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BERIA, Lavrenty Pavlovich

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BERIA, Lavrenty Pavlovich

BERIA, Lavrenty Pavlovich (born March 29, 1899)—one of the most prominent leaders of the CPSU (b) and the Soviet state, a loyal student and closest associate of J. V. Stalin, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B), deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd convocations. Born in the village of Merheuli, Sukhum region (Georgian SSR) into a poor peasant family. In 1915, after graduating from the Sukhum higher primary school, L.P. Beria left for Baku and entered the Baku secondary mechanical-construction technical school. In October 1915, LP Beria, together with a group of comrades, organized an illegal Marxist circle at the school. In March 1917, L.P. Beria joined the Bolshevik Party and organized a cell of the RSDLP (Bolsheviks) at the school. In June 1917, L.P. Beria was enrolled in the army hydrotechnical unit and left Baku for the Romanian front. At the front, L.P. Beria was active in Bolshevik political work among the troops. At the end of 1917, L.P. Beria returned to Baku and, while continuing his studies at a technical school, actively participated in the activities of the Baku Bolshevik organization. From the beginning of 1919 until the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan (April 1920), L.P. Beria led the illegal communist organization of technicians and, on behalf of the Baku Party Committee, provided assistance to a number of Bolshevik cells. In 1919, LP Beria successfully graduated from a technical school and received a diploma of a technician-architect-builder.

Soon after the establishment of Soviet power in

Azerbaijan, L. P. Beria was sent to illegal revolutionary work in Georgia, where, having contacted underground Bolshevik organizations, he actively participated in the preparation of an armed uprising against the Menshevik government. At this time, L.P. Beria was arrested in Tiflis and imprisoned in the Kutaisi prison. In August 1920, after a hunger strike organized by him for political prisoners, L.P. Beria was expelled by the Menshevik Ministry of Internal Affairs in a phased order from the borders of Georgia. Returning to Baku, L.P. Beria went to study at the Baku Polytechnic Institute.

In April 1921, the party sent L.P. Beria to Chekist work. From 1921 to 1931 L.P. Beria held leading posts in the bodies of Soviet intelligence and counterintelligence. L. P. Beria was deputy chairman of the Azerbaijani Extraordinary Commission, chairman of the Georgian GPU, chairman of the Transcaucasian GPU and plenipotentiary of the GPU in the RSFSR, was a member of the board of the GPU of the USSR. During his activity in the organs of the Cheka-GPU in Georgia and Transcaucasia, L.P. Beria, following the instructions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), carried out a great deal of work to defeat those who went deep underground anti-Soviet parties Mensheviks, Dashnaks, Musavatists, as well as Trotskyists and others anti-party groups that have slipped into anti-Soviet underground, united with the remnants of the defeated anti-Soviet parties and intelligence services of the capitalist countries. For the successful struggle against counter-revolution in the Transcaucasia L.P. Beria was awarded Order of the Red Banner, Orders of Labour Red Banner of the Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR and Armenian SSR.



Л. П. БЕРИЯ.
L.P. BERIA

In 1931, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks exposed gross political mistakes and distortions committed by the leadership of the party organizations of the Transcaucasia. In its decision dated October 31, 1931 according to the reports of the Transcaucasian Regional Committee of the CPSU (B), the Central Committee of the CP (B) of Georgia, the Central Committee of CP (B) of Azerbaijan and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (B) of Armenia, the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) set the task of immediate correction of political distortions in the work on rural areas, the widespread deployment of economic initiative and initiative of the national republics that were part of the Transcaucasian Federation. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) ordered the party organizations to end the unprincipled struggle for the influence of individuals (elements of "chieftaincy") observed among the leading cadres of both Transcaucasia and the republics and achieve the necessary solidity and Bolshevik cohesion of the party ranks. In connection with this decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B), L.P. Beria was transferred to leading party work.

