests require the establishment friendly relations and the conclusion of a pact of collective security between the countries of Asia and the Pacific, a pact, which was proposed by the People's Republic of China in July 1955 year.

It must also be said that Australia is growing dissatisfaction with the "position of strength" policy. Wide circles strive for peace, friendship and trade with the Soviet Union, China and other countries of people's democracy. All-labour movement Australia demands normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, China and other countries of people's democracy and peaceful settlement of international conflicts. you can be confident that the Australian Communists will do their best to faithfully serve the interests of the working people. They are in the front ranks of the patriotic struggle for independence and democratic Australia.

Draft of a new five-year plan of the USSR shows that more majestic vistas that tell us the thought of what our country could achieve by freeing itself from capitalism. We have no doubt that your people countries will surpass the most developed capitalist countries in areas of production per capita, thereby creating additional guarantees of peace and security throughout the world and the main the goal of the working class is to establish a worldwide brotherhood of people.

Long live the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Australia!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (*Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands*).

Pervukhin. The Presidium of the Congress received a greeting from the **Communist Party of Ecuador.** (*Applause*).

For announcement of the text of the greeting word has comrade. Mzhavanadze.

Mzhavanadze V. P. (reads): “XX Congress of the Communist Party Soviet Union. Dear comrades! Central Committee The Communist Party of Ecuador on behalf of the working class and the working masses of our country sends the XX Congress of the Communist to the Party of the Soviet Union my ardent, militant greetings! (*Applause*).

We are sure that the XX Congress of your party, tested in difficult battles for the noble cause of mankind and leading the struggle for the vital rights and hopes of the people, will make decisions that will further strengthen the confidence of peoples the whole world in the fight against warmongers, for strengthening peace and national independence, for freedom.

We approve and applaud the wise and peaceful policy of the Soviet government, in which we see a solid guarantee against kindling a new world fire. The Communist Party of Ecuador is determined to fight against American monopolists who oppress our people and trying to ignite a new war, as well as against all the forces that to please the foreign imperialists are detrimental to sovereignty and national independence of our homeland.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its tried and tested Central Committee!

Long live the great Soviet Union—the bulwark of world peace! Long live world peace and strife peoples for their national independence and well-being!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ECUADOR”. (*Stormy, prolonged applause. All get up*).

Pervukhin. Greetings from the Communist Party of Trieste. (*Applause*).

For announcement of the text of the greeting word has comrade. Furtsev.

Furtsev E. A. (reads): “Greetings to the XX Congress of the Communist Party Soviet Union from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Trieste.

Dear Comrade Delegates!

XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! The Communists and Democrats of Trieste warmly welcome your historical convention. Working people of Trieste on numerous meetings of cells, at mass rallies were met with a large enthusiastic sixth five-year plan, the implementation of which will mark a major step forward in building communist society in your country and will be the decisive contribution to peace and democracy around the world.

Our population experienced the war with all its consequences, and namely therefore, we endlessly appreciate the peaceful policy pursued by The Soviet Union, the beneficial results of which we feel on itself the XX Congress of the CPSU will serve as a new incentive for communists of Trieste, whose fighting spirit, faith and love for the Soviet The Union is inspired by the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

We, like the working people of the whole world, see in your victories our future.

Glory to the great Communist Party that leads the peoples of the Soviet Union to communism!

Long live the sixth five-year plan is the key to peace and progress of the peoples of the USSR and everything the world!

Long live the victorious Marxist –Leninist teaching!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY TERRITORIES OF TRIEST”. (*Stormy, long applause. Everyone stands up*).

Pervukhin. For greetings from **the United Socialist Party of Iceland** has the floor to comrade. Torbjarnarsson. (*Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up*).

E. Torbjarnarsson. Dear comrades! Allow me on behalf of the United Socialist Party of Iceland to hand over the fraternal Hello XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (*Applause*).

We warmly congratulate the Communist the party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, who have achieved huge successes in the field of industry, culture and welfare of people, bravely and successfully fight for peace and strengthening friendship between peoples. Icelandic people with great follows with interest the rapid economic development of the Soviet Union and the growing prosperity of the peoples of the USSR.

It's clear to us that the grand new five-year plan not only guarantees further improvement of the living standards of Soviet people, but also simultaneously gives everyone other nations, including to the Icelanders, new opportunities for peaceful relationships between nations. Iceland has

supported beneficial economic relations and cultural ties with the Soviet Union, which meets the vital interests of both countries.

At the same time, the United States of America entered our country with its troops, as a result of which its sovereignty was violated. But the freedom-loving Icelandic people who gave the world Snorri Sturlusson and Halldor Laxness, did not reconcile and will never reconcile with foreign domination. (*Applause*).

One socialist party together with all patriotic forces of Iceland will continue to lead relentless struggle for peace, democracy and national independence of their country. Long live the peoples of the Soviet Union and their gigantic peaceful construction! (*Applause*).

Long live their tried and true vanguard—the Communist party of the Soviet Union! (*Applause*).

Long live victorious struggle of peoples for independence, peace and freedom! (*Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up*).

Pervukhin. Greetings from **the Tunisian Communist Party** has comrade. Ennafaa. (*Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up*).

Ennafaa M. Dear comrades! Allow me on behalf of the Tunisian Communist Party to greet you and in your face the whole the Soviet people, under the leadership of your The Communist Party is at the forefront of all mankind. (*Applause*).

The Tunisian people have always fought and continue fight for final liberation from domination French imperialism. During this struggle, we have always done the difference between French imperialism and the people of France and her working class, led by the Communist Party. The support of the French working class and its party was effective support that Tunisian patriots have never forget.

As a result of this struggle in recent years, imperialism was forced to retreat and go to peace negotiations. Today our people are close to reaping the fruits of their struggles. is he wants to exercise full independence and establish new relations between him and France based on recognition independence, equality of rights and mutual respect of interests. Our people want to use the wealth of their country in conditions such a regime that would guarantee her development and social progress.

Our people want to live and all their sons repeat the words our famous poet, who said with pain and hope: “If the people want to live, must take his fate into his own hands. Then the oppression will disappear, Shackles will be broken.” (*Applause*).

Gigantic successes, which you achieved in the country of victorious socialism, are a cruel blow to sworn imperialism, they help our peoples in their struggle for freedom, independence and a happy life. (*Applause*).

With admiration and joy, I listened about your achievements in the field of economics and culture. With huge I listened attentively to the reports and speeches in the debate. They are a valuable lesson for us Tunisian communists who have taken take on the task of illuminating the path of our people in their struggle, up to full implementation of his aspirations. Thank you, comrades, many thanks to your glorious Communist Party, thank you for the moral support of the Tunisian people.

Allow me convey to you the following greetings from the Central Committee Tunisian Communist Party:

“XX Congress Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Dear comrades! In connection with the XX Congress of your glorious party, we send you our warm and fraternal greetings on behalf of all Tunisian communists, who understand that they owe a lot to the rich experience of your party—an example and a model for the communist parties of all the world. We are confident that our greeting reflects deep the feelings of the working people of our country and of all our people, who knows that the great country of socialism has always supported colonial and dependent peoples in their liberation struggle. Our people have not forgotten and will never forget that in the most difficult moments of his struggle against imperialist domination.

The Soviet Union, in accordance with the invariable principles of its politicians, provided firm and unconditional support for his a just cause, in particular whenever the Tunisian the question was raised at the United Nations. Into the present moment our people resolutely embarked on the path of struggle for independence and achievement of full national sovereignty.

Therefore, he welcomes with great hope the unrelenting efforts The Soviet government and your party, aimed at the establishment of peace and new relations between all states, big and small, on the basis of equality of rights and mutual benefits.

The trip of comrades N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchev to Asia received a deep response in our country, because it proved that the Soviet Union, on the condition of full respect for the sovereignty ready provide economic assistance to countries whose development imperialism slowed down. We have no doubt, dear comrades, that your XX Congress will make a huge contribution to the victory of a just cause colonial and dependent peoples, in the victory of the policy of peaceful coexistence—a policy

consistent with the aspirations of all peoples to peace, freedom and happiness.

We wish, dear comrades, great success in your work.

Long live XX Congress Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live The Soviet Union is a strong support for the just cause of the oppressed peoples and the bulwark of the world!

Long live friendship and fighting solidarity of workers of all countries!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TUNISIAN COMMUNIST PARTY". (*Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up*).

Pervukhin. Comrades delegates! We heard greetings to the XX Congress Communist Party of the Soviet Union from fraternal communist and workers' parties.

The name of the congress received also many written greetings from the communist, trade union and other public organizations of foreign countries. The congress received a large number of greetings from the workers and public organizations of our country. In greetings wishes for the successful work of the congress and further rise and prosperity of the Soviet socialist country—the peace and security of peoples.

Allow on behalf of the XX Congress express our deep gratitude to the fraternal parties and all organizations that welcome the congress of our party, and convey to them best wishes for success in their work. (*Stormy, prolonged applause*).

Allow me on behalf of the XX Congress Communist Party of the Soviet Union assure you dear guests, and everyone who cares about the cause of the working class, the cause of peace and progress of all mankind, in the fact that the communists of the Soviet Unions will do everything to fulfill the tasks with honour, set by the party congress, and will spare no effort to strengthening world peace. (*Stormy, long applause*).

Before closing this meeting of the Congress, I will make a report on the further work of the congress.

Today at 5 o'clock in this room will host a meeting of the Council of Representatives of Delegations.

At 6 o'clock a closed evening session of the Congress will take place. On this meeting is attended by delegates with a decisive and delegates with advisory voice.

TWENTIETH SESSION (25 February 1956, morning)

In a closed session heard the report of the First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade N. S. Khrushchev **“On the personality cult and its consequences”** and adopted a resolution on this issue*. After the break an open meeting of the congress took place.

Khrushchev (presiding). Let us continue the work of the congress, comrades. We must now consider the draft Directives for the sixth five-year plan. This project has been distributed to everyone. Commission created by the congress party, considered the wishes that were expressed delegates. What are the suggestions? Do I need to read Directives?

Voices: No.

Khrushchev. There is a proposal to take for basis. No objections?

Voices: No.

Khrushchev. Supplements are or will they?

Voices: No.

Khrushchev. Then I'll put it to the vote. Who for approving as a whole the Directives of the XX Congress on the sixth five-year plan, please raise mandates. Please omit. Who against who abstains? Adopted unanimously. (*Applause*). Now we must hear the counting board. Comrade Gromov has the floor.

Gromov E. I. Comrades! Let me over instructed by the counting commission to report the results of the secret voting in the central bodies of the party.

In voting 1341 delegates took part with a casting vote. Eventually counting votes for members of the Central Committee of the party.

The following comrades were elected:

N.E. Avkhimovich, P.N. Andreev A.A., Aristov A.B., Babaev S, Baibakov N, K., Belyaev N. I., Benediktov I.A., * See this volume, p. 498.

COMPOSITION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU

Beschev B.P., Bobrovnikov N.I., Boytsov I.P., Brezhnev L.I. (Kazakh SSR), D. Brezhnev (Leningrad), N. Bulganin (applause), Vannikov B.L., Vasilevsky A.M., Volkov A.P., Voroshilov K.E. (applause), Voronov G.I., Gayevoy A.I., Gafurov B., Goryachev F. S., Grishin V.V. (Moscow), Grishin I.T., Gromyko A.A., Daniyalov A.D., Dement 'ev P.V., Denisov G.A., Deryugin B.I., Javakhnshvili G. D., Doronin P. I., Dudorov N. P., Enyutin G. V., Efremov M.T. (Kursk), Efremov L.N. (Kuibyshev), Zhegalin I.K., Zhukov G.K., Zavenyagin A.P., Zademidko A.N., Zverev A.G., Ignatov N.G. (Gorky), Ignatov N.F. (Moscow), Ignatiev S.D., Kabanov I. G., Kaganovich L. M. (applause), Kalnberzin Y. E., Kalchenko N. T., Kapitonov I. V., Kirilenko A. P., Kirichenko A. I. (applause), Kiselev N.V., Klimenko V.K., Kobelev B.N., Kovrigina M.D., Kozlov F.R., Kolushchinsky E.P., Konev I.S., Korneichuk A.E., Korotchenko D.S., Kosygin A.N., Kuznetsov V.V., Kunaev D.A., Kuusinen O.V., Kucherenko V.A., Kabin I.G., Larionov A.N., Laptev N.V., Latunov I.S., Lebedev I.K., Lubennkov L.I., Mazurov K.T., Malenkov G.M. (applause), Malinovskiy R. Ya., Malyshev V. A., Markov V. S., Marchenko I. T., Matskevich V.V., Mzhavanadze V.P., Mikoyan A.I. (applause), Mitin M.B., Mikhailov N.A., Molotov V.M. (applause), Moskvina V. A., Moskalenko K. S., Muratov Z. I., Mustafaev I. D., Mukhitdinov N.A., Nasriddinova Ya.S., Organov N.N., Pankratova A.M., Patolichev N.S., Pegov N.M., Pervukhin M.G. (applause), Petukhov K. D., Podgorny N. V., Polyansky D. S., Ponomarev B.N., Ponomarenko P.K., Pospelov P.N., Prokofiev V.A. A., Puzanov A.M., Pysin K.G., Ragimov S.G., Razzakov I.R., Rumyantsev A. M., Saburov M. 3. (applause), Serdyuk 3. T., Serov I.A., Snechkus A. Yu., Sokolovsky V.D., Stakhursky M.M., Struev A.I., Suslov V.M. (Krasnodar), Suslov M.A. (applause), Tevosyan I.F., Titov V.N. (Kharkov), Titov F.E. (Ivanovo), Tikhomirov S. M., Tovmasyan S. A., Ustinov D. F., Furtseva E. A., Khvorostukhin A.I., Khrunichev M.V., Khrushchev N.S. (stormy applause), Chernyshev V.E., Shvernik N.M. (applause), Shelepin A. N., Shepilov D. T., Shkolnikov A. M., Shtykov T. F., Yudin P.F., Yakovlev I.D., Yasnov M.A. Thus, all 133 442 the above comrades were elected members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Stormy applause), As a result of the vote count for the candidates members of the Central Committee of the party were elected as follows comrades: Andreeva N.N., Baghramyan I.Kh., Biryuzov S.S., Borisov S. 3., Bubnovsky N. D., Budenny S. M., Butuzov S. M., Voronov F. D., 14 * 404

SESSION TWENTY I.P. Ganenko, G.N. Glebovskiy, Gorbatov A. V., Gorshkov S. G., Grechko A. A., Grechukha M. S, Grishin K.N., Grishko G.E., Gromov E.I., Gureev N.M., Dygai N.A., Evseenko M.A., Elyutin V.P., Epishev A.A., Eremenko A.I., Zhavoronkov V.G., Zhigarev P.F., Zhimerin D.G., Zhukov K.P., Zhurin N.I., Zakurdaev V.I., Zamchevsky I.K., Zarubin G.N., Zolotukhin G.S., Zorin V.A., Zotov V.P., Ivaschenko QI, Islyukov S M, I shkov AA, K azanets I.P., Kalmykov V.D., Kanunnikov M.Ya., Karasev V., Ya Klimov A., P. Koval K. I., Kozlov A. I. (Chita), Kozlov In I. (Byelorussian SSR), Komarov P.T., Komyakhov V.G., Konstantinov F.V., Korn yen, L.R., Kosov V.V., Kostousov A.I. Krakhmalev M. K., Kummykin P.N., Latsis V.T., Likhachev I.A., Lobanov P.P., Loginov S.P., Lomako P.F., Lunev K.F., Luchinsky A.A., Lykova L.P., Maksarev Yu.E., Malik Ya.A., Melnikov L.G. (Moscow), Melnikov R.E. (Uzbek SSR), Menshikov M.A., Mylarshchikov V.P., Myurisep A.A., Naydek L.I., Nedelin M.I., Nefedova O.I., Nikitin P.V., Nosenko I.I., Orlov G.M., Orlovsky K.P., Ostrovityanov K.V., Pavlov D.V., Paleckis Yu. I., Petukhov A.U., Pilipets S.M., Popova N.V., Postovalov S.O., Pchelyakov A.P., Raizer D. Ya., Rashidov Sh., Rudakov A.P., Rudenko R. A., Rud G. Ya., Ryabikov V. M., Semichastny V. E., Senin I. S, Sizov G.F., Sinyagovsky P.E., Skidanenko I.T., Skulkov I.P., Smirnov N.I., Sokolov T.I., Soloviev L.N., Stepanov S.A., Strokin N.I., Surganov F.A., Surkov A.A., Tarasov M.P., Tashenev Zh.A., Timoshenko S.K., Toka S.K., Trofimov A.S., Tumanova Z.P., Tur I.P., Fadeev A.A., Firyubin N.P., Florent 'ev L. Ya., Khakhalov A. U., Cheplakov P. F., Chubinidze M. D., Chuikov V.I., Churaev V.M., Shashkov 3.A., Sheremetyev A.G., Shumauskas M. Yu.G Yudin P. A., Yurkin T. A.

Thus, all 122 of the above-named comrades were elected as candidates for membership Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Union.

As a result of the counting of votes in the Central Auditing Commission the following comrades were elected:

Ababkov T. I., Abalin S.M., Agkatsev V.M., Arushanyan Sh.M., Babich V.I., Boikova A.P., Vinogradov S.A., Vorobiev G.I., Gorkin A.F., Gromov G.P., Gubin K.A., Doroshenko P.E., Dubkovetskiy F.I., Zhukov G.A., Zimyanin M.V., Ibragimov M.A., Ignatov S.A., Ilyichev L. F., Kazmin ND, Kairov I. A., Kamalov S, Kidin A. N., Kirillin V.A., Kosyachenko G.P., Kochetov V.A., Kuznetsov F.F., Kuzmin I. I. (Moscow), Kuzmin N. M. (Moscow), Kulatov T., Lazurenko M.K., Lukyanov V.V., Malin V.N., Malinin M.S, Meretskov K. A., Mironova 3.

V., Moskatov P. G., Moskovsky V. P., Muravyova N.A., Ovezov B., Ozolin K.M., Orlov M.A., Osipov G.I., Ososkov V.I., Palgunov N.G., Panyushkin A. S, Podzerko V. A., Polikarpov D. A., Prokkonen P. S, Prokofiev A.A., Promyslov V.F., Pushkin G.M., Rozhanchuk H. M., Satukov P. A., Semenov V. S, Simonov K. M., Spiridonov A. M., Suetin M. S, Uldzhabayev T., Cherednichenko E. T., Shikin I. V., Shcherbitsky V.V., Yusupov I., Yakovlev A.I. Khrushchev.

Comrades members of the Central Committee and candidates, members of the Revision Commissions!

There is a proposal to meet on Monday, the day after tomorrow, at 12 o'clock in the Sverdlovsk Hall and hold the Plenum of the Central Committee Will not be objections?

Voices: No.

Khrushchev. Comrades, there is a proposal adopt a resolution of the Congress on the preparation of a new program party. Let me read out the draft resolution on this question:

“On the preparation of a new program of the Communist parties of the Soviet Union. XX Congress of the CPSU instructs the Central The Committee to prepare a draft program of the Communist the party of the Soviet Union, based on the basic provisions Marxist–Leninist theory, creatively developing on the basis the historical experience of our party, the experience of fraternal parties socialist countries, experience and achievements of all the international communist and workers’ movement, and taking into account the prepared long–term plan communist construction, economic and cultural development Soviet Union.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee publish the draft party program in advance, before the XXI Congress of the CPSU in order to conduct a detailed discussion of it*.

Any other suggestions?

Voices: No.

Khrushchev. Will any of the delegates of the Congress have any comments on the text, which I have just read?

Voices: No.

Khrushchev. Project decree will vote in general?

Voices: Overall.

Khrushchev. I vote. Who is in favour of approving the project. I read decree on the preparation of a new program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, I beg you to raise mandates. I beg lower. Who is against? Who is abstaining? Not. Received unanimously. (*Applause*).

Comrades!

All the questions that were on the agenda of the XX Party Congress, exhausted. Allow me to announce the 20th Congress of the Communist Party Soviet Union closed.

(Congress delegates get up and with great enthusiasm sing the party anthem "International". A storm of applause breaks out in the hall, exclamations:

** Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!*

** Long live the Leninist Central Committee!"*

** Long live Leninism!"*

RESOLUTIONS and DECISIONS THE XX CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ACCORDING TO THE REPORTING REPORT CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the CPSU (*Adopted unanimously, 24 February 1956*)

After hearing and discussing the report of the First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Khrushchev N.S. on the work Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Union, XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union decides:

to fully and completely approve the political line and practical activities of the Central Committee of the CPSU;

approve the proposals and conclusions of the Central Committee, contained in his summary report. Congress with satisfaction notes that as a result of the Leninist policy of the Central Party Committee, Soviet Government and Heroic labour cooperation with all socialist countries have made great strides in the struggle to build communism in our country and for world peace.

Congress is warmly approves the correct and timely measures in the field of industry and agriculture economies that ensure the further growth of the power of our Motherland, a new powerful rise of the socialist economy and a significant increase in the well-being of the Soviet people.

Congress emphasizes that the successful activity of the CPSU Central Committee was based on the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the strictest observance of the Leninist principles of collective leadership and internal party democracy, unswerving fulfillment of Lenin's instructions on the inextricable connection of our parties with the people. All these years the party held the great the banner of the immortal Lenin.

The Congress states that in the region international relations, the first reporting period was marked by known mitigation of stress; and appearance on international arena of real prospects to consolidate peace. The Soviet Union together with the Chinese People's Republic and other countries of people's democracies timely spoke with a number the most important foreign policy measures aimed at strengthening peace and security. These events were actively supported by all peace-loving forces.

The whole course of events clearly shows that in international development there have been fundamental changes towards strengthening positions of socialism. The main feature of our epoch is the exit of socialism for the framework of one country and its transformation into a world system, and capitalism proved powerless to prevent this, all-round and historic process.

In the Soviet Union, and also in the Chinese People's Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, Czechoslovak Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, Romanian People's Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, People's Republic of Albania, German Democratic Republic of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolian People's Republic, Democratic Republic Vietnam continues a powerful economic and cultural rise, the well-being of the working people is growing, the moral political unity and cohesion of peoples around communist and workers' parties and freely elected peoples of governments.

Serious achievements in the socialist construction is also available in Yugoslavia. The rise of the economy in countries following the socialist path occurs on healthy basis and in the context of increasing equal cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance.

The situation in the capitalist world, the zone of which is narrowed, characterized by a further increase in deep, lateral contradictions. Some increase in production achieved capitalist countries in the post-war decade with through factors such as the militarization of the economy and the race arms, increased external economic expansion, renewal of fixed capital and a sharp increase in exploitation working people, did not give stability to the economy of capitalism.

On the contrary, the capitalist economy has become even more unstable. General crisis of the capitalist system continues to deepen. Capitalism's deepest contradiction—the contradiction between modern productive forces and capitalist relations of production—all more aggravated; the contradictions between capitalist states fighting for markets and spheres of influence; social contradictions grow and deepen.

As a result of increased exploitation of the working class, growth high costs, a sharp increase in taxes for military purposes, the presence in a number of capitalist countries of chronic unemployment the living standards of the working people are declining; the fight intensifies working class, broad masses of the people for their life rights and interests. Capitalism is steadily moving towards new economic and social shocks. In this setting clearly identified two main opposite directions in the development of international events. With one side, the imperialist powers led by the reactionary American circles soon after the end of the war began pursue a

policy of “positions of strength” that reflects the desire the most aggressive elements of these powers suppress the workers, democratic and national liberation movements, “undermine the camp of socialism and establish its own world domination”.

This policy in practice means a runaway race weapons; establishment of US military bases along borders The USSR and the countries of people ‘s democracies, as well as knitting aggressive blocs against countries the socialist camp; deployment of the so-called Cold War against socialist states and preparation of new bloody wars. On the other hand, all more grow and strengthen the forces acting on the world stage for lasting peace and security of peoples; they are deploying an active fight against a military threat, for peaceful coexistence states belonging to different economic and social systems.

Of decisive importance in this is the steady strengthening of the international camp of socialism, which has an ever-increasing influence on the course of world events. The forces of the world have increased significantly in connection with the emergence on the world stage, the group of peace-loving states of Europe and Asia, proclaiming the principle of their foreign policy not to participate in military blocks. Thus, a vast “zone of peace” was created, including both socialist and non-socialist peace-loving states of Europe and Asia and covering more half of the world’s population.

World Historical the event of the post –war period is the ongoing disintegration colonial system of imperialism. National liberation struggle of colonial and semi-colonial of peoples has been crowned over the past decade great victories: from under the colonial and semi-colonial more than one billion two hundred million people —almost half of the world’s population.

The order of the day is the question of the complete elimination of the colonial systems. The new period foreseen by the great Lenin has come world history, when the peoples of the East take an active participation in deciding the fate of the whole world, become a powerful new factor of international relations.

The most active and consistent fighters against the military threat showed themselves communist parties in the midst of the struggle for the preservation of peace, for the interests of workers and national independence of their countries. At the same time, from anti-war positions many other social circles also speak out. In the interests of consolidating peace, it is essential that all the forces acting against the war, acted as a united front and did not weaken their efforts to keep the peace. Great value in this matter has overcoming the split in the labour movement and

establishing business contacts between the communist parties and socialists, as well as other parties that actually want defend peace, fight against imperialist oppression, protect the national interests of their peoples, democracy and independence.

The congress approves the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Union—a peaceful foreign policy, thanks to which, major strides have been made in reducing international tensions, peace consolidation and positions of democratic forces.

XX Party Congress considers the absolutely correct line of the Central Committee and the Soviet government, aimed at ensuring that on the basis of Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence to pursue a course of improving relationships, building trust and developing cooperation with all countries. An important role in this well-known five principles can play international relations recognized by many states and the general public, mutual respect territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, development interstate relations based on equality and mutual benefits, peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation.

These principles represent the best in the present environment. the formula of mutual. states with different social formation and could serve as the basis for lasting peaceful relations between states around the globe. A life fully confirmed the correctness and timeliness proposals from the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other peace-loving states aimed at disarmament and prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, to ensure collective security in Europe and to ensure collective security in Asia,—the solution to these crucial problems will create the basis for a lasting and lasting peace and will contribute to resolving other important outstanding problems, in particular the German question.

Of great importance to strengthening the cause of world peace would have the establishment strong friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States as the two largest powers in the world, as well as between the Soviet Union and such great powers as England and France. XX the congress considers that the undertaken by the Soviet side measures aimed at achieving these goals, and fully approves of them. The interests of ensuring lasting peace and security of European peoples require further improving relations between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and Western European countries, on the other hand. Soviet Union, like Great Britain, France, Italy, as well as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Greece, Austria and all European countries, vitally interested in in order to prevent the outbreak of a new war in Europe,

on territory of which the main battles of the first and second world wars. Vitally interested in this also German people.

Thus, all European states and peoples are united by the common interests of the struggle to prevent new military clashes. Outstanding role in modern international situation are called upon to play the expansion and strengthening friendship and cooperation of the Soviet Union with countries of the East. Attaching great importance to the solution of this tasks, the XX Congress approves the achieved recently establishing good, friendly relations with Indian Republic, as well as Burma, Afghanistan and Egypt. Business strengthening peace and democracy is responsible for the unfolding wider the desire of the peoples of the Arab countries to defend and strengthen their national independence. XX Congress with satisfaction notes that between the Soviet Union and almost all the states bordering on it established friendly, good neighbourly relations. There is no doubt that normal relations between the USSR and Iran, Turkey and Pakistan were responsible the vital interests of these countries, the interests of peace and safety of peoples. Large role in broadening the basis for cooperation between countries are called to play international trade and the development of cultural ties.

XX Congress notes that they have now acquired a particularly important the importance of such fundamental issues of modern international development as questions of peaceful coexistence two systems, about the possibility of preventing wars in modern the era and the forms of transition of various countries to socialism. The general line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union was and the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states remains with different social systems.

Leading in your country building a communist society, our party strongly opposes the outbreak of war. Party is coming from the unshakable Leninist instruction that the establishment a new social system in a particular country is the internal affair of the people of each given country. Exit from notes with satisfaction that the principle of peaceful coexistence is gaining wider acceptance. The most important task Of the Soviet Union, socialist countries and other peace-loving countries, the widest popular masses of all countries is to preserve and consolidation of lasting peace and prevention of a new war, a new aggression. In modern international conditions, real opportunities to prevent aggressive forces imperialism to throw the peoples into new wars, the current level of military technology would bring the peoples innumerable calamities and destruction. Now on the globe there is not only a capitalist system.

There is a mighty a peaceful socialist camp, represented by peace-loving forces have not only moral, but also material means to prevent

aggression. In addition, there is a large group of other states with a population of hundreds of millions of people, states actively speaking against the war. There is a powerful popular movement of supporters the world. The labour movement in capitalist countries.

Under these conditions, of course, remains in strength of the Leninist position that, since there is imperialism, the economic basis for the emergence of wars. This is why we need to observe the greatest vigilance.

As long as capitalism remains on the globe, reactionary forces representing the interests of the capitalist monopolies will continue to strive for military adventures and aggression may try to start a war. But fatal there is no inevitability of wars. There are now powerful public and political forces with serious means in order to prevent the outbreak of war by the imperialists, and if they try to start it, give a crushing rebuff aggressors, to thwart their adventurous plans. For this you need so that all forces opposing the war are vigilant and mobilized to act as a united front and not weakened their struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace.

In connection with profound historical changes in the international arena in benefit of socialism opens up new prospects in business transition of countries from capitalism to socialism. Communist the party of the Soviet Union proceeds from the Leninist position that that "All nations will come to socialism, this is inevitable, but all will come not exactly the same, each will bring originality to one form or another of democracy, to this or that kind of dictatorship of the proletariat, in one or another the pace of socialist transformation of different sides public life" (Works, vol. 23, p. 58).

Historical experience development of all countries following the path of socialism, completely confirmed this Leninist position. Now, along with the Soviet a form of reorganization of society on a socialist basis there is a form of people 's democracy. She is comprehensively tested for over ten years and fully justified itself. In states people's democracy there are also many shades and differences in according to the conditions of each country. Lots of uniqueness in forms of socialist construction are introduced by the Chinese People 's Republic, whose economy before the victory of the revolution was extremely backward and wore a semi –feudal and semi – colonial character. Based on the conquest of the decisive the commanding heights of the people's democratic state pursues a course towards the peaceful transformation of private industry and trade and their gradual transformation into an integral part of the socialist economy. Quite it is natural that the forms of transition of countries to socialism in further will be more and more diverse. Moreover, not it is imperative that the implementation of the forms of transition to socialism under all conditions

will be associated with the civil war. Leninism teaches that the ruling classes do not voluntarily yield to power.

However, the greater or lesser degree of severity of the class struggle for the transition to socialism, the use or non-use of violence when this transition depends not so much on the proletariat as on the degree of resistance of the exploiters to the will of the overwhelming majority of workers, from the use of violence by the class itself exploiters. There is no doubt that for a number capitalist countries, where capitalism is still strong, where in its hands—a huge military and police apparatus, a sharp aggravation of class struggle is inevitable. At the same time, as a result fundamental shifts in favour of socialism in the international arena and enormous increase in the attractive power of socialism among workers, peasants, working intelligentsia, more favourable conditions for the victory of socialism.

In a number capitalist countries, the working class, led by its advanced part, has in modern conditions a real opportunity to unite under its leadership the overwhelming majority of the people and ensure the transition of fixed assets production in the hands of the people. Right bourgeois parties and the governments they form are increasingly failing. In these conditions, the working class, rallying the working peasantry, wide circles of the intelligentsia, all patriotic forces and resolutely rebuffing opportunist elements without able to abandon the policy of conciliation with capitalists and landowners, has the ability to inflict defeat the reactionary, anti-popular forces, win a lasting majority in parliament and transform it from a bourgeois body democracy as an instrument of real popular will.

Congress emphasizes that more favourable conditions for victory socialism in other countries became possible only because socialism won in the Soviet Union and is winning in countries people's democracy. A necessary condition for this victory was the triumph of revolutionary Marxism–Leninism, carried out consistently and decisively fight against ideology reformism, opportunism.

The congress puts before the Central By the CPSU Committee the following tasks in foreign policy areas:

Unswervingly pursue Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence of states, regardless of their social system.

Actively fight for the cause of peace and security of peoples, for building trust between states by seeking converting achieved mitigation of international tensions into a lasting peace.

Strengthen fraternal relations with the People's Republic of China and all countries people's democracy, remembering that the more united and

more powerful the socialist states will be, the more reliable the cause of peace.

Strengthen friendship and cooperation with fraternal peoples Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

Fasten the bonds friendship and cooperation with the Republic of India, Burmese Union, Afghanistan, Egypt, Syria, Indonesia and others states that take the position of peace; support those countries that do not allow themselves to be drawn into aggressive blocs; go towards all forces that are interested in preserving peace.

Develop and strengthen friendly relations with Finland, Austria, Sweden and other neutral countries. To lead an active policy of further improving relations with the United States, England, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan, and also with neighbouring states—Iran, Turkey and Pakistan, seeking to strengthen mutual trust, wide development of economic ties, expansion of contacts and cooperation in the field of culture and science.

Develop and strengthen fraternal ties of the Soviet people with the working people of all countries. Watch out for the intrigues of those circles that do not interested in easing international tension, to temporarily expose the subversive actions of the enemies of the world.

Take the necessary steps to further strengthen defensive power of our socialist state, to keep our defence at the level of modern military technology and science, to ensure the security of our homeland.

XX Congress of the CPSU notes with deep satisfaction the further strengthening internal situation of the Soviet Union. As a result consistent implementation by the Central Committee of the CPSU the general line of the party for the reporting period was reached significant growth in all branches of social production, material well-being and cultural level of the people, more the moral and political unity of the Soviet society, the power of the Soviet state has grown.

The largest the victory of the party and the people was the early implementation and overfulfillment by the USSR industry of the fifth five-year plan. In 1955 the production of industrial products amounted to 185 percent of the 1950 level instead of 170 percent according to a five-year plan, including the production of funds production—91 percent instead of 180 percent according to the plan and production of consumer goods—176 percent instead of 165 percent according to plan.

The congress considers it necessary to continue with all perseverance to fight for a solution on the path of peaceful economic competition in the shortest historical period the main economic task of the Soviet Union, which is relying on the advantages of the socialist system farms, catch up

and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in production per capita population.

The Communist Party believes unconditionally necessary to continue to ensure the outstripping growth of industry, primarily ferrous and non – ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil industry, energy, mechanical engineering, production of chemical products and building materials.

At the same time, the Congress considers that the current level of public production allows you to rapidly develop production not only means of production, but also items of national consumption. A decisive condition for the further growth of all industrial production is its continuous technical progress.

It is necessary persistently and systematically introduce the latest achievements into industry and transport science, technology and excellence, carry out modernization existing equipment, improve and improve organization of work and of production, broader carry out specialization and cooperation in industry, achieving on this basis a rapid increase in productivity labour as a decisive condition for fulfilling growth tasks production and further improve the welfare of the people.

Further development of the country's productive forces is urgently requires the involvement of new sources of raw materials, fuel, electricity and, above all, the mobilization of huge natural resources of the eastern regions of the country. Within the next 10–15 years in the eastern regions, the largest base should be created countries for coal mining and power generation, third powerful metallurgical base with a production of 15 million tons of pig iron per year, as well as new engineering centres. The congress obliges all party organizations: to ensure fulfillment of state planning targets by all sectors industry and enterprises not only in gross products, but also throughout the established nomenclature and quality indicators; better use cash production capacity, to ensure that enterprises worked rhythmically, without jerks and storming, released products evenly throughout the month, which requires major improvements in planning and logistics enterprises; improve product quality, systematically reduce its cost, implement the strictest regime savings, introduce cost accounting; wider implementation in production of artificial raw materials and substitutes in order to completely replace food during the sixth five-year plan, going for technical purposes, synthetic raw materials.

