

**INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM UNDER THE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU**

**THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE  
SOVIET UNION**

**IN RESOLUTIONS  
AND DECISIONS OF THE CONGRESSES,  
CONFERENCES AND PLENUMS OF THE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU**

**(1898-1986)**

**Ninth edition, amended and revised**

**VOLUME NINE**

**(1956-1960)**

**Political Literature Publishing House**

**Moscow 1980**

# КШСС

В РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯХ  
И РЕШЕНИЯХ  
СЪЕЗДОВ,  
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЙ И  
ПЛЕНУМОВ ЦК

9

ИНСТИТУТ  
МАРКСИЗМА-ЛЕНИНИЗМА  
при ЦК КПСС

**КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКАЯ  
ПАРТИЯ  
СОВЕТСКОГО  
СОЮЗА**

**В РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯХ  
И РЕШЕНИЯХ  
СЪЕЗДОВ,  
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЙ И  
ПЛЕНУМОВ ЦК**

(1898—1986)

Издание девятое,  
дополненное и исправленное

**КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКАЯ  
ПАРТИЯ  
СОВЕТСКОГО  
СОЮЗА**

**В РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯХ  
И РЕШЕНИЯХ  
СЪЕЗДОВ,  
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЙ И  
ПЛЕНУМОВ ЦК**

**ТОМ ДЕВЯТЫЙ**

**1956—1960**

**Москва  
Издательство  
политической  
литературы  
1986**

***Workers of the world, unite!***

**INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM UNDER THE  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU**

**THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE  
SOVIET UNION**

**IN RESOLUTIONS  
AND DECISIONS OF THE CONGRESSES,  
CONFERENCES AND PLENUMS OF THE  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU**

**(1898-1986)**

**Ninth edition, supplemented and corrected**

**Moscow  
Publishing House of Political Literature  
1980**

**INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM UNDER THE  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU**

**THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE  
SOVIET UNION**

**IN RESOLUTIONS  
AND DECISIONS OF THE CONGRESSES,  
CONFERENCES AND PLENUMS OF THE  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU**

**(1956-1960)**

**Ninth edition, supplemented and corrected**

**Moscow  
Publishing House of Political Literature  
1980**

**Source: THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION IN  
RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE CONGRESSES,  
CONFERENCES AND PLENUMS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF  
THE CPSU (1898-1986),**

**Ninth edition, amended and revised,  
Volume 9, (1956-1960),  
Moscow  
Publishing House of Political Literature 1980**

**Language: Russian**

*Translated into English, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.*

**July 2025.**

***The Socialist Truth in Cyprus - Direct Democracy (Communist Party)  
London Bureaux***

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

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



# CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>TWENTIETH CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, FEBRUARY 14-25, 1956 .....</b>	<b>19</b>
RESOLUTIONS AND RULES OF CONGRESS ON THE REPORTING REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU .....	21
<b>ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION OF THE CPSU .....</b>	<b>46</b>
ON PARTIAL CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE CPSU .....	46
<b>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 .....</b>	<b>48</b>
ABOUT THE CULT OF PERSONALITY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES .....	133
ON THE PREPARATION OF A NEW PROGRAMME OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION .....	133
<b>THE RESOLUTION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE STATUTES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ARTEL AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INITIATIVE OF FARMERS IN ORGANISING COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARTEL'S AFFAIRS, MARCH 6, 1956 .....</b>	<b>135</b>
ON THE STATUTES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ARTEL AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INITIATIVE OF FARMERS IN ORGANISING COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARTEL'S AFFAIRS .....	136
<b>LETTER FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND THE ALL-UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS ON THE STRENGTHENING OF LABOUR DISCIPLINE AT THE ENTERPRISES AND CONSTRUCTION SITES OF INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT, AT THE MTS, STATE FARMS AND INSTITUTIONS, MAY 16, 1956.....</b>	<b>146</b>

ON STRENGTHENING LABOUR DISCIPLINE AT ENTERPRISES AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION, IN MTS, STATEHOUSES AND INSTITUTIONS .....	147
<b>DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS POLITICAL ECONOMY, DIALECTIC AND HISTORICAL MATERIALISM AND HISTORY OF THE CPSU, JUNE 18, 1956 .....</b>	<b>157</b>
ON TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, DIALECTIC AND HISTORICAL MATERIALISM AND HISTORY OF THE CPSU .....	157
<b>DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER IMPROVING THE TRAINING OF LEADERSHIP PARTY AND SOVIET PERSONNEL, JUNE 26, 1956 .....</b>	<b>159</b>
ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRAINING OF LEADING PARTY AND SOVIET PERSONNEL.....	159
<b>DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON OVERCOMING THE PERSONALITY CULT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, JUNE 30, 1956 .....</b>	<b>166</b>
ON OVERCOMING THE PERSONALITY CULT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES .	167
<b>DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON IRRIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIN LANDS OF THE HUNGRY STEPPE IN THE UZBEK SSR AND KAZAKH SSR FOR INCREASING THE COTTON PRODUCTION, 6 AUGUST 1956. ....</b>	<b>190</b>
ON IRRIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIN LANDS OF THE HUNGRY STEPPE IN THE UZBEK SSR AND KAZAKH SSR FOR INCREASING THE COTTON PRODUCTION .....	190
<b>DECISION OF THE CPSU CC AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE LENIN PRIZES FOR THE MOST OUTSTANDING WORKS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, LITERATURE AND ARTS, AUGUST 15, 1956.....</b>	<b>199</b>
ON THE LENIN PRIZES FOR THE MOST OUTSTANDING WORKS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, LITERATURE AND ARTS .....	199

<b>DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL “AGITATOR”, AUGUST 28, 1956 .....</b>	<b>202</b>
ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL “AGITATOR” MAGAZINE (EXTRACT).....	202
<b>DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR, AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND THE ALL-UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS ON INCREASING THE WAGES OF LOW-PAID WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES, SEPTEMBER 8, 1956 .....</b>	<b>204</b>
ON INCREASING WAGES OF LOW-PAID WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES ...	204
<b>DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF G. V. PLEKHANOV’S BIRTH, OCTOBER 16, 1956 .....</b>	<b>207</b>
ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY FROM THE BIRTH OF G. V. PLEKHANOV	207
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, DECEMBER 20-24, 1956 .....</b>	<b>210</b>
RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON COMPLETION OF WORK ON DRAFTING THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND ON THE DIRECTION OF REFINING CONTROL NUMBERS FOR 1956-1960 AND THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR 1957 .....	210
ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR .....	218
<b>DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE ISSUE OF THE FULL COLLECTED WORKS OF V. I. LENIN, JANUARY 8, 1957.....</b>	<b>224</b>
ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF V. I. LENIN .....	224
<b>DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF COUNCILS OF DEPUTIES, WORKERS AND ENHANCING THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE MASS, JANUARY 22, 1957 .....</b>	<b>227</b>
ON IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCILS OF WORKING DEPUTIES AND STRENGTHENING THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MASS .....	227
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU MOSCOW, FEBRUARY 13-14, 1957 .....</b>	<b>240</b>

RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION	240
<b>THE RESOLUTION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON MEASURES FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT ECONOMY AND CULTURE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE NORTH, MARCH 16, 1957</b>	<b>251</b>
ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT ECONOMY AND CULTURE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE NORTH	251
<b>DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON A PUBLIC APPEAL IN 1957 YOUTH FOR WORK IN THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDING SITES LOCATED IN THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN REGIONS OF THE USSR AND IN DONBASS, JUNE 14, 1957</b>	<b>260</b>
ON THE PUBLIC APPEAL IN 1957 YOUTH FOR WORK ON THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDINGS, LOCATED IN THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN REGIONS OF THE USSR AND IN DONBASS	260
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, JUNE 22-29, 1957</b>	<b>264</b>
FROM THE INFORMATION MESSAGE	264
RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE ANTI-PARTY GROUP G. M. MALENKOV, L. M. KAGANOVICH, V. M. MOLOTOV	264
<b>DECISION OF THE CPSU CC AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON CANCELING OBLIGATORY SUPPLIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE STATE FARMS OF COLLECTORS, WORKERS AND OFFICIALS, JULY 4, 1957</b>	<b>273</b>
ON CANCELING COMPULSORY SUPPLIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE STATE OF FARMS, FARMERS, WORKERS AND OFFICIALS (EXTRACT)	273
<b>DECISION OF THE CPSU CC AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR, JULY 31, 1957</b>	<b>278</b>
ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR	278

<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW.</b>	
<b>OCTOBER 29, 1957 .....</b>	<b>303</b>
ANNOUNCEMENT .....	303
RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON IMPROVING PARTY-POLITICAL WORK IN THE SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY (EXTRACT) .....	303
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW,</b>	
<b>DECEMBER 16-17, 1957 .....</b>	<b>307</b>
RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES	308
ON THE WORK OF THE PROFESSIONAL UNIONS OF THE USSR .....	312
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW,</b>	
<b>FEBRUARY 25-26, 1958 .....</b>	<b>331</b>
RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLECTIVE FARM SYSTEM AND REORGANISATION OF MACHINE AND TRACTOR STATIONS .....	331
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW. MAY</b>	
<b>6-7, 1958.....</b>	<b>340</b>
RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM TO ACCELERATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND ESPECIALLY THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION AND THE NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY .....	340
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU MOSCOW, JUNE</b>	
<b>17-18, 1958.....</b>	<b>349</b>
RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON CANCELING COMPULSORY SUPPLIES AND INNER PAYMENTS FOR MTS WORKS, ON THE NEW PROCEDURE, PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....	349
<b>RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON SERIOUS</b>	
<b>SHORTCOMINGS IN THE CONSIDERATION OF LETTERS, COMPLAINTS</b>	
<b>AND APPLICATIONS OF WORKERS, AUGUST 2, 1958.....</b>	<b>360</b>
ON SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN THE CONSIDERATION OF LETTERS, COMPLAINTS AND APPLICATIONS OF WORKERS .....	360

<b>RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON IMPROVING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE MASS MOVEMENT OF WORKERS AND RURAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE SOVIET PRESS, AUGUST 30, 1958.....</b>	<b>367</b>
ON IMPROVING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE MASS MOVEMENT OF WORKERS AND RURAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE SOVIET PRESS .....	367
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, SEPTEMBER 5, 1958 .....</b>	<b>372</b>
RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON CONVOCATION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY XXI CONGRESS OF THE CPSU.....	372
<b>DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOOK OF VI LENIN “MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIO-CRITICISM”, SEPTEMBER 26, 1958 .....</b>	<b>374</b>
ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOOK BY V. I. LENIN “MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIO-CRITICISM” .....	374
<b>RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON WORKING WITH PERSONNEL IN THE PARTY ORGANISATION OF KYRGYZSTAN , 21 OCTOBER 1958 .....</b>	<b>376</b>
ON WORKING WITH PERSONNEL IN THE PARTY ORGANISATION OF KYRGYZSTAN.....	376
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, NOVEMBER 12, 1958 .....</b>	<b>386</b>
RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM DRAFT ABSTRACTS OF THE REPORT AT THE XXI CONGRESS OF THE CPSU “CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1959-1965” .....	386
DRAFT ABSTRACTS ON STRENGTHENING THE LINK OF SCHOOL WITH LIFE AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY .....	387
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, DECEMBER 15-19, 1958 .....</b>	<b>388</b>

RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON RESULTS OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND CHALLENGES FURTHER INCREASE IN PRODUCTION AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....	389
<b>RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY COMMITTEES IN LARGE CITIES PARTY ORGANISATIONS OF COLLECTIVE FARMS AND STATE FARMS, JANUARY 26, 1959 .....</b>	<b>420</b>
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY COMMITTEES IN LARGE CITIES PARTY ORGANISATIONS OF COLLECTIVE FARMS AND STATE FARMS .....	420
<b>EXTRAORDINARY TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU MOSCOW, JANUARY 27—FEBRUARY 5, 1959 .....</b>	<b>422</b>
RESOLUTIONS AND RULES OF CONGRESS ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF COMRADE N. KHRUSHCHEV “ON CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1959-1965”. (EXTRACT) .....	424
CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR IN 1959-1965 .....	458
ON THE REGULAR XXII CONGRESS OF THE CPSU .....	581
<b>THE RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT CATERING SERVICES, FEBRUARY 20, 1959 .....</b>	<b>582</b>
ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT CATERING SERVICES.....	582
<b>RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE STATUS OF AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE MASS-POLITICAL WORK AMONG THE WORKERS OF THE STALINIST REGION, MARCH 11, 1959 ..</b>	<b>593</b>
ON THE STATUS OF AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE MASS-POLITICAL WORK AMONG THE WORKERS OF THE STALINIST REGION.....	593
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, JUNE 24-29, 1959.....</b>	<b>612</b>
PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU DECISION OF THE PLENUM ON THE WORK OF THE PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANISATIONS AND THE COUNCILS OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY	

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE XXI CPSU CONGRESS ON ACCELERATING TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION.....	613
<b>RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON EDUCATION IN PRIMARY PARTY ORGANISATIONS INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES COMMISSIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION PARTY ORGANISATIONS THE RIGHT TO CONTROL THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ENTERPRISES, JUNE 26, 1959 .....</b>	<b>655</b>
ON EDUCATION IN PRIMARY PARTY ORGANISATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES COMMISSIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTY ORGANISATIONS OF THE RIGHT OF CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ENTERPRISES.....	656
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW. DECEMBER 22-25, 1959 .....</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE TASKS PARTY PROPAGANDA IN MODERN CONDITIONS, JANUARY 9, 1960 .....</b>	<b>689</b>
ON THE TASKS PARTY PROPAGANDA IN MODERN CONDITIONS .....	689
<b>RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY SINCE THE BIRTH OF V. I. LENIN, FEBRUARY 8, 1960 .....</b>	<b>719</b>
ON THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF V. I. LENIN (EXTRACT) ..	719
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, MAY 4, 1960 .....</b>	<b>728</b>
FROM THE INFORMATION MESSAGE .....	728
<b>PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, 13-16 JULY 1960.....</b>	<b>729</b>
RESOLUTION AND RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE XXI CONGRESS OF THE CPSU ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND INTRODUCTION INTO PRODUCTION THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY .....	730

ON THE RESULTS OF THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMUNIST AND WORKERS 'PARTIES IN BUCHAREST .....	770
<b>THE RESOLUTION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON MEASURES TO FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE AUGUST 8, 1960 .....</b>	<b>774</b>
ON MEASURES TO FURTHER IMPROVE TRADE .....	774
<b>RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY COMMISSIONS IN THE ORDER OF EXPERIENCE AT THE GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS OF THE PARTY MOSCOW, LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW REGION, DECEMBER 13, 1960 .....</b>	<b>798</b>
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY COMMISSIONS IN THE ORDER OF EXPERIENCE AT THE GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS OF THE PARTY MOSCOW, LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW REGION .....	798

## FOREWORD

The ninth volume of “The CPSU Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Plenums of the Central Committee” contains the most important party documents for the period from February 1956 to December 1960.

These are the years when, as a result of the creative work of the Soviet people, major transformations in all areas of social life, significant changes in the world arena and in the international situation of the Soviet Union, a long stage in the development of Soviet society was completed, which led to the complete, final victory of socialism in the USSR. The country was faced with daunting tasks for the development of a socialist society.

The documents included in the volume testify to the fact that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, achieved new successes during these years. Labour and social activity of workers. The economy and culture were further developed, moral and political unity was strengthened society. A number of large industrial enterprises came into operation, the achievements of chemistry, electronics, and nuclear energy began to be widely introduced into production. In October 1957, the USSR launched the world’s first artificial Earth satellite, which opened the era of space exploration and exploration. The party took a number of measures aimed at boosting agriculture. Rose material and cultural standard of living of the population. The CPSU, overcoming the consequences of the personality cult, paid unremitting attention to the further development of socialist democracy. The party’s ties with the masses have become even stronger, and its leading role has grown.

The CPSU consistently fought for the implementation of the Lenin foreign policy course. The published documents reflect her contribution to the strengthening of the world socialist community and cooperation of the fraternal parties of socialist countries, to the formation of new forms of mutual relations and strengthening of cohesion, international communist and workers’ movement based on Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism of the CPSU.

Together with other communist and workers’ parties, she consistently and persistently fought for peace, democracy and social progress.

A number of materials included in the volume reflected a simplified idea of the ways and timing of the transition to the highest phase of communism, which was manifested in that period. Later the party showed that the implementation of the program goals of the CPSU requires a whole historical period and the solution of complex economic, social and political problems.

The volume includes a number of resolutions of the Central Committee of the CPSU that were published in the party press, but were not included in previous editions collection. Among them: “On teaching in higher educational institutions of political economy, dialectical and historical materialism and the history of the CPSU”; “On measures to further improve the training of leading party and Soviet personnel”;

“On serious shortcomings in the consideration of letters, complaints and statements of workers”; “On work with cadres in the party organisation Kyrgyzstan” and others. These documents reveal important aspects of the multifaceted activities of the party, in particular, concern for improving training of personnel, ideological education of youth, strengthening ties with the masses.

All materials in the volume are arranged in chronological order and checked against the original sources. The scientific reference apparatus was re-checked, the necessary amendments and clarifications were made to the introductory articles to the documents.

The ninth volume has been prepared for publication by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU and the General Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

## **TWENTIETH CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, Moscow, February 14-25, 1956**

The Congress elected 1,355 voting delegates and 81 deliberative delegates, representing 6,795,896 party members and 419,609 candidates. At the invitation of the Central Committee, delegations of communist and workers' parties from 55 foreign countries arrived at the congress.

Order of the day:

- 1) Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU;
- 2) Reporting report of the Central Auditing Commission;
- 3) 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;
- 4) Election of the central bodies of the party.

The Central Committee's Report summarised the activities of the CPSU and the people for the period after the XIX Party Congress, gave an analysis of international and internal situation of the USSR, highlights the fundamental problems of the world revolutionary movement, issues of party, state, economic and cultural development. The congress emphasized that the main feature of the modern era is socialism going beyond the framework of one country and transforming it into a world system. He defined the tasks of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union: to strengthen fraternal relations with the socialist countries in every possible way, to support the liberation movements, to unswervingly pursue the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, to wage a decisive struggle to strengthen peace among peoples. Proceeding from the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the congress substantiated an important thesis on the possibility of preventing a new world war in modern conditions and further developed Lenin's doctrine of diversity, forms of transition of

various countries to socialism.

The internal situation of the USSR, as noted in the Central Committee Report, was characterized by the continuous growth of all branches of social production, the strengthening of the Soviet social and state building, increasing the material well-being of the people, the development of culture and spiders. During the reporting period, there was a further strengthening of the ranks of the CPSU and an increase in its leadership role for state, economic and cultural construction. In the Central Committee's report, much was devoted to strengthening the ideological work of the Party and the communist education of the working people.

The Congress fully and completely approved the political life and practical activities of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Congress summed up the results of the fifth five-year plan and identified the main directions for the further development of the country's economy and culture. The congress approved the Directives for the sixth five-year plan for 1956-1960, which outlined a broad program for the development of all branches of the national economy of the USSR, primarily heavy industry, a significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people.

The congress adopted a decision on partial changes in the CPSU Charter and on the preparation of a new CPSU Program.

At a closed session of the congress, a report was heard "On the cult of personality and its consequences" and a decision was made in which the Central Committee was entrusted 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 party, state and ideological life, strict adherence to the norms of party life and the principles of collectivism of party leadership, developed by the great Lenin.

The congress elected the governing bodies of the party: the Central Committee of 133 members and 122 candidates and the Central Auditing Commission of 63 members.

On February 27, 1956, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU was held, at which the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee were elected and Chairman of the Party Control Committee.

The 20th Congress of the CPSU was an important milestone in the life and activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

## **RESOLUTIONS AND RULES OF CONGRESS ON THE REPORTING REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU**

Having heard and discussed the Report of the First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Khrushchev N. S. on the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union resolves:

fully and completely approve the political line and practical activities of the Central Committee of the CPSU;

to approve the proposals and conclusions of the Central Committee contained in its Final Report.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that as a result of the Leninist policy of the Central Committee of the Party, the Soviet government and the heroic labour of the Soviet people in close cooperation with all socialist countries, tremendous successes have been achieved in the struggle to build communism in our country and for peace throughout the world.

The Congress warmly approves the correct and timely measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee during the period under review in the field of industry and agriculture, ensuring the further growth of the might of our Motherland, a new powerful upsurge in the socialist economy and a significant increase in the well-being of the Soviet people.

## I.

The congress notes that in the field of international relations, the period under review was marked by a certain relaxation of tension and the appearance in the international arena of real prospects for consolidating peace. Soviet Union together with the People's Republic of China and other People's Democracies timely made a number of major foreign policy measures aimed at strengthening peace and security. These events were actively supported by all peace-loving forces.

The entire course of events clearly shows that fundamental changes have taken place in international development towards strengthening the positions of socialism. The main feature of our epoch is the emergence of socialism beyond the framework of one country and its transformation into a world system, and capitalism proved to be powerless to interfere with this world-historical process. In the Soviet Union, as well as in the People's Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Romanian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Albania, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic Republic Vietnam continues a powerful economic cultural upsurge, the well-being of workers is growing, the moral and political unity and cohesion of the peoples around communist and workers' parties and governments freely elected by the peoples. There are also serious achievements in socialist construction in Yugoslavia. The rise of the economy in countries following the socialist path is taking place on a healthy basis and in the conditions of an ever-increasing strengthening of equal cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance.

The situation in the capitalist world, the zone of which has significantly narrowed, is characterised by a further

growth of deep contradictions. The slight increase in production achieved by the capitalist countries in the post-war decade with the help of factors such as the militarization of the economy and the arms race, increased external economic expansion, renewal of fixed capital and a sharp increase in the exploitation of workers did not give stability to the capitalist economy. On the contrary, the capitalist economy has become even more unstable. The general crisis of the capitalist system continues to deepen. The deepest contradiction of capitalism—the contradiction between modern productive forces and capitalist production relations—is becoming more and more acute; deepening the contradictions between the capital you, fighting for sales markets and spheres of influence; social contradictions grow and deepen. As a result of strengthening the exploitation of the working class, the rise in the cost of living, the sharp increase in taxes for military purposes, the presence of chronic unemployment in a number of capitalist countries, the living standards of the working people are decreasing; the struggle of the working class and the broad masses of the people for their vital rights and interests is intensifying. Capitalism is steadily moving towards new economic and social upheavals.

In this situation, two main opposite directions in the development of international events were clearly defined.

On the one hand, the imperialist powers, led by reactionary American circles, soon after the end of the war began to pursue a policy of “positions of strength” reflecting the desire of the most aggressive elements of these powers to suppress the workers’, democratic and national liberation movements, undermine the camp of socialism and establish their world domination. ... In practice, this policy means a rampant arms race; the creation of American military bases along the borders of the USSR and the countries of the people’s democracies, as well as the formation of aggressive blocs directed against the countries of the socialist camp; deployment of the so-called “cold war” against the socialist

states and preparation of new bloody wars.

On the other hand, more and more forces are growing and gaining strength in the world arena for lasting peace and security of peoples; they are launching an active struggle against the military threat, for the peaceful coexistence of states belonging to different economic and social systems. In this case, the steady strengthening of the international camp of socialism, which is exerting an ever-increasing influence on the course of world events, is of decisive importance. The forces of peace have significantly increased in connection with the emergence on the world stage of a group of peace-loving states of Europe and Asia, which proclaimed non-participation in military blocs as the principle of their foreign policy. Thus, a vast “zone of peace” was created, including both socialist and non-socialist peace-loving states of Europe and Asia and covering more than half of the world’s population.