In November 1931, L.P. Beria was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Georgia and secretary of the Transcaucasian regional committee of the CPSU (B), and in 1932—the first secretary of the Transcaucasian regional committee of the CPSU (B) and secretary of the Central Committee of the CP (B) of Georgia. Under the leadership of L.P. Beria, the party organizations of Transcaucasia and Georgia carried out a lot of work on the organizational strengthening of their ranks, on the ideological

Bolshevik education of party members in the spirit of unlimited devotion to the Central Committee of the CPSU (B), the great leader and teacher I.V. Stalin. L. P. Beria mobilised all the forces of the party organizations of Transcaucasia to fulfill the tasks assigned to the Bolsheviks of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan by the Central Committee of the CPSU (B), the Soviet government and personally by JV Stalin.

Under the leadership of L.P. Beria, the Transcaucasian Party Organization in a short time corrected the mistakes noted in the Decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on October 31. 1931, eliminated the distortions of party policy and excesses in the countryside, achieved the victory of the collective farm system in Transcaucasia and the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms, ensured the Bolshevik implementation of the instructions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the economic and cultural advance of the Transcaucasian republics. A lot of work has been done on technical. reconstruction and development of the oil industry in Baku. As a result, oil production increased sharply, and in 1936 almost half of the total production of the Baku oil industry came from new fields. Significant successes have been achieved in the development of coal, manganese and metallurgy. industry, as well as on the implementation of JV Stalin's instructions on the use of the gigantic possibilities of agriculture in the Caucasus (the development of cotton growing, tea culture, citrus crops, viticulture, highly valuable special and industrial crops, etc.). For the outstanding successes achieved over a number of years in the development of agriculture, as well as industry,

the Georgian SSR and the Azerbaijan SSR, which were part of the Transcaucasian Federation, were awarded the Order of Lenin in 1935.

Under the leadership of L.P. Beria, the party organizations of Transcaucasia honorably justified the confidence of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the great leader I.V. Stalin, achieved decisive successes in socialist construction and ensured the successful implementation of the first Stalinist five-year plans in Transcaucasia.

In 1935, LP Beria's book *On the Question of the History of Bolshevik Organizations in the Transcaucasia* (a report at a meeting of the Tbilisi Party activists on July 21-22, 1935) was published, which is a valuable contribution to the scientific history of the Bolshevik Party. The significance of this book lies, first of all, in the fact that it speaks in detail about the school of political struggle, from which came the closest associate, the most loyal and consistent ally of the great Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat, JV Stalin. This book contains a great deal of material testifying to the tremendous revolutionary work of JV Stalin during the creation and strengthening of the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of V. I. Lenin.

In 1934, at the 17th Congress of the CPSU (B), L.P. Beria was elected to the Central Committee of the CPSU (B). In 1938, the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) transferred L.P. Beria to work in Moscow. From 1938 to 1945 L.P. Beria was the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. During this period, L.P. Beria, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), carried out a great deal of work to improve the activities of the KGB bodies. In February 1941 LP Beria was appointed deputy

chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. During the Great Patriotic War, from June 30, 1941, he was a member of the State Defense Committee, and from May 16, 1944 - Deputy Chairman of the State Defense Committee and carried out the most important instructions of the party both in managing the socialist economy and at the front.

By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on September 30, 1943 L.P. Beria was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for special services in strengthening the production of weapons and ammunition in difficult wartime conditions. July 9, 1945 L.P. Beria was awarded the title of Marshal of the Soviet Union. For outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, L.P. Beria was awarded five Orders of Lenin, the Order of Suvorov of the first degree, two Orders of the Red Banner and seven medals of the Soviet Union.

BERIA is an urban-type settlement named after L. P. Beria, the center of the Beriev region in the Armenian SSR, 13 km from Yerevan. Founded in 1932; growing rapidly due to the massive resettlement of Armenians here from abroad. Silk and knitwear factories, three millionaire gardening collective farms. Two irrigation canals were built. A theater, two cinemas, a radio center and other cultural and educational institutions were created.