Year after year the Soviet state increases capital investment in National economy. In order to use these attachments with maximum efficiency, it is necessary to supply construction work on modern industrial rails, continue work on creating large territorial construction organizations, improve the design business, shorten construction time as much as possible, apply

widely prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and factory products production. During the reporting period, the Central Committee of the CPSU great political and organizational work has been done in the field of agriculture.

The Central Committee took effective measures to elimination of neglect of a number of agricultural sectors production and organization of a steep rise in rural farms. Among the measures taken, the following are particularly important: introduction of a new planning procedure in rural the economy, which unleashed the creative initiative of collective farmers; strengthening the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in increasing the production of agricultural products; strengthening collective farms with cadres of managers and specialists by sending many thousands of communists and non-party people to the village workers from cities and industrial centres; further strengthening the technical equipment of agriculture, creating permanent staff of machine operators in MTS and strengthening of MTS management and engineering personnel; increase state allocations for the development of agriculture. Developing a program for raising agriculture.

The Central Committee correctly decided in the first place to concentrate efforts on raising the grain economy, constituting the basis of all agricultural production and, in particular, such an important industry as animal husbandry. Of great importance are the adopted by the Central Committee decisions on the development of virgin lands and on a sharp increase crops of corn. The Congress instructs the Central Committee with unflagging energy to continue the work to raise the rural economy, mobilizing the party and the entire Soviet people to fight for creating an abundance of food for the population and raw materials for easy industry.

Further mechanization in agriculture, in the shortest possible time switch from mechanization of individual works to complex mechanization of all agricultural production, radically improve the business of propaganda and implementation of the achievements of the Soviet and foreign science and technology, the experience of advanced collective farms, MTS and state farms in order to achieve a sharp reduction in labour and material costs per unit production agricultural products, increasing the yield of all crops and livestock productivity.

The congress considers that in the present time, when the economic opportunities of many collective farms have grown significantly, it is necessary, along with all -round expansion of production, which should always be the first plan, to pay serious attention to the construction of residential houses, clubs, children's and other cultural institutions. The decisive condition for further rapid recovery agricultural production is

increasing the level management of agriculture. It must be done with a template, clerical and bureaucratic methods, impersonality and in this case. Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies must to provide concrete leadership for each district, collective farm, state farm, MTS, in every possible way to support the initiative of the masses, to increase material interest of agricultural workers, including leading personnel, in expanding agricultural production.

The congress calls on the party trade union, economic, Komsomol organizations are wider to develop a nationwide socialist competition, to improve guide them, raise the creative initiative of the workers even higher and collective farmers, directing it to the implementation of the tasks set Party and Government. The growth of industrial and agricultural production has created real opportunities for a steady increase in material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people. Over the years of the fifth five-year plan the national income of the USSR increased by 68 percent, the real wages of workers and employees increased by 39 percent, and the real incomes of collective farmers are one and a half times. Complete exit approves the developed by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council USSR ministers measures to further increase real wages of workers and employees and income collective farmers to raise wages for low-paid groups of workers, as well as to establish proper order in wages, to enhance personal material employees' interest in the results of their work.

The most important political and national economic importance is the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the transition within sixth five-year plan on a 7-hour day for all workers and employees, and for workers in leading professions in the coal and the mining industry employed in underground work, and also for teenagers, for a 6-hour work day. This the decision also provides for the transition, where appropriate according to production conditions, for a five-day working week (from two days off with an 8-hour workday). Soon time will be reduced by 2 hours of the working day in Saturdays and holidays. Transition to reducing the working day will be spent without reducing wages workers and employees.

The Congress unanimously approves these events, fully meeting the interests of the working people of the USSR, and expresses firm confidence that they will be greeted with approval and new labour enthusiasm of the entire Soviet people in struggle to fulfill the sixth five-year development plan of the national economy of the USSR.

The planned The Central Committee streamlining pensions with so that significantly to increase the size of the lowest grades of pensions, and to reduce unjustifiably high pensions; improved provision the elderly and employment of those disabled people who are without harm to health can

engage in socially beneficial labour. In the sixth five-year period, the volume of housing construction will almost double in comparison with the fifth five-year plan. In this regard, the task of paramount importance is the correct spending of funds allocated by the Soviet state for construction of dwellings.

The congress approves the accomplished by the Central Committee of the CPSU and by the Council of Ministers of the USSR measures to restore order in this matter, elimination of handicraft and all kinds of architectural excesses, on the introduction of industrial construction methods and obliges all party and economic organizations to provide unconditional implementation of state construction plans dwellings, and also in every possible way to help workers and employees build at home on an individual basis from their personal savings.

The Congress considers it necessary to drastically increase attention to everyday household needs of the population, further expanding the catering network, reducing the cost and improved nutritional quality. The network must also be expanded consumer services enterprises—laundries, sewing ateliers, repair shops, etc., the production of machines and products that facilitate work in the household. Serious successes have been achieved in all areas of cultural construction. The universal seven-year period has been implemented everywhere, and in large cities, ten years of training.

Conditions are created for the gradual introduction of universal ten-year education. The training of specialists in higher education has expanded significantly educational institutions of the country. With constant and effective the support of the Party and the Soviet government, Soviet scientists, fruitfully working for the national economy and strengthening security of our homeland, have achieved outstanding results in a number of areas of science, including nuclear physics, mathematics, mechanics, in some branches of technical sciences. At the same time Congress notes serious shortcomings in the field of cultural construction.

The biggest flaw in the school is the well-known separation of learning from life, insufficient preparedness of graduates for practical activities. For the fastest implementation of polytechnics schools need not only to introduce new subjects that give knowledge base on industrial and agricultural production, but also practically involve students to work at enterprises, collective and state farms, at experimental sites and in school workshops. Expedient to start creating boarding schools, locating them in good for health of children of the area. Should significantly expand the network of preschool childcare institutions, involving in this matter not only the bodies of public education and state enterprises, but also collective farms. In the field of higher education, the main tasks are all-round

improvement the quality of training of specialists on the basis of close connection of study with production, correct placement of higher education institutions in the country, bringing them closer to production, setting up training work in accordance with the state of the art.

It is necessary that young engineers and agronomists graduating educational institutions, had sufficient knowledge of a specific economy and organization of production. Congress considers necessary to strengthen in every possible way the connection between the country's scientific institutions with production, with specific needs of the national economy, focus their creative efforts on solving the most important scientific and technical problems, steadily raise the role of science in solving practical problems of communist construction.

One of the most important results of the work of the Communist Party for the reporting period, the congress considers the further strengthening of the Soviet social and state system, further strengthening alliance of the working class and the collective farm peasantry, friendship and fraternal cooperation of all the peoples of the USSR. Complete exit approves the measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU to expanding the rights of republican bodies in the economic and cultural construction. Keeping for the allied ministries general management, determination of planned targets, control over them implementation, equipment supply, financing capital investments, it is necessary at the same time to implement further expansion of the rights of republican ministries in day-to-day business management. It will be foster further development of creative local initiatives, further strengthening allied republics, strengthening the friendship of the peoples of our country. In its national policy, the party proceeded and proceeds from Lenin's the provisions that socialism not only does not eliminate national differences and characteristics, but, on the contrary, provides all -round development and flourishing of the economy and culture of all nations and nationalities.

The party must continue to be most attentive take these features into account in all their practical work. The great tasks of communist construction require further enhance creativity and initiative workers, even wider participation of the masses in the management the state, in all its organizational and economic activities. For this it is necessary to develop in every possible way the Soviet democracy, persistently improve the work of all Soviet bodies centrally and locally, to strengthen their connection with the masses. Approving the work carried out by the Central Committee of the CPSU in recent years on reduction and cost reduction of administrative and managerial apparatus, to improve the activities of all its links, the congress considers it necessary to continue this work, to continue

irreconcilable struggle with bureaucracy, with facts lack of attention to the needs of the population. Complete exit approves the measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee to strengthen Soviet legality, strict observance of the rights of citizens guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, and obliges all party and soviet bodies vigilantly stand guard legality, resolutely and severely suppress all manifestations lawlessness, arbitrariness, violation of the socialist law and order. Communist Party and Soviet State must continue to educate communists and all working people in spirit of high political vigilance, tirelessly strengthen our gallant Armed Forces, reliably guarding the peace and labour of the Soviet people and the security of the socialist Homeland.

Our party has achieved new great successes during the period between the XIX and XX Congresses due to the fact that in all its domestic and foreign policy and practice, it is guided by the all –conquering teaching of Marxism–Leninism, firmly and consistently pursues the course of building communism in our country and the strengthening of international socialist camp, holds the banner of the proletarian internationalism and friendship between peoples.

The period expired after the XIX Congress, was a period of further growth in power and the authority of the CPSU, strengthening the Leninist unity of the party, enhancing her leadership role in Soviet society. Party still strengthened more in the ideological, political and organizational relations, the Marxist–Leninist hardening of the party masses. Party cadres have grown significantly—a decisive force party and state leadership. XX Congress of the CPSU notes that in the face of complex and responsible tasks, who stood before the party and the country after the 19th Party Congress, The Central Committee turned out to be at the proper height, right solved pressing issues of the party, state and economic construction, confidently and firmly led the country along Lenin’s way.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that The Central Committee in all its activities is unshakable stood guard of the Party and people. The congress fully approves of the decisive measures taken Central Committee of the CPSU, to suppress the criminal conspiratorial the activities of the dangerous enemy of the party and the people of Beria and his gang.

This dealt a serious blow to the plans imperialist intelligence services, further strengthening the fighting efficiency of the party. The congress fully approves the The Central Committee did a great job of restoring Leninist norms of party life, the development of internal party democracy, the implementation of the principles of collective leadership in the basis of the implementation of the Marxist–Leninist policy, according to improving the style and methods of party work. Struggle for observance of the democratic

foundations of party life, against administration and office–bureaucratic methods leadership, for deploying criticism and self–criticism provided increased activity of the party masses, increased responsibility communists for the cause of the party, a new political and labour the rise of the working people.

To increase the activity of the communists and of all workers was important Marxist –Leninist understanding of the role of personality in history. The Congress considers that the Central Committee is absolutely correct opposed the personality cult, the spread of which belittled the role of the party and the masses, belittled the role collective leadership in the party and often led to serious omissions in work, and instructs the Central Committee should not weaken the struggle against the remnants of the personality cult, in all their activities, proceed from the fact that genuine the creators of a new life are the masses, led The Communist Party.

As a result of recovery Leninist norms of party life, the development of internal party democracy, adherence to the principle of collective leadership and the struggle against the personality cult, the Central Committee ensured better management of industrial and agricultural development economy, revealed violations of the socialist legality and took the necessary measures to correct them, called for a fight against complacency and complacency and mobilized the entire party, all our workers, party and non–party, to accelerate the pace of development of Soviet society, to further raise the material well–being of the Soviet people.

To ensure further successful progress, it is necessary to continue to keep the party ranks in a state of high combat capability, tirelessly improve and improve our entire party work. The Congress instructs the Central Committee to accept measures to further improve all organizational work party and, above all, organizational work in the field economic construction. Party organizations should perfect to sew a sharp turn to specific issues management of economic construction, strengthen the study technology and economics of industrial enterprises, collective farms, MTS and state farms to manage their work with deep knowledge of the matter. The level of organizational work is critically dependent on setting up a case for verifying performance, selection and education cadres and placement of communists in different areas economic and cultural construction. Congress considers it is necessary to increase attention to the promotion of young personnel, the promotion of women, to an increase in the number of communists employed in production. The congress considers the admitted wrong some party organizations weakening attention to regulating the growth of the party. Based on the fact that the main is not quantitative, but qualitative growth of the party ranks, the congress obliges party

organizations to strengthen their concern for individual selection of progressive people to the party, above all from among the workers and collective farmers.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to continue to work to improve organizational structure and forms of activity of party and Soviet bodies in accordance with the changing situation. Particular attention should be paid to further strengthening district level. The congress celebrates the great work done party in this area, considers the correct restructuring of the structure of rural district party committees, creating instructor groups led by secretaries of regional committees for zones MTS.

Nevertheless, the level of work of many district organizations does not yet meet the requirements of the party. it due to the fact that in a number of areas secretaries and instructors regional party committees in the MTS zones approved weak workers, not possessing the necessary business and political qualities, Now that the country faces enormous challenges in the rise of agriculture, the strengthening of regional organizations experienced and capable personnel acquired particular importance. District workers are currently working directly in rural primary party organizations, in MTS, collective farms, state farms, organize agricultural workers on implementation of the directives of the Party and the Government. This means that from the level of work of district organizations is now decisively depends on the success of the nationwide cause of the steep rise of rural farms. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the leadership work in the district party committees, especially as secretaries and instructors in the zones of MTS, as well as in the executive committees of district Councils' were energetic, proactive organizers of the masses, people, good knowledgeable in agricultural production.

This requires persistently continue to work to strengthen the district level as by promoting the best local workers who grew up in collective and state farms, and by attracting to work in the regions people from cities and industrial centres, create direct material interest heads of district party and Soviet bodies in the results of the economic activities of MTS, collective farms and state farms.

At the same time, it is necessary to carry out work on further strengthening of city party organizations, in every possible way to increase responsibility of city and city district committees of the party for the work industrial enterprises, especially for implementation in production of the latest achievements of science, technology and advanced 464 experience, as well as for the work of all enterprises and organizations, designed to meet the daily needs of the population. The most important condition for the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing party, is to further strengthen the

ties of the party as a whole and each party organization separately with the broadest the masses of workers. Congress draws attention of party organs the need to revitalize the work of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies and trade union organizations in order to resolutely raise their role in economic and cultural construction, in meeting the daily needs and demands of the population, in communist education of workers. Important place in the social life of the country is occupied by the Leninist Komsomol, who is actively involved in the economic and cultural construction, helps the party to educate young people in communist spirit.

However, in the activities of the Komsomol organizations, especially in their ideological and educational work, there are serious disadvantages. Komsomol organizations sometimes do not know how to involve young people in practical work, substitute live organizational work with resolutions, pomp and hype. To eliminate these shortcomings, it is necessary to improve party leadership of the Komsomol. Party organizations should take more care of creating the necessary conditions for educational, cultural and mass work with youth, ensure even more active participation of Komsomol members and all Soviet youth in the state, economic and cultural construction, in the entire social and political life of the country.

In the field of ideological work, the Congress considers one of the most important tasks is to bridge the gap between propaganda and practices of communist construction. Need closer link our propaganda and agitation with the tasks of creating material and production base of communism, abundance material and cultural goods, the growth of the communist consciousness of citizens, putting an end to the alien creative spirit Marxism–Leninism dogmatism and dogmatism. A task propaganda is not only about explaining the theory Marxism–Leninism, but also to promote practical putting it into practice. The congress notes that the Central Committee 465 timely opposed attempts to retreat from the party's general line of priority development of the industry, as well as against the confusion about building socialism in our country and some other questions of theory.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to continue, like the apple of its eye, preserve the purity of Marxist –Leninist theory by creatively developing it in the process of the practical struggle for communism, based on generalizations of new historical experience and so an unrelenting struggle must be waged against manifestations of bourgeois ideology. The congress emphasizes that communist education of workers and, above all, the young generation is the most important task, and obliges Party organizations for this purpose more fully and more actively use all means of ideological education – propaganda, agitation, press, radio,

cultural and educational organizations and institutions, science, literature and art. The congress expresses the confidence that armed with the great teaching of Marxism Leninism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will rally the entire Soviet people under its banner and lead them to new world –historical victories of communism.

**RESOLUTION OF THE XX CONGRESS OF THE
CPSU ACCORDING TO THE REPORT CENTRAL
AUDITING COMMISSION OF THE CPSU (*Adopted
unanimously 20 February 1956*)**

Report of the Central Audit Office to approve the CPSU Commission.

**RESOLUTION OF THE XX CONGRESS OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTIES OF THE SOVIET UNION
ON PARTIAL CHANGES IN THE CHARTER OF
THE CPSU (Adopted unanimously 24 February
1956)**

XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union decides to make the following changes to the CPSU Charter:

1. Establish that plenums of regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties union republics are convened at least once every four months, and plenums of okrug, city and district party committees were not less than once every three months.

2. Taking into account the wishes of local party organizations, to determine that the congresses of the Communist parties union republics, territorial, regional, district, city in cities with regional divisions, party conferences are convened once every two years. Congresses of the Allied Communist Parties republics with regional division (Ukraine, Belarus * Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan), can be held once every four years. 466

3. Point “c” of paragraph 35 in the Charter of the CPSU shall be omitted.

4. For purposes expanding the rights of local party bodies to recognize that party committees at large enterprises and institutions, numbering over 300 communists, can be created by the decision of the regional committees,

regional committees, the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics.

5. Recognize inappropriate to keep in the future in the Charter party an indication of the number of party committee secretaries due to the fact that their number may vary depending on specific working conditions. Establish that the number of secretaries in party committees is determined by the Central Committee of the CPSU.

6. Based on the task strengthening the influence of party organizations in workshops, brigades and areas enterprises, collective farms, MTS and state farms, establish that the shop floor Party organizations can be created by decision of district committees, city committees or the corresponding political departments in the primary party organizations, with over 50 communists.

7. Omit in paragraph 64 of the CPSU Charter, mention of the political departments in transport.

ON PARTIAL CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE CHARTER OF THE CPSU

For partial changes in the Charter of the CPSU Current version of Paragraph 35 ... Party Committee Control under the Central Committee of the party: c) has in the republics, territories and regions their delegates, independent of local party organs. Proposed Changes Paragraph 35 ...

Committee Party Control under the Party Central Committee: Omitted. Paragraph 41 (paragraph 1). Regular regional, regional conference or congress the Communist Party of the Union Republic shall convene Paragraph 41 (paragraph 1).

The next regional, regional co-conference or congress of the Communist Party the union republic is convened by the regional, regional, regional committee, committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the communist party "union of the republican republic once in a year and a half, and emergency-by decision of the regional committee, regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic or at the request of the total number of members of organizations included in the regional, regional, republican party organization.

Paragraph 42 (paragraph 1). Regional, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics select the relevant executive bodies, not more than 11 people, including 3 secretaries approved by the Central Committee party. For secretaries, a party experience of at least five is required years old.

Paragraph 44. Plenum of the regional committee, regional committee, The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union face once every two years, and the emergency—by decision of the regional committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party union republic or at the request of Uz the total number of members organizations included in the regional, regional, republican party organization. Congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics with regional division (Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan), can be held once every four years.

Paragraph 42 (paragraph 1). Regional, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics select the relevant executive bodies, not more than 11 people, including secretaries of the committee, approved Party Central Committee. For secretaries, a party experience of at least five years. Paragraph 44. Plenum of the regional committee, regional committee, the Central Committee of the Union Communist Party of the republic is convened at least once every two months. Paragraph 46 (paragraph 2). Higher the body of the district party organization is the district party conference convened by the district committee at least once in a year and a half, emergency—by decision of the district committee or at the request of one—third of the total number of members of organizations, included in the district organization.

Section 47. District the committee elects a bureau of no more than 9 people, including 3 district committee secretaries. For secretaries, three years are required party experience. District committee secretaries are approved regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic. The plenum the district committee convenes at least once every one and a half months.

Paragraph 49 (paragraph 1. Gogrodskaya, regional party the conference is convened by the city, district committee at least once a year, emergency—by decision of the city, district committee or at the request of 7 out of the total number of members organizations included in the city, district organization. Paragraph 50. The city, district committee shall elect a bureau in consisting of 7 people, in which the republic is convened at least one once every four months.

Paragraph 46 (paragraph 2). Supreme body a district party organization is a district party conference convened by the district committee at least once in two years, emergency— by decision of the district committee or at the request of 7 of the total number of members of organizations included in district organization.

Paragraph 47. The District Committee shall elect a bureau of no more than 9 people, including secretaries district committee. For secretaries, three years of party experience are required.

The secretaries of the district committee are approved by the regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic. Plenum of the District Committee convenes at least once every three months.

Paragraph 49 (paragraph 1). City, district party conference is convened by the city, district committee at least once a year, emergency—by the decision of the city, district committee or at the request of Uz the total number of members of organizations included in the city, regional organization. In cities with regional divisions, city party conferences are convened once every two years. Paragraph 50. The city, district committee shall elect a bureau in consisting of 7 people, out of three secretaries of the city committee, district party committee. For city secretaries, a district committee must have a party experience of at least three years. The secretaries of the city and district committee are approved regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic.

Paragraph 52. The plenum of the city, district committee is convened at least once a month. Paragraph 55. At enterprises, institutions, collective farms, etc., where there are more than 100 members and candidates of the party within the general primary party organization, covering the whole enterprise, institution, etc., can be organized, in each individual case with the approval of the district committee, city committee or the corresponding political department, party organizations by shop, areas, departments, etc. Inside shop, precinct, etc. organizations, as well as within the primary party organizations, with fewer than 100 members and candidates, party groups by brigades, units of the enterprise.

Paragraph 56. In large enterprises and institutions with more than 300 members and candidates of the party, may, in each individual case with the permission of the Central Committee of the party, party committees with the provision of workshop party organizations these enterprises and institutions, including the secretaries of the city committee, district committee of the party. For the secretaries of the city, district committee party experience of at least three years is required. City secretaries and the regional committee are approved by the regional committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee Communist Party of the Union Republic.

Paragraph 52. Plenum of the city, the district committee convenes at least once every three months.

Paragraph 55. At enterprises, institutions, collective farms, etc., where there are over 50 party members and candidates within the general he primary party organization covering the entire enterprise, institution, etc., can be organized, in each individual case with the approval of the district committee, city committee or the corresponding political department, party organizations in workshops, sections, departments and etc. Inside shop, precinct, etc. organizations, as well as within primary party organizations with less than 50 members and candidates, party groups can be created brigades, units of the enterprise. Paragraph 56. In large enterprises and institutions with over 300 members and party candidates may, in each case with the permission regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic, party committees with the provision of workshop party organizations of primary party organization. Paragraph 59 (paragraph 4). In order to quickly raising and educating party members in a collective spirit leadership, shop party organizations, numbering not less than 15, but not more than 100 party members, the right elect a bureau of a shop –floor party organization consisting of 3 to 5 people, and with more than 100 party members—from 5 to 7 person.

X. PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOVIET ARMY, FORCES AND TRANSPORTATION

Paragraph 64. Leadership of party work in the Soviet Army and Military The Naval Forces are carried out by the main political directorates of the Soviet Army and Naval Forces of the USSR and transport–political departments of the Ministry of Railways messages of the USSR, the USSR Navy and the USSR River Fleet, working on the rights of departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Party organizations in the Soviet Army, Naval Forces and transport work on the basis of special instructions, approved by the Central Committee. to these enterprises and institutions of the rights of the primary party organization.

Paragraph 59 (paragraph 4). In order to quickly grow and educate members party in the spirit of collective leadership, guild party organizations with at least 15, but not more than 50 members party, the right to elect the bureau of the guild party organizations of 3 to 5 people, and more than 50 party members—from 5 to 7 people.

X. PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN OF THE SOVIET ARMY AND THE NAVY

Paragraph 64. Leadership of party work in the Soviet Army and the Military Navy is carried out by the Chief Political Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defence, working as Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Party organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy operate on the basis of special instructions approved by the Central Committee,

DIRECTIVES OF THE XX CONGRESS OF THE CPSU ON THE SIXTH THE FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOLK ECONOMY USSR FOR 1956 –1960 (Adopted unanimously on February 25 1956)

XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union notes that the tasks set by the XIX Party Congress for the fifth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR successfully completed. Over the past five years, products industry of the USSR increased by 85 percent, while production of capital goods increased by 91 percent, and total volume of mechanical engineering and metalworking products increased in 1955 in comparison with 1950 by 2.2 times.

In 1955, industrial products were produced 3.2 times more than in 1940. Overfulfilled tasks of the five-year plan for the most important types of products of heavy industry—steel, rolled metal, coal, oil, electricity, cement, aluminium, cars, tractors and many other types products. As a result of major events, adopted by the Party and the Government to increase production grain and livestock products, conditions for a steep the rise of socialist agriculture.

Thanks to development of virgin and fallow lands of the area under grain crops increased in 1955 compared to 1950 almost 24 million hectares. The gross receipts of the main crops and food production animal husbandry.

Heavy industry success and growth agricultural products made it possible to increase production of consumer goods for the five years by 76 percent, which means an increase in comparison with the pre-war level more than 2 times. The tasks of the five-year plan for transport. Based on continuous improvement of technology, improved organization of production and deployment socialist competition increased productivitylabour in industry, agriculture and transport. Behind years of the fifth five-year plan, the national income of the USSR increased by 68

percent, real wages of workers and of employees increased by 39 percent, and the real incomes of collective farmers—by 50 percent. Five-year plan targets for retail turnover exceeded. Soviet science and culture developed successfully.

At the same time, the XX Congress of the CPSU notes the presence of significant shortcomings in certain areas of economic activity. The development of some industries lags behind the growing needs of the national economy. Unfinished task five-year plan for the production of agricultural products, which hindered the development of light and food industries industry, production of consumer goods. In a number branches of production there is a lag in the implementation and using the latest achievements of modern science and technology; the level of mechanization is still insufficient and automation in industry, agriculture, transport and construction. Quest in the area labour productivity in industry and construction underperformance, labour costs per unit are still great.

As a result of the implementation of the fifth five-year plan the economic power of the country has increased, socialist economic system, the material and the cultural standard of living of the Soviet people, expanded economic ties of the USSR with the countries of people 's democracy, the international position of the Soviet Union and all socialist camp. The Soviet Union now has powerful and comprehensively developed socialist production significantly larger than ever, material resources, as well as qualified personnel. The achieved level of development of social production gives the ability of the Soviet state to rapidly develop not only the production of means of production, which was and remains the unshakable basis of the entire national economy, but also production of consumer goods, significantly multiply social wealth and thus further move forward along the path of building communist society in our country.

XX Congress of the Communist Party The Soviet Union believes that the Soviet country now has 472 all the necessary conditions to ensure that on the path of peaceful to solve economic competition in the historically shortest time frame, the main economic task of the USSR is to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in production per capita.

The main objectives of the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR consists in the basis for the priority development of heavy industry, continuous technical progress and improvement labour productivity to ensure further strong growth all sectors of the national economy, to make a steep rise agricultural production and on this basis to achieve significant improvement in material well –being and cultural level of the Soviet people.

The sixth five-year plan must be a five-year plan for the further powerful development of productive forces of the Soviet country, the transition of the national economy to more high technical level of production, a five-year period of serious improving all quality indicators and improving economic management. Based on the main tasks facing before the party and the Soviet people, XX Congress of the Communist the party of the Soviet Union establishes the following Directives on the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, for 1956–1960;

I. INDUSTRY

1. Determine growth of industrial production over the five years by about 65 percent. Consider the priority tasks of the sixth five-year plan in industry further development of black and non –ferrous metallurgy, oil, coal and chemical industries, ensuring the advanced pace of construction of power plants, the rapid growth of mechanical engineering, especially production technically perfect machine tools, forging and pressing machines, means automation and devices. Increase production of funds production (group “A”) for the five years by about 70 percent. To ensure further significant development of the industry, producing goods for the population. Set production growth consumer goods (group “B”) over the five years by about 60 percent.

2. Determine the volume of production of the most important types industrial production for 1960–last year sixth five-year plans–in approximately the following amounts:

As a percentage of production volume in 1955 Ferrous metals Pig iron 53 mln. swamps 150 Steel 68.3 million tons 151 Rolled products 52.7 million tons 152 Fuel and electricity Coal 593 million tons Oil 135 million tons Gas 40 billion cubic meters m Electricity 320 billion kWh including hydropower 59 billion kWh Chemicals and minerals fertilizers Mineral fertilizers 19.6 million tons Caustic soda 1.000 thousand tons Soda ash 2.420 thousand tons Machinery and equipment Metallurgical equipment. ... 280 thousand tons Chemical equipment 208 thousand tons Oil equipment 120 thousand tons Steam and gas turbines ... 10.5 million kW Hydraulic turbines 2.6 million kW Generators for steam, gas and hydraulic turbines 11 million kW Machine tools metal –cutting 200 thousand pieces Press –forging machines ... 25.8 thousand pieces Instruments and spare parts to peak. 7 billion rubles Cars 650 thousand units Tractors 322 thousand units Agricultural machines. Agricultural equipment 9.5 billion rubles Combines grain 140 thousand units Windrowers 50 thousand

units Electric locomotives 550 units Diesel locomotives 1.630 units Mainline freight cars. ... 52 thousand units Mainline passenger cars 2.800 units Lesnye and building materials Commercial timber (removal). ... 264 million cubic meters m Lumber 80 million cubic meters m Cement 55 million tons Slate 3.050 million conventional tiles Window glass 155 million sq. meters As a percentage of the production volume in 1955 152 191 388 188 255 204 177 168 163 184 248 258 173 243 190 185 352 146 197 176 292 21 times 284 12 times 151 158 134 138 245 205 156

Consumer goods Cotton fabrics 7.270 million meters Woolen fabrics 363 mln meters Linen fabrics 556 yln. meters Silk fabrics 1.074 million meters Artificial fibre 330 thousand tons Sewing products 78 billion rubles Linen and outerwear. ... 580 million pieces Shoes 455 million pairs Watches of all kinds 33.6 million pieces Radios and televisions. ... 10.2 million pieces Refrigerators household 635 thousand pieces Household washing machines. ... 528 thous. household sewing machines 3.780 thousand pieces Motorcycles 3CJ5 thousand pieces Bicycles 4.230 thousand pieces Paper 2.722 thousand tons Furniture 14.6 billion rubles Granulated sugar 6.530 thousand tons Meat 474 (industrial production). ... 3.950 thousand tons Fish 4.200 thousand tons Animal oil and other dairy products (in terms of milk) 25 million tonnes Vegetable oil 1.840 thousand tonnes Canned food 5.580 million conventional cans As a percentage of the production volume in 1955 123 145 182 204 299 152 135 152 171 255 419 608 235 162 147 146 211 191 178 157 185 165 178

3. Exercise in wide the scale of the technical improvement event production in all industries based on further development of electrification, comprehensive mechanization and automation, introduction of the latest high-performance equipment and advanced technology, wide replacement and modernization of outdated equipment.

4. Significantly to expand in the sixth five-year plan the use of atomic energy in peaceful purposes. Build nuclear power plants during 1956 –1960 power plants with a total capacity of 2–5 million kilowatts. The construction of nuclear power plants should be carried out in the first queue in areas that do not have their own fuel base. Expand work on the creation of nuclear power plants for transport purposes. Build a nuclear powered icebreaker. To develop in every possible way works on further use radioactive radiation in industry, agriculture and medicine, in particular for quality control of materials for management of production processes and automatic regulation of these processes, as well as for diagnosis and treatment various diseases. Make wider use of the use of labelled atoms in research projects. Significantly increase production of dosimetry and radiometric equipment, monitoring and control devices.

5. Provide significant increase in production output at operating enterprises by increasing labour productivity, better use of existing production facilities, modernization and replacement of obsolete equipment, elimination “Bottlenecks”, as well as the organization of more rhythmic work enterprises and uniform production, improvement of business logistics and planning production. Get through better organization of production and use of available production facilities, in particular, not less than 47 percent of the planned increase steel production, 35 percent pig iron, 40 percent rolled products ferrous metals, 42 percent refined copper, 47 percent zinc, 34 percent lead, 20 percent aluminium, 60 percent nickel, 35 percent coal, 25 percent light petroleum products, 34 percent ammonia, 53 percent caustic soda, 30 percent soda ash, 24 percent tires, 54 percent hydraulic turbines, 64 percent transformers, 65 percent of machine tools, 55 percent of cars, 69 percent of tractors, 48 percent excavators, 35 percent of chemical equipment, 40 percent of electric locomotives, 89 percent of passenger cars, 29 percent of press –forging machines, 32 percent of cement, 56 percent slate, 27 percent soft roof, 86 percent window glass, 12 percent cardboard, 56 percent paper, 39 percent of woollen fabrics, 56 percent of linen fabrics, 36 percent leather shoes, 63 percent granulated sugar, 63 percent meat, 51 percent canned food and 64 percent vegetable oil.

6. Provide more rational consumption of raw materials, fuel, electricity, metals and others material resources, complex use of raw materials in its processing, reducing the consumption of raw materials and materials, introducing substitutes for scarce and expensive raw materials, materials and non –ferrous metals. Extend application to production of secondary raw materials, as well as new types of economical materials. Dramatically reduce material waste in production, especially losses from marriage.

7. Based on further enhancement labour productivity, reducing the cost of raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity per unit of production, a significant admin abbreviations administrative and other overhead costs to reduce the cost of industrial products for the five years by at least 17 percent.

8. Conduct in 1956–1960, geological exploration in volumes, providing the necessary expansion of mineral resources bases of operating and under construction enterprises and the creation of a reserve explored mineral reserves for further industrial development, primarily in the eastern regions country. Provide an increase in the proven reserves of the rich 476 iron ores and nickel in the amount of 30.5 percent of the reserves the beginning of the fifth year, copper, bauxite, titanium, phosphorites and boron raw materials 40.5 percent, niobium 50.5 percent, lead and tin 55–60 percent,

molybdenum 65 percent, mercury 75 percent, oil 65 percent, as well as an increase in mine fields with steam coal in terms of capacity in the amount of 35 percent and with coking coal—not less than 40 percent.

To expand in every possible way in the eastern regions of the country the search for new deposits of oil, gas, non-ferrous and rare metals, titanium, manganese ores for the production of ferromanganese. Strengthen geological prospecting for the preparation of new mine fields of coking coals in Donetsk, Pechora, Kuznetsk and South Yakut basins, low –ash and coking coals in Kazakhstan and thermal coals in the European part of the Union, on Urals and Central Asia.

9. In the field of ferrous metallurgy ensure high growth rates in the production of ferrous metals and features of alloy steels, light steel, wire rod, calibrated steel, tool and electrical steels, bimetallic sheets and shaped pipes; organize production of bent shaped sections from sheet, strip and tape.

To increase the production of low –alloy steel in five years by about 17 times, dynamo steel—by 97 percent, transformer steel—2.1 times, sheet metal—85 percent, including thin—sheet products—2.2 times and cold—rolled sheet—by 4 times, small—section rolled—by 93 percent, wire rod—2.1 times, welded pipes of large diameter—2.7 times, steel wire—3 times, ordinary wire—2.4 times, cold –rolled strip –76 percent, steel rope—80 percent and fasteners by the Ministry the ferrous metallurgy of the USSR—4.4 times.

Promote in 1960 against 1955, electric steel smelting by 79 percent, coke—by 48 percent and iron ore production—by 59 percent. To bring the production of fluxed agglomerate with increased basicity up to 73 million tons.

Provide in 1960 by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR, smelting from the use of an oxygen—enriched blast of all blast furnaces ferroalloys and with the use of oxygen about 40 percent steel from total production, including the entire converter become. Organize the production of electric steel by duplex process in converters and electric furnaces. Expand smelting in every way and casting steel under vacuum. Expand significantly centrifugal and semi—continuous pipe casting and electrolytic tinning of tin. Implement on a large scale high-performance continuous casting of steel, allowing to improve the quality and increase the yield of suitable products. Complete the transfer of steel furnaces to lining of highly resistant refractories. Introduce in the sixth five years in operation of production capacity, due capital construction, for cast iron by about 16 million 800 thousand tons, for steel—15 million 800 thousand tons, for rolled products— by 16 million 300 thousand tons and for iron ore—by 84 million tons. To increase the capacity of production of stainless steel and heat –

resistant alloys in 3.2 times, including heat-resistant alloys more than 6 times. Build and commission two large hardware factories; to create specialized workshops for the production of roll-formed profiles for a capacity of at least 800 thousand tons. Expand capacities of ferroalloy plants. Put into operation the capacity of mining of manganese ore in the East.