The collapse of the colonial system of imperialism is a world historical event in the post-war period. Over the past decade, the national liberation struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples has been crowned with great victories: more than 1 billion 200 million people have been freed from colonial and semi-colonial dependence - almost half of the world’s population. On the order of the day is the question of the complete liquidation of the colonial new period of world history foreseen by the great Lenin, when the peoples of the East take an active part in deciding the fate of the whole world, becoming a new powerful factor in international relations.

The most active and consistent fighters against the military threat proved to be the communist parties, which are in the thick of the struggle to preserve peace, for the interests of workers and the national independence of their countries. At the same time, many other public circles also take an anti-war position. In the interests of consolidating peace, it is essential that all forces opposing the war act as a united front and not slacken their efforts in the struggle to

maintain peace. Overcoming the split in the labour movement and establishing business contacts between communist parties and socialists, as well as other parties that actually want to defend peace, fight against imperialist oppression, to defend the national interests of their peoples, democracy and independence.

The congress approves the peaceful foreign policy pursued by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet government, thanks to which major successes were achieved in weakening the international tension, consolidation of peace and strengthening of the positions of democratic forces.

The Twentieth Party Congress considers the line of the Central Committee and the Soviet government to be pursued, on the basis of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, to lead a course towards improving relations, strengthening confidence and developing cooperation with all countries as completely correct. A large role in this regard can be played by the well-known five principles of international relations, recognised by many states and the general public - mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs of each other, development of interstate relations based on equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation. These principles represent the best formula under current conditions for the relationship of states with different social systems and could serve as the basis for lasting peaceful relations between states around the globe.

Life has fully confirmed the correctness and timeliness of the proposals of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other peace-loving states aimed at disarmament and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, to ensure collective security in Europe and to ensure collective security in Asia, addressing these critical problems will provide the basis for a lasting and lasting peace and will contribute to the solution of other important unresolved problems, in particular the German question.

The establishment of 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 Britain and France, would be of tremendous importance for strengthening the cause of world peace.

The 20th Congress considers the measures undertaken by the Soviet side to achieve this goal timely and correct, and fully approves of them.

Does the interests of ensuring lasting peace and security of the European peoples require further improvement of the relations of the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and Western European countries, on the other. The Soviet Union, like Great Britain, France, Italy, as well as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Greece, Austria and all European countries, is vitally interested in preventing the outbreak of a new war in Europe, on the territory which played out the main battles of the first and second world wars. The German people are also vitally interested in this. Thus, all European states and peoples are united by the common interests of the struggle to prevent new military clashes.

The expansion and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the countries of the East are called upon to play an outstanding role in the contemporary international situation. Giving great the importance of solving this problem, the XX Congress approves the establishment of good, friendly relations with the Indian Republic, as well as with Burma, Afghanistan and Egypt, achieved recently.

The strengthening of peace and democracy is answered by the ever wider desire of the peoples of the Arab countries to defend and strengthen their national independence.

The 20th Congress notes with satisfaction that friendly, good-neighbourly relations have been established between the Soviet Union and almost all the states bordering on it. No doubt, that normal relations between the USSR and Iran,

Turkey and Pakistan would meet the vital interests of these countries, the interests of the cause of peace and the security of peoples.

International trade and the development of cultural ties are called upon to play an important role in expanding the basis for cooperation between countries.

The XX Congress notes that at the present time such fundamental questions have acquired particular importance of modern international development, as questions about the peaceful coexistence of two systems, about the possibility of preventing wars in the modern era and about the forms of transition of different countries to socialism.

The general line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union was and remains the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Leading the construction of a communist society in our country, our party resolutely opposes the outbreak of war. The party proceeds from the unshakable Leninist indications that the establishment of a new social system in a particular country is an internal affair of the people of each given country. The Congress notes with satisfaction that the principle of peaceful coexistence is gaining wider recognition.

The most important task of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries, the broadest popular masses of all countries is to preserve and strengthen lasting peace and prevent a new war, new aggression. In modern international conditions, real opportunities have been created to prevent the aggressive forces of imperialism from throwing the peoples into new wars that, given the current level of military technology, would bring the peoples innumerable calamities and destruction. Now on the globe there is not only the capitalist system. There is a mighty peace-loving socialist camp, represented by which peace-loving forces have not only moral, but also material means to prevent aggression. Moreover, there is a large group of other states with a population of hundreds of millions, states that

are actively opposing the war. There is a powerful nationwide peace movement. The labour movement in the capitalist countries has become a huge force.

Under these conditions, of course, the Leninist position remains in force that, since imperialism exists, the economic basis for the outbreak of wars remains. That is why we need to be extremely vigilant. As long as capitalism remains on the globe, the reactionary forces representing the interests of the capitalist monopolies will continue to strive for military adventures and aggression may try to unleash a war. But there is no fatal inevitability of wars. Now there are powerful social and political forces that have serious means to prevent the imperialists from unleashing a war, and if they try to start it, to give a crushing rebuff to the aggressors and thwart their adventurous plans. For this it is necessary that all forces opposing the war be vigilant and mobilized, so that they act as a united front and do not weaken their struggle to preserve and consolidate peace.

In connection with the profound historical changes in the international arena in favour of socialism, new prospects are opening up in the transition of countries from capitalism to socialism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union proceeds from the Leninist proposition that “all nations will come to socialism, this is inevitable, but all will not come exactly the same, each will contribute originality in this or that form of democracy, in this or that kind of dictatorship of the proletariat, in one or another pace of socialist transformations of different sides of the social life”<sup>1</sup>.

The historical experience of the development of all countries following the path of socialism has fully confirmed this Leninist position. Today, along with the Soviet form of reorganising society on a socialist basis, there is a form of people’s democracy. It has been comprehensively tested over

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly collection cit., v. 30, p. 123. Ed.

ten years and fully justified itself. In the states of people's democracies, there are also many shades and differences in accordance with the conditions of each countries. The People's Republic of China introduces a lot of uniqueness in the forms of socialist construction before the victory of the revolution, it was extremely backward and was of a semi-feudal and semi-colonial character. On the basis of conquering decisive commanding heights, the people's democratic state is pursuing a course of peaceful transformation of private industry and trade and their gradual transformation into an integral part of the socialist economy.

It is quite natural that the forms of transition of countries to socialism in the future will be more and more diverse. Moreover, it is not necessary 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 surrender power. However, a greater or lesser degree of severity of class struggle for the transition to socialism, the use or non-use of violence during 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 working people, on the use of violence by the exploiting class itself. There is no doubt that for a number of capitalist countries where capitalism is still strong, where it has a huge military police apparatus in its hands, a sharp exacerbation of the class struggle is inevitable.

At the same time, as a result of radical shifts in favour of socialism in the international arena and a tremendous increase in the attractive power of socialism among the workers, peasants and working intelligentsia, more favourable conditions are created for the victory of socialism. In a number of 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 the main means of production in the hands of the people. The right-wing bourgeois parties and the governments they form are increasingly failing.

Under these conditions, the working class, uniting around itself the working peasantry, wide circles of the intelligentsia, all patriotic force and resolutely rebuff opportunist elements, unable to abandon the policy of compromise with the capitalists and landlords, has the opportunity to defeat reactionary, anti-popular forces, to win a solid majority in parliament and turn it from an organ of bourgeois democracy into an instrument of real popular will.

The congress stresses that more favourable conditions for the victory of socialism in other countries have become possible only because socialism has triumphed in the Soviet Union and is winning in the people's democracies. A necessary condition for this victory was the triumph of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism, a consistent and decisive struggle against the ideology of reformism and opportunism.

The congress poses the following tasks for the Central Committee of the CPSU in the field of foreign policy:

Unswervingly pursue the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of states, regardless of their social system. Actively fight for the cause of peace and security of peoples, for the establishment of trust between states, seeking transformation achieved relaxation of international tension into a lasting peace.

To strengthen in every way fraternal relations with the People's Republic of China and all the countries of people's democracies, remembering that the more united and powerful the socialist states are, the more reliable the cause of peace.

Strengthen friendship and cooperation with the fraternal peoples of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

Strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Indian Republic,

The Union of Burma, Afghanistan, Egypt, Syria, Indonesia

and other states that hold the position of peace; to support those countries that do not allow themselves to be drawn into aggressive blocs; go to meet all the forces that are interested in preserving peace.

Develop and strengthen friendly relations with Finland, Austria, Sweden and other neutral countries.

Pursue an active policy of further improving relations with the United States, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan, as well as 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.

To develop and strengthen the fraternal ties of the Soviet people with the working people of all countries.

Vigilantly monitor the intrigues of those circles that are not interested in easing international tension, and promptly expose the subversive actions of the enemies of peace. Accept the necessary measures to further strengthen the defensive power of our socialist state, to keep our defences at the level of modern military technology and science, to ensure the security of our Motherland.

## II.

The 20th Congress of the CPSU notes with deep satisfaction the further strengthening of the internal position of the Soviet Union. As a result of the consistent implementation of the general line of the party by the Central Committee of the CPSU during the period under review, significant growth was achieved in all branches of social production, the material well-being and cultural level of the people, the moral and political unity of Soviet society was even stronger, and the power of the Soviet state grew.

The biggest victory of the Party and the people was the early fulfilment and overfulfilment by the USSR industry of the fifth five-year plan. In 1955, industrial production amounted to 185% to the level of 1950 instead of 170%

according to the five-year plan, including the production of means of production—191% instead of 180% according to the plan and the production of consumer goods —176% instead of 165% according to the plan.

The Congress considers it necessary to continue with all perseverance the struggle for a solution along the path of peaceful economic competition in a historically shortest period of time, the main economic task of the Soviet Union, which consists in on the advantages of the socialist economic system, to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in production per capita.

The Communist Party considers it absolutely necessary to continue to ensure the outstripping growth of heavy 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 level of social production achieved at the present time makes it possible to develop at a rapid pace the production of not only means of production, but also consumer goods.

The decisive condition for the further growth of all industrial production is its continuous technical progress. It is necessary to persistently and systematically introduce the latest achievements of science, technology and advanced experience into industry and transport, modernize existing equipment, improve and improve the organisation of labour and production, to carry out more specialisation and cooperation in industry, achieving on this basis a rapid increase in labour productivity as a decisive condition for the fulfilment of targets for the growth of production and further increase in the well-being of the people.

Further development of the country's productive forces urgently requires the involvement of new sources of raw materials, fuel, electricity and, above all, the mobilisation of the vast natural resources of the country's eastern regions. In the course of the next 10-15 years in the eastern regions, the country's largest base for coal mining and electricity

production, a third powerful metallurgical base with the production of 15-20 million tons of pig iron per year, as well as new machine-building centres.

The congress obliges all party organisations:

ensure the fulfilment of state planning targets by all industries and enterprises, not only in terms of gross output, but also of the entire established nomenclature and quality indicators;

it is better to use the available production capacities, to ensure that the enterprises work rhythmically, without jerks and storming, produce products evenly throughout the month, which requires a serious improvement in the planning and material supply of enterprises;

to improve the quality of products, to systematically reduce their cost, to implement the strictest economy, to introduce cost accounting;

to introduce artificial raw materials and substitutes on a wider scale in order to completely replace foodstuffs used for technical purposes with synthetic raw materials during the sixth five-year plan.

From year to year, the Soviet state increases capital investments in the national economy. In order to use these investments with maximum efficiency, it is necessary to put construction work on modern industrial rails, to continue work on the creation of large territorial construction organisations, to improve the design business, to shorten the construction time as much as possible, and to widely use prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and factory-made products.

During the period under review, the Central Committee of the CPSU carried out a great deal of political and organisational work in the field of agriculture. The Central Committee took effective measures to eliminate the neglect of a number of branches of agricultural production and the organisation of a steep rise in agriculture.

Among the measures taken, of particular importance are: the introduction of a new planning procedure in

agriculture, which unleashed the creative initiative of collective farmers;

strengthening of the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in increasing the production of agricultural products;

strengthening the collective farms with cadres of leaders and specialists by sending thousands of communists and non-party workers from cities and industrial centres to the countryside;

further strengthening of the technical equipment of agriculture, the creation of a permanent cadre of machine operators in the MTS and the strengthening of the MTS by leading and engineering and technical personnel;

increasing state allocations for the development of agriculture.

While working out the program for the development of agriculture, the Central Committee correctly decided first of all to concentrate its efforts on the development of grain farming, which forms the basis of all agricultural production and, in particular, such an important industry as animal husbandry. Of great importance are the decisions taken by the Central Committee on the development of virgin lands and on a sharp increase in maize sowing.

The congress instructs the Central Committee with unflagging energy to continue the work to raise agriculture, mobilizing the Party and the entire Soviet people to fight to create an abundance of food for the population and raw materials for heavy industry.

It is necessary to ensure further mechanisation in agriculture, to move as soon as possible from the mechanisation of individual work to the comprehensive mechanisation of all agricultural production, to fundamentally improve matters propaganda and introduction into production of the achievements of Soviet and foreign science and technology, the experience of advanced collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, in order to achieve a sharp reducing the cost of labour

and material resources for the production of a unit of agricultural products, increasing the yield of all crops and the productivity of animal husbandry.

The congress believes that at the present time, when the economic possibilities of many collective farms have grown significantly, it is necessary, along with the all-round expansion of production, which should always be in the foreground, to pay serious attention to the construction of residential houses, clubs, children's and other cultural and social institutions on collective farms. ...

The decisive condition for a further rapid rise in agricultural production is an increase in the level of management of agriculture. It is necessary to end the cliché, clerical and bureaucratic methods, impersonality and irresponsibility in this matter. Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies must provide concrete guidance to each district, collective farm, state farm, MTS, support the initiative of the masses in every possible way, and raise the material interest of agricultural workers, including those in charge of personnel, in expanding agricultural production.

The congress calls on the Party, trade union, economic, and Komsomol organisations to expand the nationwide socialist emulation on a broader scale, to improve its leadership, even higher to raise the creative initiative of workers and collective farmers, directing it to the implementation of the tasks set by the Party and government.

The growth of industrial and agricultural production created real opportunities for a steady rise in the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people. During the years of the fifth five-year plan, the national income of the USSR increased by 68%, the real wages of workers and employees rose by 39%, and the real incomes of collective farmers—by one and a half times. The congress fully approves the measures developed by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to further increase real wages workers and employees and the income

of collective farmers, to increase the wages of low-paid groups of workers, as well as to establish proper order in wages, to strengthen the personal material interest of workers in the results of their work.

The decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the transition during the sixth five-year plan to a 7-hour working day for all workers and employees, and for workers in the leading professions in the coal industry, is of the most important political and national economic importance, and the mining industry, underground workers, as well as for teenagers—a 6-hour work day. This decision also provides for the transition, where it is expedient for the conditions of production, to a five-day working week (with two days off at an 8-hour working day). In the near future, there will be a reduction of 2 hours working day on Saturdays and holidays. The transition to a reduced working day will be carried out without reducing the wages of workers and employees. The congress unanimously approves these measures, which fully meet the interests of the working people of the USSR, and expresses the firm confidence that they will be greeted with warm approval and new labour enthusiasm for the entire Soviet people in the struggle to fulfil the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR.

Of great importance is the streamlining of pensions outlined by the Central Committee in order to significantly increase the size of the lowest grades of pensions, and to reduce the size of unjustifiably high pensions; improved provision the elderly and the employment of those disabled people who, without prejudice to health, can engage in socially useful work.

In the sixth five-year period the volume of housing construction will almost double in comparison with the fifth five-year period. In this regard, the task of paramount importance is the correct spending of the funds allocated by the Soviet state for the construction of dwellings. The congress approves the measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the

USSR to restore order in this matter, eliminate handicraft and all kinds of architectural excesses, to introduce industrial methods of construction, and obliges all party and economic organisations to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of state plans for the construction of housing, and to help the workers in every possible way. and employees to build houses individually with their personal savings.

The congress considers it necessary to decisively increase attention to the everyday household needs of the population, to further expand the public catering network, to reduce the cost and improve the quality of food. The network of consumer service enterprises—laundries, sewing studios, repair shops, etc.—should also be expanded, and the production of machines and products that facilitate work in the household should be sharply increased.

Serious successes have been achieved in all areas of cultural development. Everywhere, universal seven-year education has been carried out, and in large cities—ten-year education. Conditions are being created for the gradual introduction of universal ten-year education. The training of specialists in higher educational institutions of the country has significantly expanded. With constant and effective support of the party and the Soviet government, Soviet scientists, who are fruitfully working for the national economy and strengthening the security of our Motherland, have achieved outstanding results in a number of fields of science, including nuclear physics, mathematics, mechanics, in some branches of technical sciences.

At the same time, the congress notes serious shortcomings in the field of cultural development. In the work of the school, the biggest drawback is the well-known separation of education from life, the insufficient preparation of school graduates for practical activity. For the fastest implementation of the polytechnisation of the school, it is necessary not only to introduce new subjects that provide the basis of knowledge on industrial agricultural production, but also to practically involve students in work at

enterprises, on collective and state farms, in experimental plots and in school workshops. Expedient to start creating boarding schools, locating them in an area favourable for the health of children. It is necessary to significantly expand the network of preschool children's institutions, involving not only public education authorities and state enterprises, but also collective farms in this matter.

In the field of higher education, the main tasks are the all-round improvement of the quality of training of specialists on the basis of a close connection between study and production, the correct placement of higher educational institutions in the country, their approach to production, and the organisation of educational work in accordance with the modern level of technology. It is necessary that young engineers and agronomists, after graduating from educational institutions, have sufficient knowledge of the specific economics and organisation of production.

The congress considers it necessary to strengthen in every possible way the connection between the country's scientific institutions and production, with the specific requirements of the national economy, to concentrate their creative efforts on solving the most important scientific and technical problems, and to steadily raise the role of science in solving the practical tasks of communist construction.

One of the most important results of the work of the Communist Party during the period under review, the congress considers the further strengthening of the Soviet social and state system, the further strengthening of the alliance of the working class and the collective farm peasantry, friendship and fraternal cooperation of all the peoples of the USSR.

The congress fully approves the measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU to expand the rights of republican bodies in economic and cultural development. By keeping the general leadership of the union ministries, the definition of planned targets, control over their implementation, the supply of equipment, the financing of

capital investments, it is necessary at the same time to further expand the rights of the republican ministries in the daily management of enterprises. This will contribute to an even greater deployment of creative initiative in the localities, further strengthening of the union republics, strengthening of friendship between the peoples of our country.

In its national policy, the party proceeded and proceeds from the Leninist thesis that socialism not only does not eliminate national differences and peculiarities, but, on the contrary, ensures the all-round development and flourishing of the economy and culture of all nations and nationalities. The Party must continue to carefully consider these features in all its practical work.

The great tasks of communist construction require a further increase in the creative activity and initiative of the working people, an even broader participation of the masses in the management of the state, in all its organisational and economic activities. For this it is necessary to develop Soviet democracy in every possible way, to persistently improve the work of all Soviet bodies in the centre and in the localities, and to strengthen their ties with the masses. Approving the work carried out by the Central Committee of the CPSU in recent years on reduction and cost reduction of the administrative and managerial apparatus, to improve the activities of all its links, the congress considers it necessary to continue this work, to continue an irreconcilable struggle against bureaucracy, against the facts of inattention to the needs of the population.

The congress fully approves the measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU to strengthen Soviet legality, to strictly observe the rights of citizens guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, and obliges all party and Soviet bodies to vigilantly guard the rule of law, resolutely and severely suppress all manifestations of lawlessness, arbitrariness, violation of socialist law and order.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state must continue

to educate the Communists and all working people in a spirit of high political vigilance, and tirelessly strengthen our valiant Armed Forces, reliably protecting the peaceful labour of Soviet people and the security of the socialist homeland.

### III.

Our party achieved new great successes in the period between the 19th and 20th congresses thanks to the fact that in all its domestic and foreign policies and practical activities it is guided by the all-conquering doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, firmly and consistently pursues the course of building communism in our country and strengthening the international socialist camp, holds high the banner of proletarian internationalism and friendship between peoples.

The period that has elapsed since the 19th Congress was a period of further growth in the power and authority of the CPSU, strengthening of the Leninist unity of the party, and an increase in its leading role in Soviet society. The party became even stronger in ideological, political and organisational relations, and the Marxist-Leninist tempering of the party masses intensified. Party cadres have grown considerably—the decisive force of the Party and state leadership.

The XX Congress of the CPSU notes that in the face of the difficult and responsible tasks that faced the party and the country after the XIX Party Congress, the Central Committee proved to be at the proper height, correctly resolved urgent issues of party, state and economic development, confidently and firmly led the country along the Leninist path.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that the Central Committee in all its activities has steadfastly stood guard over the interests of the Party and the people. The congress fully approves the decisive measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU to suppress the criminal conspiratorial activities of the dangerous enemy of the party and people of Beria and his gang. Thus, a serious blow was

dealt to the plans of the imperialist intelligence services, and a further strengthening of the party's combat capability was achieved.

The congress fully approves the great work carried out by the Central Committee to restore Leninist norms of party life, develop internal party democracy, introduce the principles of collective leadership on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist policy, and improve the style and methods of party work. The struggle for the observance of the democratic foundations of party life, against administration and bureaucratic methods of leadership, for the development of criticism and self-criticism ensured an increase in the activity of the party masses, an increase in the responsibility of communists for the cause of the party, a new political and labour upsurge of the working people.

To increase the activity of the communists and all working people, a broad explanation of the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the role of the individual in history was of great importance. The Congress considers that the Central Committee quite rightly opposed the personality cult, the spread of which diminished the role of the party and the masses, belittled the role of the collective leadership in the party and often led to serious omissions in work, and instructs the Central Committee not to weaken the struggle against the survivals of the personality cult, during in all his activities, proceed from the fact that the real creators of the new life are the masses of the people, led by the Communist Party.

As a result of the restoration of Leninist norms of party life, the development of internal party democracy, the observance of the principle of collective leadership and the struggle against the cult of personality, the Central Committee ensured an improvement in the management of the development of industry and agriculture, uncovered violations of socialist legality and took the necessary measures to correct them, called for a struggle against sentiments 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 rise in the material well-being of the Soviet people.

To ensure further successful movement forward, it is necessary to continue to keep the party ranks in a state of high combat efficiency, to tirelessly improve and perfect all our party work. The congress instructs the Central Committee to take measures to further improve the entire organisational work of the Party, and above all organisational work in the field of economic development. Party organisations must take a sharp turn towards specific issues management of economic construction, to intensify the study of the 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 organisational work to a decisive extent depends on the organisation of the task of verifying the fulfilment, selection and education of cadres and the placement of communists in various sectors of economic and cultural development. The congress considers it necessary to increase attention to the promotion of young cadres, the promotion of women, to an increase in the number of communists employed in production.

The congress considers it wrong to allow some party organisations to slacken attention to regulating the growth of the party. Based on the fact that the main thing is not quantitative, but qualitative growth of the party ranks, the congress obliges party organisations to intensify their concern for the individual selection of advanced people to the party, primarily from among the workers and collective farmers.

The congress instructs the Central Committee to continue work on improving the organisational structure and forms of activity of Party and Soviet bodies in accordance with the changing situation.

Particular attention should be paid to further strengthening the district level. The congress notes the great

work done by the party in this area, considers the restructuring of the structure of rural district party committees to be correct, creation of instructor groups headed by secretaries of district committees for zones of MTS.

Nevertheless, the level of work of many regional organisations does not yet meet the requirements of the party. This is due to the fact that in a number of districts weak workers who do not possess the necessary business and political qualities have been approved as secretaries and instructors of district party committees in the MTS zones.