Ensure development and extraction of iron and manganese ores at new deposits. In the field of non-ferrous metallurgy, provide for an increase in 1960 year compared to 1955 copper production refined by about 60 percent, aluminium—2.1 times, lead—by 42 percent, zinc—by 77 percent, nickel—by 64 percent, molybdenum products—2 times, tungsten concentrates—by 57 percent, commercial magnesium—2.1 times. Significantly expand the production of titanium and rare metals—germanium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum and others.

To increase the output of non-ferrous and rare high-purity metals for ensuring the further development of electronics, radio engineering and production of heat-resistant alloys. Widely introduce new high-performance technological processes: multistage ore dressing, combined methods beneficiation and hydrometallurgical processing of ores, roasting “in fluidized bed”, electro-thermal and autoclave processes, the use of oxygen in non-ferrous metallurgy. Promote for five-year open-pit mining of non-ferrous metal ores in 2.2 times and significantly increase underground ore mining by systems with massive collapse.

Increase metal recovery and organize complex processing of raw materials using sulphur gases for the production of sulfuric acid. Strengthen scientific research and experimental work to find more economical processes for the production of non-ferrous metals, as well as further improvement and mastering of technology the production of rare metals and their comprehensive study properties and areas of application. Increase in the sixth five-year period primary aluminium production capacity of about 2.7 times, refined copper—by 50 percent, lead—by 54 percent, zinc—1.8 times, nickel—1.7 times and sulfuric acids at non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises—5.2 times.

In coal industry to overcome mining lag coal from the growing needs of the national economy for fuel and ensure the accumulation of necessary government stocks fuel. To develop in every possible way coal mining in Donetsk and Kuznetsk basins, in Lvov-Volynsky and Ekibastuzsky deposits, as well as start the development of new coal deposits in the Kostanay region and the Itatsky deposit in the Kemerovo region.

To increase by 1960 the volume of coal production for coking up to about 118 million tons per year. Strengthen the work research, design and

implementation of new, more efficient opening methods and systems for the development of coal deposits, for the creation and implementation of new mining equipment and improving the use of existing mining machines and mechanisms. Ensure the further development of coal mining open method, bringing it in 1960 to about 122 million tons, as well as the introduction of underground coal mining hydraulically. Implement on the Ministry coal industry of the USSR for five years of coal mines and open –pit mines for the extraction of approximately 240 million tons of coal in year. Increase the speed of passing mine shafts and other capital mine workings by about 2 times. Accelerate mastering the design capacities of existing and newly commissioned operation of coal mines.

Improve the quality of coal and increase for this, the processing of coal at concentration plants is approximately by 85 percent and the production of coal briquettes—2 times. Dramatically reduce the loss of coal in the enrichment waste, improve coal preparation technology, master and introduce new effective methods of enrichment.

Ensure production growth oil shale for a five-year period by at least 67 percent, peat extraction—by 44 percent, including milled peat —by 73 percent.

12. In the field of petroleum industry to ensure high rates of production growth and oil refining, increase the production of light petroleum products by about 2 times and the production of lubricating oils —1.8 times. To increase the share of oil production by deposits using methods of artificial impact on the reservoir up to 82 percent. Perfect and wide apply the method of hydraulic fracturing of low –permeability layers. Increase average drilling speeds for oil and gas wells in production drilling by at least 85 percent and in exploration drilling, 95 percent. Reduce cost drilling works by about 30 percent. Provide comprehensive application of new effective methods of exploration and improve its technical means. Provide further deepening of oil refining. Improve quality automotive fuels and oils: increase anti–knock properties of gasoline, reduce the content of sulfuric and paraffin in diesel fuel, improve the viscosity and performance properties of autotols and diesel oils. Implement on construction and reconstructed oil refineries new, more perfect technological processes and production methods petroleum products. Strengthen the pace and make it as cheap as possible construction of new oil refineries, main pipelines. Carry out an increase in facilities for primary oil refining through construction new plants for at least 45 million tons and cracking of raw materials —not less than 26 million tons.

13. Develop the gas industry in every possible way, increase the use of gas in the national economy as a chemical raw material and fuel, as well as

for household needs. To increase production in five years and gas production by about 3.9 times. Strengthen geological prospecting and exploration work to identify new gas fields and to ensure over the five years an increase in industrial gas reserves by 480 85 –0 percent. Provide input to industrial development new gas fields: Stavropol, Shebelinsky, Stepnovsky to prepare for operation Berezovskoe gas field in Siberia. Build and deploy main gas pipelines with a length of about 9 thousand kilometres, of which the largest: Stavropol–Moscow, Dashava–Minsk–Leningrad with branches to Vilnius and Riga, Stavropol–Nevinno–Misek— Mineralnye Vody—Grozny, Shebelinka—Kharkov—Kursk—Orel —Bryansk, Kazan–Gorky. Proceed for the construction of gas pipelines Berezovo–Sverdlovsk and Grozny–Tbilisi.

14. In the area electrification to increase the pace and improve the quality construction; to further improve the technical the level of thermal power plants, hydroelectric power plants, electrical and heating networks. Along with further implementation of electricity to industry, to implement a wider electrification of transport and agriculture, and improve the supply of electricity to cities. Increase for five years, the total capacity of turbine power plants is approximately 2.2 times, hydroelectric power plants– 2.7 times and the length electrical networks of the Ministry of Power Plants with voltage 35–20 kilovolts—2.2 times. Complete construction Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric power plants at full their power; to expand the construction of the Saratov hydroelectric power plants on the Volga with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts; to complete construction on Kama Botkinskaya hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of 540 thousand kilowatts, at – * set foot on the construction of the Nizhne–Kama hydroelectric power station with a capacity of about 900 thousand kilowatts and Cheboksary hydroelectric power plants on the Volga with a capacity of about 800 thousand kilowatt. Build and commission the Kremenchug hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 450 thousand kilowatts and Dneprodzerzhinsk hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 250 thousand kilowatts. ...

Expand construction the largest hydroelectric power plants in the eastern regions of the USSR. To put into operation the Irkutsk hydroelectric power station on the Angara with a capacity of 660 thousand kilowatts, the first stage of the Bratsk hydroelectric power plant, the full design capacity of which will amount to 3 million 200 thousand kilowatts, and Novosibirsk a hydroelectric power plant on the Ob with a capacity of 400 thousand kilowatts. Start construction of the Krasnoyarsk hydro power plant on the Yenisei with a capacity of 3 million 200 thousand kilowatts and Kamenskaya hydroelectric power plants on the Ob with a capacity of 500

thousand kilowatts. Create a unified energy system of the European part of the USSR by combining Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric power plants from Central, South and Ural power systems, having built for this purpose power lines voltage of 400 kilovolts. Expand creation work unified energy system of Central Siberia (from Novosibirsk to Irkutsk). Unite Georgian, Azerbaijani and Armenian energy systems. Build-up capacities of district thermal power plants in large power systems to carry out by construction, as a rule, power plants of large capacity with the installation of an aggregate 100, 150 and 200 thousand kilowatts and with the placement of such power plants in areas fuel extraction. Provide further heating industrial enterprises and large cities and liquidate lag in the construction of heating networks. Provide creation of operational reserves of electric power in unified energy system of the European part of the USSR and in other large power systems not less than 10 percent.

In order to further improving the efficiency of the Power Plants and reducing their cost to be widely used at large thermal power plants equipment for steam pressure of 130 atmospheres at temperature up to 565 ° C with intermediate superheating of steam and to ensure the introduction of the block diagram: boiler– turbine. Master in industrial operation turbine units with a capacity of 200 thousand kilowatts for a steam pressure of 220 atmospheres at a temperature 600° C. To put into operation a turbine unit with a capacity of 300 thousand kilowatt for a steam pressure of up to 300 atmospheres at a temperature of 650° C, as well as a number of experimental and industrial gas turbine power plants. Carry out technical reconstruction of a number low –cost thermal power plants by using a pair of high parameters. Transmit electricity direct current of high voltage, for which to enter into action power line direct current Stalingradskaya 482 HPP–Donbass.

15. Provide for accelerated rates of development chemical industry and especially production chemical products required to provide technical progress in various sectors of the economy. Much to increase the production of chemical products that provide increasing the productivity of agricultural crops; organize the production of new types of concentrated mineral fertilizers and new, more effective pesticides to combat pests and diseases of agricultural plants. To bring the production of concentrated phosphoric fertilizers up to about 1 million tons per year. Organize in large industrial scale production of chemicals for weed control in order to ensure significant reduction of labour costs for the care of crops agricultural crops.

Dramatically increase raw material production for mineral fertilizers–apatite concentrate, phosphorites as well as sulfuric acid and sulphur based on the use deposits of natural sulphur, processing of gray–copper ores and

sulphur-containing gases. Increase ammonia production by about 87 percent and sulfuric acid by 91 percent.

Consider one of the most important tasks chemical and oil industry sharp rise use of oil, natural gases and oil products for production of synthetic rubber, alcohol, detergents and other chemical products so that within the sixth five-year plan completely replace food products that go to technical purposes, synthetic raw materials. Increase production synthetic rubber by about 2.2 times. Increase production chemicals through better use of coke oven gas and products of coal coking. Expand the range and increase production of synthetic resins, high quality varnishes and dyes, plastics, electrical insulating materials, synthetic materials for mechanical engineering, radio engineering and other branches of the national economy. Increase production synthetic materials for artificial fibre by 5.9 times.

To increase the production of automobile tires by about 2 times. To widely introduce new efficient technological processes and high – performance equipment. To increase the capacity at enterprises in the five years Ministry of the Chemical Industry for Production ammonia and caustic soda by about 1.7 times, synthetic rubber—2.3 times.

16. Consider the most important task in the field mechanical engineering further development and wide development production of new high –performance types of equipment and machines, machine tools, presses, apparatus and instruments. Enlarge production of mechanical engineering and metalworking products for five years by about 80 percent. Dramatically improve technical the level of mechanical engineering enterprises. Significantly update and modernize the fleet of metalworking equipment. Expand the application of new progressive methods in production of blanks at machine–building enterprises.

To widely expand research, design and experimental work on the creation of new structures in a short time high –performance machines. Provide for creation on the most important engineering enterprises of experimental workshops with laboratories that meet modern requirements. Reduce the specific consumption of metal by an average of at least 22 percent by improving the designs of machines, reducing them dimensions and weight, expanding the use of alloyed and low alloy steels, light alloys, plastics, economical rental profiles and the introduction of modern methods obtaining precision castings and forging blanks.

To increase the production of specialized, special and multi–position modular machines 2.4 times, automatic and semi–automatic lines and equipment for automatic workshops and factories—about 5 times. Promote by the end of the five-year plan the share of the most progressive metal–

cutting machines groups in the total production of machine tools not less than 50 percent; to increase the production of equipment for woodworking industry, including automatic lines, automatic and semi –automatic machines. Provide more rapid growth in the production of heavy press – forging machines and foundry equipment versus production growth metal – cutting machines. Significantly increase the output of forging pressing equipment, especially powerful hydraulic, mechanical forging and stamping presses, 484 horizontal forging machines and planting machines, including electrically heated metal. Increase production of heavy press–forging machines not less than 4 times. and foundry equipment–not less than 8 times. Put into action the required capacity for the production of metal cutting equipment, forging and pressing machines and foundry equipment and primarily factories for the production automatic lines, special and modular machines.

In heavy engineering to ensure the development of production and production of highly productive, fully mechanized and the most automated rolling mills and in the first line of continuous sheet, section and tube mills rolling, mills for the production of roll–formed sections and periodic rental, units for the production electro –welded pipes of small and large diameters, equipment for mechanization of labour–intensive processes in rolling production.

To increase the output of rolling equipment by 82 in the five years percent. Master the production of large mine hoist machines with a lifting capacity of up to 25 tons, coal miners for work in various geological conditions, excavators – draglines with a bucket with a capacity of 25 cubic meters and an arrow length of 100 meters. Increase the release of new species oil equipment for deep oil refining.

Upgrade existing and create new more perfect drilling equipment and high performance gas engine compressors. Increase the issue over the five years equipment for the mechanization of the peat industry is not less than 2 times. In power engineering and electrical industry to improve the quality and technical economic indicators of boiler and turbine units and electrical equipment. Ensure the development of production of new power equipment for higher steam parameters with complex automatic to improve the operation of steam turbines, boilers and other equipment of power plants. To develop design and master the production of steam turbines with a capacity 200 and 300 thousand kilowatts and boilers for these turbines, large generators for steam turbines with a capacity of up to 300 thousand kilowatts 485 with special cooling. winding and powerful generators for hydroelectric power plants.

Arrange serial production stationary and transport gas turbine plants, as well as mobile gas turbine power plants. Organize experimental base for research work on the creation of electrical equipment with voltage more than 400 kilovolts; master and ensure the release electrical equipment and electrical equipment for high –voltage DC power lines. Master production large electric furnaces with a capacity of up to 180 tons with electromagnetic stirring of metal and electric furnaces with closed top for smelting ferroalloys. Master production of semiconductor power rectifiers and new synthetic electrical insulating materials for electrical equipment. Expand application significantly silicone and glass insulation. Speed up expansion production base for the production of new modern types high–voltage equipment, powerful high–voltage rectifiers and rectifiers for electrification of vehicles, for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and other branches of the national farms. To develop in every possible way radio engineering and the instrument making industry, especially production of instruments for control and regulation technological processes. To increase production over the five years devices and automation equipment by about 3.5 times, including devices for control and automatic regulation technological processes–4 times, counting and counting analytical machines–4.5 times, electrical devices–3.6 times, optical–mechanical devices–3 times.

Expand the range and increase the production of radio measuring devices not less than 3 times. Increase issue electric vacuum devices 2.6 times. Develop scientific research and laboratory base of instrumentation, radio engineering and electronics and dramatically improve its technical armament. Reinforce design work and production of automatic high –speed computing machines for solving complex mathematical problems and calculating mathematical machines for control automation production processes.

Increase accuracy and improve quality of manufactured devices. Ensure the development of new of automation equipment, based on the use of the latest achievements in physics, electronics and radio engineering. Expand scientific research work on semiconductor devices and expand their practical application. Increase production to the end of the five-year period of fluorescent lamps by 10.5 times and lamps with krypton filling up to 100 million pieces per year. To expand the production of equipment for radio relay and cable lines with a large number of channels, equipment for automation of communication processes, radio communication equipment and wire communication, as well as automatic telephone exchanges.

In order to expand the production base for the manufacture devices for general industrial use to carry out construction and commissioning in the sixth five-year period 32 instrument –making plant. In transport engineering develop the production of electric and diesel locomotives and stop production of mainline steam locomotives; create gas turbine locomotives. Organize mass production of new powerful diesel locomotives, ship and stationary diesel engines. Master serial production main line electric locomotives powered by AC mains industrial frequency. Develop designs and master the release universal freight cars, gondola cars and dump cars with a carrying capacity of 90–100 tons, as well as cement carriers.

Ensure the release of new locomotives on a large scale and rolling–bearing cars and passenger cars with installations for air conditioning. In the automobile industry to increase the production of trucks by quantity by about 32 percent (in terms of total lifting capacity–by 45 percent), buses–by 88 percent, cars automobiles–by 86 percent, automobile and tractor trailers–4.3 times and spare parts for cars–2.2 times.

Replace obsolete models of cars, buses and engines with new models with higher operational indicators. Organize production dump trucks with a carrying capacity of up to 40 tons. To increase the production of cross –country vehicles, specialized trucks, advanced trailers and semitrailers for various purposes.

In tractor and agricultural engineering increase production of row–crop tractors by about 2.7 times, improve technical and economic indicators of tractors, to develop and introduce new types of more economical and less metal–consuming tracked and wheeled tractors and self–propelled chassis. Ensure the production of tractors equipped hydraulic mechanisms, master the production of tractors with a capacity 140 and 250 horsepower for needs industry, construction and agriculture. To develop production of agricultural machinery for complex mechanization of work in crop production, animal husbandry and other branches of agriculture in relation to the conditions of various agricultural zones of the country, to ensure the development and introduction into production of mounted and semi–mounted agricultural machines and implements for tractors in a wide nomenclature in order to switch to the release of mainly mounted and semi–mounted machines and implements, to be introduced into structures of trailed machines–mechanisms for controlling these machines directly by the tractor driver. Expand significantly production of machines for separate harvesting of grain crops–row headers (windrowers), as well as pickers for grain harvesters.

To increase the production of machines and tools for mechanization of labour–intensive work on livestock farms, production of balers and balers

– stackers and other machines for harvesting forage, machines for fertilization, widespread use of means of combating weeds and agricultural pests plants, as well as loading and unloading mechanisms. Implement new types of trailed, self-propelled and direct-flow grain harvesters, especially for harvesting high-yielding long-straw crops, for work in areas of increased humidification, as well as corn, cotton, potato and other agricultural machines.

In branches of general engineering to significantly expand the output high-performance equipment for chemical industry. Master manufacturing for ferrous metallurgy oxygen plants with a capacity of 10–0 thousand cubic meters per hour. Master the production of a new high-performance technological equipment for electro-vacuum, cable, electrical and paper industry; organize release for textile and light industry of new weaving machines, units for continuous finishing of fabrics, complex aggregates for production of artificial fibre and leather and other equipment operating at higher speeds. Enlarge release of new types of automatic equipment for food industry, refrigeration equipment and equipment for mechanization of fish cutting on ships and fish processing enterprises. Significantly develop construction and road mechanical engineering. To increase the production of excavators by about 3 times, auto warm-4 times, complete equipment for the manufacture of reinforced concrete products-5 times, equipment for the production of large wall and concrete blocks-10 times. Expand production high performance complete equipment for cement industry and automated concrete factories, as well as mechanized construction tools.

In shipbuilding to increase the output of dry cargo ships and tankers by more than 30 percent, fishing and reception and transport vessels approximately 3.9 times. Much increase the speed and capacity of self-propelled marine cargo ships. Provide farming of modern marine dry-cargo motor ships with a carrying capacity of 50 thousand tons, tankers with a carrying capacity of 20.5 thousand tons, river and lake tugs with a capacity of 1200–200 litres, passenger motor ships of 600–200 litres. c, fast whaling ships, and also large sea whaling bases, refrigerated trawlers walkie-talkie of holds, herring bases, sea passenger ships and timber trucks. Organize large-scale production of sea vessels from installations for freezing fish and with refrigerated holds and to expand the production of reinforced concrete ships.

17. In the area the building materials industry is considered the main the task is the wide development of the production of materials and products, providing a high degree of assembly, improving quality and reducing the cost of construction, for which to provide high growth in production of cement, precast concrete products and wall blocks, partition

products, sanitary 489 technical equipment and finishing materials. Zoom in 1960 versus 1955 prefabricated production reinforced concrete structures and parts by about 5.8 times, lime—2.1 times, soft roof—1.9 times, wall materials—2.4 times and non-metallic building materials—in 1.8 times. Expand the production of fast-setting cement high brands. Provide increased productivity factories of reinforced concrete products by specializing factories and improving production processes.

Organize mass production of thin-walled, hollow and stressed reinforced concrete structures and parts, and reinforced concrete pipes. Organize the production of construction materials from raw materials crushed in vibrating mills. Significantly improve the quality of wall and finishing materials, slate, soft roofing, window glass and sanitary products. Eliminate the backlog in the extraction and processing of stone, crushed stone, gravel and sand. Build large district crushing sorting plants for crushed stone production; introduce beneficiation and fractionation non-metallic building materials and reduce their cost.

In order to better meet the needs of collective farms for local building materials to recommend to collective farms to develop the production of wall materials, tiles, lime, reed slabs and other local building materials.

18. Provide further development of the timber industry. Increase the volume of haulage commercial timber by the Ministry of Forestry The USSR for the five years by about 42 percent, for which to introduce production facilities for timber removal in the amount of 82 million cubic meters, to increase the rate of development of logging and construction of sawmills in multi-forested areas. Introduce in operation in 1956–1960 the production capacity lumber in the amount of 16.5 million cubic meters. To implement reorganization of seasonal timber industry enterprises into enterprises for year-round work with a permanent workforce. Sharp improve the use of equipment in the forestry industry and equip it with more efficient machines and mechanisms.

19. Provide for significant development of paper and 490 woodworking industry. Increase production about 60 percent printing paper and newsprint—By 51 percent, cardboard—2.8 times, hydrolytic and sulphite alcohol—2.3 times. Expand production of thin printed and wrapping paper grades, master the production of new types of tarop forging paper and cardboard. Introduce progressive brewing methods cellulose, semi-cellulose and wood hydrolysis. Build new pulp mills and cardboard mills based on using reeds. Increase wood use hardwood and wood waste generated in sawmill, woodworking industry and logging, for the production of pulp and paper products, wood chemical and hydrolysis

industry, as well production of fibreboard, construction parts and artificial lumber.

20. In the area of light industry to envisage a further increase production of industrial consumer goods, ensure a significant improvement in quality and range, and also exterior finishing of industrial products. Increase issue pile, melange, blanket, decorative furniture cotton fabrics, pure wool worsted fabrics, jacquard fabrics, costume and dress fabrics from staple fibre, high quality hosiery products, silk knitwear, woollen and wool blend top knitwear, garments and footwear of various models and styles. Organize production on a large scale artificial fibres and increase their output in 1960 to 330 thousand tons, of which synthetic fibres of the types nylon, chlorine, anid, lavsan and nitron up to 44 thousand tons, or 5 times compared to 1955 year. To ensure the production of fibreglass in 1960 in the amount of 5 thousand tons and artificial upper leather—51 million square meters. Expand research work in the field of production and processing of artificial fibres, in particular synthetic fibres, as well as the development cost-effective technological processes that shorten the cycle production and reducing the consumption of raw materials. Significantly reduce loss of raw materials at enterprises of textile and light industry. Put into operation in 1956–1960 at the expense of 491 capital construction of about 3,166 thousand spinning spindles, 95 thousand looms, as well as capacity for production of 255 thousand tons of artificial fibre and 85 million pairs of shoes.

21. In the field of food industry envisage a further increase in production food products in line with increasing resources of agricultural raw materials, improving the quality and expanding the range of products, introducing the best types packaging and packaging, ensuring quality preservation food products. Increase animal oil production by 56 percent and dairy products by 2.7 times. In order to obtaining additional resources of sugar and vegetable oil ensure during 1956–1960 the widespread introduction of separation methods of sugar beet molasses and extraction method for extracting oil from oilseeds.

For ensuring the wider development of active fishing in the open sea to continue work on equipping the fish industry with modern large fishing vessels. Equip search and large fishing vessels radio navigation and hydro-acoustic devices, as well the latest equipment for the mechanization of mining and processing fish. Provide the fishing industry with fishing trawlers equipped with refrigeration units and equipment for processing fish, allowing to produce on ships and deliver ready-for-sale products to ports. To preserve and increase fish stocks in the country 's water bodies carry out the complex on a large scale fish breeding and reclamation works,

with a view to improving natural conditions for the reproduction of fish stocks, further development of industrial fish farming and acclimatization of valuable commercial fish.

Ensure a significant reduction in the loss of raw materials and finished products in all branches of the food industry. Introduce in action through capital construction for the sixth years five-year production capacity approximately in the following sizes: processing 708 thousand centners of sugar beet and 2335 tons of oilseeds per day; on the production of 957 million cans 492 canned fruits and vegetables and 300 million cans canned fish per year, for the production of 2279 tons of meat, 313 thousand cans of meat and 379 thousand cans of canned milk per shift and processing for cheese and butter 2350 tons of milk per shift.

II. BY MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES

1. In order to provide further technical progress, increased productivity and relief labour to sharply increase the pace of mechanization of work and introduce industry on a large scale automation production processes. Carry out in large sizes during all branches of industry complex mechanization main and auxiliary works. Pay particular attention to comprehensive mechanization of loading and unloading operations. Move from the automation of individual units and operations to automation of workshops, technological processes and creation fully automated factories. Provide further introduction of remote control of equipment and tele-mechanization of control and management in power systems, on oil fields and in other industries.

2. Due to planned activities for the broad development of complex mechanization and automation of production processes simultaneously carry out the necessary work on improvement of technological processes and improvement organization of production. At the same time, significantly increase the share of continuous and continuous production methods, achieving a reduction in labour intensity to the level of the best achievements of domestic and foreign technology. Provide industry with the necessary means of mechanization and automation and instrumentation; seriously improve the use available equipment and mechanisms.

3. Provide the following main tasks for mechanization and automation production processes by industry.

In ferrous metallurgy—to carry out a significant amount of * pax automation control of open–hearth furnaces, complex mechanization and

automation of technological processes of rolling, coke–chemical, refractory and hardware production and start complex automation of domain management ovens. Automate at least 40 existing rolling and tube rolling mills. Transfer to dispatching control of underground transport and remote control of basic machines and mechanisms in underground works and on the surface of large iron ore and manganese mines to introduce complex automation of production processes at the concentrating factories of ferrous metallurgy. In colour metallurgy—to complete the automation of reflective and refining furnaces in the copper industry; to automate shaft and tube furnaces in lead–zinc, the nickel and rare metals industry; to introduce at large processing plants a comprehensive automation of crushing, grinding, flotation processes, and also to carry out at the main mines of non–ferrous metallurgy automation of control of production processes and lists–management of the processes of harvesting and delivery of ore, work skip hoisting and auxiliary installations. In coal industry—for the implementation of complex mechanization coal mining to widely introduce mechanization of roof management and moving conveyors in working faces, to ensure further development of mechanization of coal loading in the development of seams a gentle and inclined fall, completing it primarily in Donetsk, Kuznetsk and Karaganda basins. To complete mechanization of loading coal and rock during the passage preparatory workings. Provide comprehensive expansion automation and remote control of machines and mechanisms in underground work, on the surface of mines and on enrichment factories. Carry out comprehensive mechanization work in coal mines using powerful equipment. Significantly increase the specific weight of mine workings support metal and reinforced concrete lining and ensure the reduction the consumption of the fastening timber.

Finish work on complex mechanization of the extraction of milled* grain peat, as well as mechanization excavation, styling, harvesting and loading of sod peat, transport, swamp–preparatory and auxiliary works. In the oil industry—to carry out large–scale mechanization and automation of tripping operations while drilling oil wells; complete the automation of mining operations and transportation of oil; widely introduce automation control and management processes on existing and complex automation on newly built oil refineries.

To implement partial transition to remote control and centralized management of oil and water wells and oil and gas pipelines. Mechanize tower –erection works during the construction of drilling rigs and use collapsible and mobile structures for exploration. For power plants—complete work on telemechanical control hydroelectric power plants; transfer within 2 years to tele-control main energy systems and large

substations. Provide for the implementation of a comprehensive control automation at all thermal power plants, started by construction in the sixth five-year plan.

In mechanical engineering—to significantly expand mechanization and automation of production processes, primarily in foundry and press–forging production. To implement full automation of thermal regimes of thermal furnaces in large–scale and mass production; create comprehensive mechanized investment casting workshops. Introduce in action in the sixth five-year plan is not less than 220 automatic and semi–automatic lines and workshops. In the electrical industry—introduce assembly automation electric motors and mechanization of cable production.

In radio engineering industry—to provide a wide mechanization and automation of the production of mass parts radio equipment and vacuum devices. In chemical industry—to start complex automation workshops and factories and primarily factories for the production of sulfuric and nitric acid and soda ash; build and enter into operation of an automated workshop for the production of sulfuric acid. In construction—complete a mostly complex mechanization of excavation, loading and unloading operations, as well as works on the installation of structures, to develop in every possible way a comprehensive mechanization of finishing and other construction works.

In building materials industry—to implement complex mechanization of mining non–metallic building materials. Implement on a large scale automation of production processes in cement industry, flow–mechanized processes in the production of slate, ceramics, radiators, sanitary equipment and other products. In the forest industry—to complete complex mechanization main logging operations and widely mechanized work; transfer most of the time–consuming and heavy work on cutting wood from felling sites to the lower warehouses of logging roads and timber trans–shipment bases; to carry out in wide sizes comprehensive mechanization of work in the lower warehouses. Implement on haulage of timber, trucks and heavy–duty vehicles and high cross–country ability. Create sustainable logging energy base through the construction of power plants, working on wood waste. In paper and woodworking industry—to automate basic technological processes of pulp and paper and hydrolysis production; implement a comprehensive automation of sections and workshops of this production; create and introduce automatic and semi–automatic lines in furniture production.

In the textile industry, bring over the five years, the park of automatic looms up to about 60 percent of the total number of looms; to introduce flow–aggregated methods of finishing fabrics with automatic control of

production processes, and also the complex mechanization of labour-intensive work in textile enterprises; complete the mechanization of labour-intensive and heavy works in ginneries and ginning points. In the leather and footwear industry, to provide further reduce manual operations and introduce automatic and semi-automatic processing lines leather raw materials and footwear production. In food industry—to expand the comprehensive mechanization of production and processing of fish, to ensure the transfer of all fish factories to mechanized acceptance and cutting of fish, introduce at least 600 automatic lines for fish processing. Install not less than 400 flow automatic and semi-automatic lines for the production of confectionery and bakery products.

Complete the transfer of large and medium-sized meat processing plants to mechanized in-line method of livestock processing, for which 496 to install 400 conveyor lines within five years. Implement 1,500 automatic production lines for the production of cream oils.

4. Consider it necessary to develop a long-term plan automation of production processes in all industries industry in order to systematically carry out work in this area and providing industrial enterprises with the necessary instruments and equipment for automation.

III. FOR SPECIALIZATION AND COOPERATION IN INDUSTRY

1. In order to accelerating the growth rate of social labour productivity, reducing production costs and improving quality products to ensure in the sixth five-year period expansion specialization and cooperation in industry, with organization at specialized enterprises mass line production. Provide specialized enterprises using the latest production technology standardized, normalized and unified parts, nodes and products. Implement rational distribution industries, enterprises and production of parts, assemblies and products between ministries and individual enterprises. Create specialized enterprises in various economic regions of the country, with a view to the implementation of cooperation enterprises within economic regions and large industrial centres.

2. To ensure the cast iron and steel by casting industrial enterprises to provide for construction in the sixth five-year plan, 23 specialized, equipped with the latest foundry equipment with a total capacity of 1,500 thousand tons casting per year and specialized foundries, including build: in the regions of the Centre—at least 3 foundries with a total with a production capacity of thousands of castings per year and a specialized workshop with a capacity of 40 thousand tons of casting per year at the Cheboksary plant

tractor spare parts; in the Urals—4 foundries with a total capacity of 200 thousand tons of castings per year; in areas of Western and Eastern Siberia—b specialized foundries with a total capacity of 400 thousand tons of casting per year; in areas Kazakhstan—3 foundries, of which 2 shops with a capacity of 45 thousand tons of steel and iron casting per year at the construction site Petropavlovsk rolling equipment plant and 1 workshop 497 with a capacity of 150 thousand tons of casting per year at the Pavlodar Combine Plant; in the regions of the South— a specialized steel casting workshop with a capacity of 70 thousand tons of casting per year in Kremenchug. In addition, to organize in 1956–1958 regional base workshops for the production of steel, iron and aluminium casting, as well as workshops for the production forging blanks by stamping and embossing methods and semi-liquid stamping and create at 13 factories specialized workshops for the production of injection moulding, heat resistant and precision cast steel.

Construction of large specialized foundries and forge—pressing shops carried out in such a way that the development of capacities for production of castings, forgings and stampings outstripped capacity growth machining shops of machine—building plants.

3. In in order to provide the national economy with large and unique forgings for the manufacture of powerful turbines, generators, rolling mills, crushing and grinding and other equipment to build a press—forging plant with a capacity of 120 thousand tons of forgings per year in the Urals and 2 press—forging shops with a total capacity of 95 thousand tons of forgings per year at the construction sites under construction Avlodar Yumbine Plant and Petropavlovsk Plant rolling equipment.

4. Prohibit the construction of small foundries and press —forging shops at machine —building factories located in areas where there are or are being built specialized foundries and press —forging plants and workshops. To provide foundries and forging plants and workshops with the latest equipment to build in various areas countries new foundry plants and factories manufacture of means of mechanization of foundry and forging workshops.

5. Fully satisfy the need of industrial enterprises in a standard instrument due to the creation within five years of the required capacity for the production of this tools in specialized factories and specialized workshops.

6. Bring the production of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines on specialized factories and workshops in 1960 up to about 90 percent. To widely introduce the aggregate repair method vehicles using components and assemblies manufactured on 498 specialized

factories. Increase on specialized factories production of spare parts for construction machines at least than 4 times.

7. Build new specialized factories for production of metal-cutting and woodworking machines, in including factories for the production of automatic lines, special and modular machines in Minsk, Tomsk, Kostroma and Vologda. To increase the production of adjustments and fixtures over the five-year period and various equipment in specialized factories in about 10 times. Provide for construction in the Western and Eastern Siberia 6 specialized factories for the production of gears, spline and cardan shafts, car engines and wheels, as well as car radiators. Build and deploy in the metallurgical industry specialized production workshops high quality hardware and fittings.

8. Organize in various economic regions of the country specialized enterprises and workshops for the production of electrodes, the most bulk parts made of rubber, plastics, wood, fasteners and other products to meet the needs of industrial enterprises of the region, regardless of their departmental subordination.

9. Build at least 15 specialized sawmills and woodworking enterprises of the total with a capacity of 4 million 500 thousand cubic meters of sawn timber with the production of blanks for the automotive industry, agricultural machine building and car building, and also blanks and parts for furniture companies.

10. Count it is necessary to develop a long-term plan of specialization and cooperation in industry by economic region countries and large industrial centres.

IV. RURAL FARM

1. Ensure a steep rise in agriculture and animal husbandry. To raise the gross grain harvest in 1960 to 180 million tons (11 billion poods). Increase in five years gross production of industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables and of livestock products in the following sizes: 1960 in percent to 1955 Raw cotton., 156 Linen-fibre 135 Sugar beet 154 Potatoes 185 Vegetables 218 Meat 200 Milk 195 Eggs 254 Wool 182

2. Systematically increase the culture agricultural production based on broad use of the achievements of agronomic science and advanced experience, implement the most productive in local conditions crops and varieties of plants, as well as species and breeds of livestock; carry out on collective farms and state farms correct combination of various branches of agriculture. Provide economically expedient location of individual industries agriculture and specialization of agriculture and animal

husbandry by regions of the country, taking into account natural and economic conditions each district, and in the district, each collective farm and state farm, having mind a sharp increase in production output per 100 hectares land with minimallabour and cost.

3. Improve cultivation techniques in every possible way crops, widely apply square and square-nested methods of sowing cotton, sunflower, corn and other crops requiring inter-row cultivation; introduce comprehensive mechanization of cultivation and harvesting row crops. Close the gap seed production, organize accelerated hatching and introduction into production of more productive, highly productive varieties agricultural crops, high – yielding varieties cotton, varieties of sugar beet with increased sugar content, high oil and early maturing varieties sunflower. Improve the use of mineral fertilizers, as well as local fertilizers: manure, peat, compost, ash. To expand the industrial extraction of peat for agriculture. Significantly increase the production of bacterial fertilizers, ensure the production of liquid nitrogen fertilizers. Organize industrial production of lime in sizes that provide the needs of agriculture.

4. In order to further rise grain farming to bring in 1956 crops on virgin and fallow lands of at least 30 million hectares and continue the development of virgin and fallow lands that do not require large capital investments and on which you can get good, stable harvest, in the regions of Siberia, the Urals, the Far East, Volga region, Kazakhstan, non-chernozem belt and others regions of the country. Significantly increase grain yield crops and everywhere go in the coming years to crops seeds of zoned varieties of grain crops, the most 500 fruitful and valuable in quality grain. Introduce corn like the most productive crop, and to bring in 1960 sowing area of corn on collective and state farms not less than 28 million hectares. Organize in wide sizes production of hybrid corn seeds primarily in state farms, as well as selection stations and collective farms. Sharp reduce grain losses during harvesting and storage; spend harvesting grain crops in no more than 10 working days in the European part of the country and 7-working days in the regions of Siberia and the Far East. In the fight against losses in harvesting, pay special attention to the widespread introduction separate method of harvesting grain crops.