Now, when the country was faced with enormous tasks of raising agriculture, the strengthening of regional organisations with experienced and capable personnel has acquired particular importance. District workers are currently working directly in rural primary party organisations, in MTS, collective farms, state farms, organise agricultural workers to fulfil the directives of the party and government. This means that the success of the nationwide cause of a sharp rise in agriculture now depends on the level of work of the district organisations. It is therefore necessary to ensure that energetic, proactive organisers of the masses, people who know agricultural production well, are in the leadership work in the district committees of the party, especially as secretaries and instructors in the zones of the MTS, as well as in the executive committees of the district Soviets. For this, it is necessary to persistently continue to work to strengthen the district level, both at the expense of promotion of the best local workers who have grown up on collective and state farms, and by attracting people from cities and industrial centres to work in the regions, create a direct material interest of leaders regional 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 to further strengthen the city party organisations, in every way to increase the responsibility of city and city district

committees of the party for the work in industrial enterprises, in particular for the introduction into production of the latest achievements of science, technology and advanced experience, as well as for the work of all enterprises and organisations designed to meet the daily needs of the population.

The most important condition for the successful fulfilment of the tasks facing the party is the further strengthening of ties between the party as a whole and each party organisation separately with the broadest masses of the working people. The congress draws the attention of party bodies to the need to revitalize the work of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies and trade union organisations in order to decisively enhance their role in economic and cultural development, in meeting the daily needs and demands of the population, in the communist education of the working people.

The Lenin Komsomol occupies an important place in the public life of the country, actively participating in economic and cultural development, helping the party to educate young people in the communist spirit. However, there are serious shortcomings in the activities of Komsomol organizations, especially in their ideological and educational work. Komsomol organisations sometimes do not know how to involve young people in practical work, replacing living organisational work with resolutions, ceremonialism and hype. To eliminate these shortcomings, it is necessary to improve the party leadership of the Komsomol. Party organizations must show more concern for creating the necessary conditions for carrying out educational, cultural and mass work with young people, ensure even more active participation of Komsomol members and all Soviet youth in state, economic and cultural development, in the entire socio-political life of the country.

In the field of ideological work, the congress considers one of the most important tasks to overcome the gap between propaganda and the practice of communist

construction. It is necessary to connect our propaganda and agitation more closely with the tasks of creating the material and production base of communism, an abundance of material and cultural benefits, the growth of the communist consciousness of citizens, putting an end to dogmatism and pedagogy that is alien to the creative spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Propaganda task is not only to explain the theory of Marxism-Leninism, but also to promote its practical implementation.

The congress notes that the Central Committee timely opposed attempts to deviate from the general line of the parties on the priority development of heavy industry, as well as against confusion on the question of building socialism in our country and some other questions of theory.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to continue, like the apple of an eye, to preserve the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory, creatively developing it in the process of the practical struggle for communism, on the basis of generalizing new historical experience and facts living reality. At the same time, an unrelenting struggle must be waged against the manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

The Congress stresses that the communist education of the working people and, above all, the young generation is the most important task, and obliges the party organisations for this purpose make fuller and more active use of all means of ideological education—propaganda, agitation, press, radio, cultural and educational organisations and institutions, science, literature and art.

The Congress expresses its confidence that the Communist Party, armed with the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

The Soviet Union will rally the entire Soviet people even more closely under its banner and lead them to new world-historic victories of communism.

## **ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION OF THE CPSU**

Approve the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU.

## **ON PARTIAL CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE CPSU**

The XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union decides to introduce the following amendments to the Programme of the CPSU:

1. To establish that plenums of regional committees, regional committees and Central Committees of communist parties of the Union republics shall be convened at least once every four months, and plenums of district committees, city committees and district party committees—at least once every three months.

2. Taking into account the wishes of local party organisations, to determine that the congresses of the communist parties of the union republics, territorial, regional, district, city in cities with regional division, party conferences shall be convened once at two years old. Congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union republics that have regional divisions (Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan) may be held once every four years.

3. Point “c” of paragraph 35 in the Programme of the CPSU shall be omitted.

4. In order to expand the rights of local party bodies, recognise that party committees in large enterprises and institutions numbering more than 300 communists, can be created by decision of regional committees, regional

committees, Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics.

5. To recognise inappropriate in the future to keep in the Programme of the Party an indication of the number of party committee secretaries in view of 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. Proceeding from the task of increasing the influence of party organisations in workshops, brigades and at the sites of enterprises, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, to establish that workshop party organisations can be created by decision of district committees, city committees or corresponding political departments in primary party organisations with over 50 communists.

7. To omit in paragraph 64 of the Programme of the CPSU the mention of political departments in transport.

# **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 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 USSR national economy have been successfully fulfilled.

Over the past five years, the industrial output of the USSR increased by 85%, while the production of means of production increased by 91%, and the total volume of mechanical engineering and metalworking production increased in 1955 in comparison with 1950 by 2.2 times. In 1955, industrial output was 3.2 times more than in 1940. The targets of the five-year plan for the most important types of products were exceeded heavy industry—steel, rolled metal, coal, oil, electricity, cement, aluminium, cars, tractors and many other types of products.

As a result of the implementation of major measures adopted by the Party and the government to increase the production of grain and livestock products, conditions have been created for a sharp rise in socialist agriculture. Thanks to the development of virgin and fallow lands, the area under grain crops increased in 1955 in comparison with 1950 by almost 24 million hectares. The gross harvest of the main agricultural crops and the production of livestock products increased.

The successful development of heavy industry and the growth of agricultural production made it possible to increase the production of consumer goods by 76% over the five-year period, which means an increase in comparison with the pre-war level of more than 2 times. The tasks of the

five-year transport plan have been exceeded. On the basis of continuous improvement of technology, improvement of the organisation of production and the development of socialist emulation, labour productivity in industry, agriculture and transport has increased.

During the years of the fifth five-year plan, the national income of the USSR increased by 68%, the real wages of workers and employees increased by 39%, and the real incomes of collective farmers by 50%. The five-year plan targets for retail turnover have been exceeded. Soviet science and culture developed successfully.

At the same time, the 20th Congress of the CPSU notes the existence of significant shortcomings in certain areas of economic activity. The development of some branches of industry lags behind the growing needs of the national economy. Not fulfilled the task of a five-year plan for the production of agricultural products, which hindered the development of light and food industries, the production of consumer goods.

In a number of industries there is a lag in the implementation and use of the latest achievements of modern science and technology; the level of mechanisation and automation in industry, agriculture, transport and construction.

The target in the field of labour productivity in industry and construction has not been fulfilled, labour costs per unit of output are still high.

As a result of the implementation of the fifth five-year plan, the economic power of the country increased, the socialist economic system was even more consolidated, the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people increased, and economic ties of the USSR with the countries of people's democracies, the international position of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp was strengthened.

The Soviet Union now possesses powerful and comprehensively developed socialist production, material resources that are significantly greater than ever before, and

skilled personnel.

The achieved level of development of social production enables 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 the production of consumer goods, to significantly increase social wealth and thereby move even further forward along the path of building a communist society in our country.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union believes that the Soviet country now has all the necessary conditions to solve, in a historically shortest time, the main economic task of the USSR on the path of peaceful economic competition—to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in production per capita.

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

The Sixth Five-Year Plan should be a five-year plan for the further powerful development of the productive forces of the Soviet country, the transition of the people's economy to a higher technical level of production, a five-year plan for a serious increase in all qualitative indicators and an improvement in economic management.

Proceeding from the main tasks facing the party and the Soviet people, the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union establishes the following directives for the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1956-1960:

## ***1. By industry***

### ***1. Determine the growth of industrial production over the five-year period by about 65%.***

To consider the further development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, oil, coal and chemical industries as the priority tasks of the sixth five-year plan in the field of industry, ensuring the advanced rates of construction of power plants, the rapid growth of mechanical engineering, especially the production of technically advanced machine tools, press-forging machines, automation equipment and instruments. To increase the production of means of production (group "A") by about 70% over the five-year period.

To ensure further significant development of industry producing goods for the population. To establish an increase in the production of consumer goods (Group B) by about 60% over the five-year period.

2. To determine the volume of production of the most important types of industrial products for 1960—the last year of the sixth five-year plan—in approximately the following amounts:

		% By volume production in 1955
	Black metals	
Pig iron	- 53 million pg	159
Steel	- 68.3 "	151
Rent	- 52.7 "	152
	Fuel and electricity	
Coal	- 593 million pg	152
Oil	- 135 "	191
Gas	- 40 billion cubic metres .m	388
Electricity	- 320 billion, pvp-h	188

including hydroelectric power	- 59 “	255
-------------------------------	--------	-----

#### Chemicals and mineral fertilisers

Mineral fertilisers	- 19.6 million pg	204
Caustic soda	- 1000 thousand pg	177
Soda ash	- 2420 “	168

In % of the volume of production

#### Machinery and equipment

Metallurgical equipment	- 280 thousand m	163
Chemical equipment	- 208 “	184
Oil equipment	- 120 “	248
Steam and gas turbines	- 10.5 million kWh	258
Hydraulic turbines	- 2.6 “	173
Generators for steam, gas and hydraulic turbines	- 11 “	243
Metal-cutting machines	- 200 thousand pieces	190
Forging and pressing machines	- 25.8 “	185
Devices and spare parts for them	- 7 billion rubles.	352
Cars	- 650 thousand units	146
Tractors	- 322 “	197
Agricultural machines	- 9.5 billion rubles.	176
Grain harvesters	- 140 thousand pieces	292
Windrowers	- 50 “	x 21 times
Electric locomotives	- 550 pieces	284
Diesel locomotives	- 1630 “	12 times
Mainline freight wagons	- 52 thousand pieces	151
Mainline passenger cars	- 2800 pieces	158

#### Timber and construction materials

Commercial timber (haulage)	- 264 million cubic metres m	134
Lumber	- 80 “	138
Cement	- 55 million pg	245
Slate	- 3050 million conventional tiles	205

Window glass	- 155 million sq. m	156
--------------	---------------------	-----

Consumer goods

Cotton fabrics	- 7270 million m	123
Woollen fabrics	- 363 “	145
Linen fabrics	- 556 “	182
Silk fabrics	- 1074 “	204
Artificial fiber	- 330 thousand m	299
Garments	- 78 billion rubles	152
Underwear and outerwear	- 580 million pieces	135
Shoes	- 455 million pairs	152
Watches of all kinds	- 33.6 million pieces	171
Radio receivers and televisions	- 10.2 “	255
Household refrigerators	- 635 thousand pieces	419
Household washing machines	- 528 “	608
Household sewing machines	- 3780 “	235
Motorcycles	- 395 “	162
Bicycles	- 4230 “	147
Paper	- 2722 thousand m	146
Furniture	- 14.6 billion rubles.	211
Granulated sugar	- 6530 thousand pg	191
Meat (industrial production)	- 3950 “	178
Fish	- 4200 “	157
Animal oil and other dairy products (in terms of milk)	- 25 million m	185
Vegetable oil	- 1840 thousand m	165
Canned food	- 5580 million conditional cans	178

3. To carry out measures on a large scale to improve the technical level of production in all branches of industry on the basis of the further development of electrification, comprehensive mechanisation and automation, introduction of the latest high-performance equipment and advanced technology, widespread replacement and modernization of outdated equipment.

4. Significantly expand in the sixth five-year plan the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Build during 1956-1960. nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 2-2.5

mln. ket. The construction of nuclear power plants should be carried out primarily 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 work on the further use of radioactive radiation in industry, agriculture and medicine, in particular, to control the quality of materials, to control production processes and automatically regulate these processes, as well as for diagnostics and treatment various diseases. To make wider use of the use of tagged atoms in scientific research. Significantly increase production of dosimetric and radiometric equipment, monitoring and control devices.

5. To ensure a significant increase in output at existing enterprises by increasing labour productivity, better use of existing production capacities, modernization and replacement of obsolete equipment, elimination of bottlenecks, as well as organising more rhythmic work of enterprises and uniform output of products, improving the material technical supply and planning production.