5. Provide further increase in cotton yields by this particular attention to increasing yields in lagging cotton –growing collective farms, as well as the expansion of cotton crops on irrigated lands as due to the development of unused lands from irrigation network, and at the expense of newly irrigated lands. Significantly increase yields and expand flax crops, increase marketability and dramatically improve quality (numbering) flax and hemp products, eliminate losses and move to more large sizes for the industrial

method of preparing trusts flax and hemp. Increase yields and expand crops sugar beet in the main areas of its cultivation, and before in total in the Ukrainian SSR, as well as in areas of development of beet growing RSFSR, Byelorussian SSR, Lithuanian SSR and Latvian SSR. having favourable conditions for the cultivation of sugar beets.

6. In order to meet the growing needs of urban population in dairy products and vegetables to expand the available and create new dairy and vegetable zones around major cities and industrial centres. To organize new state farms in these zones, and, if necessary, specialize existing suburban state farms for the production of milk, potatoes and vegetables. Expand the construction of greenhouses and greenhouses, widely using thermal waste from industrial enterprises and power plants. To increase in collective and state farms in suburban areas production of early varieties of potatoes and vegetables.

7. Increase collection fruits, berries and grapes in the sixth five-year plan not less than 1.5–501 times compared with the fifth five-year plan. Expand the network of fruit and vineyards and ensure the cultivation in them in significant sizes of the best varieties of planting material fruit trees and grapes. Develop collective gardening of workers and employees and gardening of collective farmers on personal plots.

8. Significantly expand sericulture, especially in the Uzbek SSR, Turkmen SSR, Tajik SSR, Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR. To bring the production of silkworm cocoons to 38 thousand tons.

9. To develop in every way public livestock raising on collective farms, as well as animal husbandry on state farms. To increase meat production primarily through the development pig breeding, as the industry of the fastest growing livestock; bring the share of pork in the total volume of meat production in country up to 50 percent, using the advantages of meat and bacon fattening pigs. Develop beef cattle breeding on collective and state farms of deep steppe regions of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Lower Volga region, the Northern The Caucasus and in the regions of the Far East with natural feed base. Organize rearing and feeding of large cattle in specially created for these purposes farms. Increase milk production, primarily through significant increase in milk yield per cow, as well as due to increasing the share of cows in the total herd of large cattle.

Recommend to collective farms with developed grain farming, expand existing and create new large poultry farms, and in areas with large the number of reservoirs to increase the number of waterfowl.

To ensure the further development of fine-woolled and semi-fine-woolled sheep breeding in the old sheep breeding regions of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR, as well as to develop in every possible way fine-wool

and semi-fine-wool sheep breeding in the regions of Eastern Siberia, Kazakh SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Georgian SSR and Armenian SSR. Make wider use of opportunities for development fine-fleece and semi-fine fleece sheep breeding in the Uzbek SSR, Tajik SSR and Turkmen SSR. Increase meat and wool sheep breeding in the northwestern and central regions of the country, karakul, sheepskin-fur coat and meat –greasy sheep breeding in 502 areas of its distribution.

Increase the average wool cut by one sheep in collective and state farms by at least 27 percent. ten. To sharply increase the production of fodder on collective and state farms in order to fully provide all types of livestock and poultry necessary feed, as well as the allocation of feed by collective farms for livestock owned by collective farms, and creation of insurance stocks of feed on collective and state farms. Develop sowing in areas where perennial and annual grasses give good yields, paying particular attention to the expansion of crops and increasing the yield of clover in areas of non –black earth stripes and alfalfa in the regions of Central Asia, in the southern regions Kazakhstan and the Caucasus. Create in the Latvian SSR, Lithuanian SSR and Estonian SSR, as well as in the northwestern regions of the RSFSR long-term sown hayfields and pastures. Spend in wide the extent of work to improve natural meadows and pastures.

Ensure the development of the feed industry by increasing production of compound feed three –four times.

11. Increase for five years, the area of irrigated land is about 2 million 100 thousand hectares, including 800 thousand hectares through reconstruction irrigation systems and water supply to unused land with an irrigation network and 1 million 300 thousand hectares–for account of newly irrigated land. To master 3 million in five years 100 thousand hectares of reclaimed land, including 2 million hectares due to the reconstruction and restoration of drainage networks and 1 million 100 thousand hectares–due to newly drained lands. In waterless areas, carry out work on watering pastures on an area of approximately 80 million hectares, for which to expand the construction of watering systems and structures, and also the construction of livestock and living quarters. IN to further significantly increase cotton production consider it necessary in a short time to create the largest cotton growing area, for which to carry out the necessary work on irrigation and development of fertile virgin lands in Golodnaya steppe.

12. Significantly increase the level of agricultural mechanization farms. To supply agriculture in 1956–960 about 1 million 650 thousand tractors in terms of 15–horsepower, including 680 thousand row–crop

tractors (in physical 503 calculation), 560 thousand grain harvesters and for separate grain harvesting 180 thousand headers (windrowers) and 400 thousand pick-ups for combines, as well as 250 thousand corn and forage harvesters. Wide introduce into agricultural production the most economical diesel tractors and harvesters of the latest structures, wheeled tractors on pneumatic tires, mounted and semi-mounted agricultural machines with hydraulic control system in order to ensure agriculture mechanization of work on the cultivation of grain and technical row crops, as well as work in gardens and vegetable gardens. Provide widespread use of electricity in agricultural production, for which, along with joining collective and state farms to the networks of state power plants, organize the construction of interdistrict and district thermal and hydroelectric power plants with equity participation collective farms and state farms. To double the number in five years electrified collective farms receiving electricity from permanent sources, and complete the electrification of state farms and MTS. Improve the use of machine-tractor machinery stations and state farms and to increase daily output by tractor and grain harvester by at least 30-5 percent. Raise the role of machine and tractor stations in the development of all branches of agricultural production on collective farms and in further organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms. To increase the responsibility of machine and tractor stations for the implementation production and procurement of agricultural products, for mechanization of labour-intensive processes in crop production and animal husbandry. Ensure full use of permanent MTS workers throughout the year through a wide combination of the profession of machine operators and the expansion of production assistance collective farms. Observe the strictest economy regime in MTS, achieve a reduction in the cost of tractor work by about 16 percent and significantly reduce government spending on center of agricultural products received in the order payment in kind for the work of MTS. Proceed from 1956 to the transfer of the machine-tractor station to the owner is "essential" and calculation.

13. Provide further organizational and economic 504 strengthening collective farms, increasing labour productivity by the basis of the introduction of advanced agricultural technology, the most complete and rational use of labour, improving the organization and streamlining of remuneration on collective farms. To widely apply monthly advance payments to collective farmers, as an important incentive to increase labour productivity on collective farms. Continue work to strengthen collective farms by leading personnel, improve the quality of training mass collective farm frames.

14. Ensure significant development in the sixth five-year plan production of agricultural products in state farms and bring in 1960, surrender to the state by state farms and subsidiary farms grain up to 915 million poods, meat—up to 1 million 500 thousand tons, milk—up to 6 million 800 thousand tons, wool—up to 79 thousand 200 tons and eggs—up to 2 billion pieces. Consider the most important the task of state farms is to increase the production of products crop and livestock production per 100 hectares agricultural land by increasing yields crops and livestock productivity and more rational use of assigned to state farms land plots.

Based on production growth agricultural products, rational use land and all means of production, strengthening the economic calculation and reduction of production costs to ensure highly profitable work of each state farm.

15. In the field of forest farms to carry out forest management works on an area of 190 million hectares, lay up to 3 million hectares of economically valuable forests and fast-growing tree species; carry out work on promoting natural reforestation in an area of up to 3 million 800 thousand hectares; lay at least 370 thousand hectares of protective forest plantations in ravines and on sands, and create 560 thousand hectares of field-protective forest belts on the lands of collective farms and state farms.

16. Consider the most important task of agricultural science development of issues of increasing yields crops and increased productivity animal husbandry. Pay special attention to developing questions correct farming, implementation of rational 505 crop rotation in relation to each soil-climatic zone, the correct location of agricultural production, improving the soil cultivation system, improving breeding and seed production of agricultural crops, application the most effective ways to use fertilizers, improving livestock breeding, as well as elaboration of questions of the economy of collective farms, MTS and state farms.

V. ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Consider the most important tasks of the sixth five-year transport plan further rise technical level of railway, water, automobile and air transport, widespread electrification of railways and equipping transport with modern, most progressive locomotives—Bami, ships, cars, airplanes and others types of rolling stock. Set to 1956–1960 the following main tasks for transport and communications:

1. On railway transport to increase the freight turnover of rail roads to about 1,374 billion tonne –kilometres, or 42 percent compared to

1955. Provide every possible reduction of the range and cheaper transportation of goods on railways. Take measures to strengthen and reconstruction of track facilities. Fit into the existing network railways about 65 thousand kilometres of new rails, in including 58 thousand kilometres of heavy rails. Bring to by the end of the five-year plan, the length of tracks laid on rubble is up to 61 thousands of kilometres. Carry out the necessary measures for extend the service life of sleepers and ensure widespread adoption reinforced concrete sleepers.

In order to increase the carrying capacity railways to carry out work on technical reconstruction traction in railway transport through widespread introduction electric and diesel locomotives so that already in 1960 there would be they have completed 40.5 percent of the total cargo turnover. during the 16th XX Congress of the CPSU railway transport at least 2,000 electric locomotives, including number of 400 eight-axle electric locomotives with a capacity of 5700 each horsepower, as well as 2250 trunk two-section diesel locomotives.

Ensure the creation of new powerful locomotives, to design and manufacture prototypes in 1956–1957 freight diesel locomotives with a capacity of 2500 horsepower in 506 one section, passenger locomotives and electric locomotives, as well as gas turbine locomotives. Develop and conduct activities for of operation of diesel locomotives running on sulphurous diesel fuel Create base for the repair of electric and diesel locomotives. Put railway transport for the five years at least 255 thousand freight cars, as well as 18 thousand 600 passenger cars. Replenish the fleet with covered wagons with increased body volume, isothermal cars with mechanical cooling and electric heating, high-capacity tanks, and also all-metal passenger cars with air conditioning. Complete the transfer of the park in 1957 freight cars for automatic coupling. Finish by 1959 equipment with automatic brakes available in the fleet of railways non-brake cars and start equipping the operational fleet of cars with more advanced automatic brakes.

Carry out the necessary work on significant development of railway capacity on the most important directions, especially the Urals and Siberia, exits from Of the Urals to the regions of the Volga region, Centre and East, railway links of the Centre with the regions of Donbass, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and also the Donbass railways. Build roughly 6500 kilometres of new railways, or 2.1 times more than fifth five-year plan. In addition, build 935 kilometres of railway narrow-gauge roads in areas of virgin and fallow lands development. Build a railway– Alma –Ata district– State border, providing communication between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China Republic in a new direction. Exercise for the

next 10–15 years, the transfer to electric traction of the most important heavy traffic areas and mountain lines, as well as railways with intensive passenger traffic and suburban areas of large industrial centres. Put into operation in the sixth five-year period 8100 kilometres electrified lines, or 3.6 times more than in the fifth five-year plan. Build approximately 6,600 kilometres of second tracks, or 40 percent more than in the fifth five-year plan. Increase total length station tracks, bringing them up to 49 percent in 1960 operational length of railways.

Perform work on 507 development of stations and units, construction and mechanization sorting humps. For further automation of production processes to equip railways auto-blocking, centralized dispatching and hitchhiking on for about 15 thousand kilometres; equip electric centralization of 18 thousand points. Provide further development of radio communications and start using television on the railways. Mechanizelabour-intensive processes and, first of all, work on repair and reconstruction ways, loading and unloading operations, providing an increase the level of mechanization of loading and unloading operations on cargo yards of stations in 1960 up to 75 percent. To reduce the time freight car turnover up to 5.3 days, or 15 percent; increase the average daily mileage of an electric locomotive to 550 kilometres, or 44 percent, diesel locomotive—up to 450 kilometres, or 24 percent, and a steam locomotive—up to 315 kilometres, or 14 percent. Increase the average gross weight of a freight train to 2,200 tons, or by 25 percent against 1955. Provide further development railway sidings to industrial enterprises, river and sea ports, including Ust–Donetsk port. Reduce the cost of transportation by about 17 percent.

2. Increase cargo turnover by river transport by about 80 percent. Provide further development transportation of goods in a mixed rail–water communication. To develop new deep –water routes on the Volga, Kama, Dnieper and other rivers, building a more powerful fleet, meeting the conditions of navigation on reservoirs. Eliminate the backlog of the port and pier economy by river transport. Ensure the development of ports and marinas in primarily on the Volga, Kama and Siberian rivers. To implement construction of the Ust–Donetsk port, to introduce unloading works high–performance mechanisms; carry out comprehensive mechanization in the main ports loading and unloading works. Put into effect in five years river ports 15 thousand meters of mechanized berths. Ensure the development of existing and construction of new mechanized berths and trans-shipment bases at enterprises, located directly on the waterways. To improve transport use of shipping channels. Increase for the fifth anniversary of the transportation of goods along the Moscow and

Belomorsko Canal 508 Baltic Channel named after Stalin at least one and a half times and along the Volga–Don Canal named after Lenin —three times.

Conduct further work to improve conditions on river navigation White, Northern Dvina and Vychegda and reconstruction of the navigation the situation on the Volga, Kama, Dnieper and main rivers of Siberia, with widespread adoption of automatic and electrified signs. Replenish the fleet with ships at higher speeds movement and ensure the supply to the Ministry of river fleet of tug and self –propelled cargo ships with a capacity of approximately 720 thousand horsepower, non–self–propelled vessels with a total carrying capacity of 2 million 245 thousand tons and passenger ships with a total capacity of 180 thousand horsepower.

Reconstruct existing and build new ship repair enterprises, organize repair operational bases to ensure the operation of the fleet according to the system traction shoulders. Increase the speed of delivery of goods and reduce idle time of ships in ports and marinas; to provide in 1960 by compared with 1955, an increase in the productivity of river tugboats for the carriage of dry cargo vessels for at least 30 percent, self –propelled cargo ships– by 36 percent and non–self–propelled vessels—by 33 percent. Improve cargo and commercial work on water transport and carry out motivating ministries and departments in the carriage of goods by river transport. To reduce the cost of transportation by about 21 percent. Provide further transport development of small rivers and development of transportation on these rivers.

3. Increase cargo turnover by sea transport by about 2.1 times. Ensure further development of transportation cargo in the Far East, Azov –Black Sea, North and other basins and an increase in the share of domestic tonnage in export–import transportation, as well as further development of the Northern Sea Route.

Improve technical level development of seaports. Put into operation in ports up to 10 thousand meters of mechanized berths and 200 thousand square meters of warehouses. Introduce new high–performance reloading mechanisms. Bring to 1960 a comprehensive mechanization of loading and unloading operations in seaports up to 65 percent.

Ensure the reconstruction and development of marine 509 ports in accordance with their cargo turnover. Refill marine a fleet of more economical ships with higher speeds movement.

Deliver to the Ministry of the Navy for five years dry cargo ships with a total carrying capacity of approximately 1 million 140 thousand tons, oil tankers–60 thousand tons, passenger ships with a total capacity of 198 thousand horsepower and tugboats—30,000 horsepower.

Realize construction of sea vessels with more perfect engines and ship mechanisms providing significant increased travel speeds. Increase daily allowance the productivity of offshore oil tankers for five years has not by less than 25 percent and dry cargo ships—by 34 percent, primarily by reducing the idle time of ships in ports and reducing the empty mileage of ships. Improve technical the state of the sea fleet, reduce the time for repairing ships, to increase the use of the capacities of ship repair enterprises, especially in the Far East basin; ensure the end construction and reconstruction of factories in Nakhodka, Tuapse, Zhdanov, Leningrad and Murmansk. Start construction shipyard in Slavyanka.

Provide the necessary navigable depths on canals and approaches to seaports, improve communications and radio navigation equipment for sea transport, equip sea vessels with the most perfect navigation devices and equipment, ensuring the safety of navigation of ships. To reduce the cost of transportation by sea transport by about 26 percent.

4. By road, increase freight turnover of road transport in 1960 compared to 1955 by about 2 times.

Significantly increase in transportation share of public road transport, increasing its cargo turnover to 40 billion tonne-kilometres, or 4.3 times compared to 1955. Provide further development of centralized transportation and significant improvement using car trailers, increase transportation passengers by cars—taxi by 3 times and by buses 3.5 times. In order to fundamentally improve the use of vehicle fleet and significant cost reduction in the sixth five-year period to concentrate the bulk of trucks engaged in the transport of bulk goods, and auto repair enterprises located in ministries and departments in the general road transport system use.

Improve the performance of trucks general use for the five-year period by about 36 percent and reduce the cost of transportation of goods by at least 20 percent. Develop a base for maintenance and repair cars. Expand construction and renovation paved motor roads.

5. By pipeline transport to increase in comparison with 1955 the volume of work is up to 83 billion ton-kilometres, or 6 times.

6. By air transport to increase freight turnover by 2 times and the volume of passenger traffic by about 3.8 times. Implement in operation on main overhead lines high-speed multi-seat passenger aircraft. Reconstruct major airports on the main air lines. 7. In the field of communications carry out further development and reconstruction of communication facilities based on advanced modern technology and maximum use of communication reserves. Increase cable communication lines by about 2 times compared with the fifth five-year plan and widely introduce coaxial cables. Create a wide network radio relay communication lines and put into

operation for five years not less than 10 thousand kilometres of these lines. Provide growth capacity of automatic telephone exchanges by about 2 times more than in the fifth five years. Expand the postal network. To ensure the further development of telephony and radio communication in countryside.

VI. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING INDUSTRY

1. In order to fulfill established targets for the development of industrial production, transport, agriculture, housing, construction of schools, hospitals, kindergartens and nurseries and others buildings for cultural and domestic purposes to define for 1956 –1960 years the total volume of state capital investments in the national economy of the USSR in the amount of 990 billion rubles (in prices on July 1, 1955), or 67 percent more than in fifth five-year plan.

2. To ensure more efficient use of material resources and financial resources, 511 sent to capital construction, do not allow scattering capital investments across numerous construction sites and facilities, improve the design business and eliminate excesses in wasteful design public funds. When developing projects for construction of new and expansion of existing enterprises take into account the latest achievements of science and technology, as well as the most high technical and economic indicators achieved at advanced domestic and foreign enterprises. Cut design time; complete in 1956–1957 the transition to construction of residential buildings and buildings of cultural and household appointments for standard projects; go to the next 2 years to build enterprises of industry, transport, communications and agriculture farms, as a rule, according to standard designs.

3. Provide further development of the construction industry. Much reduce construction time, improve the quality of construction works, especially in housing and cultural and domestic construction, reduce the cost of construction and installation work for the five years not less than 7 percent of the estimated cost. To implement further industrialization of construction through broad use of precast concrete structures and parts, lightweight concrete structures, large blocks and finished units prefabricated, as well as through the comprehensive implementation complex mechanization of construction. Bring application precast concrete structures in 1960 up to 28 million cubic meters, of which 7 million cubic meters of stress reinforced. To develop and implement in construction more perfect types of precast concrete structures. Significantly expand

construction applications low alloy steel and high tensile wire for reinforced concrete structures as well as economical profiles rental.

Provide maximum savings in metal and timber in construction. Equip construction sites with the most advanced machines and mechanisms. Increase the number of excavators in construction over the five years at least three times, including significantly increase the fleet of single –bucket excavators 0.15 and 0.25 cubic meter. Improve the use of machines and mechanisms in 512 construction.

Expand the capacity of factories and workshops for repair of construction machines and vehicles, build repair plants, primarily in areas of large construction. Continue enlarging small ones in parallel operating construction organizations of ministries and departments. In order to further improve the housing and cultural to create construction projects in large cities following the example of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev territorial contracting construction organizations, uniting small construction organizations in them different departments.

Significantly increase in the eastern regions countries of capacity of existing construction organizations and create new construction organizations in these areas and regional enterprises for the production of building materials, designs and details. To enlarge and strengthen specialized organizations for the production of installation and special works and create specialized production organizations general construction works. Expand the construction of residential buildings and buildings for cultural and domestic purposes for employees construction industry,

VII. INCREASE LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

1. Provide new serious raising labour productivity as a decisive condition fulfillment of targets for production growth and further improving the well –being of the people. The great Lenin pointed out that increasing labour productivity is most important for the victory of the new social system and that: “Communism is higher, against capitalist, labour productivity voluntary, conscientious, united, using advanced technology, workers. “The presence of a powerful industrial bases in the country and the implementation in the sixth five-year plan of broad measures to ensure the transition of all sectors of the national farms to a new, higher technical level, as well as the availability and training in ever increasing the scale of skilled workers and specialists, successfully mastering modern technology, create large opportunities for accelerated productivity growth labour.

2. Set the following growth targets labour productivity for 1956 –1960: in industry—not less than 50 percent, which must be done 513 mainly due to

the growth of the technical equipment of labour and introduction of advanced equipment and technology, all-round expansion of complex mechanization and automation production processes, equipment modernization, wide development of enterprise specialization and implementation on this basis of continuous production methods, a fundamental improvement organization of labour and elimination of losses of working time, as well as reduction of labour costs for auxiliary work; in construction—at least 52 percent based on further industrialization of construction, wide application of prefabricated structures and parts, completion in mainly complex mechanization of construction works, significant improvement in work organization and cost reduction labour in ancillary and auxiliary work; on the railway transport—by about 34 percent due to further growth technical equipment of railways, increasing the specific weight of transportation by electric and diesel locomotives, fleet replenishment new heavy wagons, reconstruction track facilities, increasing the commercial speed of movement trains and increasing their average weight, as well as improving labour organization; by sea transport—by 40 percent and by river transport—up to 35 percent due to replenishment of the fleet more powerful modern types of ships with mechanized installations and equipment, improvements use of the fleet; on state farms and in state subsidiary agricultural enterprises—by about 70 percent by completing the comprehensive mechanization of work on cultivation and harvesting of agricultural crops, significant increase in the level of mechanization of labour—intensive work in livestock, elimination of losses of agricultural products, as well as a significant improvement in the organization of work. Consider a significant increase in production as the most important task agricultural products for every 100 hectares land while reducing labour costs for production of each centner of products.

3. Especially important the rise in labour productivity on collective farms is important for ensuring the fulfillment of development tasks 514 agricultural production in the sixth five-year plan. Strengthening the material and technical base of MTS and significant increasing the level of mechanization and electrification agricultural work, widespread implementation of achievements agricultural science and technology, rational placement and specialization of agriculture and animal husbandry by districts and collective farms countries, as well as the strengthening of collective farms and MTS by leading personnel and specialists can dramatically increase the output agricultural products for every 100 hectares land and increase labour productivity on collective farms by about half. The Ministry of Agriculture and local party and Soviet bodies, heads of MTS and collective farms must ensure effective use agricultural machinery, mass

dissemination of experience in front of collective farms and MTSs that have achieved high growth rates agricultural products and labour productivity, improving work organization and strengthening labour discipline and on this basis, a significant increase in the income of collective farmers. 4. In order to quickly eliminate shortcomings in the organization of labour and wages and strengthening personal material employees' interest in the results of their labour: ensure widespread introduction into production of technical sound standards of development, corresponding to modern the level of technology and organization of production; increase the share wages of workers and establish the correct ratios in the level of tariff rates for individual industries and professions, taking into account the qualifications of workers and providing benefits in wages for workers engaged in heavy work and in hot shops to streamline wages payment of certain categories of engineering and technical workers and employees; eliminate the multiplicity of systems and inconsistency in conditions of remuneration of engineering and technical workers and employees; enhance the role of bonuses in stimulating introduction of new technology, growth of labour productivity and reducing the cost of production. 5. Continue to work on further improvement, reduction and cost reduction management, AchNical apparatus .. elimination of unnecessary and in parallel operating links of the apparatus and to eliminate excesses in 515 states. 6. Develop the mass movement in every possible way innovators, inventors and innovators of production, as well as ensure widespread promotion and dissemination of advanced experience. 7. Improve the quality of industrial training youth in schools and colleges of state labour reserves, as well as directly in production; in every way develop the training of skilled workers in schools and schools of state labour reserves in the eastern regions countries and expand the network of schools and colleges in these areas. 8. Ensure the most rational distribution of labour resources between sectors of the national economy and regions of the country and their correct use. At the same time, special attention pay for the provision of labour for enterprises and construction projects, located in the eastern and northern regions of the country, by organized recruitment of workers and resettlement in these areas volunteer workers from other parts of the country. Improve the economic organization of the migrants and provide timely construction of residential buildings for them. 9. Provide further improvement of health and safety at enterprises, primarily in mines, in hot shops and in industries that are harmful to the health of workers, using in this area the latest achievements of science and technology.

VIII. BY INCREASING MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LEVEL LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

1. In accordance with the established tasks to develop socialist production and increase the productivity of social labour to determine the growth national income (in comparable prices) for the five years by about 60 percent. 11 based on this, ensure further growth in the incomes of workers and employees and the income of peasants; significantly increase per capita consumption food and industrial products,

2. Establish the number of workers and employees in the national economy of the USSR in 1960 about number of 55 million people. Increase real wages of workers and employees on average by about 30 percent. Raise the wages of low –paid workers and employees.

3. To consider it necessary to carry out in the sixth five-year plan to reduce the duration of the working day of workers and 516 employees. Instruct the Council of Ministers of the USSR to develop measures to implement the sixth five-year transfer of workers and employees to a seven –hour working day, and workers of leading professions in coal and mining industry employed in underground work–on six–hour working day. In this case, first of all, starting with 1957, to be transferred to a shorter working day workers employed in underground work and in hot shops. In those branches of industry, where it is appropriate under the conditions production, introduce a five–day working week (with two weekends with an 8–hour working day). Set for workers and employees, since 1956, reduced by two hours working day on the pre – weekend and pre –holiday days.

To restore the six –hour workday since 1956 for adolescents from 16 to 18 years old. Shorter working hours must be carried out without reducing workers' wages and employees.

4. Improve the working and living conditions of women in every way workers. Provide additional benefits, in particular, to increase the duration of holidays for pregnancy and childbirth.

5. Based on significant increase agricultural and livestock products and labour productivity of collective farmers to increase monetary and in kind incomes of collective farmers on average by at least 40 percent primarily due to the growth of income from public farms; to significantly increase the public funds of the collective farms.

6. Increase government spending on benefits and payments for social insurance of workers and employees, retired by social security, benefits for large families and lonely mothers, student scholarships, free medical assistance, free and preferential vouchers to sanatoriums and rest homes,

free training and advanced training, for payment vacation wages and other payments and benefits working people from 154 billion rubles in 1955 to about 21 (1 billion rubles in 1960. To streamline the pension provide increasing the size of the lower grades of pensions, and the size to reduce unjustifiably high pensions; improve provision the elderly, as well as the employment of those disabled people who 517 without prejudice to health can engage in socially useful labour.

7. To increase retail turnover over the five years state and cooperative trade by about 50 percent, while ensuring higher growth in retail turnover in the countryside. Increase in 1960 over 1955 sales of the most important goods to the population in about the following sizes: meat products—by 85 percent, fish products—by 59 percent, animal oils—by 57 percent, vegetable fats—60 percent, milk and dairy products—2.7 times, cheese—2.4 times, eggs—2.6 times, sugar—by 70 percent, cotton fabrics— by 30 percent, woollen fabrics—2 times, silk fabrics at 2 times, linen fabrics—3.6 times, garments at 67 percent, leather footwear—by 65 percent, furniture—2 times, hours 70 percent, bicycles 46 percent, radios—2.2 times, televisions—5 times, household refrigerators—4.7 times, vacuum cleaners—3.9 times, washing machines—6 times.

Expand sales to the public and collective farms of timber and building materials, in particular cement, 2.5 times, slate—2.1 times, soft roof—70 percent. Provide for a significant increase in local resources food and industrial products in retail commodity turnover of republics, territories and regions. In order to encourage initiatives of local authorities and increasing their responsibility for increasing production and improving the supply of the population livestock products to make changes to the existing distribution system so that it correctly combines principles of centralization with the development of local initiative for the use of available resources to supply the population. To develop a network of stores and shops in order to increase the number jobs in the trading network over the five years by at least 40 percent. Provide equipment for the trading network with modern equipment and widespread use of progressive methods trade to meet the requirements of growing turnover and enhancing the culture of trade. Maximize preliminary packaging of goods for sale to the public, develop a chain of stores without sellers, as well as trade through machines, which will significantly improve service buyers, reduce labour costs in trade and reduce distribution costs. In every possible way, to introduce a parcel form of trade. Organize mass production of vending machines and Catering.

Accelerate product promotion with manufacturing enterprises into the distribution network, eliminating unnecessary intermediate links, organize

everywhere centralized delivery of goods to the retail network and wider to spread the practice of circular delivery of goods, especially in rural areas, as well as delivery trade in the countryside. Enlarge construction of warehouses, refrigerators and vegetable stores for ensuring the safety of goods and organizing work on sorting goods before they arrive at stores, which should to improve the supply of stores with goods in the required range.

To increase the network of canteens in the five years by at least 50 percent and output of products by public nutrition by about 75 percent. Develop a network of canteens at factories, factories, mines, MTS, state farms and educational institutions and especially a network of public canteens in order to provide catering services not only working, but also members of their families, which should facilitate the work of women.

Much expand the network of school canteens and canteens schoolchildren. Provide everywhere in canteens, cafes, teahouses, eateries and buffets transition to consumer self-service, as the most rational form of trade, allowing accelerate and improve customer service. In every way develop home meals and pre-orders for lunches.

Mechanize labour –intensive cooking processes food due to installation in catering establishments modern and most advanced mechanisms and equipment (potato peelers, vegetable cutters, bread slicers, dishwashers, combined high-performance kitchen mechanisms etc.). Equipped with the latest technology and use in canteens and best practices eateries should provide reduce the cost of meals and help expand the circle population using the services of public nutrition. Reduce the costs of circulation of state and cooperative trade by about 17 percent. In every way promote the further expansion of collective farm trade, developing trade in consumer cooperation in surplus agricultural products of collective farms and collective farmers for commission basis. Improve the improvement of collective farm markets in cities and workers' settlements, For fundamental improving the affairs of Soviet trade must be ensured broad participation of workers in the daily control over the work of trade enterprises and public nutrition. Improve the work of public oversight organizations factories, factories, institutions, educational institutions, and in the countryside—Cavalry and audit commissions of consumer organizations cooperation, widely involving participation in their activities workers, office workers, collective farmers and housewives.

8. Recognize necessary to seriously improve and significantly expand housing construction. Build in five years in cities workers ' settlements and rural areas at the expense of state residential buildings with a total area of approximately 205 million square meters, or almost 2 times more than in

the fifth five-year plan. To draw the attention of the leaders of the party, Soviet and economic authorities on the need for unconditional fulfillment of the established tasks for construction and commissioning living space action. Promote workers widely, employees and collective farmers in the implementation of their construction residential buildings through personal savings and with the help state and collective farm loans.

In these cesium expand sale of complete sets and standard houses to the population, building materials and equipment. Reduce cost housing construction for a five-year period by at least 20 interest due to the widespread use of standard projects, introduction of industrial methods of work, cost reduction finished products and prefabricated parts, avoiding architectural excesses and reduction of construction time. Consider tidying and maintaining existing housing stock and further improvement residential buildings. Provide improved public services urban population. Provide further development plumbing and sewerage, heating and electrical networks.

To increase in the sixth five-year plan the number gasified apartments by 2.5 times compared to the fifth five-year plan. Improve services for the urban population transport, saunas, laundries and other events for the improvement of cities. 9. Implement basically universal secondary education in urban and rural areas by teaching children and youth in secondary general education schools (ten years) and secondary special educational institutions.

Develop polytechnic education in general education school, ensuring that students are familiar with the most important industries modern industrial and agricultural production. Ensure a close connection of learning with the public useful work, to educate the younger generation communist attitude to work. Raise the level of educational work in schools; expand the network of out of school childcare facilities in the city and in the village.

Provide more wide attraction of clubs, palaces and houses of culture, houses technology and other cultural and educational institutions to conducting educational work among schoolchildren. Fortify educational and material base of the general education school. Enlarge the volume of construction of urban and rural schools for the sixth the five-year period is approximately twice as compared to the fifth five-year plan. Expand the network of boarding schools.

Consider appropriate wider participation of collective farms in the construction of rural schools and in equipping them. In order to improve the general cultural level workers without secondary education to continue further development in the sixth five-year period of the network of

correspondence and evening general education schools to train workers without disengagement from production.

Abolish tuition fees in seniors classes of secondary schools, in secondary special and higher education institutions.

10. Provide for the training of specialists in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in size, meeting the needs of the national economy and cultural construction. To increase the total number of specialists in the five years with higher and secondary education by about one and a half times, and for branches of heavy industry, construction, transport and agriculture— about twice as compared to the fifth five-year plan. Implement a significant expansion of evening and extramural higher and secondary specialized education in order to provide ample opportunities for practitioners taking engineering and technical positions, as well as workers and collective farmers to receive higher and secondary special education without interrupting production.

Ensure proper placement of higher education institutions in the country; expand the training of specialists in educational institutions located in the regions of the Urals, Siberia, Far East and Kazakhstan, to meet growing needs these areas in specialists. Improve quality significantly training of specialists with higher and secondary special education. Provide thorough familiarization with students higher and secondary special of educational institutions with the latest achievements of domestic and foreign science and technicians as well as with advanced manufacturing experience. Fortify material base of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, improving their equipment with modern educational laboratory equipment.

11. Develop science in every way. Expanding theoretical research in all areas of knowledge, enhance the role of scientific institutions in technological progress and organization of production. Reorganize the work of scientific research institutions towards more bringing their activities closer to the specific needs of the economy.

Ensure maximum use of achievements domestic and foreign science and technology design and design organizations. Concentrate efforts of scientists and material resources of research institutions for the development of primarily scientific problems that have important national economic significance, seeking the fastest delivery until the end of scientific research and implementation of the results of work in National economy.

Bring research institutions to the production base. Improve scientific equipment research institutions modern scientific equipment and materials. Increase the involvement of higher education institutions to carry out research work for National economy.

12. Considering the importance of cinema as the most mass art, take action to increase production films, increasing their ideological and artistic level and expansion of the cinema network. Ensure production by the end of the five-year plan at least 120 full –length films per year.

Increase for five years of the cinema network by about 30 percent. Build cinemas in the system of the USSR Ministry of Culture for 522 500 thousand places, or 4 times more than in the fifth five-year plan. To improve the quality of produced scientific and technical movies, one of the most important tools technical propaganda and information on the achievements of science and techniques and dissemination of advanced production experience.

Special pay attention to the equipment of film studios and cinemas modern technology, to increase film production by on a non-combustible basis so that by the end of the five-year to the production of films on this basis; ensure high quality colour films and increase production films for widescreen cinema.

Take action to further expanding and improving broadcasting and television. Increase existing capacity radio broadcasting stations over the five years by about 90% and ensure widespread adoption ultrashort wave radio broadcasting in the European part of the USSR. Create special communication channels for the exchange of programs between television stations in Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the allied republics and other large cities of the country, as well as start the introduction of colour television.

Increase by 1960 the number of television stations is not less than 75. To improve the work of public libraries and club institutions and strengthen them material base. Take measures for improvement and development book publishing business. To increase the production of books, magazines and newspapers, paying attention to the further growth of editions and circulation.

To improve decoration and printing published books, expand and strengthen the printing base, increase the capacity of the printing enterprises of the Ministry culture of the USSR by about 50 percent, to equip printing houses modern equipment, improve the typography and quality of printing inks. Expand the book trade, especially in rural areas.

13. Provide further development of health care, undermine the level of preventive activities of health authorities, improve the culture medical services to the population. Increase the number hospital beds in 1960 compared to 1955, approximately by 28 percent, the number of places in nurseries–by 44 percent, the number of places in kindergartens– by 45 percent, the number of places in 523 sanatoriums–by 10 percent and in rest

homes—by 13 percent. Ensure the development of a network of sanatoriums and rest homes mainly in the central and northern regions of European parts of the USSR, in the regions of the Urals, Western and Eastern Siberia, Far East, Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

To improve equipping medical institutions with modern medical equipment. Build over the years of the sixth five-year plan hospitals by the number of beds are 2.8 times more than in the fifth five-year period, nurseries 2.4 times larger and kindergartens 2.4 times more than in the fifth five-year period, widely involving ministries, departments of the USSR and the Union republics for the construction of medical preventive and children's institutions.

Expand construction of houses for the disabled and the elderly. Provide further development of medical science, focusing forces Soviet scientists on the search for new methods and means prevention and treatment. Increase production of products the medical industry in 1960 at least 2 times compared with 1955, with particular attention to the expansion production new, more effective therapeutic and prophylactic agents, as well as modern surgical instrument, diagnostic, medical and medical equipment and apparatus.

To improve work on labour protection and prevention of diseases of workers and employees of industrial enterprises, as well as for the protection of water sources, atmospheric air and soil from pollution industrial emissions. Provide further development physical culture and sports, especially among students and youth.

IX. FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOLK ECONOMY IN UNION REPUBLICS AND LOCAL PRODUCTIVE FORCES

Provide improved placement productive forces, bringing industry closer to sources of raw materials, fuel and energy resources and to regions consumption. Carry out the right specialization and integrated development of the economy of economic regions, taking into account more efficient use of their natural and labour resources to improve the productivity of public labour.

Accelerate the development of the rich natural resources of the Eastern regions of the country. Provide in the areas of Western and Eastern Siberia and the Kazakh SSR, higher rates of capital construction than in the USSR as a whole. Create in these areas complex of heavy industry enterprises, especially power –intensive and fuel –intensive industries, provide for a wide construction of factories of ferrous and non–ferrous metallurgy, large hydraulic and thermal power plants, oil refineries, machine–building and

chemical plants, enterprises for the production of construction materials, the development of large raw material bases for the production ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemicals and building materials.

Limit further construction of fuel-intensive and high-power industrial enterprises in the regions of European parts of the USSR and in the regions of the Urals. In order to close the gap the fuel industry of the regions of the European part of the USSR from their growing fuel needs and reduced range coal transportation to provide for an increase in coal production in these areas and oil in the required size, construction hydroelectric power plants and the development of the gas industry. To increase the gross production of local industry and trade cooperation by about 1.6 times.

Ensure the full use of local resources, raw materials and fuel, development of its own raw material base. Carry out measures for technical re-equipment of enterprises, implementation on a massive scale state standards and technical conditions, ensuring the release of products according to the best samples. Expand the range and improve the quality of manufactured goods general consumption. Organize the production of new types consumer goods and cultural and household items purpose and household use.

Develop in every way folk arts and crafts. Expand the network significantly enterprises serving the household needs of the population and improve their culture of work. Provide the following main tasks for the development in the sixth five-year plan of the national economy in union republics, on the Russian Soviet federal Socialist Republic.

Increase over five years the gross product of the entire industry by about 1.7 times, including the republican industry—1.6 times. To increase the production of pig iron by about 1.6 times over the five years, rolled products—1.5 times, iron ore mining— .4 times, aluminium production— 2.4 times, coal mining— 1.5 times, oil—2.2 times, natural and associated gas—5.5 times, electricity generation— 1.9 times, including generation hydropower— 3.9 times, the production of mineral fertilizers—1.9 times, cement—2.5 times, business transportation wood—1.4 times, production of cotton fabrics —16 percent, woollen fabrics—1.3 times, linen fabrics— 1.8 times, silk fabrics—2 times, leather footwear—1.5 times, sugar—2.6 times, fish catch—1.5 times.

To complete construction of the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant and Orsk Khalilovsky Metallurgical Plant, to start construction of the West Siberian Metallurgical Plant with commissioning of the first blast furnace and start construction two new metallurgical plants in Siberia. Provide development of new iron ore deposits, put into operation Kachkanar mining and processing plant in the Urals, Korshunovsky mine in Eastern Siberia and new mines at deposits of the Kursk-Belgorod region.

Build two new hardware plant. Provide for construction in areas Siberia three aluminium smelters, to strengthen the ore base of the copper industry of the Urals. Continue the construction of Bratsk and to begin construction of the Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric power station. Complete the construction of Omsk and Irkutsk refining of the factories and start construction of new oil refineries factories in the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Amur Region. Provide construction in the regions of Siberia and the Urals of five new machine –tool factories, six forging–and–press factories equipment, ten specialized foundries, two tool factories, three factories for abrasive products, eight plants of construction and road engineering, instrument–making plants, electric locomotive plant, plant of diesel locomotive electrical equipment, power transformers, high–voltage equipment and a number of others machine–building plants.

To enhance fuel energy base and improvement of Moscow power supply, 526 districts of the Centre, the Volga region and the Urals, along with the completion construction of the Kuibyshev and Gorky hydroelectric power plants and the commissioning of the Stalingrad and Botkin hydroelectric power plants, build a number of large thermal power plants using local fuel; provide an increase coal mining in the Moscow region, Pechora coal basins and deposits of the Urals, to carry out on a large scale gasification of a number of industrial areas. Introduce into development new oil and gas fields in the Tatar ASSR, Bashkir ASSR, Kuibyshev, Saratov and Stalingrad regions and Stavropol Territory. Prepare for commercial operation Berezhovskoye natural gas field in the lower reaches of the river. Obi. Put into operation the main pipelines Tuymazy–Omsk (second), Omsk–Irkutsk, Almeteyevsk–Gorky, Almeteyevsk–Molotov, Gorky–Ryazan, Ryazan–Moscow, Gorky– Yaroslavl, Ishimbay —Orsk, Omsk — Novosibirsk, Ufa— Omsk (second), Novosibirsk–Irkutsk and Kuibyshev–Bryansk.

Ensure further strengthening of logging in the regions of the North, Urals, Siberia and the more rapid development of sawmilling in these areas. Build railways in the heavily forested areas: Achinsk–Abalakovo and Mikun–Koslan. In the eastern regions provide for the construction of five pulp and paper enterprises and seven factories of artificial fibres.

Accelerate development of light and food industries in the regions of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. Strengthen geological exploration and research work in the southern part of the Yakut ASSR and in Transbaikalia for coking coals and the entire mining complex and auxiliary mineral raw materials for ferrous metallurgy, and also on raw materials for the chemical industry and non–ferrous ores and rare metals.

Carry out preparatory work on the creation of a diamond mining industry in the Yakut ASSR. Agriculture consider the all-round development of grain production as the most important task and livestock products. Increase in 1960 versus 1955 year grain production by about 1.8 times, including to significantly increase the production of wheat and corn; flax fibre—1.4 times, sugar beet—2.5 times, potatoes—2 times, vegetables—2.6 times, meat—2 times, milk— 1.9 times, 527 eggs—2.5 times and wool—1.6 times.

Build an irrigation network on an area of 258 thousand hectares and for estuary irrigation on area of 225 thousand hectares. Drain swamps and waterlogged land on an area of 365 thousand hectares. Carry out watering pastures in waterless regions of the North Caucasus, the Volga region and Siberia on an area of about 16 million hectares.

To finish construction and commissioning of Pravo-Egorlyksky, Tersko-Kumsky, Kumo-Manychsky and Donskoy main canals, Chograyskoye reservoir, Petrovsko-Anastasyevskaya and Maryano-Cheburgolskaya irrigation. systems. Proceed to construction of the Kuban-Kalauska watering system, Krasnodar reservoir on the river. Kuban and land drainage Meshchera lowland.

IN THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Increase over five years the gross product of the entire industry by about 1.7 times, including the republican industry—1.6 times. Ensure significant growth in coal production in Donbass, Dnieper and western regions of Ukraine. Expand capacity for the extraction and processing of ores in the Krivoy Rog iron ore basin and at the Kerch field. Increase in five years coal mining 1.6 times, pig iron smelting, rolled products and extraction of iron ore—1.5 times, oil extraction—2.8 times, natural and associated gas—2.6 times, production electricity—1.7 times, production of mineral fertilizers —2 times, tractors—2 times, cement—1.7 times, leather shoes—1.6 times, sugar—1.6 times.

Significantly increase production of cotton fabrics. Complete construction Kakhovsky hydroelectric complex, to build the Kremenchug and Dniprodzerzhinsk hydroelectric power station, large thermal power plant and start construction of Kanevskaya hydroelectric power plants on the Dnieper. Start building a plant by refining oil, carry out construction and commission new ferroalloy plant, additional capacity for production of local construction solid materials, especially natural stone wall blocks. Introduce in action Chernihiv worsted-cloth combine, Kherson cotton mill; build a

new cotton plant, artificial fibre factories in Chernigov and Cherkassy, 528 sugar factories with a total capacity of 400 thousand centners sugar beet processing per day, new industrial a plant for processing corn for molasses and starch, complete construction and put into operation the canal i Severny Donets–Donbass, with the supply of water to the cities and enterprises of Donbass, agriculture to further improve grain yields, significantly expand production of corn and on this basis to bring in 1960 gross grain harvest up to at least 2 billion 100 million poods.

Increase in 1960 over 1955 production of sugar beet by about 1.2 times, vegetables by 1.4 times, potatoes–1.5 times, meat–2.3 times, milk–2 times, wool–2.1 times and eggs–2.8 times. Provide bookmark for new orchards and berry fields in collective and state farms on an area of 250 thousand hectares and vineyards–on an area of 75 thousand hectares. Build an irrigation network on an area of 146 thousand hectares, drainage network on an area of 141 thousand hectares and water land on an area of 1240 thousand hectares. Finish construction and to put into operation the Inguletsk watering and irrigation system, Simferopol reservoir and Trubezhskaya drainage system. Carry out the construction of the first stage Krasnoznamenskaya system and start construction of the North–Crimea sky channel.

Increase over five years gross output of both the entire industry and republican industry by about 1.7 times. Enlarge over the five-year period, electricity generation by about 2.1 times, peat extraction –1.8 times, tractor production–2.7 times, cars–1.6 times, motorcycles –1.7 times, metal–cutting machines–2 times, cement–1.8 times, leather footwear–1.4 times, sugar–3.1 times. Finish construction Vasilevichy district power plant and implement construction of the Vitebsk hydroelectric power station, build new peat mining enterprises.

Start building two oil refineries, agricultural plant mechanical engineering and to expand active cement factories. To put into operation the watch factory at full capacity, 529 factories of tractor spare parts, automatic lines and special modular machine tools and a worsted factory in Minsk. Build new factories and workshops for the primary processing of flax and hemp; and two sugar factories. In the western regions Byelorussian SSR to provide for the development of peat industry, energy, light and food industries.

In agriculture, increase in 1960 over since 1955, the production of grain crops by about 2.9 times, flax fibre–1.4 times, potatoes–1.7 times, sugar beet–6 times, meat–1.8 times and milk–2 times. Involve additionally to agricultural turnover 238 thousand hectares land due to the construction of drainage systems and 170 thousand hectares of land due to

the reconstruction of drainage systems. Continue work on drainage and reclamation of wetlands Polesskaya lowland.

IN THE UZBEK SOVIET FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Increase over five years gross output of both the entire industry and republican industry by about 1.6 times. Provide for the further development of industries, related to cotton growing, primarily agricultural and textile engineering, production of mineral fertilizers, cotton ginning and oil industry. To increase production over the five years electricity by about 1.6 times, coal mining—by 2.4 times, oil—1.5 times, the production of mineral fertilizers—1.9 times, cement—3 times.

Provide for further construction power plants. Start construction of the Angren nitrogen fertilizer the plant, to put into operation the Fergana oil refinery plant, as well as complete the reconstruction of the Kuvasay cement factory. In the field of agriculture, consider the most important task further comprehensive development of cotton growing. Increase in 1960 year compared with 1955 production of raw cotton about 1.5 times, meat—2.4 times, milk—2.3 times, wool—1.9 times, karakul skins—1.5 times, cocoons—1.6 times.

Provide development in irrigated and foothill zones semi-fine-fleece and fine-fleece sheep breeding, in the desert zone—Karakul sheep breeding. Provide further development of horticulture and viticulture. Carry out construction 530 irrigation network on an area of 325 thousand hectares and irrigate 6 million 800 thousand hectares of desert and semi-desert pastures.

Finish the construction of Tyuy-Buguzsky, Chim-Kurgan and Surkhan-Darya reservoirs.

IN THE KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

To increase the gross output of all industry by about 2.2 times, including the republican industry—1.7 times. Provide further development energy base, nonferrous metallurgy, coal, oil and chemical industry, mechanical engineering, light and food industry. To increase production over the five years electricity by about 2.3 times, the production of rolled products—2.1 times, blister copper—1.9 times, lead—1.4 times, coal mining—1.6 times, oil—1.4 times, production of mineral fertilizers—2 times, cement—8.8 times and leather shoes—1.7 times.

Significantly increase the production of cotton fabrics. Put into operation at the Karaganda metallurgical plant two blast furnaces with a capacity of 1 million 350 thousand tons pig iron per year and continuous

sheet mill, build aluminium, ferroalloy and combine plants in Pavlodar, rolling equipment plant in Petropavlovsk, chemical plant in Dzhambul, cement plants in Semipalatinsk and Chimkent, cotton mill; proceed to the construction of two oil refineries. Introduce in action Bukhtarma hydroelectric power station, new thermal power plant, as well as start construction of Shulbinskaya and Kapchagai hydroelectric power station. Provide further development of the Karaganda coal basin and the Ekibastuz coal deposits, as well as carrying out on a large scale work on the use of identified minerals Kostanay region.

Build and commission the Turgai bauxite mine and Sokolovsko–Sarbaisky mining and processing plant with a capacity of 10 million tons crude iron ore, with production support in 1960 5 million 600 thousand tons of finished ore. In rural farms to provide for a significant increase in production grain and especially durum wheat due to further development of virgin and fallow lands and increasing productivity. To ensure the further development of animal husbandry and increase livestock productivity. Zoom in 1960 vs 1955 grain production by about 5 times, sugar beet production by 2.2 times, raw cotton–2.3 times, meat–1.5 times, milk–2.2 times and wool–2.6 times. Ensure the construction of an irrigation network on an area of 214 thousand hectares and watering of pastures in the area up to 43 million hectares. Finish building Arys Turkestan canal with Bugun reservoir and Kzyl–Orda dam.

IN THE GEORGIAN SOVIET FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Increase over five years gross output of both the entire industry and republican industry by about 1.6 times. Enlarge over the five-year period, electricity generation approximately 1.8 times, pig iron smelting–1.6 times, production of rolled products and mining manganese ore–1.5 times, coal mining–1.4 times, production of nitrogen fertilizers–8 times, cement–3.1 times, cotton fabrics–2.8 times, leather shoes–1.4 times, grape wine–1.8 times, tea–1.3 times.

Provide for the commissioning of Lajanur, Temple No. 2, Tkibulskaya, Gumat hydroelectric power plants and proceed to construction of the Darial hydroelectric power station on the Terek and a new hydroelectric power station on Rioni. Launch the second stage cotton mill in Gori, to start construction gas pipeline Grozny– Tbilisi. In the field of agriculture to ensure the further development of horticulture, viticulture, sericulture, tea, tobacco and citrus fruit production. To increase the production of high – quality tea leaves in 1960 to 165 thousand tons; to bookmark on collective

and state farms 17 thousand hectares of orchards, 15 thousand hectares of vineyards, 6 thousand hectares of citrus plantations.

Increase in 1960 by compared with 1955, grain production by about 1.3 times, meat—1.7 times, milk—2 times, wool—1.4 times, cocoons— 1.3 times. Carry out the construction of an irrigation network on area of 40 thousand hectares and drainage network on an area of 10 thousand hectares. Finish the construction of Verkhne—Samgorskaya irrigation system.

IN THE AZERBAIJAN SOVIET FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Increase over five years gross output of the entire industry by about 1.4 times, including the republican industry—1.6 times.

Set to 1960 oil production in the amount of 15 million 700 thousand tons and gas—billion 500 million cubic meters.

Increase in five years electricity production by about 1.6 times, cotton fabrics—2 times, woollen fabrics—3 times, leather shoes—1.4 times, grape wine and tea—1.8 times. Provide for the development of the iron ore industry Dash—kesan, increase the production of rolled products, put into operation Kirov—Abad alumina refinery, Sumgait superf of atny for—waters and a cotton mill in Mingechevir. Expand capacity of thermal power plants and start construction of a new hydroelectric power station on the Kura. In the field of agriculture to increase production in 1960 in comparison with 1955 raw cotton by about 1.4 times, cocoons—by 1.5 times, grain—by 1.8 times, milk—2.4 times, meat—2.1 times, wool—1.6 times.

To lay down gardens and vineyards on collective farms and state farms on an area of 38 thousand hectares. Provide construction irrigation network on an area of 125 thousand hectares and watering pastures on an area of 1250 thousand hectares.

IN THE LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Enlarge over the five years, the gross output of the entire industry is approximately 1.8 times, including the republican industry—1.6 times. Provide for the strengthening of the fuel and energy base and further development of mechanical engineering, industry building materials, light and food industries.

To increase electricity generation by approximately 1.8 times, peat extraction—1.6 times, cement production—3 times, leather footwear—1.8 times, animal oil— 1.6 times, meat—1.5 times, fish catch—2.5 times.

Launch Kaunas hydroelectric power station on the Neman.

Build TV factories equipment, drills, machine tools and accessories, cash registers and finish construction a specialized plant for the production of electrical products widespread consumption in Vilnius, to ensure further development of Klaipeda fishing port. In rural farms to increase in 1960 in comparison with 1955 meat production by about 1.9 times, milk by 2.2 times, grain—4.2 times, flax fibre—1.7 times, sugar beet—3.9 times, potatoes—2.3 times.

Ensure the wide development of feeding 533 pigs for meat and bacon. Expand crops and increase yields clover. Spend in wide size improvement work meadows and the creation of cultivated long —term pastures.

Drain 298 thousand hectares of land due to the construction of new reclamation systems and 332 thousand hectares of land—due to the reorganization existing systems.

IN THE MOLDOVAN SOVIET FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Increase over five years gross output of both the entire industry and republican industry by about 1.7 times. Provide for the further development of the food industry, especially winemaking, canning and sugar, as well as development of energy and building materials industry. To increase electricity generation by approximately 1.8 times, the production of grape wine—1.8 times, vegetable oils—2.5 times, sugar—7 times, leather shoes—1.5 times.

To begin construction of the Kamenskaya hydroelectric power station on the Dniester and to expand the Chisinau CHPP, build a plant champagne wines, two wineries, two cognac factories, three large canning factories, four sugar factories, Bendery silk mill and Rybnitsa cement plant. In the region of agriculture to further develop viticulture and horticulture. Lay in 1956 —960 in collective and state farms of the republic 83 thousand hectares of new vineyards, 54 thousand hectares of orchards and berry fields and 27 thousand hectares of mulberry and walnut plantations. Increase fruit picking about 1.5 times, grapes—2 times, vegetables—1.9 times, meat production—2.3 times, milk—2.4 times, wool—1.6 times.

Increase the productivity of grain crops and sugar beets and ensure the gross grain harvest in 1960 in the amount of not less than 127 million poods.

IN THE LATVIAN SOVIET FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Increase over five years the gross output of the entire industry by about 1.6 times, including the republican industry—1.7 times. To increase the generation of electricity in the five years by about 1.6 times, peat extraction—2.2 times, phosphate production fertilizers— 1.4 times, cement—1.6 times, leather shoes—1.6 times, sugar—2.8 times, animal oil—1.3 times, fish catch—2.7 times.

To begin construction of the Plavinas hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 120 thousand kilowatts, to put into operation the second stage of the Riga CHP and to increase the capacity of Liepaja Central Power Station.

Start construction sea fishing port in Ventspils. In rural farms to increase in 1960 in comparison with 1955 agricultural production: meat—in about 1.6 times, milk—2.2 times, grain crops—3.6 times, flax—fibre—2.4 times, potato—2.3 times.

Provide broad development of fattening pigs for meat and bacon. Expand crops and increase the yield of clover, hold in wide sizes work to improve meadows and create cultural long-term pastures.

Carry out work on the reconstruction of drainage systems in collective and state farms on an area of 830 thousand hectares.

IN THE KYRGYZ SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

To increase the gross output of all industry by about 1.7 times, including the republican industry—1.8 times. Increase production electricity by about 1.8 times, coal mining—by 1.5 times, oil production—7.8 times, leather footwear production—2.8 times.

Carry out the construction of the Uch—Kurgan hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of 112 thousand kilowatts in Naryn, new Shaari—khal hydroelectric power station, two hydroelectric power plants on the Chuisky Canal and thermal power plant in Frunze. Build and deploy worsted and woollen plant, start construction of the plant medical supplies in Frunze, finish construction highway Frunze—Osh.

In rural farms to ensure further growth in the livestock of fine—wool and semi—fine wool sheep and an increase in the productivity of large cattle. Increase in 1960 over 1955 meat production by about 1.6 times, milk by 1.9 times, wool—2.1 times, grain—2.1 times, raw cotton —1.2 times, sugar beet—1.7 times.

Provide construction irrigation network on an area of 115 thousand hectares. Water for five years about 1 million hectares of pasture. To

complete construction of the Orto-Tokoi reservoir and the Bolshoi Chuisky Canal.

IN THE TAJIK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

To increase the gross products of the entire industry by about 1.4 times, including republican industry, 1.7 times. Increase for 5th anniversary of electricity generation by about 4 times, cement production—13 times, cotton fabrics—2.1 times, leather shoes—2 times. Complete construction Kairak-Kum hydroelectric power station on the Syr Darya and Perepadnaya hydroelectric power plants on the Vakhsh canal. Start in 1956 year for the construction of the Head hydroelectric power station on the river.

To put into operation a cement plant, as well as the second stage Stalinabad Cotton Mill. Build and to put into operation a fat-and-oil plant in Stalinabad. In the region of agriculture to consider the further all-round development of cotton growing, especially an increase production of fine-fibre varieties of cotton. Zoom in 1960 compared to 1955 production of raw cotton about 1.7 times, meat—2.2 times, milk—2.6 times, wool—1.7 times and cocoons—1.6 times. Provide breeding semi-fine wool and fine wool sheep, further development Karakul sheep breeding and an increase in the number of Hissar sheep.

Ensure the construction of an irrigation network on an area of 89 thousand hectares and to water at least two million hectares of pastures. according to the Armenian Soviet socialist republic To increase the gross output of all industry by about 1.7 times, including the republican industry—1.6 times. To increase production over the five years electricity by about 1.3 times, the production of mineral fertilizers—1.6 times, cement—2 times, grape wine—1.4 times, leather shoes—1.5 times.

Complete construction hydroelectric power plants of the Sevan-Hrazdan cascade and start construction of the Tatev hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 100 thousand kilowatts. Build a silk acetate factory, tool and cannery. In rural farms to increase in 1960 in comparison with 1955 grain production by about 1.5 times, meat by 2.1 times, milk—2.2 times, wool—1.8 times, cocoons—1.8 times. Provide further development of horticulture, viticulture and cotton growing.

To build an irrigation network on an area of 39 thousand hectares and to water 150 thousand hectares of pastures. Finish construction Talinsky irrigation canal and the first stage of Arzni Shamiram irrigation system.

IN THE TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Enlarge over the five years, the gross output of the entire industry is approximately 1.6 times, including the republican industry—1.8 times. To increase oil production by about 1.3 times over the five years, cement production—9, times, the generation of electricity—1.8 times, leather shoes—2 times. Implement two steam turbine power plants, Chardzhou superphosphate plant and new Gaurdak sulfur mine; foresee expansion of the Bezmeinsky cement plant and construction gas pipeline Kizyl—Kum—Krasnovodsk. In rural farms are considered the most important task for all-round development cotton and livestock, especially Karakul sheep breeding.

Increase in 1960 over 1955 production of raw cotton by about 2.1 times, meat production by 1.8 times, milk—2.2 times, wool—1.3 times, karakul skins—in 1.4 times and cocoons—1.5 times. Involve additionally in agricultural turnover of 205 thousand hectares of land with irrigation network and provide watering of desert pastures on an area of 10 million hectares. Finish construction the first stage of the Kara—Kum kanal, the Sary—Yazynsky and the second Tezhensky reservoirs.

IN THE ESTONIAN SOVIET FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Increase over five years gross output of both the entire industry and republican industry by about 1.6 times. Enlarge for five years, shale mining by at least 1.7 times, production gas from shale— 1.7 times, electricity generation—2.8 times, peat extraction—1.7 times, production of mineral fertilizers—4 times, cement—2 times, cotton fabrics—1.4 times, leather shoes—1.5 times, animal oil—1.2 times, fish catch—1.6 times.

Build a gas shale plant in Akhtma and shale oil processing plant, Pribaltiyskaya oil shale power plant with the commissioning of the first stage at capacity 300 thousand 495 kilowatts. To implement reconstruction of the Punane Kunda cement plant and commissioning additional capacity for 225 thousand tons of cement year. To expand the coastal base of the fishing industry. In the region of agriculture to increase in 1960 over 1955 a year the production of agricultural products: meat—about 1.8 times, milk—2.3 times, grain—2.5 times and potatoes—1.9 times.

Ensure the wide development of feeding pigs for meat and bacon. Expand crops and increase yields clover, carry out extensive work to improve the meadows and the creation of cultural long-term pastures.

Involve additionally to agricultural turnover 38 thousand hectares land due to construction and 194 thousand hectares of land due to reconstruction of drainage systems.

IN THE KARELO-FINNISH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Enlarge over the five years, the gross output of both the entire industry and republican industry by about 1.6 times. Provide further development of forestry, paper and woodworking industry. To increase the export of business wood by about 1.5 times, sawn timber production—in 1.8 times, paper—1.8 times.

Expand Kondopoga and Segezha Pulp and Paper Mills, to build a Novo-Kemsky sawmill and woodworking a combine and a furniture factory; start construction cardboard mill. Continue construction of West Of the Karelian Railway. To increase production over the five years electricity by about 2 times and aluminium—by 1.6 times.

Introduce the Opda hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 80 thousand kilowatt, as well as Kumskaya, Vygostrovskaya and Pallesandalskaya hydroelectric power station and start construction of Iovskaya hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of 80 thousand kilowatts. To implement construction of the Valazminsky reservoir. In the region of agriculture to increase in 1960 over 1955 a year the production of agricultural products: milk—about 2.3 times, meat—1.6 times, potatoes—3.2 times and vegetables—5 times.

Involve additionally in agricultural turnover of 55 thousand hectares of land due to new construction and reconstruction of drainage systems.

The Sixth five-year plan provides for a new powerful rise in the national economy The Soviet Union and, above all, heavy industry— the foundations socialist economy. The implementation of this plan will mean further strengthening of the economic might of the USSR and its indestructible defences, a significant increase people's welfare, the growth of Soviet culture.

Successful the fulfillment of the sixth five-year plan will be decided by people— workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia, their selfless, heroic labour, will be decided by the organizational work of our party, Soviet, economic, trade union organizations, their level management of industrial enterprises, construction sites, collective farms, machine—tractor stations, state farms. Sixth the five-year plan will be the five-year plan for the widespread introduction of new technology in all branches of the national economy.

The congress therefore obliges everyone party and economic organizations decisively improve work to ensure technical progress, the fastest introduction into production of the latest achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology, the experience of the best enterprises

and collective farms, advanced people in industry and agriculture. Improving the qualifications of workers is of great importance, collective farmers, specialists in all branches of production, only with this condition, the most effective the use of new technology, which will be equipped with folk economy in the sixth five-year plan.

All branches of the socialist industry and agriculture have huge internal capabilities. Reveal and use efficiently these possibilities— means to ensure not only implementation, but also overfulfillment of the tasks of the sixth five-year plan.

The Congress draws special attention of party organizations and economic leaders the need for unconditional implementation of state assignments by each enterprise and collective farm for all indicators, steady growth in labour productivity, decrease cost and product quality improvement, implementation strict economy, persistent reduction in labour costs for the production of a unit of production.

Great value in conditions planned socialist economy has state material, food and financial reserves. The Congress considers that a further increase in these reserves is one of the important tasks of the sixth five-year plan.

Completion of tasks of the sixth five-year plan will be a great contribution to the further strengthening the entire socialist camp. The Soviet Union will expand cooperation with the countries of the people's best use democracy in interests of each country and the socialist camp as a whole economic resources and production capacity by coordination of the development of individual sectors of the national economy, specialization and cooperation of production, as well as by exchange of scientific and technical achievements and advanced production experience.

Consistently and firmly defending the possibility and necessity of peaceful coexistence of countries with different socio –political systems, Soviet the state will also strive to expand trade and with other countries on the basis of mutual benefit. When development of the draft Directives of the XX Party Congress on the sixth five-year plan, the Central Committee of the CPSU took into account the proposals collectives of many thousands of enterprises and collective farms. In preparation and the discussion of these proposals was attended by broad masses workers, collective farmers, industrial and agricultural specialists farms, scientists.

Their patriotic initiative and diversified production experience helped Central The Committee to better define the tasks of development of individual industries of the national economy in the sixth five-year plan, to reveal huge the internal capabilities of the socialist industry, agriculture, transport.

Congress considers necessary on the basis of these Directives as soon as possible develop and approve the sixth five-year plan for 1956–1960 years by ministries, departments, union republics and economic regions so that the tasks of the five-year plan were brought in 1956 to enterprises, collective farms, MTS, state farms, and construction projects. This will help mobilize creative activity of the masses for the implementation of the five-year plan, identifying new internal reserves in all sectors of the national economy, establishing clear control over the implementation of planned targets.

XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calls on all workers, collective farmers, the Soviet intelligentsia to expand nationwide socialist competition for the implementation and overfulfillment of the tasks of the sixth five-year development plan of the national economy of the USSR.

Implementation of the sixth five-year plan will be a new major step forward in the development of socialist economy, in solving the problem of creating an abundance of folk objects consumption, in building a communist society in our country.

XX CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF THE SOVIET UNION ON THE REPORT OF COMRADE N. S. KHRUSHCHOV “ON THE CULT OF PERSONALITY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES” (Adopted unanimously on February 25, 1956)

After hearing the report of Comrade Khrushchev N. S. on the cult of personality and its consequences, the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union approves the provisions of the report of the Central Committee and instructs the Central Committee of the CPSU to consistently carry out measures to ensure the complete overcoming of the personality cult alien to Marxism-Leninism, the elimination of its consequences in all areas of the party, state and ideological work, strict adherence to the norms of party life and the principles of collectivity of party leadership, developed by the great Lenin.

DECISION OF THE XX CONGRESS OF THE CPSU On the preparation of a new program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
(Adopted unanimously on February 25, 1956)

The XX Congress of the CPSU instructs the Central Committee to prepare a draft program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, based on the main provisions of the Marxist-Leninist theory, creatively developing on the basis of the historical experience of our party, the experience of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, the experience and achievements of the entire international communist and workers' movement, as well as taking into account the prepared long-term plan of communist construction, the development of the economy and culture of the Soviet Union.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to publish the draft party program in advance of the 21st Congress of the CPSU in order to conduct an extensive discussion of it.

COMPOSITION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, ELECTED BY THE XX CONGRESS OF THE PARTY MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

1. T. Avkhimovich H. E.
2. Alferov P. N.
3. Andreev A. A.
4. Aristov A. B.
5. Babaev S.
6. Baibakov N. K.
7. Belyaev N. I.
8. Benediktov I. A.
9. Beshev B. P.
10. Bobrovnikov N. I.
11. Boitsov I. P.
12. Brezhnev L. I.
13. Brezhnev D. D.
14. Bulganin N. A.
15. Vannikov B. L.
16. Vasilevsky A. M.
17. Volkov A. P.
18. Voroshilov K. E.
19. Voronov G. I.
20. Gaeva A. I.
21. Gafurov B.
22. Goryachev F. S.
23. Grishin V. V.
24. Grishin I. T.
25. Gromyko A. A.
26. Daniyalov A.D.
27. Dementiev P. V.
28. Denisov G. A.

29. Deryugin B. I.
30. Javakhishvili G. D.
31. Doronin P. I.
32. Dudorov N. P.
33. Enyutin G. V.
34. Efremov M. T.
35. Efremov L. N.
36. Zhegalin I. K.
37. Zhukov G. K.
38. Zavenyagin A. P.
39. Zademidko A. I.
40. Zverev A. G.
41. Ignatov N. G.
42. Ignatov N. F.
43. Ignatiev S. D.
44. Kabanov I. G.
45. Kaganovich L. M.
46. Kalnberzin Ya. E.
47. Kalchenko N. T.
48. Kapitonov I. V.
49. Kirilenko A. P.
50. Kirichenko A. I.
51. Kiselev N. V.
52. Klimenko V. K.
53. Kobelev B. N.
54. Kovrigina M. D.
55. Kozlov F. R.
56. Kolushinsky E. P.
57. Konev I. S.
58. Korneychuk A. E.
59. Korotchenko D. S.
60. Kosygin A. N.
61. Kuznetsov V. V.
62. Kunaev D. A.
63. Kuusinen O. V.
64. Kucherenko V. A.
65. Kabin I. G.
66. Larionov A. N.
67. Laptev N. V.
68. Latunov I. S.
69. Lebedev I. K.

70. Lubennikov L. I.
71. Mazurov K - t
72. Malenkov G. M.
73. Malinovsky R. Ya
74. Malyshev V. A.
75. Markov V. S.
76. Marchenko I. T.
77. Matskevich V. V.
78. Mzhavanadze V. P.
79. Mikoyan A. I.
80. Mitin M. B.
81. Mikhailov N. A.
82. Molotov V. M.
83. Moskvina V. A.
84. Moskalenko K. S.
85. Muratov I.
86. MUSTAFAEV I. D.
87. Mukhitdinov N. A.
88. Nasriddinova Ya. S.
89. Organs H. H.
90. Pankratova a.m.
91. Patolichev N. S.
92. Pegov H. M.
93. Pervukhin M. G.
94. Petukhov K. D.
95. Podgorny N. V.
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97. Ponomarev B, N.
98. Ponomarenko P. K.
99. Pospelov P. N.
100. Prokofiev V. A.
101. Puzanov, A. M.,
102. Pysin K. G.
103. Ragimov S. G.
104. Razzakov I. R.
105. Rummyantsev A. M.
106. Saburov M. 3,
107. Serdyuk 3. T.
108. Serov I. A.
109. Snehkus A. Yu.
110. Sokolovsky V. D.

111. Stakhursky M. M.
112. Struev A. I.
113. Suslov V. M.
114. Suslov M. A.
115. Tevosyan I. F.
116. Titov V. N.
117. Titov F. E.
118. Tikhomirov S. M.
119. Tovmasyan S. A.
120. Ustinov D. F.
121. Furtseva E. A.
122. Khvorostukhin A. I.
123. Khrunichev M. V.
124. Khrushchev N. S.
125. Chernyshev V. E.
126. Shvernik H. M.
127. Shelepin A. N.
128. Shepilov D. T.
129. Students A. M.
130. Shtykov T. F.
131. Yudin, P. F.
132. Yakovlev I. D.
133. Yasnov M. A.

CANDIDATES MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

1. Andreeva H. H.
2. Bagramyan I. X.
3. Biryuzov S. S.
4. Borisov S. 3.
5. Bubnovsky N. D.
6. Budenny S. M.
7. Butuzov S. M.
8. Voronov F. D.
9. Ganenko I. P.
10. Glebovsky G. N.,
11. Gorbatov A. V.
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14. Grechukha M. S.
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16. Grishko G. E.
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35. Ivashchenko O. I.