To obtain due to the better organisation of production and the use of existing production capacities, in particular, at least 47% of the planned increase in steel production, 35% of pig iron, 40% of rolled ferrous metals, 42% of refined copper, 47% zinc, 34% lead, 20% aluminium, 60% nickel, 35% coal, 25% light petroleum products, 34% ammonia, 53% caustic soda, 30% soda ash, 24% tires, 54% hydraulic turbines, 64% transformers, 65% of metal-cutting machines, 55%. cars, 69% of tractors, 48% of excavators, 35% chemical equipment, 40% of electric locomotives, 89% of passenger cars, 29% of forging and pressing machines, 32% of cement, 56% of slate, 27% of soft roofing, 86% of window glass, 12% of cardboard, 56% of paper, 39% of woollen fabrics, 56% linen fabrics, 36% leather shoes, 63% granulated sugar, 63% meat, 51% canned food and 64% vegetable oil.

6. Ensure a more rational use of raw materials, fuel, electricity, metals and other material resources, the

integrated use of raw materials during its processing, a reduction in the consumption of raw materials and materials, the introduction of substitutes scarce and expensive types of raw materials, materials and non-ferrous metals. To expand the use in the production of secondary raw materials, as well as new types of economical materials. Dramatically reduce the loss of materials in production, especially losses from rejects.

7. Based on a further increase in labour productivity, reducing the cost of raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity per unit of production, a significant reduction in administrative and managerial and other overhead costs to reduce the cost of industrial products for the five years by at least 17%.

8. To hold in 1956-1960, geological exploration in volumes ensuring the necessary expansion of the mineral resource bases of existing and under construction enterprises and the creation of a reserve of explored mineral reserves for further development of industry, primarily in the eastern regions of the country.

To ensure an increase in the explored reserves of rich iron ores and nickel in the amount of 30-35% of the reserves at the beginning of the five-year period, 40-45% of copper, bauxite, titanium, phosphorites and boron raw materials, 50-55% of niobium, 55-60% of lead and tin, molybdenum 65-70%, mercury 75-80%, oil 65-70%, as well as an increase mine fields with thermal coals in terms of capacity in the amount of 35-40% and with coking coal—not less than 40%.

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, and manganese ores for the production of ferromanganese. To intensify exploration work to prepare new mine fields for coking coals in the Donetsk, Pechora, Kuznetsk and South Yakutsk basins, low-ash coking coals in Kazakhstan, and thermal coals in the European part of the Union, the Urals and Central Asia.

9. In the field of ferrous metallurgy, ensure high rates of

growth in the production of ferrous metals and, in particular, alloy steels, light-section steel, wire rod, calibrated steel, tool and electrical steel, bimetallic sheet and shaped pipes; organise the production of bent shaped sections from sheet, strip and tape. Enlarge over the five-year period, the production of low-alloy steel approximately 17 times, dynamo steel—97%, transformer steel—2.1 times, sheet metal—85%, including sheet metal—2.2 times and cold-rolled sheet—4 times, small-section rolled stock—by 93%, wire rod—2.1 times, welded large diameter pipes—2.7 times, steel wire—3 times, ordinary wire—2.4 times, cold-rolled strip—76% , steel cable—by 80% and fasteners according to the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR—4.4 times.

To increase in 1960 against 1955 the smelting of electric steel by 79%, the burning of coke by 48% and the extraction of iron ore by 59%. To bring the production of fluxed agglomerate in 1960 with increased basicity up to 73 million tons.

In 1960, at the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, to provide smelting using oxygen-enriched blast furnaces of all blast furnace ferroalloys and using oxygen approximately 40% of total steel production, including all converter steel. To organise the production of electric steel by the duplex process in converters and electric furnaces. To expand in every possible way the smelting and casting of steel under vacuum. Much to expand centrifugal and semi-continuous pipe casting and electrolytic tin plating. To introduce on a large scale a high-performance method of continuous casting of steel, which will improve the quality and increase the yield of products. Complete the transfer of steel furnaces to lining of highly resistant refractories. To put into operation production capacities in the sixth five-year period, at the expense of capital construction, for cast iron by about 16 million tons.

800 thousand tons, for steel—by 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 for

the production of stainless steel and heat-resistant alloys over the five years 3.2 times, including high-temperature alloys more than 6 times. Build and commission two large hardware factories; to create specialised shops for the production of roll-formed sections with a capacity of at least 800 thousand g. To expand the capacity of ferroalloy plants. To put into operation manganese ore mining facilities in the East. Provide development and extraction of iron and manganese ores at new deposits.

10. In the field of non-ferrous metallurgy, provide for an increase in 1960 in comparison with 1955 in the production of refined copper by about 60%, aluminium—2.1 times, lead—42%, zinc—77%, nickel—64 %, molybdenum products—2 times, tungsten concentrates—57%, magnesium commodity—2.1 times. To significantly expand the production of titanium and rare metals—germanium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum and others. To increase the output of high-purity non-ferrous and rare metals to ensure the further development of electronics, radio engineering and the production of heat-resistant alloys.

Widely introduce new high-performance technological processes: multistage ore beneficiation, combined methods of beneficiation and hydrometallurgical processing ores, roasting “in a fluidized bed”, electrothermal and autoclave processes, the use of oxygen in non-ferrous metallurgy. To increase open pit mining of non-ferrous metal ores by a factor of 2.2 over five years and significantly increase underground ore mining systems with massive collapse. To increase the extraction of metals and organise a comprehensive processing of raw materials using the sulphur contained in ores and gases for the production of sulfuric acid. To intensify research and development work to find more economical processes for the production of non-ferrous metals, as well as to further improve and master the technology for the production of rare metals and to comprehensively study their properties and areas of application.

To increase in the sixth five-year period the capacity for the production of primary aluminium by about 2.7 times, refined copper by 50%, led by 54%, zinc by 1.8 times, nickel by 1.7 times and sulfuric acid at non-ferrous enterprises metallurgy—5.2 times.

11. In the field of the coal industry, overcome the lag of coal mining behind the growing needs of the national economy for fuel and ensure the accumulation of the necessary state fuel reserves.

To develop in every possible way coal mining in the Donetsk and Kuznetsk basins, at the Lvov-Volynsk and Ekibastuz deposits, as well as to start the development of new coal deposits in the Kustanai region and the Itatsky deposit in Kemerovo region. To bring by 1960 the volume of coal production for coking to approximately 118 million tons per year.

To intensify work on the exploration, design and implementation of new, more efficient methods of opening up and systems for the development of coal deposits, on the creation and implementation of new mining equipment and on improving the use of existing mining machines and mechanisms.

To ensure the further development of open pit coal mining, bringing it in 1960 to about 122 million hectares, as well as the introduction of underground coal mining by the hydraulic method.

To put into operation, according to the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR, the capacity of coal mines and open-pit mines for the production of approximately 240 million tons of coal per year over a five-year period. Increase the speed of passing mine shafts and other capital mining workings approximately 2 times. To accelerate the development of the design capacities of existing and newly commissioned coal mines. To improve the quality of coal and for this to increase the processing of coal at the concentrating plants by about 85% and the production of coal briquettes—2 times.

To drastically reduce the loss of coal in enrichment wastes, improve the coal enrichment technology, master and introduce new efficient enrichment methods.

To ensure an increase in the production of oil shale over the next five years by at least 67%, in the production of peat by 44%, including milled peat by 73%.

12. In the oil industry, ensure high rates of growth in oil production and refining, increase the production of light oil products by about 2 times and the production of lubricating oils by 1.8 times.

To bring the share of oil production at fields using artificial stimulation methods to 82%. To improve and widely apply the method of hydraulic fracturing of weakly permeable formations.

To increase the average speed of drilling oil and gas wells in production drilling by at least 85% and in exploratory drilling by 95%. Reduce the cost of drilling operations by about 30%.

Ensure the comprehensive application of new effective methods of reconnaissance and improve its technical means.

Provide for further deepening of oil refining. Improve the quality of motor and tractor fuels and oils: increase the antiknock properties of gasoline, reduce the sulphur and paraffin content in diesel fuel, improve the viscosity and performance properties of motor oils and diesel oils. Introduce new, more advanced technological processes and methods for producing petroleum products at oil refineries under construction and reconstruction.

To accelerate the pace and to make the construction of new oil refineries and main pipelines as cheap as possible. Over a five-year period, to increase capacities for primary oil refining through the construction of new plants for at least 45 million tons and for cracking raw materials—for at least 26 million tons.

13. To develop the gas industry in every way, to increase the use of gas in the national economy as a chemical raw material and fuel, as well as for domestic needs. To increase

the extraction and production of gas by about 3.9 times over the five-year period. To intensify geological prospecting and prospecting work to identify new gas deposits and ensure an increase in industrial gas reserves by 85-90% over the five-year period.

To ensure the commissioning of new gas fields into commercial development: Stavropol, Shebelinskoye, Stepnovskoye and prepare the Berezovskoye gas field in Siberia for operation.

Build and commission gas trunk lines with a length of about 9 thousand km, of which the largest are: Stavropol–Moscow, Dashava–Minsk–Leningrad with branches to Vilnius and Riga, Stavropol–Neipnomyssk–Mineralnye Vody–Grozny, Shebelinka–Kharkov–Kursk–Oryol–Bryansk, Kazan–Gorky. To begin the construction of the Berezovo–Sverdlovsk and Grozny–Tbilisi gas pipelines.

14. In the field of electrification, increase the pace and improve the quality of construction; to ensure further improvement of the technical level of thermal power plants, hydroelectric power plants, electrical and heating networks. Along with the further introduction of electricity into industry, carry out a wider electrification of transport and agriculture, and improve the supply of electricity to cities.

To increase over the five-year period the total capacity of turbine power plants by about 2.2 times, of hydroelectric power plants by 2.7 times, and the length of the electric networks of the Ministry of Power Plants with a voltage of 35-220 kilovolts by 2.2 times.

To complete the construction of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric power stations at their full capacity; to develop the construction of the Saratov hydroelectric power station on the Volga with a capacity of 1 million kw; complete construction on Kama Botkinskaya hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 540 thousand kw, to start construction of the Nizhne-Kama hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of about 900 thousand kw and the Cheboksary hydroelectric power station on the Volga with a

capacity of about 800 thousand kw.

To build and put into operation the Kremenchug hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 450 thousand kilowatts and the Dneprodzerzhinsk hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 250 thousand kilowatts.

To expand the construction of the largest hydroelectric power stations in the eastern regions of the USSR. To put into operation the Irkutsk hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 660 thousand kW at the Angara River, the first stage of the Bratsk hydroelectric power station, the full design capacity of which will be 3 million 200 thousand kW, and the Novosibirsk hydroelectric power plant on the Ob with a capacity of 400 thousand kW. To start the construction of the Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric power station on the Yenisei with a capacity of 3 million 200 thousand kw and the Kamensk hydroelectric power plant on the Ob with a capacity of 500 thousand kw.

Create a unified energy system for the European part of the USSR by combining the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric power plants with the Central, Southern and Ural power systems, having built power transmission lines for this purpose voltage of 400 kilovolts. Expand creation work unified energy system of Central Siberia (from Novosibirsk to Irkutsk). Unite the Georgian, Azerbaijani and Armenian energy systems.

Increasing the capacities of district thermal power plants in large power systems shall be carried out by building, as a rule, power plants of high power with the installation of units of 100, 150 and 200 thousand kw each and with the placement of such power plants in the regions of fuel production.

To ensure further heating of industrial enterprises and large cities and to eliminate the backlog in the construction of heating networks.

Provide for the creation of operational reserves of electric power in the unified energy system of the European parts of the USSR and in other large energy systems up to at

least 10%.

In order to further increase the efficiency of the operation of power plants and reduce their cost, widely use pressure equipment at large thermal power plants steam 130 atmospheres at temperatures up to 565° C with intermediate superheating of steam and ensure the introduction of a block diagram: boiler-turbine. To master in commercial operation turbine units with a capacity of 200 thousand kilowatts at a steam pressure of 220 atmospheres at a temperature of 600° C. To put into operation a turbine unit with a capacity of 300 thousand kilowatts for a steam pressure of up to 300 atmospheres at temperature 650° C, as well as a number of pilot and industrial gas turbine power plants. Carry out technical reconstruction of a number of low-efficiency thermal power plants by using high-parameter steam.