36. Islyukov S. M.
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40. Kanunnikov M. Ya.
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45. Kozlov V. I.
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73. Nosenko I. I.
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75. Orlovsky K. P.
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77. Pavlov D. V.
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105. Timoshenko S. K.
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108. Tumanova 3. P.
109. Tour I. P.
110. Fadeev A. A.
111. Firyubin N. P.
112. Florentyev L. Ya.
113. Khakhalov A. U.
114. Cheplakov P. F.
115. Chubinidze M. D.
116. Chuikov V. I.
117. Churaev V. M.

- 118. Shashkov S. A.
- 119. Sheremetyevo A. G.
- 120. Shumauskas Yl. Y,
- 121. Yudin P. A.
- 122. Yurkin T. A.

COMPOSITION OF THE CENTRAL AUDIT COMMISSION ELECTED BY THE XX CONGRESS OF THE PARTY

1. Ababkov T. I.
2. Abalin S. M.
3. Agkatsev V. M.
4. Arushanyan Sh. M.
5. Babich V. I.
6. Boykova A. P.
7. Vinogradov S. A.
8. Vorobiev G. I.
9. Gorkin A. F.
10. Gromov G. P.
11. Gubin K. A.
12. Doroshenko P. E.
13. Dubkovetsky F. I.
14. Zhukov G. A.
15. Zimyanin M. V.
16. Ibragimov M. A.
17. Ignatov S. A.
18. ILICHEV L. F.
19. KAZMIN N. D.
20. Kairov I. A.
21. Kamalov S.
22. Kidin A. N.
23. Kirillin V. A.
24. Kosyachenko G. P.
25. Kochetov V. A.
26. Kuznetsov F. F.
27. Kuzmin I. I.
28. Kuzmin H. M.
29. Kulatov T.
30. Lazurenko M. K.
31. Lukyanov V. V.
32. Malin V. N.
33. Malinin M.
- S. 34. Meretskov K. A.
35. Mironova 3. V.

36. Moskatov P. G.
37. Moskovsky V. P.
38. Muraveva N. A.
39. Ovezov B.
40. Ozolin K. M.
41. Orlov M. A.
42. Osipov G. I.
43. Ososkov V. I.
44. Palgunov N. G.
45. Panyushkin A. S.
46. Podzerko V. A.
47. Polikarpov D. A.
48. Prokkonen P. S.
49. Prokofiev A. A.
50. Promyslov V. F.
51. Pushkin G. M.
52. Rozhanchuk H. M.
53. Satyukov P. A.
54. Semenov V. S.
55. Simonov K. M.
56. Spiridonov A. M.
57. Suetin M. S.
58. Uljabaev T.
59. Cherednichenko E. T.
60. Shikin I. V.
61. Shcherbitsky V. V.
62. Yusupov I.
63. Yakovlev A. I.

APPENDIX

LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE XX CONGRESS OF THE CPSU WITH A CASTING VOTE

No.	Full Name	From what party organizations elected	Party experience
1	Ababkov Tikhon Ivanovich	Magadanskaya	1929
2	Abakumov Alexey Alekseevich	Leningradskoy	1929
3	Abashidze Irakli Vissarionovich	Gruzinskoy	1939
4	Abdullaev Ilyas Kerim oglu	Azerbaijan-;	with coy 1939
5	Abdullaev Feyzulla Aman oglu	Azerbaijan-;	with coy 1919
6	Abdullina Karima Mukhamedyaequal	Bashkir	1952
7	Abdurazakov Malik	Uzbek	1940
8	Abramov Vasily Gerasimovich	of Moscow	1927
9	Abrasimov Petr Andreevich	Belorusskoy	1940
10	Avkhimovich Nikolay Efremovich	Belorusskoy	1926
11	Agayev Guldasta Isa kyzy	of Azerbaijan	1952
12	Agapov Ivan Alekseevich	Gorkovsky	1952
13	Agkatsev Vladimir Mikhailovich	of the North Ossetian	1937
14	Adamets Daniil Ivanovich	Stalinskoy	1943
15	Adomavicius Vincas Kazievich	Lithuanian	1944
16	Azizov Mirgarifan Zemaleevich	Tatarskoy	1931
17	Ayvazyan Hakob Rafaelovich	Armenian	1927
18	Aktaev Petr Kuzmich	Chitinskaya	1944
19	Aldabergens Nurmold	Kazakh	1940
20	Alekin Oleg Alexandrovich	Rostovskoy	1942
21	Alexandrov Ivan Matveevich	Saratov	1938
22	Alexandrov Nikolay Mikhailovich	Kiev	1926
23	Alekseev Ivan Ivanovich	Kaliningrad	1945
24	Aleshin Ivan Pavlovich	of Moscow	1940
25	Aleshin Troim Sergeevich	Kharkovskaya	1930
26	Aliyev Firidun Ali oglu	of Azerbaijan	1955
27	Alimov Arif	Uzbek	1941
28	Allahverdiyev Toig Ali Heydar oglu	Azerbaijan	1939
29	Alliluyev Alexey Stepanovich	Primorskoy IV	—1917
30	CH Alonov Gorgii” Zrentievl	Yoslavskop	1928
31	Alferov Pavel Nikitovich	Yaroslavskoy	1930
32	Ambartsumyan Victor Amazaspovich	Armenian	1940
33	Ananyeva Lyubov Ivanovna	Moskovskoy	1945
34	Angelina Praskovya Nikitichna	Stalinskaya	1937
35	Andreev Andrey Andreevich	Moskovskoy	1914
36	Andreev Andrey Matveyevich	Belorusskoy	1926

- 37 Andreev Vasily Andreevich Leningradskoy 1929
- 38 Andreeva Larisa Semyonovna of Moscow 1940
- 39 Andreeva Nadezhda Nikolaevna Moskovskoy 1924
- 40 Andreychuk Evgeny Antonovich Kemerovskoy 1948
- 41 Andrianov Sergey Nikolaevich Kherson 1941
- 42 Andriyanova Anna Ekimovna Chelyabinsk 1942
- 43 Andrusenko Praskovya Timofeevna Kiev 1945
- 44 Anoshin Vasily Ivanovich Penza 1943
- 45 Antonov Alexey Innokentievich Moskovskoy 1928
- 46 Antonov Nikolay Dmitrievich Stalingrad 1929
- 47 Antosenkova Alexandra Fedorovna Kaluga 1946
- 48 Arepiev Alexander Moiseevich of Moscow 1944
- 49 Aristov Averky Borisovich Chelyabinsk 1921
- 50 Aristov Anatoly Ivanovich Yaroslavskoy 1955
- 51 Artygaliev Chulak Artygalievich Kazakh 1937
- 52 Arushanyan Shmavon Minasovich Armenian 1926
- 53 Astaykin Ivan Pavlovich Mordovskoy 1939
- 54 Atabekova Olmashap Kirghiz 1945
- 55 Afanasenko Evgeny Ivanovich Moskovskoy 1943
- 56 Afanasov Georgy Lavrentyevich Groznensky 1943
- 57 Afanasyev Pavel Yakovlevich Magadanskaya 1925
- 58 Afanasyeva Ekaterina Dmntri- Moskovskoy 1943
- 59 ram Lfopov Ivan Ilyich Kazakh 1925
- 60 Ahadova Saida Akramovna Tajik 1948
- 61 Babaev Sukhan Turkmen 1939
- 62 Babin Petr Grigorievich Chelyabinsk 1932
- 63 Babich Vasily Ivanovich K Abardin 1931
- 64 Babich Evdokia Fedorovna Altayskoy 1953
- 65 Bagirova Bastn Masim kysh Azerbaijanwith coy 1937
- 66 Bagramyan Ivan Khristoforovich Latvian 1941
- 67 Baev Andrey Romanovich Chkalovskoy 1940
- 68 Baev Konstantin Petrovich Moskovskoy 1928
- 69 Bazhan Nikolay Platonovich Stalin 1940
- 70 Bazhanov Yuri Pavlovich Kharkovskaya 1929
- 71 Bazanova Naylya Urazgulovna Kazakh 1941
- 72 Bazovsky Vladimir Nikolaevich Leningradskoy 1942
- 73 Baybakov Nikolay Konstantinovich Azerbaijan 1939
- 74 Baikov Ivan Ivanovich Leningrad 1938
- 75 Balaeva Maria Ivanovna Bashkir 1948
- 76 Balakina Varvara Semyonovna Leningradskoy 1943
- 77 Balashov Petr Prokoievich Tambovskoy 1931
- 78 Banzaron Rabdan Tsytsyktuevich Buryat-Mongolian 1929
- 79 Bannikov Nikolay Vasilievich Kuibyshev 1940
- 80 Bannykh Stepan Anisimovich Gruzinskaya 1930
- 81 Baranov Mikhail Mikhailovich Kostromskoy 1932

- 82 Baranov Potap Petrovich Kursk 1920
- 83 Baranov Fedor Alekseevich Belorusskoy 1928
- 84 Baranov Fyodor Pavlovich Kalininskaya 1941
- 85 Baranovskaya Claudia Dimitriev Latvian 1953
- 86 Bardin Mikhail Pavlovich Mordovskoy 1943
- 87 Barinov Boris Agafonovich Altayskoy 1938
- 88 Barkary Iosif Panteleevich Moldavskoy 1952
- 89 Baryl'nik Timofey Grigorievich Kherson 1940
- 90 Baskakov Mikhail Ivanovich Belorusskoy 1926
- 91 Basov Alexander Vasilievich Rostovskoy 1945
- 92 Batamirov Anatoly Mikhailovich Kazakh 1920
- 93 Batitsky Pavel Fedorovich of Moscow 1938
- 94 Batov Pavel Ivanovich Lvovskoy 1929
- 95 Bakhadyrova Nasiba Uzbek 1947
- 96 Bashirov Gumer Bashirovich Tatarskoy 1928
- 97 Bashtyk Ulyana Danilovna Lvovskoy 1949
- 98 Begma Vasily Andreevich Khmel'nitskoy 1927
- 99 Bezdomov Grigory Andreevich Chelyabinsk 1925
- 100 Beloborodov Afanasy Pavlantevich Voronezh 1926
- 101 Belova Alexandra Matveevna Leningradskoy 1945
- 102 Belyaev Nikolay Ilyich Altayskoy 1921
- 103 Belyakov Ivan Semenovich Karelo-Finskoy 1925
- 104 Belyakova Antonina Ivanovna Belorusskoy 1953
- 105 Beliansky Vasily Petrovich Ulyanovsk 1939
- 106 Benediktov Ivan Alexandrovich Kazakh 1930
- 107 Benkovich Lev Efremovich Khabarovsk 1940
- 108 Berezhkov Ivan Ivanovich Leningrad 1945
- 109 Berezhn'oy Mikhail Mikhailovich Krasnodar 1931
- 110 Berklav Eduard Karlovich Latvian 1939
- 111 Bespalov Alexey Alexandrovich Rostov 1929
- 112 Birich Tatiana Vasilievna Belorusskaya 1930
- 113 Biryuzov Sergey Semyonovich Primorskoy 1926
- 114 Biryukov Alexey Sergeevich Primorskoy 1927
- 115 Blagun Nikolay Grigorievich Khmel'nitskaya 1931
- 116 Blazhevsky Evgeny Viktorovich Odessa 1952
- 117 Blazhenov Viktor Grigorievich Moskovskoy 1944
- 118 Blinov Ivan Petrovich Kurgan 1939
- 119 Blinova Tamara Mikhailovna Azerbaijan 1949
- 120 Blitsyan Hakob Aramovich Georgian 1939
- 121 Bobkov Ivan Vasilievich Ryazanskaya 1936
- 122 Bobrovnikov Nikolay Ivanovich Moskovskoy 1931
- 123 Bogatyreva Lyubov Nikolaevna Chuvash 1940
- 124 Bogdanov Petr Grigorievich Pskov 1932
- 125 Bogdanova Ekaterina Alekseevna Vologda 1943
- 126 Bogodukhov Alexey Danilovich Kirghiz 1931

127 Boyko Vasily Romanovich Belorusskaya 1930
 128 Boykova Anna Petrovna Leningradskoy 1940
 129 Boytsov Ivan Pavlovich Stavropol 1919
 130 Boldonov Innokenty Alexandrovich Irkutsk 1931
 131 Bolotov Petr Grigorievich Sverdlovsk 1953
 132 Bolsokhoev Daniil Stepanovich Buryat-Mongolian 1939
 133 Bordashevsky Nikolay Varfolomeevich Moscow 1930
 134 Borisenko Anatoly Semenovich Balashovskaya 1930
 135 Borisov Boris Andrianovich of Moscow 1942
 136 Borisov Egor Ivanovich Moskovskoy 1938
 137 Borisov Semyon Zakharovich Yakutskoy 1932
 138 Borodina Ksenia Semyonovna Sakhalinskaya 1940
 139 Borodich Zinaida Nikanorovna Smolenskaya 1948
 140 Botvinov Alexander Ignatievich Chernivtskoy 1926
 141 Bochkarev Alexander Pankratovich Saratov 1931
 142 Bochkarev Guriy Nikolaevich of Moscow 1943
 143 Bochkareva Tatiana Ivanovna Ulyanovsk 1941
 144 Brezhnev Dmitry Danilovich Leningradskoy 1926
 145 Brezhnev Leonid Ilyich Kazakh 1931
 146 Britaus Georgy Konstantinovich Bashkir 1952
 147 Brovkin Stepan Andreevich Kaliningradskoy 1926
 148 Bronzov Alexander Vasilievich Murmanskoy 1943
 149 Brusentsov Pavel Avksentieevich Astrakhan 1944
 150 Bubnovsky Nikita Dmitrievich Krymskoy 1939
 151 Budyonny Semyon Mikhailovich Moskovskoy 1919
 152 Bueverov Alexey Matveevich Vologodskaya 1923
 153 Bulgakov Alexander Alexandrovich Kharkov 1937
 154 Bulganin Nikolay Alexandrovich Moskovskoy 1917
 155 Buldyreva Pelageya Filippovna Molotovskaya 1946
 156 Buravlev Sergey Grigorievich Rostov 1944
 157 Burdakov Alexander Stepanovich Irkutsk 1927
 158 Burkatskaya Galina Evgenievna Cherkasskaya 1946
 159 Butenko Nikolay Kondratyevich 1 Stalinist 1944
 160 Butin Mazheken Yessenovich Kazakh 1940
 161 Butorin Prokhor Andriyanovich Chelyabinsk 1932
 162 Butuzov Sergei Mikhailovich Penza 1939
 163 Butusov Sergei Mikhailovich of Moscow 1941
 164 Bukharmetov Gabdullahat Nurievich Bashkir 1943
 165 Bushuev Alexander Alekseevich Arzamasskoy 1950
 166 Byzov Alexey Petrovich Uzbek 1923
 167 Bykov Vasily Fedorovich Amur 1932
 168 Bykov Constant! Petrovich Arkhangelskoy 1 1931
 169 Bykov Pavel Borisovich Moskovskoy 1947
 170 Bykov Pyotr Ilyich Chelyabinsk 1945
 171 Bykova Polina Eimovna Kirovogradskaya 1940

172 Bystrikov Grigory Fedotovich Krymskoy 1920
 173 Valigura Ivan Troimovich Stalin 1942
 174 Valyaeva Maria Alekseevna Stavropol 1940
 175 Vandenko Leonid Stepanovich Chernigov 1943
 176 Vanifatiev Alexander Gerasimovich Leningrad 1940
 177 Varvashenya Ivan Denisovich Belorusskaya 1927
 178 Vasilevsky Alexander Mikhailovich Moscow 1938
 179 Vasiliev Vladimir Petrovich Ulyanovsk 1942
 180 Vasiliev Ivan Frolovich Tomskoy 1929
 181 Vasiliev Yakov Ivanovich Sakhalinskaya 1950
 182 Vasilyeva Lidia Ivanovna Kalininskaya 1953
 183 Vasilieva Maria Ivanovna Leningrad 1942
 184 Vaskov Alexey Ivanovich Stavropol 1928
 185 Vasyutchenko Maria Ivanovna Rostovskaya 1946
 186 Vasyagin Semyon Petrovich Khabarovsk 1932
 187 Yours Ivan Mikhailovich Transcarpathian 1924
 188 Vaschenko Alexey Romanovich Kamchatskoy 1927
 189 Vedernikov Mikhail Fedorovich Mordovskoy 1932
 190 Vedmedenko Nikolay Alexandrovich Dnipropetrovsk 1947
 191 Vezirov Suleiman Azad oglu Azerbaijan 1941
 192 Veresova Maria Ivanovna Leningradskoy 1927 (break from V. 1937—II. 1940)
 193 Verkhoturteva Galina Kondrateve Kurgan 1940
 194 Vershinin Konstantin Andreevich Azerbaijan 1919
 195 Vivdychenko Ivan Ivanovich Dnepropetrovsk 1932
 196 Vinogradov Georgy Eimovich Kuibyshevskaya 1947
 197 Visk Erna Yurievna 9s Donskoy 1934
 198 Vishnevsky Nikolay Alexandrovich Irkutsk 1925
 199 Vishtak Stepanida Demidovna Kievskoy 1950
 200 Vlasenko Leonid Andreevich Vologodskaya 1939
 201 Voznyuk Vasily Ivanovich Astrakhanskaya 1930
 202 Voinova Lidia Mikhailovna Moskovskoy 1939
 203 Volegov Stepan Maksimovich Molotovskaya 1943
 204 Volkov Alexander Petrovich Moskovskoy 1931
 205 Volkonsky Alexey Viktorovich Kalininskaya 1939
 206 Volkotrubenko Ivan Ivanovich Penza 1924
 207 Volmer Karl Madisovich Estonian 1950
 208 Voltovskik Boris Iovlevich Cherkasskoy 1940
 209 Vopilov Nikolay Lavrentievich Vologda 1929
 210 Vorobiev Georgy Ivanovich Leningradskoy 1939
 211 Voronin Alexander Andreevich Dnepropetrovsk 1927
 212 Voronin Alexander Ivanovich Krasnoyarsk 1928
 213 Voronin Pavel Andreevich Moskovskoy 1930
 214 Voronkov Ivan Vasilievich Chitinskaya 1930
 215 Voronov Feodosiy Denisovich Chelyabinsk 1927
 216 Vorontsov Andrey Mitrofanovich Voronezh 1945

217 Vorontsov Nikolay Ivanovich Kostromskoy 1945
218 Voroshilov Kliment Efremovich Leningradskaya 1903
219 Gavrilov Alexey Dmitrievich Saratovskaya 1930
220 Gayevoy Anton Ivanovich Zaporozhye 1930
221 Gazaryan Vazgen Rubenovich Armenian 1946
222 Gaichman Mikhail Fedorovich Irkutsk 1943
223 Galanshin Konstantin Ivanovich Molotovskaya 1944
224 Galenko Alexander Yakovlevich Kemerovo 1941
225 Galitsky Kuzma Nikitovich Special District 1928
226 Galkin Lev Fedorovich Khabarovsk 1927
227 Galstyan Nazani Sarkisovna Armenian 1931
228 Galtsov Vasily Ivanovich Leningradskoy 1918
229 Ganenko Ivan Petrovich Astrakhan 1924
230 Gapiy Dmitry Gavrilovich Drohobychskaya 1928
231 Garagonich Ivan Georgievich Transcarpathian 1937
232 Gartsuev Pavel Nikolaevich Rostovskoy 1927
233 Gafurov Bobodzhan Tajik 1932
234 Geldiashvili Zaliko Vissarionovich Georgian 1939
235 Generalov Fedor Stepanovich of Moscow 1940
236 Georgadze Mikhail Poririevich Gruzinskaya 1942
237 Gerasimenko Andrey Stepanovich Chernigov 1945
238 Gerasimov Nikolay Georgievich Primorskoy 1929
239 Germogentov Viktor Leontievich Ulyanovsk 1944
240 Getmanenko Ivan Grigorievich Kharkov 1940
241 Gitalov Alexander Vasilievich Kirovogradskoy 1948
242 Glashkina Anna Mikhailovna Tula 1939
243 Glebovsky Georgy Nikolaevich Sverdlovsk 1940
244 Glukhov Alexander Fadeevich Kazakh 1940
245 Glukhov Zakhar Nikolaevich Stalin 1931
246 Glushkov Andrey Afanasevich Kurskaya 1930
247 Glushkova Elena Maksimovna Sverdlovsk 1947
248 Gnedov Alexey Troimovich Smolenskaya 1939
249 Gnoevoy Pavel Paririevich Primorskoy 1944
250 Godyaev Anatoly Mikhailovich Gorkovskiy 1943
251 Golikov Konstantin Omskoy 1940
252 Golikov Philip Ivanovich Special District 1918
253 Golovko Arseny Grigorievich Kaliningrad 1927
254 Golovchenko Vasily Ivanovich Krasnodar 1950
255 Golovchenko Fyodor Petrovich Kharkovskaya 1949
256 Golubev Alexander Dmitrievich Gorkovskiy 1947
257 Golubev Alexey Tikhonovich Murmanskaya 1946
258 Golubkov Alexey Zotovich Altayskoy 1940
259 Golushko Alexander Kuzmich of Moscow 1931
260 Gomelauri Nikolay Georgievich Gruzinskaya 1938

261 Gomonov Alexey Vasilievich Bryanskoy 1939 262 Gontar Dmitry Ivanovich
 Krasnodar 1944
 263 Goncharova Raisa Pavlovna Voroshilovgrad coy 1953
 264 Gorbato Alexander Vasilievich Latvian 1919
 265 Gorbachev Alexander Maksimovich Tula 1939
 266 Gorbunov Timofey Sazonovich Belorusskaya 1926
 267 Gorishny Vasily Akimovich Vladimirskaia 1942
 268 Gornostaev Sergei Troimovich of Moscow 1931
 269 Gorchakov Andrey Ivanovich Moskovskoy 1941
 270 Gorshkov Akim Vasilievich Vladimirskaia 1939
 271 Gorshkov Joseph Stepanovich Tambovskaya 1937
 272 Gorshkov Sergey Georgievich Odessa 1942
 273 Goryachev Fyodor Stepanovich Kalininskaya 1927
 274 Gostry Alexander Vasilievich Krymskoy 1941
 275 Gotsiridze Otari Davidovich Georgian 1943
 276 Gradoboev Alexey Dmitrievich Leningradskoy 1945
 277 Grafsky Mikhail Grigorievich Vladimirskaia 1931
 278 Grechko Andrey Antonovich of the Special District 1928
 279 Grechukha Mikhail Sergeevich Zhitomirskaya 1926
 280 Gribkov Mikhail Petrovich Kuibyshevskaya 1939
 281 Grigoriev Alexander Mikhailovich Krasnoyarsk 1943
 282 Grigorian Yeghishe Petrosovich of Azerbaijan 1928
 283 Grineva Elena Antonovna Krasnodar 1941
 284 Gritsenko Alexander Vasilievich Kamenskoy 1932
 285 Grishaenkov Fyodor Arkhipovich Turkmenskaya 1941
 286 Grishin Anatoly Prokopyevich Moskovskoy 1939
 287 Grishin Victor Vasilievich Moskovskoy 1939
 288 Grishin Ivan Timofeevich of Stalingrad 1931
 289 Grishin Konstantin Nikolaevich Vladimirskaia 1931
 290 Grishko Grigory Eliseevich Kievskaya 1932
 291 Gromov Evgeniy Ivanovich Gruzinskaya 1932
 292 Grushevoy Konstantin Stepanovich Moskovskoy 1927
 293 Grushetsky Ivan Samoilovich Volynskoy 1928
 294 Gubatyuk Vasily Semenovich Novosibirsk 1942
 295 Gubin Vladimir Vladimirovich Kazakh 1927
 296 Gulaev Nikolay Dmitrievich Yaroslavskaya 1943
 297 Gulamov Rasul Uzbek 1940
 298 Gulyamov Manap Uzbek 1932
 299 Gupina Lyubov Nikolaevna Yaroslavskoy 1942
 300 Gureev Nikolay Mikhailovich Poltavskoy 1943
 301 Gureev Sergey Nikolaevich Tula 1947
 302 Gusakovskiy Joseph Iraklievich Kaliningrad 1931
 303 Gusev Timofey Vasilievich Kostromskoy 1928
 304 Huseynov Kamran Asad oglu of Azerbaijan 1939
 305 Davletova Raziya Turkmen 1947

306 Davydov Alexey Iosifovich of Kiev 1927
307 Davydov Mikhana Fedorovich Moscow 1947
308 Dadonov Fyodor Nikitich Bryansk 1926
309 Danilevsky Alexander Alekseevich Vladimirskaia 1943
310 Danilevich Alexander Stepanovich Rovenskoy 1948
311 Danilov Alexander Ivanovich Odessa 1942
312 Danilova Nadezhda Andreevna Primorskoy 1943
313 Daniilov Abdurakhman Daniilovich Dagestan 1928
314 Dementyev Georgy Gavrilovich Vinnitskaya 1918
315 Dementyev Ivan Andreevich Tulskaia 1942
316 Dementyev Petr Vasilievich Kuibyshevskaya 1938
317 Demidenko Mikhail Efremovich Omsk 1929
318 Demidov Petr Kulriyanovich Leningradskoy 1931
319 Demidovich Nikolay Mikhailovich Kemerovo 1945
320 Demin Mikhail Semenovich Amur 1932
321 Demshin Ilya Ivanovich Krymskoy 1930
322 Demyantseva Olga Ivanovna of Moscow 1940
323 Denisenko Alexey Ivanovich Rovenskoy 1931
324 Denisov Georgy Apollinariyevich Saratov 1928
325 Deryugin Boris Ivanovich Novosibirsk 1939
326 Javadova Mariyam Umud kyzy of Azerbaijan 1946
327 Javakhishvili Givi Dimitriyevich Georgian 1940
328 Janelidze Tamazi Vissarionovich Gruzinskaya 1948
329 Dzhanelidze Vakhtang Pavlovich Penza 1941
330 Jurabaev Murat Nadyrovich Uzbek 1931
331 Dikambaev Kazy Dikambaevich Kirghiz 1940
332 Dmitriev Nikolay Grigorievich of Moscow 1940
333 Dmitriev Petr Ilyich Moskovskoy 1919
334 Dmitrienko Vasilin Ivanovich Tambovskoy 1938
335 Dobina Anna Eimovna Tambovskaya 1937
336 Dobrynin Grigory Prokoievich Kamenskoy 1927
337 Dovgopol Vitaly Ivanovich Sverdlovsk 1939
338 Dodkhudoev Nazarsho Tajik 1941
339 Dolomanova Agafya Petrovna Uzbek 1950
340 Doronin Pavel Ivanovich Smolenskaya 1927
341 Dorokhov Viktor Pavlovich Balashov koy 1953
342 Doroshenko Petr Yemelyanovich Poltava 1939
343 Drebezgov Pavel Iosifovich of Moscow 1942
344 Dremov Ivan Fedorovich Chitinskaya 1925
345 Drobintsev Fyodor Venediktovich Leningradskoy 1943
346 Drozdenko Vasily Ivanovich Kharkovskaya 1944
347 Drozdov Nikolay Stepanovich of Moscow 1928
348 Drochia Vasily Dmitriyevich Kharkiv 1945
349 Druzhinin Vladimir Nikolaevich Kherson 1926
350 Drygin Anatoly Semenovich Leningradskoy 1940

351 Dubaev Mikhail Grigorievich Penza 1943
352 Dubkovetsky Fyodor Ivanovich Cherkasskoy 1926
353 Dudko Vasily Kemerovskoy 1944
354 Dudorov Nikolay Pavlovich Moskovskoy 1927
355 Durgin Vasily Petrovich Moskovskoy 1945
356 Dukhanin Eim Ivanovich Kamenskoy 1948
357 Dushin Grigory Andreevich Arkhangelskoy 1941
358 Dyakov Alexey Petrovich Tula 1927
359 Dyakov Nikolay Yakovlevich Kalininskaya 1940
360 Dyakonova Anna Ivanovna Ivanovskaya 1954
361 Dyachenko Demid Petrovich Penza 1940
362 Dymkov Nikolay Pavlovich of Moscow 1941
363 Dykhov Nikolay Vasilievich Kazakh 1945
364 Delvin Pavel Illarionovich Kazakh 1926
365 Dyadyk Ivan Ivanovich Stalin 1941
366 Evets Mikhail Yurievich Kuibyshevskaya 1945
367 Evseev Veniamin Iriparkhovich Chkalovskaya 1944
368 Evseev Vyacheslav Nikolaevich Kuibyshevskaya 1931
369 Evsyukov Nikolay Ivanovich Novosibirsk 1944
370 Evteev Konstantin Osipovich Irkutsk 1939
371 Egorov Alexey Andreevich Kaluga 1924
372 Egorov Sergei Mikhailovich Smolenskaya 1939
373 Elsakov Alfey Ilyich Arkhangelskaya 1931
374 Emelianenko Georgy Semenovich Omsk 1927
375 Emelyanov Vasily Nesterovich Bashkir 1930
376 Enyutin Georgy Vasilievich Kamenskaya 1924
377 Eranov Nikolay Ivanovich Gorkovskaya 1944
378 Ergina Maria Sergeevna Moscow 1930
379 Eremeev Alexander Sergeevich Leningrad 1945
380 Eremenko Andrey Ivanovich Rostov 1918
381 Eremina Alexandra Ivanovna Stalingrad 1953
382 Erlakov Anatoly Sergeevich Chuvash 1941
383 Ermakov Timofei Georgievich Irkutsk 1940
384 Ermolaev Grigory Ivanovich Kemerovo 1940
385 Ermolaev Ivan Stepanovich Gorkovskaya 1928
386 Erofeev Pavel Porirevich Moscow 1939
387 Broshevsky Tikhon Ivanovich Kuibyshev 1920
388 Eskaraeva Zhamilya Kazakh 1952
389 Eimov Pavel Ivanovich Special District 1925
390 Eimov Sergey Vasilievich Gorkovskaya 1944
391 Efremov Leonid Nikolaevich Kursk 1941
392 Efremov Mikhail Timofeevich Kuibyshev 1932
393 Efremova Anna Ignatievna Ryazan 1954
394 Zharich Feodosiy Grigorievich Lipetsk 1930
395 Zhegalin Ivan Kuzmich Stalingrad 1926

396 Zheleznyak Lyubov Timofeevna Stalinist 1950
 397 Alexey Sergeevich Zheltov Special District 1929
 398 Zhigarev Pavel Fedorovich Moscow 1920
 399 Zhiltsov Evgeny Stepanovich Penza 1940
 400 Zhitchenko Nikandr Tikhonovich Leningradskaya 1939
 401 Zhukov Alexander Yakovlevich Chkalovskaya 1927
 402 Zhukov Georgy Konstantinovich Moscow 1919
 403 Zhukov Ivan Alexandrovich Rostov 1926
 404 Zhukov Konstantin Pavlovich Lipetsk 1936
 405 Zhukova Anna Petrovna One hundred vropolskaya 1941
 406 Zhukovsky Nikolay Ivanovich Novosibirsk 1940
 407 Zhurin Nikolay Ivanovich Kazakh 1930
 408 Zhurukhin Ivan Evdokimovich Sverdlovsk 1940
 409 Zavenyagin Avraamy Pavlovich Kyrgyz 1917
 410 Zagafuranov Faizrakhman Zagfuranovich Bashkir 1939
 411 Zagndullin Gabdulla Zaynullovich Tatar 1945
 412 Zagulyaev Timofey Nikolaevich Molotovskaya 1944
 413 Zademidko Alexander Nikolaevich Voroshilovgrad koi 1930
 414 Zaenobin Fyodor Nikolaevich Vologodskaya 1944
 415 Zaika Olga Kharitonovna Zhytomyrskoy 1951
 416 Zannakov Semyon Ivanovich Udmurt 1940
 417 Zaychukova Evdokia Andreevna Kazakhskaya 1931
 418 Zakurdaev Vasily Ivanovich Mordovskoy 1927
 419 Zalesky Grigory Denisovich Novosibirsk 1920
 420 Zamchevsky Ivan Konstantinovich Leningradskoy 1929
 421 Zaigiev Boris Dmitrievich North Ossetian 1940
 422 Zaiin Alexey Vasilievich Kaluzhskoy 1936
 423 Zarobyan Yakov Nikitovich Armenian 1932
 424 Zakharov Matvey Vasilievich Leningradskbi 1917
 425 Zakhidov Tisha At the Zbek 1939
 426 Zverev Arseny Grigorievich Moskovskoy 1919
 427 Zezin Leonid Sergeevich Yaroslavskaya 1939
 428 Zenkova Solomonida Prokopyevna Khabarovsk 1945
 429 Zinchenko Ksenia Iosifovna Chernigov 1952
 430 Zolotukhin Grigory Sergeevich Tambovskoy 1939
 431 Zorin Ivan Fedorovich Arzamasskoy 1938
 432 Ibragimov Mirza Ajdar oglu of Azerbaijan 1930
 433 Ivanov Nikolay Ivanovich Leningradskoy 1944
 434 Ivanov Stepan Markovich Stalin 1951
 435 Ivanova Anna Fedorovna Vinnitskaya 1939
 436 Ivanova Ekaterina Ivanovna Ivanovskaya 1944
 437 Ivanova Lyubov Timofeevna Kemerovo 1946
 438 Ivashenko Dmitry Andreevich Gruzinskaya 1930
 439 Ivaschenko Olga Ilinichna Voroshilovgrad con 1928
 440 Ivkina Anna Fedorovna Ryazanskaya 1945

441 Ignatov Lev Nikolaevich Yakutskoy 1932
 442 Ignatov Nikolay Grigorievich Gorkovskaya 1924
 443 Ignatov Nikolay Fedorovich Moscow 1919
 444 Ignato Stepan Andreevich Amur 1931
 445 Ignatiev Semyon Denisovich Bashkir 1926
 446 Ilyashev Rymbek Kazakh 1937
 447 Inauri Alexey Nikolaevich Georgian 1932
 448 Isaev Vasily Yakovlevich Leningrad 1939
 449 Isaev Ivan Sergeevich Leningrad 1944
 450 Isaev Pavel Nikolaevich Sverdlovsk 1939
 451 Islyukov Semyon Matveevich Chuvash 1939
 452 Kabanov Ivan Grigorievich Khabarovsk 1917
 453 Kaganovich Lazar Moiseevich Moscow 1911
 454 Kazakov Mikhail Ilyich Sverdlovsk 1919
 455 Kazakov Petr Yakovlevich Gorkovskaya 1940
 456 Kazanets Ivan Pavlovich Stalinist 1944
 457 Kazmin Nikolay Dmitrievich Leningrad 1928
 458 Kaikan Petr Fedorovich Stanislavskaya 1949
 459 Kalinin Grigory Ivanovich Moscow 1940
 460 Kalnberzin Yan Eduardovich Latvian 1917
 461 Kaluzhin Grigory Vladimirovich Stalinist 1944
 462 Kalchenko Nikifor Timofeevich Kievskaya 1932
 463 Kamalov Sabir Uzbek 1931
 464 Kandakova Vera Dmitrievna Yaroslavl 1953
 465 Kandrenkov Andrey Andreevich Moscow 1939
 466 Kanunnikov Mikhail Yakovlevich Pskov 1926
 467 Kapatsinskaya Antonina Alexandrovna Gorkovskaya 1939
 468 Kapitonov Ivan Vasilievich Moscow 1939
 469 Kapralov Mikhail Karpovich Aoskovskaya 1951
 470 Karavaev Arseny Vasilievich Udmurt 1926
 471 Karakchiev Afanasy Ivanovich Komi 1940
 472 Karasev Vladimir Yakumovich Leningrad 1942
 473 Kargopolov Viktor Alekseevich Altai 1946
 474 Karetnikova Anna Ionovna Moscow 1947
 475 Karibzhanov Fazyl Kazakh 1940
 476 Karimov Mustafa Saich Bashkir 1947
 477 Karpov Vasily Ivanovich Kemerovo 1941
 478 Karpova Efrosinya Vasilievna Vladimirskaia 1943
 479 Karpova Zinaida Andreevna Kalinin 1947
 480 Karsybaev Shakir Kazakh 1939
 481 Kasatonov Vladimir Afanasevich Krymskoy 1939
 482 Katsyshev Vladimir Nikolaevich Kuibyshev 1943
 483 Kaulynsh Albert Ottovich Latvian 1946
 484 Kashnikov Philip Ivanovich Latvian 1930
 485 Kvaratskhelia Viktor Stepanovich Gruzinskaya 1940

486 Kvachadze Zinaida Arsenievna Gruzinskoy 3942
487 Kerashev Tembot Magometovich Krasnodar 1928
488 Kell August Ioganovich Molotovskaya 1940
489 Kenevich Maryan Bogdanovich Lithuanian 1941
490 Kerkadze Vladimir Georgievich Gruzinskoy 1945
491 Kidin Alexander Nikolaevich Vladimirskeya 1930
492 Kimstach Alexander Karlovich Saratov 1929
493 Kirilenko Andrey Pavlovich Sverdlovsk 1931
494 Kirillin Vladimir Alekseevich Sverdlovsk 1937
495 Kirichek Ivan Illarionovich Sumskaya 1943
496 Kirichenko Alexey Illarionovich Kievskaya 1930
497 Kirpichev Dmitry Petrovich Chuvash 1941
498 Kirsanov Ivan Andreevich Tambovskoy 1939
499 Kiselev Nikolay Vasilievich Rostovskoy 1925
500 Kiselev Nikolay Mikhailovich Altayskoy 1946
501 Kiselev Tikhom Yakovlevich Belorusskaya 1940
502 Kleshev Alexey Eimovich Kazakh 1928
503 Klimenko Vasily Konstantti Voroshilov 1929 Novich Gradskey
504 Klimov Ivan Frolovich Belorusskaya 1925
505 Klimov Pyotr Ilyich Chelyabinsk 1945
506 Klyushnikova Alexander Fedo-Moskovskaya 1951 equal
507 Kobelev Boris Nikolaevich Irkutsk 1940
508 Kovaleva Elizaveta Vasilievna Omskoy 1941
509 Kovalevsky Grigory Pavlovich Belgorodskoy 1930
510 Kovalenko Georgy Efremovich Groznenskey 1932
511 Koval Alexandra Mikhailovna Kuibyshevskaya 1931
512 Koval Fedor Tikhonovich Lvovskoy 1945
513 Kovaleva Elizaveta Constant-Moskovskaya 1927 new
514 Kovinkov Alexey Kirillovich Sakhalinskaya 1951
515 Kovpak Sidor Artemovich Sumskaya 1919
516 Maria Dmitrievna Kovrigina Leningrad 1931
517 Koditsa Ivan Sergeevich Moldavian 1927
518 Kozhevin Vladimir Grigorievich Kemerovo 1940
519 Kozlov Alexander Mikhailovich Tatar 1945
520 Kozlov Alexey Ivanovich Chita 1926
521 Kozlov Vasily Ivanovich Belarusian 1927
522 Kozlov Georgy Alekseevich Sverdlovsk 1939
523 Kozlov Mark Alexandrovich Moscow 1924
524 Kozlov Nikolay Alexandrovich Taiovskey 1940
525 Kozlov Frol Romanovich Leningrad 1926
526 Kozlova Elena Borisovna Odessa 1953
527 Kozlova Elena Ivanovna Moscow 1952
528 Kozyr Pavel Panteleevich Vinnitsa 1939
529 Kokarev Alexander Akimovich Krasnoyarsk 1938
530 Kokorin Konstantin Vasilievich Ivanovskaya 1932

531 Kolesnikov Petr Kontdratyevich Rostov 1932
532 Kolibaev Pavel Alekseevich Kirov 1942
533 Kolosova Valentina Alekseevna Moscow 1939
534 Kolpakov Vlas Ivanovich Krasnoyarsk 1930
535 Kolushchinsky Evgeny Petrovich Omsk 1927
536 Kolyadin Viktor Ivanovich Chelyabinsk 1942
537 Komar Anton Panteleimonovich Leningrad 1944
538 Komarov Vladimir Nikolaevich Amur 1941
539 Komarov Pavel Timofeevich Uzbek 1920
540 Komarov Mikhail Semenovich Moscow 1939
541 Komarova Domna Pavlovna Bryansk 1940
542 Kambarov Tursun Uzbek 1939
543 Komoltseva Fyodora Antipievna Tyumen 1938
544 Kompanets Ivan Danilovich Chernivtsi 1927
545 Komyakhov Vasily Grigorievich Crimean 1941
546 Kondratenko Andrey Pavlovich Sumy 1925
547 Kondratyev Grigory Ivanovich Mari 1937
548 Konev Ivan Stepanovich Zaporizhzhya 1918
549 Konovalov Mikhail Pavlovich Moscow 1946
550 Kononenko Anatoly Fedorovich Saratov 1947
551 Konoplev Boris Vsevolodovich Molotovskaya 1945
552 Konstantinov Andrey Vasilievich Karelo-Finnish 1953
553 Konstantinov Fedor Vasilievich Belarusian 1918
554 Kotsiber Vera Ivanovna Chkalovskaya 1952
555 Alexey G. Korabelshchikov Kharkov 1929
556 Korablin Nikolay Vasilievich Kuibyshevskaya 1949
557 Korshkov Mikhail Egorovich Moskovskoy 1928
558 Korneev Vasily Nikiforovich Voronezh 1939
559 Korneichuk Alexander Evdokimovich Kiev 1940
560 Korniyets Leonid Romanovich Novgorod 1926
561 Kornilov Nikolay Alexandro-1 Yaroslavskaya 194
562 Kornitsky Petr Ivanovich Krymskoy 1930
563 Korovchenko Andrey Grigorievich Krymskoy 1940
564 Kotsiber Vera Ivanovna Chkalovskaya 1952
565 Korolev Dmitry Vasilievich Tatarskoy 1945
566 Korotaev Fyodor Ivanovich Sverdlovsk 1913
567 Short Nikita Petrovich Belorusskaya 1927
568 Korotkov Sergey Ksenofontovich Chuvashskaya 1936
569 Korotkova Ekaterina Maksimovna Belgorod 1952
570 Korotchenko Demyan Sergeevich Kharkovskaya 1918
571 Korchagin Pavel Nikolaevich Ivanovskaya 1928
572 Korshunov Alexey Grigorievich Dagestanskaya 1942
573 Koryagina Maria Fedorovna Buryat-Mongolian 1944
574 Kosenko Sofia Dmitrievna Primorskoy 1945
575 Kosmachev Petr Alexandrovich Chitinskaya 1939

576 Kosov Vasily Vladimirovich Tyumen 1931
 577 Kosovsky Sergey Andreevich Moskovskoy 1939
 578 Kostenko Georgy Fedorovich Kievskoy 1930
 579 Kosygin Alexey Nikolaevich Uzbek 1927
 580 Kotov Fyodor Prokofievich Khabarovsk 1939
 581 Kotova Serafima Alexandrovna Moskovskoy 1954
 582 Kochiashvili Nikolay Stepanovich Gruzinskaya 1943
 583 Kochinyan Anton Yervandovich Armenian 1938
 584 Kravetsky Petr Demyanovich Stalin 1943
 585 Krainyukov Konstantin Vasilievich Lithuanian 1920
 586 Kramarenko Alexander Grigorievich Voroshilovgrad 1941
 587 Krasikov Trofim Vasilievich Gorkovskaya 1940
 588 Krasovsky Stepan Akimovich Belorusskaya 1918
 589 Kratenko Ivan Markovich Tulskeya 1940
 590 Krakhmalev Mikhail Konstantinovich Belgorod 1939
 591 Kreizer Yakov Grigorievich Chkalovskoy 1925
 592 Kremenitsky Victor Alexandre-Zhytomyrska 1916
 593 Kremlin Dmitry Vasilievich Kuibyshevskaya 1943
 594 Krestyaninov Vasily Ivanovich of Moscow 1932
 595 Krivov Alexander Mikhailovich Krasnodar 1941
 596 Crete Lukerya Terentyevna Saratov 1939
 597 Kritsyn Alexander Ilyich Chelyabinsk 1942
 598 Krupin Alexey Nikolaevich Arkhangelskoy 1939
 599 Krupin Dmitry Vasilievich Rostovskoy 1918
 600 Krylov Alexey Georgievich of Moscow 1943
 001 Krylov Nikolay Ivanovich Sverdlovsk 1927
 602 Krylova Maria Nikanorovna Kalininskaya 1945
 603 Kryukov Dmitry Nikolaevich Tyumenskaya 1925
 604 Ktitarev Nikolay Ivanovich Udmurtskoy 1932
 605 Kuvykin Stepan Ivanovich Bashkir 1927
 606 Kudrin Alexander Ivanovich Kuibyshev 1943
 607 Kuzik Leonid Ivanovich Sakhalinskaya 1926
 608 Kuzina Anastasia Nikolaevna Moskovskoy 1954
 609 Kuznetsov Alexey Nikolaevich Moskovskoy 1939
 610 Kuznetsov Alexey Fedorovich A ^ urmanekoy 1943
 611 Kuznetsov Vasily Ivanovich Kuibyshevskaya 1928
 612 Kuznetsov Konstantin Alexandre-Leningradskaya 1942
 613 Kuznichenkova Zinaida Alekseevna Kalininskaya 1943
 614 Kuzmenko Mikhail Grigorievich Krymskoy 1929
 615 Kuzmin Nikolay Mikhailovich Moskovskoy 1947
 616 Kuzmin Petr Stepanovich Astrakhanskaya 1928
 617 Kuzmich Anton Savvich Stalin 1936
 618 Kukolev Nikolay Ivanovich Krasnodar 1939
 619 Kulatov Turabay Kyrgyz 1932
 620 Kulikov Nikolay Efimovich Primorskoy 1939

621 Kumanek Porfiry Fomich Chernigovskaya 1939
 622 Kunaev Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kazakh 1939
 623 Kuprevich Vasily Feofilovich Belorusskoy 1945
 624 Kupuniya Tamara Andreevna Gruzinskaya 1943
 625 Kurapov Alexey Ivanovich Ivanovskaya 1939
 626 Kurasov Vladimir Vasilievich Moskovskoy 1928
 627 Kurbanov Rakhmankul Uzbek 1940
 698 Kurbatova Ekaterina Maksimovna Kemerovo 1945
 629 Kurukina Galina Dmitrievna Moskovskoy 1954
 630 Kurtsev Anatoly I. Kosg Romekoy 194 2
 631 Kurchatov Igor Vasilievich Chelyabinsk 1948
 632 Kuusinen Otto Vilgelmovich Karelo-Finnish 1904
 633 Kuusk August Janovich Estonian 1953
 634 Kuchava Mitrofan Ionovich Gruzinskoy 1937
 635 Kucherenko Vladimir Alekseevich Moskovskoy 1942
 636 Kushev Boris Alexandrovich Voronezh 1929
 637 Kushnareva Maria Nikanorovna Zaporozhye 1951
 638 Kushch Alexey Andrianovich Bashkir 1946
 639 Kabin Ivan Gustavovich Estonian 1927
 640 Labakhua Arkhip Mironovich Gruzinskaya 1939
 641 Ladeyshikov Sergey Vasilievich Omskoy 1930
 642 Lazareva Galina Petrovna Kuibyshevskaya 1952
 643 Lazurenko Mikhail Konstantinovich Lvov 1931
 644 Laptev Nikolay Vasilievich Chelyabinsk 1929
 645 Larin Ivan Afanasevich Bryansk 1927
 646 Larina Valentina Alexandrovna Irkutskoy 1939
 647 Larionov Alexey Nikolaevich Ryazanskaya 1927
 648 Latunov Ivan Sergeevich Vologda 1930
 649 Latsis Vilis Tenisovich Latvian 1928
 650 Laschenko Petr Nikolaevich Special District 1931
 651 Lebedev Ivan Kononovich Omskoy 1928
 652 Lebedev Nikolay Petrovich Sverdlovsk 1929
 653 Lebedeva Nadezhda Alexandrovna Kostromskoy 1953
 654 Levchenko Ivan Fedotovich Khmel'nitskaya 1939
 655 Lelashvili Mikhail Mikhailovich Gruzinskaya 1939
 656 Lelyushenko Dmitry Danilovich Zhytomyrskoy 1924
 657 Lentsman Leonid Nikolaevich Estonian 1942
 658 Lesnikova Anna Yakovlevna Ulyanovskaya 1946
 659 Lisina Anfinin Abramovna Arkhangelsk 1951
 660 Litvinov Viktor Yakovlevich Kuibyshevskaya 1941
 661 Likhachev Ivan Alekseevich Moscow 1917
 662 Lobanov Vladimir Vasilievich Rostov 1930
 663 Lobanov Pavel Pavlovich Moscow 1927
 664 Lobov Evgeny Petrovich Tambov 1940
 665 Lobofov Dmitry Ivanovich Leningrad 1948

666 Loginov Evgeny Fedorovich Special District 1939
667 Loginov Savely Prokhorovich Arkhangelsk 1939
668 Lopenkova Tatiana Makarovna Kaliningrad 1953
669 Loschenkov Fedor Ivanovich Novosibirsk 1943
670 Lubennikov Leonid Ignatievich Karelo-Finnish 1939
671 Luzgina Anastasia Vasilievna Krasnoyarsk 1952
672 Lukashin Petr Timofeevich Special District 1928
673 Lukinykh Petr Vasilievich Molotov Coy 1932
674 Lukovich Alexander Vasilievich Molotovskaya 1931
675 Lukyanov Ivan Alekseevich Kalininskaya 1926
676 Lutak Ivan Kondratyevich Cherkassk 1940
677 Luchinsky Alexander Alexandrovich Uzbek 1943
678 Archers Ivan Ilyich Kalininskaya 1939
679 Lushnikov Ivan Ermilovich Tyumen 1944
680 Lykov Nikolay Alexandrovich Stalingrad 1944
681 Lyskin Nikolay Fadeevich Stavropol 1927
682 Lyubicheva Maria Grigorievna Lipetsk 1940
683 Lyudnikov Ivan Ilyich Crimean 1925
684 Lyuskova Alexandra Evgenievna Vologda 1941
685 Lyalin Pavel Nikolaevich Novgorod 1925
686 Lyapunov Boris Ivanovich Moscow 1948
685 Lyashenko Alexandra Sergeevna Stalin's 1953
688 Lyashenko Nadezhda Vasilievna Voronezh 1953
689 Lyashchenko Nikolay Grigorievich Kalininskaya 1931
690 Magradze Mikhail Kondratievich Georgian 1939
691 Mazur Sophia Pavlovna Amur 1945
692 Mazurov Kirill Trofimovich Belarusian 1940
693 Makarevich Lilia Kirillovna Belarusian 1951
694 Makarin Vasily Filippovich Kazakh 1931
695 Makarov Alexander Ivanovich Vladimirskaia 1939
696 Makarov Grigory Ivanovich Sverdlovsk 1943
697 Makarov Ivan Nikolaevich Belorusskoy 1926
698 Makeev Petr Andreevich Tulskaia 1940
699 Maksimov Gennady Vasilievich Leningradskoy 1937
700 Maksimov Fedor Pavlovich Kurskaia 1931
701 Malenkin Andrey Sergeevich Nikolaevskaia 1928
702 Malenkov Georgy Maksimovitch Moscow 1920
703 Malinina Praskovya Andreevna Kostromskoy 1942
704 Malinovskiy Rodion Yakovlevich Khabarovsk 1926
705 Maltsev Sergey Ignatievich Kurgan 1942
706 Maltsev Terenty Semenovitch Kurgan 1939
707 Malyshev Vyacheslav Aleksandro-Gorkovskaia 1926

- 708 Malyakin Ivan Ignatievich Kamchatskoy¹ 1943
- 709 Mamatsashvili David Georgievich Gruzinskaya 1940
- 710 Mamedaliyev Yusuf Heydarovich Azerbaijan 1943
- 711 Mamedov Bakhtiyar Mamed Rza oglu of Azerbaijan Azerbaijan 1950
- 712 Mamedov Khurshud Bayram Kulu Ogly 1929
- 713 Mamedova Maryam Abdul Aghakyzy Azerbaijan 1951
- 714 Mamsurov Hadji-Umar Dzhiorovich Stanislavskaya 1924
- 715 Mamuladze David Mikhailovich Gruzinskoy 1939
- 716 Maraeva Vera Dmitrievna Vladimirskaia 1931
- 717 Margaryan Hrach Khachaturovich Armenian 1931
- 718 Markov Vasily Sergeevich Orlovskoy 1923
- 719 Martyanov Andrey Evdokimovich Chkalovskaya 1952
- 720 Martynov Andrey Ivanovich Tambovskoy 1943
- 721 Martynov Mikhail Nikolaevich Poltavskoy 1942
- 722 Martynov Fyodor Ignatievich Kirovogradskaya 1926
- 723 Marchenko Ivan Tikhonovich of Moscow 1929
- 724 Maslyuk Ignatiy Mikhailovich Yaroslavskaya 1939
- 725 Masyutin Mikhail Grigorievich Leningrad 1943
- 726 Matveev Nikolay Vasilievich Altayskoy 1929
- 727 Matevosyan Paruyr Apetnakovich Stalingrad 1928
- 728 Matyushkin Dmitry Mikhailovich Krasnodar 1928
- 729 Mahmudov Arzi Uzbek 1941
- 730 Makhota Petr Semenovich Dnepropetrov - 1943
- 731 Matskevich Vladimir Vladimins Altai 1939
- 732 Mashevsky Konstantin Andreevich Ryazanskaya 1941
- 733 Masherov Petr Mironovich Belorusskaya 1943
- 734 Mayakov Leonid Ivanovich Kamenskoy 1941
- 735 Majidov Magomed Medzhidovich Dagestan 1939
- 736 Melikhov Alexander Pavlovich of Moscow 1938
- 737 Meldekhozhaev Saydagan Kazakh 1946
- 738 Melnik Grigory Andreevich Kazakh 1930
- 739 Melnikov Vasily Voronezh 1939
- 740 Melnikov Roman Efimovich Uzbek 1928
- 741 Meretskov Kirill Afanasevich Moskovskoy 1917
- 742 Merkulov Vladimir Alekseevich Moskovskoy 1938
- 743 Mertsin Roman Viktorovich Saratov 1944
- 744 Mzhavanadze Vasily Pavlovich Gruzinskaya 1927
- 745 Mikoyan Anastas Ivanovich Moskovskoy 1915
- 746 Mikoyan Artem Ivanovich Moskovskoy 1925
- 747 Milova Evdokia Sergeevna Saratovskaya 1949
- 748 Mirza-Akhmedov Mansur Uzbekskoy 1930
- 749 Mironenko Petr Nikiforovich Leningradskoy 1926

¹ He was elected with the right of an advisory vote. By the decision of the credentials committee of the congress, a mandate was issued with the right to decide.

750 Miroshnichenko Yuri Vasilievich Saratov 1939
 751 Mitin Mark Borisovich Moskovskoy 1919
 752 Mikhailov Nikolay Alexandre-Moskovskaya 1930
 753 Mikhailov Khristofor Semyonovich Krasnoyarsk 1941
 754 Mitskevich (Yakub Kolas) Constant-Belarusian 1945
 755 Tin Mikhailovich Mokrinsky Alexey Pavlovich Khabarovsk 1941
 756 Molikov Sergei Ivanovich Arkhangelskoy 1931
 757 Molodchy Alexander Ignatievich Chernigov 1942
 758 Molotov Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Moskovskaya 1906
 759 Monchenko Ilya Fedorovich Kemerovskoy 1946
 760 Morozov Gavriil Frolovich Kemerovskoy 1943
 761 Morozov Petr Fedorovich Tambovskaya 1930
 762 Mosalov Nikolay Ivanovich Tatarskoy 1930
 763 Moskalenko Kirill Semenovich Moskovskoy 1926
 764 Moskatov Petr Georgievich Kazakh 1917
 765 Moskvina Vasily Tomskey 1932
 766 Motarykin Ignatiy Mikhailovich Smolenskaya 1928
 767 Moshkina Alexandra Ivanovna Kirovskaya 1949
 768 Moshkov Mikhail Fedorovich Altayskoy 1942
 769 Mrykhin Dmitry Karpovich Kurgan 1927
 770 Museums Miftah Mingazetdinovich Tatarskaya 1927
 771 Muradov Ata Turkmen 1940
 772 Muratov Zinnat Ibetovich Tatarskoy 1930
 773 Murtazaev Kayum Uzbek 1948
 774 Mustafayev Imam Dashdemir oglu of Azerbaijan 1940
 775 Mustafin Gabiden Kazakh 1940
 776 Muskhelishvili Nikolay Ivano-Gruzinskaya 1940
 777 Muflikhanov Sufuat Muflikhanovich Bashkir 1941
 778 Mukhitdinov Nuritdin Akramovich Uzbek 1942
 779 Mchedlishvili David Vasilievich Gruzinska 1939
 780 Mylarshchikov Vladimir Pavlovich Voronezh 1931
 781 Murisep Alexey Alexandrovich Estonskoy 1926
 782 Myagkov Petr Sergeevich Tambovskoy 1951
 783 Nabiullin Valey Gabeevich Bashkir 1939
 784 Nabiullina Sara Mullakhmetovna Tatarskoy 1947
 785 Nazarenko Ivan Dmitrievich Stalin 1929
 786 Nazarenko Ivan Timofeevich Nikolaevskaya 1939
 787 Nazarov Alexander Petrovich Vologda 1928
 788 Nazarov Pavel Nazarovich Chuvash 1940
 789 Naydek Leonty Ivanovich Odessa 1929
 790 Naymushin Ivan Ivanovich Irkutsk 1942
 791 Nasybullina Roza Zagidullova Tatarskoy 1948
 792 Naumenko Andrey Mikhailovich Sumskey 1939
 793 Naumov Dmitry Georgievich Tyumen 1931
 794 Naumov Nikolay Grigorievich North-Ossetian 1942

795 Nekrasov Konstantin Sergeevich Stalingradskaya 1930
 796 Nekrasova Lidia Ivanovna Gorkovskaya 1930
 797 Nemov Mikhail Grigorievich Estonian 1932
 798 Nesmeyanov Alexander Nikolaevich of Moscow 1944
 799 Nesterova Alexandra Lukyanovna Dnipropetrovsk 1948
 800 Nesterova Evdokia Prokofievna Belorusskaya 1947
 801 Nechiporenko Vsevolod Filippovich Yaroslavl 1940
 802 Nizamov Salakh Nizamovich Tatar 1932
 803 Nikitchenko Vitaly Fedotovich Vinnitskaya 1940
 804 Nikiforov Alexey Nikolaevich Moskovskoy 1940
 805 Nikolaev Alexander Mikhailovich Moskovskoy 1927
 806 Nikolaev Konstantin Kuzmich Sverdlovsk 1940
 807 Nikolaev Semey Filippovich Kazakh 1930
 808 Nikolaeva Anna Petrovna Velikolukskoy 1952
 809 Nikolin Alexander Vasilievich Gorkovskiy 1940
 810 Nikolsky Innokenty Mikhailovich Hammer 1940
 811 Novikov Alexander Vasilievich Mariyskoy 1942
 812 Novikov Ignatiy Trofimovich Kirovogradskoy 1926
 813 Novikov Semyon Mikhailovich Kazakh 1928
 814 Nosov Georgy Andreevich Penza 1940
 815 Nuriev Ziya Nurievich Bashkir 1939
 816 Nurutdinov Siroj Uzbek 1938
 817 Obnosov Petr Stepanovich Tajik 1932
 818 Turns Vasily Ilyich Sverdlovsk 1918
 819 Obukhov Alexey Filippovich Cherkasskoy 1928
 820 Obukhov Viktor Timofeevich Special District 1918
 821 Ovezov Balysh Turkmen 1939
 822 Huga Petr Vladimirovich Leningradskoy 1943
 823 Ogurtsov Vladimir Ivanovich Moskovskoy 1940
 824 Ozertsova Maria Stepanovna Chkalovskaya 1950
 825 Ozolin Karl Martynovich Latvian 1926
 826 Okunev Ivan Vasilievich Sverdlovsk 1929
 827 Oleinik Grigory Grigorievichsky Azerbaijan 1937
 828 Oleynikov Victor Stepanovich Dnepropetrovsk 1944
 829 Omarova Zaure Sadvakasovna Kazakh 1948
 830 Organov Nikolay Nikolaevich Krasnoyarskoy 1925
 831 Ordzhonikidze Ivan Savelievich Gruzinskaya 1950
 832 Orlov Mikhail Anatolievich Kamchatskaya 1940
 833 Orlov Mikhail Leonidovich Yaroslavskaya 1939
 834 Orlov Pavel Alekseevich Chitinskaya 1939
 835 Orlov Sergey Dmitrievich Moskovskoy 1938
 836 Orlova Anastasia Nikolaevna Novosibirsk 1944
 837 Orlovsky Kirill Prokofievich Belorusskoy 1918
 838 Osechkin Ivan Grigorievich Balashovskaya 1931
 839 Osin Nikolay Lavrentievich Armenian 1919

840 Osintsev Mikhail Alexandrovich Leningradskoy 1942
841 Osipov Alexey Sidorovich Saratov 1939
842 Osipov Georgy Komi 1927
843 Ososkov Valentin Ivanovich Arzamasskoy 1940
844 Osipchik Boris Alexandrovich Velikolukskoy 1946
845 Sharp-eyed Konstantin Yakovlevich Krasnodar 1927
846 Pavlov Valentin Vasilievich Kaluzhskoy 1925
847 Pavlov Yakov Nikolaevich Novgorod 1944
848 Pavlovsky Ivan Grigorievich Armenian 1939
849 Pavlyuk Olga Methodieвна Krasnodar 1941
850 Palacheva Ekaterina Stepanovna Tatarskoy 1949
851 Palashkevich Alexey Pavlovich Chelyabinsk 1930
852 Paleckis Eustas Ignovich Lithuanian 1940
853 Palladium Alexander Vladimirovich Kiev 1932
854 Panev Zosima Vasilievich Komi 1940
855 Panev Ivan Gavrilovich Sverdlovsk 1945
856 Pankin Ivan Stepanovich of Stalingrad 1930
857 Papin Kuzma Andreevich Moskovskoy 1927
858 Parshina Anna Dmitrievna Balashovskaya 1940
859 Pastukhov Ivan Mikhailovich Leningrad 1946
860 Patolichev Nikolay Semenovich Belorusskaya 1928
861 Patrin Grigory Ivanovich Balashovskaya 1941
862 Pakhlevanyan Gurchen Artashesovich Armenian 1940
863 Pakhomov Nikolay Ivanovich Ryazanskaya 1945
864 Padko Vladimir Mikhailovich Vinnitskaya 1931
865 Padko Semyon Konstantinovich Tyumenskaya 1932
866 Pashkin Nikolay Semenovich Lipetsk 1932
867 Pegov Anatoly Mikhailovich Moskovskoy 1930
868 Pegov Nikolay Mikhailovich Moskovskoy 1932
869 Pelshe Arvid Janovic Latvian 1915
870 Pervukhin Mikhail Georgievich of Moscow 1919
871 Pernach Nina Andreevna Kharkovskaya 1943
872 Perov-Terentyev Nikolay Nikolaevich Kuibyshev 1929
873 Petrov Ivan Efimovich Special District 1918
874 Petrov Sergey Ivanovich Chelyabinsk 1944
875 Petrova Anna Andreevna Sverdlovsk 1930
876 Petrosyan Gegham Soghomonovna Armenian 1932
877 Petukhov Alexander Ulyanovich Bryansk 1939
878 Petukhov Boris Fedorovich Krasnodar 1940
879 Petukhov Nikolay Vasilievich Moskovskoy 1929
880 Pigasin Vladimir Mikhailovich Kalininskaya 1939
881 Pigasina Nadezhda Fyodorovna Arzamasskaya 1948
882 Pigurnov Afanasy Petrovich Leningradskoy 1927
883 Piznak Fyodor Ivanovich Ternopil 1946
884 Pylypets Stepan Markovich Kemerovskoy 1932

885 Pisakina Olympiada Petrovna of Moscow 1941
 886 Piskulin Alexey Alekseevich Lipetskaya 1954
 887 Pishnyachevsky Dmitry Petrovich Kharkovskaya 1927
 888 Pishchulin Viktor Ivanovich Penza 1940
 889 Platonov Alexey Dmitrievich Moskovskoy 1926
 890 Platonov Vladimir Petrovich Omskoy 1945
 891 Plekhanova Vera Semyonovna Moskovskoy 1950
 892 Pliev Issa Alexandrovich Stavropol 1926
 893 Plyukhin Konstantin Maksimovich Sverdlovsk 1932
 894 Poboka Ivan Matveyevich Voroshilovgrad 1954
 895 Podgorny Nikolay Kievskaya 1930
 896 Podelytsikov Grigory Vasilievich Moscow 1930
 897 Podolsky Alexey Ilyich Sakhalinskaya 1929
 898 Pokasov Nikolay Andreevich Stalingrad 1947
 899 Conquests Ilya Nikolaevich Irkutsk 1941
 900 Pokrovsky Andrey Glebovich Gorky 1945
 901 Polikarpov Dmitry Alekseevich Moskovskoy 1924
 902 Polimbetov Seitzhan Kazakh 1939
 903 Polyuschenkov Grigory Grigorievich Tatarskoy 1939
 904 Polyakova Alexandra Vasilievna Chelyabinskaya 1953
 905 Polyansky Dmitry Stepanovich Chkalovskaya 1939
 906 Ponomarev Vladimir Nikolaevich Leningrad 1940
 907 Ponomarev Konstantin Chkalovskoy 1920
 908 Ponomareva Efrosinya Mikhailovna Kurskaya 1947
 909 Ponomarenko Panteleimon Kondratievich Kazakh 1925
 910 Popadko Alexey Yakovlevich Kazakh 1942
 911 Popov Alexey Ivanovich Leningradskoy 1940
 912 Popov Alexander Nikolaevich Stavropol 1919 (breaks from XI. 1921- 1929)
 913 Popov Alexander Romanovich Novosibirsk 1945
 914 Popov Georgy Ivanovich Leningradskoy 1942
 915 Popov Dmitry Petrovich Stavropol 1939
 916 Popov Leonid Alexandrovich Moskovskoy 1943
 917 Popov Leonid Ivanovich Leningradskoy 1939
 918 Popov Nikolay Ivanovich Omskoy 1931
 919 Popov Fyodor Mikhailovich Buryat-Mongolian 1944
 920 Popova Maria Andreevna Kalipingrads koy 1951
 921 Popova Nina Vasilievna Ivanovskaya 1932
 922 Popova Sofya Afanasyevna Novosibirsk 1944
 923 Posmigny Makar Anisimovich Odessa 1931
 924 Pospelov Petr Nikolaevich of Moscow 1916
 925 Postovalov Sergey Osipovich Kaluzhskoy 1930
 926 Potapov Mikhail Ivanovich Primorskoy 1926
 927 Pochenkov Kondrat Ivanovich Kamenskoy 1928
 928 Pochupailo Yakov Guryevich Primorskoy 1931
 929 Holidays Alexander Pavlovich Balashov koy 1941

930 Prasolov Kuzma Efimovich Kirovskaya 1932
 931 Pritytsky Sergei Osipovich Belorusskaya 1932
 (break from V. 1938 - V. 1941)
 932 Prikhodkova Elizaveta Konstantinovna
 Kharkiv 1950
 933 Prozorov Petr Alekseevich Kirovskoy 1926
 934 Prokkonen Pavel Stepanovich Karelo-Finnish 1930
 935 Prokofiev Alexander Andreevich Leningradskoy 1919
 936 Prokofiev Vasily Andreevich Murmanskaya 1929
 937 Promyslov Vladimir Fedorovich Moskovskoy 1928
 938 Pronin Alexey Mikhailovich of Moscow 1918
 939 Prokhorova Tatiana Grigorievna Moskovskoy 1952
 940 Proshunin Nikolay Emmanuilovich Stavropol 1940
 941 Pryanishnikov Mikhail Pavlovich Odessa 1929
 942 Puzanov Alexander Mikhailovich Chkalovskoy 1925
 943 Puzanchikov Nikolay Ivanovich Moskovskoy 1943
 944 Puzikov Sergey Timofeevich Rostovskoy 1939
 945 Pulkina Elena Ivanovna Ivanovskaya 1944
 946 Pupuev Vladimir Alexandrovich Altayskoy 1947
 947 Pupyshev Vasily Petrovich Udmurtskoy 1942
 948 Pustovalova Praskovya Andreevna Voronezh 1955
 949 Pukhov Nikolay Pavlovich Novosibirsk 1941
 950 Pushkov Konstantin Georgievich Moskovskoy 1932
 951 Pchelyakov Alexander Pavlovich Kirovskoy 1939
 952 Pshenitsyn Nikolay Nikolaevich Leningradskoy 1940
 953 Pysin Konstantin Georgievich Altai 1939
 954 Friday Semyon Efimovich Altayskoy 1948
 955 Rahimov Sadikh Hajiaralieievich of Azerbaijan 1939
 956 Radzievsky Alexey Ivanovich Odessa 1931
 957 Radkevich Vasily Grigorievich Lvov 1945
 958 Radov Alexey Sergeevich Stalingradskoy 1939
 959 Razzakov Iskhak Razzakovich Kyrgyz 1940
 960 Raznitsyn Alexey Fedorovich Novosibirsk 1926
 961 Razuvaev Alexander Alexandrovich Moscow 1926
 962 Razumov Evgeny Zotovich Kemerovskoy 1942
 963 Rakhimbabayeva Zahra Uzbek 1946
 964 Rakhmanov Madraim Uzbek 1940
 965 Rachvelishvili Galina Varlamovna Georgian 1945
 966 Rashidov Sharaf Rashidovich Uzbek 1939
 967 Reznichenko Ilya Fedorovich North Ossetian 1948
 968 Reshetnik Philip Nesterovich Voroshilovgrad 1931
 969 Roginets Mikhail Georgievich Kazakh 1937
 970 Rogozin Timofei Andreevich Stalingradskaya 1939
 971 Rodionov Alexey Alekseevich Omskoy 1942
 972 Rodionov Mikhail Petrovich Sverdlovsk 1941