To carry out the transmission of electricity with direct current of high voltage, for which to put into operation the direct current transmission line Stalingradskaya HPP—Donbass.

15. Provide for accelerated rates of development of the chemical industry and, in particular, the production of chemical products necessary to ensure technical progress in various sectors of the national economy.

Significantly increase the production of chemical products that increase the yield of agricultural cultures; to organise the production of new types of concentrated mineral fertilisers and new, more effective pesticides for combating pests and diseases of agricultural plants. To bring the production of concentrated phosphate fertilisers to about 1 million g per year.

To organise on a large industrial scale the production of chemicals for weed control in order to significantly reduce the labour cost of caring for crops.

To dramatically increase the production of raw materials for mineral fertilisers—apatite concentrate, phosphorites, and, also sulfuric acid and sulphur on the basis of the use of natural sulphur deposits, processing of grey-copper ores and

sulphur-containing gases. To increase the production of ammonia by about 87% and sulfuric acid by 91%.

To consider one of the most important tasks of the chemical and petroleum industry a sharp increase in the use of petroleum, natural gases and petroleum products for the production of synthetic rubber, alcohol, detergents and other chemical products in order to completely replace food products for technical purposes during the sixth five-year plan, synthetic raw materials. To increase the production of synthetic rubber by about 2.2 times. To increase the production of chemicals through better use of coke oven gas and coal coking products.

To expand the assortment and increase the 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 the production of synthetic materials for artificial fibre 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 into the chemical industry.

To increase the capacity at the enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical Industry for the production of ammonia and caustic soda by about 1.7 times over the five-year period, and synthetic rubber by 2.3 times.

16. Consider the further development and widespread development of the production of new high-performance types of equipment and machines, machine tools, presses, apparatus and instruments. To increase the output of mechanical engineering and metalworking products by approximately 80% in the five-year period.

To sharply raise the technical level of machine-building enterprises. Significantly renew and modernize the metalworking equipment park. Expand application new progressive methods in the production of blanks at machine-building enterprises. To expand widely research, design and

experimental work on creation in a short time of new designs of high-performance machines.

To envisage the creation of experimental workshops with laboratories meeting modern requirements at the most important mechanical engineering enterprises.

To reduce the specific consumption of metal by an average of at least 22% by improving machine designs, reducing their dimensions and weight, expanding the use of alloyed and low-alloyed steels, light alloys, plastics, economical rolled profiles and introducing modern methods of obtaining precision castings and forging blanks.

In machine-tool building, to increase the production of specialised, special and multi-position modular machine tools in 2.4 times, automatic and semi-automatic lines and equipment for automatic shops and factories—about 5 times. To increase by the end of the five-year plan the share of metal-cutting machine tools of the most progressive groups in the total output machine tools not less than 50%; increase—production of equipment for the woodworking industry, including automatic lines, automatic and semi-automatic machines.

To ensure a faster growth in the production of heavy press-forging machines and foundry equipment in comparison with the growth in the production of metal-cutting machines. To increase the output of forging and pressing equipment, especially powerful hydraulic, mechanical forging and stamping and embossing presses, horizontal forging machines and upsetting machines, including those with electric metal heating. To increase the output of heavy press-forging machines at least than 4 times and foundry equipment—not less than 8 times.

To put into operation the necessary capacities for the production of metal-cutting equipment, press-forging machines and foundry equipment, and, above all, plants for the production of automatic lines, special and modular machine tools.

In heavy engineering, ensure the development of

production and the release of high-performance, fully mechanised and maximally automated rolling mills and, first of all, a line of continuous sheet, section and tube mills, mills for the production of roll-formed sections and periodic rolling, units for the production of electric-welded pipes of small and large diameters, equipment for the mechanisation of labour-intensive processes in the rolling production. To increase the output of rolling equipment by 82% over the five-year period.

To master the production of large mine hoisting machines with a carrying capacity of up to 25 g, coal miners for working in various geological conditions, dragline excavators with a bucket with a capacity of 25 cubic metres. m and with a boom 100 m long. To increase the production of new types of oil equipment for deep oil refining. To modernize the existing and create new, more advanced drilling equipment and high-performance gas motor compressors.

To increase the output of equipment for the mechanisation of the peat industry by no less than 2 times.

In power engineering and electrical engineering, to improve the quality and technical and economic indicators of boiler and turbine units and electrical equipment. To ensure the development of the production of new power equipment for higher steam parameters with comprehensive automation of the operation of steam turbines, boilers and other equipment of power plants. To develop designs and master the production of steam turbines with a capacity of 200 and 300 thousand kilowatts and boilers for these turbines, large generators for steam turbines with a capacity of up to 300 thousand kilowatts with special cooling of the winding and powerful generators for hydroelectric power plants. To organise the serial production of stationary and transport gas turbine units, and also mobile gas turbine power plants.

To organise an experimental base for research work on the creation of alternating current electrical equipment with a voltage of more than 400 kilovolts; to master and ensure the production of electrical equipment and electrical

equipment for high-voltage direct current transmission lines.

To master the production of large electric steel-making furnaces with a capacity of up to 180 tons with electromagnetic stirring of metal and electric furnaces with a closed top for smelting ferroalloys.

Master the production of semiconductor power rectifiers and new synthetic electrical insulating materials for electrical equipment. The use of organosilicon and glass insulation will be significantly expanded.

To accelerate the expansion of the production base for the production of new modern types of high-voltage equipment, powerful high-voltage rectifiers and rectifiers for the electrification of transport, for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and other branches of the national economy.

To develop in every possible way the radio engineering and instrument-making industry, in particular the production of instruments for monitoring and regulating technological processes. To increase over the five years the manufacture of instruments and automation equipment approximately 3.5 times, including instruments for monitoring and automatic regulation of technological processes—4 times, calculating and calculating-analytical machines—4.5 times, electrical measuring instruments—3 times, 6 times, optical and mechanical devices—3 times. To expand the range of products and to increase the output of radio measuring instruments by at least 3 times. To increase the output of electric vacuum devices 2.6 times.

To develop research and development and laboratory facilities for instrument making, radio engineering and electronics and sharply improve its technical equipment. To intensify work on the design and production of automatic high-speed computers for solving complex mathematical problems and calculating machines for automating the control of production processes. To increase the accuracy and improve the quality of the manufactured devices. Provide development new means of automation based on the use of the latest achievements in physics, electronics and

radio engineering. To expand wide research work on semiconductor devices and expand their practical application.

To increase the production by the end of the five-year period of fluorescent lamps by 10-15 times and of lamps with krypton filling up to 100 million pieces a year.

To expand the production of equipment for radio-relay and cable lines with a large number of channels, equipment for the automation of communication processes, equipment for radio communication and wireline communication, and automatic telephone exchanges.

In order to expand the production base for the manufacture of devices for general industrial purposes, to build and put into operation 32 instrument-making plants in the sixth five-year plan.

In transport engineering, to develop the production of electric and diesel locomotives and to stop the production of main-line steam locomotives; create gas turbine locomotives. To organise the serial production of new powerful diesel locomotive, ship and stationary diesel engines. To master the serial production of mainline electric locomotives powered by AC power frequency. To develop designs and master the production of universal cargo wagons, gondola cars and dump cars with a carrying capacity of 90-100 g, as well as cement carriers. To ensure the production of new locomotives and rolling-bearing cars and passenger cars with air conditioning units on a large scale.

In the automotive industry, to increase the production of trucks in terms of quantity by about 32% (in terms of total carrying capacity—by 45%), buses—by 88%, cars—by 86%, automobile and tractor trailers—by 4.3 times and spare parts for cars—2.2 times. Replace obsolete car, bus and engine models with newer, higher performance models. To organise the production of dump trucks with a carrying capacity of up to 40-50 tons. To increase the production of vehicles with a high cross-country ability, specialised trucks, improved trailers and semitrailers for various purposes.

In tractor and agricultural engineering, to increase the output of row-crop tractors by about 2.7 times, to improve technical and economic indicators of tractors, to develop and introduce into production new types of more economical and less metal-consuming tracked and wheeled tractors and self-propelled chassis.

To ensure the production of tractors equipped with hydraulic mechanisms, to master the production of tractors with a capacity of 140 and 250 litres for the needs of industry, construction and agriculture.

To develop the production of agricultural machinery for the comprehensive mechanisation of work in crop production and animal husbandry and in other branches of agriculture in relation to the conditions of various agricultural zones of the country, to ensure development and introduction into production of mounted and semi-mounted agricultural machines and implements for tractors in a wide range, in order to switch over to the production of mainly mounted and semi-mounted machines and implements in the current five-year plan, introduce mechanisms in the design of trailed machines for controlling these machines directly by the tractor driver.

Significantly expand the production of machines for separate harvesting of grain crops—ordinary reapers (windrowers), as well as pickers for grain combines.

To increase the production of machines and implements for the mechanisation of labour-intensive work on livestock farms; balers and stackers and other machines for harvesting forage, machines for applying fertilisers, widespread use of means of combating weeds and pests of agricultural plants, as well as loading and unloading mechanisms.

Introduce into production new types of trailed, self-propelled and direct-flow grain combines, especially for harvesting high-yielding long-straw crops, for work in areas of increased moisture, as well as corn, cotton, potato and other agricultural machines.

In the branches of general mechanical engineering, to

significantly expand the output of high-performance equipment for the chemical industry. To master the manufacture of oxygen plants for ferrous metallurgy with a capacity of 10-30 thousand cubic metres. m per hour.

To master the production of new high-performance technological equipment for electro-vacuum, cable, electrical and paper industry; to organise the release for the textile and light industry of new weaving machines, units for continuous finishing of fabrics, integrated units for the production of artificial fibre and leather and other equipment operating at higher speeds. To increase the output of new types of automatic equipment for the food industry, refrigeration equipment and equipment for the mechanisation of fish cutting on ships and fish processing enterprises.

To develop substantially construction and road engineering. To increase the output of excavators by about 3 times, motor graders by 4 times, complete equipment for manufacturing reinforced concrete products—5 times, equipment for the production of large wall and concrete blocks—10 times. To expand the production of high-performance complete equipment for the cement industry and automated concrete plants, as well as mechanised construction tools.

In shipbuilding, to increase the output of sea-going dry-cargo ships and tankers by more than 30% over the five-year period, and of fishing and cargo transport vessels by about 3.9 times. Significantly increase the speed and carrying capacity of self-propelled marine cargo ships. Ensure the production of modern sea dry-cargo motor ships with a carrying capacity of 5-10 thousand tons, tankers with a carrying capacity of 20-25 thousand tons, river and lake tugs with a capacity of 1200-2200 litres, passenger ships of 600-1200 litres, fast whaling vessels, as well as large sea whaling bases, trawlers with refrigerated holds, herring bases, sea passenger ships and timber carriers. Organise large-scale production of sea vessels with installations for freezing fish

and refrigeration of holds and expand the production of reinforced concrete vessels.

17. In the field of building materials industry, consider the wide development of the production of materials and products that ensure a high degree of prefabrication, improve quality and reduce construction costs, for which a high growth in the production of cement, precast concrete products and wall blocks, partition products, sanitary equipment and finishing materials.

To increase in 1960 in comparison with 1955 the production of prefabricated 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 - 1.8 times.

To expand the production of high-grade fast-setting cement. To ensure an increase in the productivity of plants for reinforced concrete products by specialising plants and improving production processes. To organise the mass production of thin-walled, hollow and stress-reinforced reinforced concrete structures and parts, as well as reinforced concrete pipes. Organise the production of building materials from raw materials, crushed on vibrating mills. To significantly improve the quality of wall and finishing materials, slate, soft roofing, window glass and sanitary ware.

Eliminate the backlog in the extraction and processing of stone, crushed stone, gravel and sand. Build large regional crushing and sorting plants for the production of crushed stone; introduce enrichment and fractionation of non-metallic building materials and reduce their cost.