973 Rodionov Nikolay Nikolaevich Leningradskoy 1944
 974 Rodomanchenko Nikolay Ivanovich Gruzinskaya 1942
 975 Rozhanchuk Nikolay Mikhailovich Poltava 1932
 976 Rozhneva Maria Ivanovna of Moscow 1949
 977 Romanenko Pavel Viktorovich Gorkovskaya 1932
 978 Rtveliashvili Iosif Georgievich Gruzinskoy 1942
 979 Rubish Yuri Mikhailovich Transcarpathian 1951
 980 Rudakov Alexander Petrovich Stalin 1931
 981 Rudakov Leonid Nikolaevich Vologodskaya 1943
 982 Rudenko Roman Andreevich Stalinskaya 1926
 983 Rudich Mikhail Antonovich Zaporozhye 1928
 984 Rud Gerasim Yakovlevich Moldavskoy 1939
 985 Russak Boris Vasilievich Chelyabinsk 1932
 986 Ryzhkov Alexander Stepanovich Leningrad 1930
 987 Ryzhkova Lidia Gavrilovna Kazakh 1938
 988 Ryzhukhin Petr Vasilievich Moskovskoy 1932
 989 Ryndin Timofey Rodionovich Kievskoy 1939
 990 Ryabinin Alexander Vasilievich Moskovskoy 1940
 991 Sabirzyanov Abdul Sabirzyanovich Kuibyshev 1933
 992 Saburov Maxim Zakharovich of Moscow 1920
 993 Saveliev Vasily Ivanovich Saratov 1941
 994 Savelyeva Lidia Sergeevna Moskovskoy 1953
 995 Savoyan Andranik Israelovich Armenian 1928
 996 Savchenko Maria Kharitonovna Sumskaya 1945
 997 Sazanov Nikolay Vasilievich Gorkovsky 1939
 998 Sazonov Nikolay Arkhipovich Kuibyshevskaya 1943
 999 Sazonov Petr Alexandrovich Turkmen 1915
 1000 Saybedinov Ahmed Kirghiz 1945
 1001 Sakantseva Antonina Maksimovna Sverdlovsk 1940
 1002 Samokhatko Andrey Maksimovich Primorskoy 1945
 1003 Samokhvalov Alexander Ivanovich Kazakh 1920
 1004 Samsonov Boris Ivanovich of Moscow 1944
 1005 Sanakoev Grigory Georgievich Gruzinskaya 1939
 1006 Sanzhiev Bazar Garmaevich Chitinskaya 1943
 1007 Saprygin Vasily Fedorovich Mordovskoy 1942
 1008 Sardarov Sergei Arkadevich Bryansk 1930
 1009 Saryev Akmamed Turkmen 1939
 1010 Sarychev Konstantin Mikhailovich Molotovskaya 1945
 1011 Satpayev Kanysh Imantayevich Kazakh 1944
 1012 Satyukov Pavel Alekseevich Moscow 1939
 1013 Safronov Vladimir Sergeevich Krasnoyarskoy 1942
 1014 Safronov Ivan Petrovich Kirovskoy 1929
 1015 Svitchenko Varvara Ivanovna Novosibirsk 1945
 1016 Svyatov Alexey Vasilievich Ivanovskaya 1940
 1017 Sevostyanov Petr Petrovich Lipetsk 1940

1018 Seitov Pirzhan Uzbek 1932
1019 Seleznev Alexander Vasilievich Moldavskoy 1938
1020 Selivestrov Vasily Yakovlevich Moldavskoy 1937
1021 Selin Vladimir Gerasimovich Ryazanskaya 1953
1022 Selishchev Afanasy Ignatievich Poltava 1931
1023 Semyonov Viktor Pavlovich Ulyanovsk 1942
1024 Semenov Ivan Nikiforovich Voronezh 1928
1025 Semenov Nikolay Emelyanovich Sverdlovsk 1944
1026 Semyonov Sergei Gavrilovich of Moscow 1920
1027 Seminsky Vitaly Kupriyanovich Kievskaya 1940
1028 Semichenko Nikolay Petrovich Leningradskoy 1943
1029 Semko Mikhail Fedorovich Kharkovskaya 1931
1030 Semushkin Georgy Nikolaevich of Moscow 1932
1031 Senin Ivan Semenovich Odessa 1920
1032 Sergeev Alexander Ivanovich Kurskaya 1947
1033 Sergeev Anatoly Semenovich Kemerovskoy 1940
1034 Sergeev Vadim Vladimirovich Moskovskoy 1942
1035 Sergeev Mikhail Ivanovich Kirovskoy 1931
1036 Serdyuk Zinovy Timofeevich Moldavskoy 1925
1037 Seregin Ivan Mikhailovich Ulyanovsk 1927
1038 Serdyuk Mikhail Filippovich Amur 1949
1039 Serov Ivan Alexandrovich Moscow 1926
1040 Sekhniashvili Emil Alekseevich Gruzinskaya 1944
1041 Sidorenko Sergei Sergeevich Bashkir 1941
1042 Sidorova Maria Grigorievna Groznenskoy 1943
1043 Sizov Gennady Fedorovich Kurgan 1923
1044 Sikorsky Sergei Ivanovich Belorusskaya 1930
1045 Silkin Alexander Stepanovich Arzamasskaya 1941
1046 Tit Mikhail Safronovich of Kiev 1942
1047 Sinitsyn Ivan Ivanova Leningradskaya 1939
1048 Sinitsyn Ivan Flego ITovich Stalingrad 1940
1049 Sinyagovsky Peter Efimozich Voroshilov - 1939
1050 Siunov Nikolay Sergeevich Sverdlovsk 1945
1051 Skanchenko Dmitry Trofimovich Orlovskoy 1928
1052 Skachkov Ivan Mikhailovich of Moscow 1928
1053 Skvortsov Ivan Alexandrovich Pskovskoy 1940
1054 Skochilov Anatoly Andrianovich Arzamasskoy 1940
1055 Skraustin Elsa Karlovna Latvian 1952
1056 Skribachilin Boris Ignatievich of Moscow 1931
1057 Skripnik Dmitry Andreevich Kazakhskoy 1930
1058 Scriabin Vladimir Vladimirovich Zaporozhye 1928
1059 Skulkoz Igor Petrovich Ulyanovsk 1932
1060 Slabkovsky Ivan Kononovich Smolenskaya 1948
1061 Slaykovsky Zakhar Filippovich Kaliningrad 1925
1062 Slepukhin Anatoly Andreevich Leningradskoy 1932

1063 Slobodyanyuk Markiyon Sergeevich Vinnitskoy 1929
 1064 Slyunko Anton Vladimirovich Kazakh 1942
 1065 Smelyakov Nikolay Nikolaevich Gorkovskoy 1939
 1066 Smirenikov Claudius Vasilievich Arkhangelskoy 1953
 1067 Smirnov Alexander Ivanovich Chitinskaya 1937
 1068 Smirnov Alexander Seliverstovich Moscow 1944
 1069 Smirnov Leonid Vasilievich Dnepropetrovsk 1943
 1070 Smirnov Nikolay Ivanovich Leningradskoy 1931
 1071 Smirnov Petr Petrovich Tatarskoy 1939
 1072 Smirnova Taisiya Alekseevna Novgorod 1944
 1073 Smolnikov Vasily Efimovich Kirovskaya 1932
 1074 Snechkus Antanas Juozovich Lithuanian 1920
 1075 Sobol Nikolay Alexandrovich Kharkovskaya 1939
 1076 Sokolov Alexey Grigorievich Saratov 1930
 1077 Sokolov Ivan Mikhailovich of Moscow 1928
 1078 Sokolov Mikhail Mikhailovich Krasnodar 1926
 1079 Sokolov Tikhon Ivanovich Novgorod 1940
 1080 Sokolova Alexandra Osipovna Leningradskaya 1941
 1081 Sokolovsky Vasily Danilovich Leningradskoy 1931
 1082 Solntsev Konstantin Kirillovich Kaluga 1948
 1083 Soloviev Leonid Nikolaevich of Moscow 1929
 1084 Solomentsev Mikhail Sergeevich Chelyabinsk 1940
 1085 Solonnikov Alexander Mikolaevich Leningrad 1927
 1086 Soroka Pavel Antonovich Voroshilov city 1939
 1087 Sorokin Konstantin Leontievich Saratov 1920
 1088 Sorochan Evgeniya Grigorievna Moldavskoy 1949
 1089 Sotnikov Gavriil Grigorievich of Moscow 1939
 1090 Spasenkov Alexander Vasilievich Vologodsky 1941
 1091 Spiridonov Alexey Mikhailovich Mariyskoy 1929
 1092 Spiridonov Ivan Vasilievich Leningrad 1928
 1093 Spirina Anastasia Mikhailovna Penza 1952
 1094 Disputes Vyacheslav Yakovlevich Vladimirskaia 1932
 1095 Stafiychuk Ivan Iosifovich Kievskaya 1940
 1096 Stakhursky Mikhail Mikhailovich Khabarovsk 1921
 1097 Stepanenko Alexander Danilovich Odessa 1938
 1098 Stepanov Georgy Ivanovich Molotov 1940
 1099 Stepanov Efim Vasilievich Primorskoy 1929
 1100 Stepichev Vasily Vasilyevich Lvovskoy 1919
 1101 Stepchenko Fyodor Petrovich Khmel'nitskaya 1928
 1102 Stefanik Semyon Vasilievich Lvovskoy 1949
 1103 Stroganova Margarita Fyodorovna Mordovskaya 1946
 1104 Struev Alexander Ivanovich Molotovskaya 1927
 1105 Stukalo Vladimir Nikitich Bryansk 1945
 1106 Stuchenko Andrey Trofimovich Murmanskaya 1929
 1107 Subbotin Alexander Alexandrovich Moskovskoy 1944

- 1108 Suvorov Alexey Varlamovich Irkutsk 1932
1109 Suvorov Gennady Ivanovich Vladimirskaia 1939
1110 Sudets Vladimir Alexandrovich Belorusskoy 1924
1111 Sudovih Maria Andrianovna Ryazanskaya 1943
1112 Suerkulov Abdy Kirghiz 1949
1113 Suetin Mikhail Sergeevich Udmurtskoy 1925
1114 Suzhikov Mukhamedgali Alenovich Kazakh 1932
1115 Sukina Elena Nikolaevna Chkalovskaya 1943
1116 Suleymanov Mukhtar Ismail oglu of Azerbaijan Belarussian 1942
1117 Surganov Fyodor Anisimovich 1943
1118 Surkov Alexey Alexandrovich Moscow 1925
1119 Susaykov Ivan Zakharovich Kazakh 192)
1120 Suslov Viktor Maksimovich Krasnodar 1939
1121 Suslov Mikhail Andreevich Moskovskoy 1921
1122 Sutuloe Lev Severianovich Ryazanskaya 1939
1123 Sutyagin Boris Vasilievich Khabarovsk 1932
1124 Sukhanov Alexander Dmitrievich Molotovskaya 1943
1125 Sukhorukov Alexander Ivanovich Chkalovskaya 1925
1126 Sysoev Petr Alexandrovich Krasnoyarsk 1939
1127 Sysoev Petr Petrovich Udmurtskoy 1933
1128 Sychev Ivan Fedorovich Saratov 1941
1129 Tagirova Khalisat Ramazanovna Dagestan 1944
1130 Tazhiev Ibragim Tazhievich Kazakh 1930
1131 Tairov Abdulkhay Uzbek 1944
1132 Tairova Taira Akper kyzy of Azerbaijan 1939
1133 Takidze Daredzhana Sabaevna Gruzinsky 1945
1134 Takidze Emeni Parfenovich Gruzinskaya 1936
1135 Tamarovskaya Lidia Petrovna Krasnodar 1954
1136 Tanchenko Stepan Dmitrievich Nikolaevskaya 1942
1137 Tarabuev Yakov Sergeevich Murmanskaya 1932
1138 Tarasevich Ivan Fedorovich Zaporozhye 1926
1139 Tarasov Alexander Mikhailovich Belorusskoy 1940
1140 Tarasov Mikhail Petrovich Moskovskoy 1924
1141 Tarasova Alla Konstantinovna Moskovskoy 1954
1142 Tarasova Praskovya Ilinichna Omskoy 1952
1143 Taratynov Alexander Mikhailovich Astrakhan 1932
1144 Tatarenko Semey Trofimovich Irkutsk 1945
1145 Tashenev Zhumabek Akhmetovich Kazakh 1940
1146 Tevosyan Ivan Fedorovich (Tevadrosovich) Dnipropetrovsk 1918
1147 Telyakovsky Veniamin Alexandrovich Chkalovskaya 1931
1148 Temirova Asipa Kirghiz 1939
1149 Terpitsky Leonid Konstantinovich Ryazan 1939
1150 Timakov Alexander Alexandrovich Arzamas 1939
1151 Timonin Vasily Terentyevich Orlovskoy 1940
1152 Timoshenko Natalia Fedorovna Khabarovsk 1947

1153 Timoshenko Semyon Konstantinovich Belorusskoy 1919
 1154 Titarenko Alexey Antonovich Stalinskoy 1940
 1155 Titov Vitaly Nikolaevich Kharkovskaya 1938
 1156 Titov Fyodor Egorovich Ivanovskaya 1930
 1157 Titova Maria Trofimovna of Moscow 1946
 1158 Tikhonov Ivan Fedorovich Kuibyshev 1942
 1159 Tishkin Petr Georgievich Leningradskoy 1929
 1160 Tishchenko Serhiy Illarionovich Dnepropetrovsk 1939
 1161 Tkacheva Tatiana Izosimovna Altayskaya 1941
 1 162 Tkachenko Ivan Andreevich Voroshilovgradskoy 1932
 1163 Tlostanov Kalimet Tutoovich Kabardinsky 1941
 1164 Tovmasyan Suren Akopovich Armenian 1930
 1165 Toka Salchak Kolbakhorekovich Tuvinskaya 1929
 1166 Toktamysov Salimgerey Kazakh 1939
 1167 Tolstikov Vasily Sergeevich Leningradskoy 1948
 1 168 Totmianin Ivan Mikhailovich Molotovskaya 1939
 1169 Trapeznikov Nikolay Fedorovich Kirovskaya 1928
 1170 Trischun Vasily Gavrilovich of Kiev 1932
 1 171 Trofimenkov Nikolay Ivanovich Krasnodar 1952
 1172 Trofimov Alexander Stepanovich Balashovskaya 1927
 1173 Troshkina Maria Petrovna Krasnodar 1948
 1174 Trusov Konstantin Ananievich Kharkiv 1927
 1 175 Trutnev Vladimir Nikitovich Leningradskoy 1944
 1176 Trufanov Nikolay Ivanovich Sakhalin 1932
 1177 Tuzikova Tatyana Evmenievna Kalininskaya 1941
 1178 Tumilovich Petr Vikentievich Kemerovo 1948
 1179 Tour Ivan Petrovich Velikolukskoy 1926
 1180 Turbay Grigory Avtonomovich Kirovograd 1930
 1181 Tursunkulov Hamrakul Uzbek 1946
 1182 Tychina Pavel Grigorievich Dnepropetrovsk 1944
 1183 Tyagniy Ivan Nikitovich of Moscow 193E
 1184 Uglitskikh Alexey Semenovich Kirovskoy 1941
 1185 Ugryumov Ivan Stepanovich Kalininskaya 1948
 1186 Udovichenko Matryona Afanasyevna Krymskoy 1953
 1187 Uzin Ivan Alexandrovich Belorusskoy 1927
 1188 Ulin Vasily Ivanovich yshkirkaya 1929
 1189 Uljabaev Tursunba'i Gadkikskaya 1939
 1190 Umnyashkin Dmitry Yakovlevich Primorskoy 1927
 1191 Umpeleva Ekaterina Mikhailovna Molotovskaya 1943
 1192 Uraev Petr Vasilievich Tatarskoy 1939
 1193 Uranov Vladimir Ivanovich Krasnoyarsk 1927
 1194 Urun-Khodjaev Said-Khodja Tajik 1929
 1195 Usov Pavel Alekseevich Moldavskoy 1919
 1196 Usova Valentina Fedorovna Yaroslavskaya 1940
 1197 Uspanov Kurmangali Kazakh 1937

1198 Ustenko Andrey Ivanovich Kazakh 1925
1199 Ukhayov Alexander Andreevich Tulskeya 1931
1200 Ushakova Elizaveta Ivanovna A4oskovskaya 1940
1201 Falaleev Nikolay Georgievich Krasnoyarsk 1926
1202 Fataev Sirach Tajik 1944
1203 Fedorov Alexey Fedorovich Zhitomir 1927
1204 Fedorov Anatoly Alekseevich Moskovskoy 1943
1205 Fedorov Nikolay Alexandrovich Voronezh 1946
1206 Fedorov Sergey Yakovlevich Vinnitskaya 1932
1207 Fedorova Anastasia Vasilievna Moskovskoy 1945
1208 Fedoseev Alexander Ivanovich Odessa 1940
1209 Fedosov Petr Fedorovich Belgorod 1940
1210 Fedotov Dmitry Ivanovich Nikolaevskaya 1943
1211 Fedyuninsky Ivan Ivanovich Gruzinskoy 1930
1212 Fedyanin Ivan Prokopyevich of Moscow 1931
1213 Ferin Mikhail Alekseevich Bashkir 1927
1214 Filatov Vladimir Pavlovich Sverdlovsk 1932
1215 Filatov Ivan Nikolaevich Orlovskoy 1940
1216 Filimonov Dmitry Fomich Belorusskoy 1929
1217 Filippov Alexander Danilovich Krasnoyarsk 1939
1218 Filippov Pavel Semenovich Vladimirskeya 1943
1219 Filippova Alexandra Vlasovna Astrakhan 1945
1220 Filippova Maria Petrovna Odessa 1952
1221 Filippovsky Panteleimon Alexandrovich Arkhangelsk 1947
1222 Filonov Ivan Georgievich Dnepropetrovsk 1937
1223 Firsov Vasily Nikiforovich Stavropol 1925
1224 Florentyev Leonid Yakovlevich Kostromskoy 1939
1225 Fokeev Evgeny Ivanovich Kirovskoy 1939
1226 Fomenko Petr Ivanovich Nikolaevskaya 1920
1227 Frantsuzov Nikolay Mironovich Leningradskoy 1942
1228 Frolov Alexander Antonovich Primorskoy 1944
1229 Frolov Valerian Alexandrovich Arkhangelskoy 1919
1230 Furtseva Ekaterina Alekseevna Moskovskoy 1930
1231 Khairullin Galiulla Kazakh 1943
1232 Khakimov Arif Uzbek 1940
1233 Khakimova Faiza Ganeevna Tatarskoy 1939
1234 Khaldeev Mikhail Ivanovich of Moscow 1942
1235 Khaltanov Alexey Stepanovich Yakutskoy 1947
1236 Khariya Petr Romanovich Velikolukskaya 1930
1237 Khakhalina Elena Grigorievna Leningradskaya 1926
1238 Khakhalov Alexander Uladaevich Buryat-Mongolian 1929
1239 Khvorostukhin Alexey Ivanovich Tula 1924
1240 Khetagurov Georgy Ivanovich Special District 1924
1241 Khitrov Stepan Dmitrievich Voronezh 1932
1242 Khlamushkin Nikolay Stepanovich Bashkir 1940

1243 Khojaev J hurray U zbek 1939
1244 Kholodkov Mikhail Nikolaevich Moskovskoy 1932
1245 Kholodov Ivan Mikhailovich Orlovskoy 1940
1246 Khokhlova Alexandra Andreevna Tomskoy 1944
1247 Khrapunov Pavel Filippovich Dnepropetrov - 1931
1248 Khramaykov Fyodor Tikhonovich Tula 1925
1249 Khramkov Ivan Petrovich Kazakh 1926
1250 Khrunichev Mikhail Vasilievich Gruzinskaya 1921
1251 Khrushchev Nikita Sergeevich Moskovskoy 1918
1252 Khudin Petr Filippovich of Moscow 1925
1253 Tsarevsky Mikhail Mikhailovich Tomsk 1917
1254 Tsventarny Leonid Pavlovich Chernivtskoy 1947
1255 Tsvetkova Lyudmila Mikhailovna Chitinskaya 1944
1256 Celera Maria Nikiforovna Khmel'nitskaya 1949
1257 Tsitsin Nikolay Vasilievich of Moscow 1938
1258 Tsybenko Konstantin Evstafievich Sumskaya 1941
1259 Tsyupa Nikifor Ilyich Krasnodar 1952
1260 Chabanenko Andrey Trofimovich Murmanskaya 1932
1261 Kakste Martyn Andreevich Latvian 1945
1262 Chekalkin Ivan Efimovich Voroshilov city 1949
1263 Minted Vasily Chelyabinsk 1949
1264 Chekurov Valentin Andreevich Primorskoy 1927
1265 Cheplakov Petr Fedorovich Sakhalin 1927
1266 Cherepakhin Grigory Vasilievich Rostov 1905
1267 Cherepakhin Semyon Ivanovich Kurskaya 1931
1268 Cherkasov Mikhail Sergeevich Lipetsk 1944
1269 Chernetsova Maria Romanovna Smolenskaya 1953
1270 Chernukha Trofim Ivanovich Poltava 1927
1271 Chernyshev Vasily Efimovich Kaliningrad - 1928
1272 Chernyshev Vladimir Vasilievich Moskovskoy 192 5
1273 Chernysheva Elizaveta Arsenievna Ivanovskaya 1943
1274 Chernyshev Mikhail Ivanovich Belgorod 1943
1275 Chernyavsky Kuzma Semenovich Leningrad 1925
1276 Cherpakov Petr Zakharovich Krasnoyarsk 1944
1277 Cherchenko Andrey Spiridonovich Poltava 1931
1278 Chekhovsky Alexander Pavlovich Rostov 1921
1279 Chechetkin Roman Mikhailovich Ivanovskaya 1939
1280 Chirkov Petr Mikhailovich Turkmen 1923
1281 Chistyakova Vera Alexandrovna Sverdlovsk 1951
1282 Chubinidze Miron Dmitrievich Gruzinska 1926
1283 Chuguev Yuri Veniaminovich Magadanskaya 1931
1284 Chugunov Ivan Ivanovich Gorkovskiy 1932
1285 Chudnenko Nikolay Grigorievich Altayskoy 1917
1286 Chuikov Vasily Ivanovich Kievskoy 1919
1287 Chumburidze Ilya Davidovich Gruzinskaya 1942

1288 Chundokov Ibragim Saidovich Krasnodar 1938
 1289 Churaev Viktor Mikhailovich Krasnodar 1929
 1290 Churkin Vasily Nesterovich Kirgizskoy 1931
 1291 Shapovalov Vladimir Semyonovich Kemerovo 1941
 1292 Sharipov Isagali Kazakh 1926
 1293 Sharkov Boris Sergeevich Lithuanian 1939
 1294 Shatalin Nikolay Nikolaevich Primorskoy 1925
 1295 Shvernik Nikolay Mikhailovich Leningradskoy 1905
 1296 Shevlyakov Ustin Petrovich Gorkovskaya 1928
 1297 Shevchenko Sergey Vasilievich Altayskoy 1942
 1298 Shevchuk Grigory Ivanovich Ternopil 1940
 1299 Shepin Alexander Nikolaevich Leningradskoy 1940
 1300 Shelest Petr Efimovich Kievskoy 1928
 1301 Shelekh Nikolay Rodionovich Drohobychskaya 1939
 1302 Shengereev Nabi Dagestan 1944
 1303 Shepelev Alexey Ivanovich G roznenskoy 1930
 1304 Shepilov Dmitry Trofimovich of Moscow 1926
 1305 Shibaev Alexey Ivanovich Saratov 1940
 1306 Shilov Boris Fedorovich Leningradskoy 1943
 1307 Shinkarenko Anna Ivanovna Kievskoy 1949
 1308 Shirinov Alibala Abdul oglu Azerbaijan 1940
 1309 Shirkov Ivan Pigasovich of Moscow 1951
 1310 Shirokov Vladimir Ivanovich Gorkovskoy 1937
 1311 Shikhov Vasily Alekseevich Komi 1942
 1312 Shikhov Mikhail Mikhailovich Krasnodar 1939
 1313 Shkarban Ivan Grigorievich Novosibirsk 1932
 1314 Shkolnikov Alexey Mikhailovich Voronezh 1940
 1315 Shmanenko Vasily Kuzmich Molotovekoy 1920
 1316 Shmarev Alexey Tikhonovich Tatarskoy 1941
 1317 Shmelev Alexey Ivanovich Amurskaya 1920
 1318 Sholokhov Mikhail Alexandrovich Kamenskoy 1932
 1319 Sprung Nikolay Krasnoyarskoy 1931
 1320 Bayonets Terenty Fomich Primorskoy 1929
 1321 Shubin Gennady Nikolaevich Yaroslavskaya 1931
 1322 Shumakova Sofia Nikolaevna Moskovskoy 1948
 1323 Shumauskas Motejus Juozovich Lithuanian 1924
 1324 Shumilov Vasily Timofeevich Leningrad 1946
 1325 Shuranov Nikolay Romanovich Khabarovsk 1943
 1326 Shurin Serafim Nikodimovich Krasnodar 1938
 1327 Shcheglov Afanasy Fedorovich Sumsкая 1939
 1328 and Shchelakovskiy Alexey Varfolomeevich Kharkov 1920
 1329 Shcherbak Philip Kuzmich Stanislavskaya 1927
 1330 Shcherbakov Pavel Andreevich Chelyabinsk 1941
 1331 Shcherbakova Anastasia Ilinichna Udmurtskaya 1946
 1332 Shcherbina Alexey Romanovich Dnepropetrovsk 1929

1333 Shcherbinin Grigory Illarpoovich Altai 1942
1334 Shcherbitsky Vladimir Vasilievich Dnepropetrovsk 1941
1335 Shchukin Pavel Ivanovich Ivanovskaya 1947
1336 Efendiyev Alikhan Umar oglu of Azerbaijan 1939
1337 Yudin Pavel Fedorovich of Moscow 1918
1338 Yunak Ivan Kharitonovich Dnepropetrovsk 1944
1339 Yurinov Dmitry Mikhailovich Gorkovsky 1936
1340 Yusupov Ismail Kazakh 1940
1341 Yavorsky Ivan Iosifovich Drohoby with check 1947
1342 Yaitskaya Ksenia Ivanovna of Stalingrad 1948
1343 Yakimenko Semyon Semenovich Zaporozhye 1945
1344 Yakovlev Alexander Grigorievich Moskovskoy 1930
1345 Yakovlev Alexander Ivanovich Grozny 1939
1346 Yakovlev Dmitry Nikolaevich Azerbaijan 1931
1347 Yakovlev Ivan Dmitrievich Kazakh 1928
1348 Yakovlev Matvey Ivanovich Saratov 1949
1349 Yakovlev Sergei Nikanorovich Novosibirsk 1942
1350 Yakovlev Sergey Yakovlevich Kazakh 1927
1351 Yakubov Nor Uzbek 1942
1352 Yanchaityte Tatiana Ionovna Litovskaya 1933
1353 Yaremchuk Grigory Filimonovich of Kiev 1939
1354 Yaroshenko Stepan Klimentievich Kharkiv 1950
1355 Yaroshchuk Efim Arsentievich Volynskoy 1946
1356 Yasnov Mikhail Alekseevich Moskovskoy 1925

LIST OF DELEGATES OF THE XX CONGRESS OF THE CPSU WITH THE RIGHT OF CONSIDERATIVE VOICE

No.	Full Name	From which party organization elected	Party experience
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1	Aksenov Alexander Nikiforovich	Belorusskoy	1945
2	Ani Walter Fritsevich	Estonian	1944
3	Aniya-Radchenko Nina Denisovna	Odessa	1920
4	Ataev Kakabay	Turkmen	1937
5	Baghdasaryan Spartak Beniaminovich	Armenian	1951
6	Belova Alexandra Stepanovna	Gorkovskaya	1949
7	Bichevoy Yakov Vasilievich	Stavropol	1950
8	Bogdanov Ivan Avksentievich	Latvian	1945
9	Boychuk Vasily Safronovich	Vinnitskaya	1939
10	Bocharnik Stepan Filippovich	Voroshilovgrad	1948
11	Bystrova Antonina Sergeevna	Kirovskaya	1939
12	Vartanyan Artem Misakovich	Kazakh	1939
13	Vinogradov Vasily Alexandrovich	Uzbek	1938
14	Hajiyev Nazim Mamediya oglu	of Azerbaijan	1945
15	Gogoshina Nina Nikolaevna	Murmanskaya	1942
16	Gorbunov Semyon Fedorovich	Omskoy	1931
17	Gorina Vera Ignatievna	Saratov	1952
18	Guryeva Ekaterina Ilinichna	Irkutskaya	1952
19	Gusev Ivan Dmitrievich	Stalingrad	1943
20	Davydova Nina Mikhailovna	Moldavskoy	1948
21	Evstratova Anna Ivanovna	Kalininskaya	1946
22	Eliseeva Klavdia Borisovna	Lipetskaya	1953
23	Yekhichev Ivan Lukich	Primorskoy	1926
24	Zhigalko Tatiana Iosifovna	Belorusskaya	1950
25	Zalashkov Mikhail Yakovlevich	Bryansk	1943
26	Kabanov Nikolay Nazarovich	Ryazanskaya	1931
27	Kazmirenko Ivan Grigorievich	Zhitomir	1939
28	Katrich Ivan Konstantinovich	Sumskaya	1941
29	Kogut Maria Mikhailovna	Lvovskoy	1953
30	Kozlovsky Efim Sergeevich	Kuibyshevskaya	1946
31	Kozub Antonina Mitrofanovna	Dnepropetrovsk	1944
32	Kulikov Yakov Pavlovich	Stalinskoy	1942
33	Lavrenyuk Elena Antonovna	Kharkovskaya	1948
34	Lavrova Klavdia Dmitrievna	Krasnoyarskoy	1954
35	Levko Alexander Ivanovich	Penza	1943

- 36 Lyubimtseva Elena Alexandrovna Kievskoy 1948
- 37 Mazanko Anastasia Spiridonovna Poltava 1951
- 38 Malkov Mikhail Grigorievich Moskovskoy 1939
- 39 Maltsev Artemy Vasilievich Khabarovsk 1932
- 40 Mamedov J amal Balaja oglu Georgian 1941
- 41 Manakov Semyon Alekseevich Chkalovskoy 1926
- 42 Maurin Alexey Ivanovich Moskovskoy 1952
- 43 Makharadze Ksenia Georgievna Gruzinskaya 1941
- 44 Meshkov Petr Zakharovich Krasnodar 1932
- 45 Mityaev Vasily Petrovich Sakhalin 1940
- 46 Mokrinsky Mikhail Ivanovich Chitinskaya 1940
- 47 Music Petr Fedorovich Kazakh 1945
- 48 Mukhamedzhanov Mirza-Ali Uzbek 1940
- 49 Nikolsky Grigory Petrovich Moskovskoy 1942
- 50 Panov Mikhail Fedorovich Belorusskoy 1919
- 51 Panfilov Pavel Alexandrovich Novosibirsk 1949
- 52 Pikova Alexandra Vladimirovna Crimean 1953
- 53 Pronin Mikhail Emelyanovich Voronezh 1952
- 54 Prussian Alexander Lukyanovich of Azerbaijan 1932
- 55 Pryakhin Afanasy Mikhailovich Kazakh 1943
- 56 Ritskevichene Maria Litovskaya 1952
- 57 Romanova Tatiana Alexandrovna Moskovskoy 1951
- 58 Savelyeva Anna Timofeevna Tambovskaya 1943
- 59 Samokhvalov Alexander Mikhailovich Chelyabinsk 1939
- 60 Svishchev Georgy Petrovich of Moscow 1945
- 61 Sosnovskaya Tatiana Ivanovna Kamenskoy 1943
- 62 Stasevich Pavel Kuzmich Sverdlovsk 1942
- 63 Stepanenko Alexander Trofimovich Kemerovo 1931
- 64 Suvorov Alexander Ivanovich Mordovskoy 1945
- 65 Sultanov Kadyrmat Kirghiz 1929
- 66 Trukhin Sergey Petrovich Leningradeka 1941
- 67 Tyumin Ivan Alexandrovich Tatarskoy 1918
- 68 Ushakova Anna Filippovna Tulsкая 1955
- 69 Fomichev Mikhail Georgievich Volynskoy 1939
- 70 Frolov Pavel Isidorovich Molotovekoy 1928
- 71 Frolova Galina Fyodorovna Altayskaya 1944
- 72 Tsebenko Vasily Konstantinovich Leningradskaya 1928
- 73 Cherokmanov Philip Mikhailovich Tajik 1926
- 74 Chizhova Ekaterina Egorievna Ulyanovskaya 1945
- 75 Shabalina Antonina Spiridonovna Rostov 1953
- 76 Shavrov Ivan Egorovich Special District 1940
- 77 Shinkarev Ivan Pavlovich Kaliningrad 1940
- 78 Shitikov Alexander Stepanovich Moskovskoy 1930
- 79 Yudina Tatiana Fedorovna Vladimirsкая 1928
- 80 Yangirov Marvan Yangirovich Bashkir 1926

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DELEGATIONS OF 55 FRATERNAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Delegations of 55 fraternal communist and workers' parties were present at the congress as guests:

Communist Party of China: Comrades Zhu De, Deng Xiao-ping, Tan Zhenlin, Wang Jia-hsiang, Liu Xiao;

Polish United Workers' Party: com. B. Take, Yu. Tsirankevich, A. Zavadsky, J. Berman, E. Moravian;

Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia: Comrades. A. Novotny, A. Zapototsky, V. Shiroky, 3. Fierlinger, R. Barak;

French Communist Party: Comrades. M. Torez, J. Duclos, J. Konyo, P. Duaz;

Italian Communist Party: comrades. P. . Togliatti, M. Scocchmarro, R. Montagnana, A. Bugliani, S. Cacchapuoti, P. Bufalini;

Socialist Unity Party of Germany: com. W. Ulbricht, O. Grotewohl, K. Shirdevan, A. Neumann;

Hungarian Workers' Party: Comrades. M. Rakosi, Kovacs, B. Salai;

Romanian Workers' Party: Comrades. G. Georgiu-Dej, I. Kishinevsky, M. Constantinescu, P. Borila;

Bulgarian Communist Party: Comrades V. Chervenkov, A. Yugov, R. . Damyanov, D. Ganev, T. Zvezdov;

The Albanian Party of Labor: comrades. E. Hodja, M. Sh ehu, G. Nushi, P. Condi, F. Pachrami;

Labor Party of Korea: Comrades Choi Young Kyung, Lee Hyo Sun, He Bin, Lee Sang Cho;

Workers' Party of Vietnam: Comrades Truong Tinh (Truong Shin), Le Duc Tho;

Communist Party of Indonesia: comrade. N. Aydit;

Mongolian : com. YU. Tsedenbal, D. Dam, D. Tumur-Ochir;

The Communist Party of India and: Comrade A. Ghosh;

Communist Party of Finland: comrades. A. Aaltonen, M. Suvanto, M. Malmberg;

Communist Party of Spain: Comrades D. Ibarruri and 4 other party representatives;

Communist Party of Great Britain: comrades. G. Pollit, P. Dutt, D. Matthews;

Communist Party of Germany: Comrades M. Reiman and 2 other party representatives;

Communist Party of Austria: Comrades And. Koplenig, F. Fürnberg, F. Honner;

Communist Party of Argentina: Comrades. IN . Codovilla, V. Lorralda, R. . Gioldi;

C o m p a r t and S and r and and L and vana: comrade t. X. Bagdash, N. Shawi, YU. Faisal, A. Madoyan, S. Savaya;

Communist Party of Sweden: Comrades X. Hagberg, F. Lager, K. Hermansson;

Communist Party of Mexico: Comrades. D. Ensina, P. X. Encarnation, M. Terrazas;

Communist Party of Denmark: Comrades. AND . Larsen, I. Nerlund;

Communist Party of Norway: Comrades E. Levlien, Yu. Lippe, R. Larsen;

Communist Party of Trieste: Comrade V. Vidali;

Communist Party of the Netherlands: Comrades P . de Groote, X. Hookstra;

Communist Party of Belgium: Comrades. E. Burnel, A. de Koninck, B. Wolstein;

Labor Progressive Party of Canada: com. T. Buck, S. Ryerson;

United Socialist Party of Iceland: com. K. Andresson, E. Torbjarnarsson;

Swiss Labor Party: Comrades. E. Boor, A. Mure;

Communist Party of Luxembourg: comrades. D. Urbani, J. G offman;

Communist Party of Israel: Comrades FROM . Mikunis, E. Habibi;

Communist Party of Uruguay: Comrades. R . Arismendi, E. Pastoral, G. Sapin.

The congress was also attended by representatives from the communist and workers' parties of the following countries: Brazil, Japan, Venezuela, Chile, Bolivia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Colombia, Australia, Morocco, Tunisia and others.

GREETINGS TO THE XX CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

During the work of the XX Congress of the KPSS, in addition to speeches at the meetings of the Congress, 2655 greetings were received by telegraph and mail addressed to the XX Congress of the KPSS from various collectives and organizations, including:

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