In order to more fully meet the needs of collective farms for local building materials, recommend that collective farms develop the production of wall materials, roof tiles, lime, reed slabs and other local building materials.

18. To ensure the further development of the timber industry. To increase the volume of timber haulage by the USSR Ministry of Forestry in the five-year period by about

42%, for which to introduce production capacities for timber haulage in the amount of 82 million cubic metres, to increase the rate of development of logging and construction of sawmills in multi-forested areas. Put into effect in 1956-1960. lumber production capacity in the amount of 16.5 million cubic metres. m. Reorganise the seasonal timber industry enterprises into enterprises for year-round work with a permanent staff of workers. To drastically improve the use of equipment in the forest industry and equip it with more productive machines and mechanisms.

19. Provide for the significant development of the paper and woodworking industry. To increase the production of printing paper by about 60% and newsprint by 51%, cardboard—2.8 times, hydrolytic and sulphate alcohol—2.3 times. Expand the production of thin printing and wrapping paper grades, master the production of new types of packaging paper and cardboard. Introduce progressive methods of cooking cellulose, semi-cellulose and wood hydrolysis.

To build new cellulose mills and cardboard factories using reeds.

To increase the use of deciduous wood and wood waste obtained in the sawmill, woodworking industry and logging for the production of pulp and paper, wood chemical and hydrolysis products industry, as well as the production of fibreboards, building parts and synthetic lumber.

20. In the field of light industry, to provide for a further increase in the production of industrial consumer goods, to ensure a significant improvement in the quality and range, as well as the external finishing of industrial goods.

To increase the output of pile, melange, blanket, decorative and furniture cotton fabrics, pure-woollen worsted fabrics, jacquard fabrics, costume and dress fabrics made of staple fiber, high-quality hosiery, silk knitted underwear, woollen and half-woollen outerwear and footwear, and various garments models and styles.

To organise on a large scale the production of artificial

fibres and increase their output in 1960 to 330 thousand tons, of which synthetic fibres such as nylon, chlorine, anide, lavesan and nitron up to 44 thousand tons, or 5 times compared with 1955 ...

To ensure in 1960 the production of fiberglass in the amount of 5 thousand grams of artificial upper leather—51 million square metres.

To expand research work in the field of production and processing of artificial fibres, in particular synthetic fiber, as well as on the development of economical technological processes that shorten the production cycle and reduce the consumption of raw materials. Significantly reduce the loss of raw materials at the enterprises of the textile and light industry.

Introduce in 1956-1960, into operation due to capital construction of about 3 million 166 thousand spinning spindles, 95 thousand weaving machines, as well as production capacity of 255 thousand tons of artificial fibre and 85 million pairs of shoes.

21. In the field of the food industry, provide for a further increase in the production of food products in accordance with the growing resources of agricultural raw materials, an improvement in the quality and expansion of the range of products, the introduction of the best types of packaging and packaging, ensuring the preservation of the quality of food products.

To increase the production of animal oil by 56% and of dairy products by 2.7 times.

In order to obtain additional resources of sugar and vegetable oil to provide during 1956-1960. widespread introduction of separation methods for squeezing beetroot molasses and the extraction method of extracting oil from oil seeds.

To ensure a wider development of active fishing on the high seas, continue work on equipping the fishing industry with modern large fishing vessels.

To equip search and large fishing vessels with radio

navigation and hydro-acoustic devices, as well as the latest equipment for the mechanisation of fish catching and processing. Provide the fishing industry with fishing trawlers equipped with refrigeration and processing equipment fish, making it possible to manufacture on ships and deliver products ready for sale to ports.

To preserve and increase fish stocks in the water bodies of the country, carry out a complex of fish breeding and reclamation work on a large scale, with a view to improving the natural conditions for reproduction of fish stocks, further development of industrial fish farming and acclimatization of valuable commercial fish.

To ensure a significant reduction in the loss of raw materials and finished products in all branches of the food industry.

To put into operation through capital construction during the sixth five-year plan, production capacities approximately in the following amounts: processing 708 thousand centners of sugar beet and 2335 tons of oilseeds per day; for the production of 957 million cans of canned fruits and vegetables and 300 million cans of 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 for processing cheese and butter 2350 tons of milk per shift.

## ***II. Mechanisation and automation production processes***

1. In order to ensure further technical progress, increase productivity and ease working conditions, sharply increase the pace of mechanisation of work and introduce automation of production processes into industry on a large scale.

To carry out on a large scale in all branches of industry the comprehensive mechanisation of basic and auxiliary work. Pay special attention to comprehensive mechanisation loading and unloading works.

Move from the automation of individual units and

operations to the automation of workshops, technological processes and the creation of fully automated enterprises. To ensure the further implementation of remote control of equipment and tele-mechanisation of control and management in power systems, on oil fields and in other industries.

2. In connection with the planned measures for the broad development of complex mechanisation and automation of production processes to carry out simultaneously the necessary work to improve technological processes and improve the organisation of production. At the same time, significantly increase the specific gravity continuous and in-line 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 mechanisation and automation and instruments; seriously improve the use of existing equipment and machinery.

3. Provide for the following basic tasks for the mechanisation and automation of production processes by industry.

***In ferrous metallurgy***—to carry out large-scale automation of the control of open-hearth furnaces, comprehensive mechanisation and automation of technological processes in rolling, coke-chemical, refractory and hardware production, and to start complex automation of control of blast furnaces. Automate at least 40 existing rolling and pipe rolling mills. To transfer to the dispatch control of underground transport and remote control of the main machines and mechanisms in underground work and on the surface of large iron ore and manganese mines; to introduce comprehensive automation of production processes at concentrating plants of ferrous metallurgy.

***In non-ferrous metallurgy***—to complete the automation of reflective and refining furnaces in the copper industry; to automate shaft and tube furnaces in the lead-zinc, nickel and rare metals industries; to introduce comprehensive

automation of crushing, grinding, flotation processes at large processing plants, as well as to carry out automation of production processes control and remote control at the main non-ferrous metallurgy mines management of ore harvesting and delivery processes, skip hoisting and auxiliary installations.

*In the coal industry*—for the implementation of comprehensive mechanisation of coal mining, to widely introduce mechanisation of roof management and movement of conveyors in working faces, to ensure the further development of mechanisation of coal loading during the development of seams of gentle and inclined fall, completing it, first of all, in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk and Karaganda basins. To complete the mechanisation of loading coal and rock during development workings. To ensure the comprehensive expansion of automation and remote control of machines and mechanisms in underground work, on the surface of mines and at processing plants. To carry out comprehensive mechanisation of work in coal mines using powerful equipment. Significantly increase the specific weight of fastening mine workings with metal and reinforced concrete lining and ensure a reduction in the consumption of fastening timber.

To complete work on the comprehensive mechanisation of the extraction of milled peat, as well as on the mechanisation of excavation, grazing, harvesting and loading of sod peat, transport, bog-preparatory and auxiliary work.

*In the oil industry*—to carry out on a large scale the mechanisation and automation of round-trip operations when drilling oil wells; complete automation oil production and transportation; to widely introduce automation of control and management of processes at existing ones and complex automation at newly built oil refineries. Make a partial transition to remote control and centralised management of oil and water wells and oil and gas pipelines. Mechanize derrick-erection works during the construction of drilling rigs and use collapsible and mobile structures on the wiring.

***For power plants***—to complete work on telemechanical control of hydroelectric power plants; transfer within 2–3 years for tele-control of the main power systems and large substations. Provide for the implementation of comprehensive automation of control at all thermal power plants, which are being built in the sixth five-year period.

***In mechanical engineering***—to significantly expand the mechanisation and automation of production processes, primarily in the foundry and press-forge production. Complete automation of thermal modes of thermal furnaces in large-scale and mass production; to create integrated mechanised investment casting shops. To put into operation in the sixth five-year period at least 220 automatic and semi-automatic lines and shops.

***In the electrical industry***—to introduce automation for the assembly of electric motors and the mechanisation of cable production.

***In the radio engineering industry***—to provide extensive mechanisation and automation of the production of mass parts radio equipment and vacuum devices.

***In the chemical industry***—to start the comprehensive automation of workshops and factories, primarily factories for the production of sulfuric and nitric acid and soda ash; build and put into operation an automated sulfuric acid production plant.

***In construction***—to complete mainly the comprehensive mechanisation of earthworks, loading and unloading works, as well as works on the installation of structures, to develop in every possible way a comprehensive mechanisation of finishing and other construction works.

***In the building materials industry***—to carry out a comprehensive mechanisation of the mining of non-metallic building materials. Implement widespread automation technological production processes in the cement industry, flow-mechanised processes in production slate, ceramics, radiators, sanitary equipment and other products.

***In the timber industry***—to complete the comprehensive

mechanisation of the main logging work and to mechanize extensively auxiliary work; transfer most of the time-consuming and heavy work of cutting wood from cutting areas to lower warehouses of timber roads and timber transshipment bases; to carry out on a wide scale the complex mechanisation of work in the lower warehouses. Introduce tractors and vehicles of heavy carrying capacity and high cross-country ability for timber haulage. Create a sustainable energy base in logging by building wood-based power plants waste.

***In the paper and woodworking industry***, to automate the main technological processes of pulp and paper and hydrolysis production; to carry out complex automation of sections and workshops of this production; to create and implement automatic and semi-automatic lines in the production of furniture.

***In the textile industry***—to bring the park in five years automatic looms up to about 60% of the total number of looms; to introduce flow-aggregated methods of finishing fabrics with automatic control of production processes, as well as comprehensive mechanisation labour-intensive work at textile enterprises; to complete the mechanisation of labour-intensive and heavy work at ginneries and ginning stations.

***In the leather and footwear industry***—to ensure a further reduction in manual operations and to introduce automatic and semi-automatic lines for leather processing and shoe production.

***In the food industry***—to expand the comprehensive mechanisation of fish catching and processing, to ensure the transfer of all fish factories to mechanised acceptance and cutting of fish, introduce at least 600 automatic fish processing lines.

To install at least 400 automatic and semi-automatic lines for the production of confectionery and bakery products.

To complete the transfer of large and medium-sized

meat-packing plants to a mechanised in-line method of processing livestock, for which purpose 400 conveyor lines should be installed within five years. Introduce 1,500 automatic production lines for butter production.

4. To consider it necessary to develop a long-term plan for the automation of production processes in all branches of industry in order to systematically carry out work in this area and provide industrial enterprises with the necessary instruments and equipment for automation.

### ***III. By specialisation and cooperation in industry***

1. In order to accelerate the growth rate of social labour productivity, reduce production costs and increase to ensure product quality in the sixth five-year plan period for the expansion of specialisation and cooperation in industry, with the organisation of mass-flow production at specialised enterprises. To provide at specialised enterprises the production of standardized, normalised and unified parts, assemblies and products using the latest technology. To carry out a rational distribution of industries, enterprises and the production of parts, assemblies and products between ministries and individual enterprises.

To create specialised enterprises in various economic regions of the country, with a view to the implementation of cooperation of enterprises within economic regions and large industrial centres.

2. To provide industrial enterprises with iron and steel casting, to provide for the construction in the sixth five-year plan of 23 specialised foundries equipped with the latest technology with a total capacity of 1 million 500 thousand tons of casting per year and specialised foundries, including the construction of:

in the districts of the Centre—at least 3 foundries with a total capacity of 110 thousand tons of casting per year and a specialised workshop with a capacity of 40 thousand tons of casting per year at the Cheboksary Tractor Plant spare parts;

in the Urals—4 foundries with a total capacity of 200 thousand tons of castings per year;

in the regions of Western and Eastern Siberia—6 specialised foundries with a total capacity of 400 thousand tons of casting per year;

in the regions of Kazakhstan—3 foundries, of which 2 shops with a capacity of 45 thousand g of steel and iron casting per year at the Petropavlovsk rolling equipment plant under construction and 1 shop with a capacity of 150 thousand tons of casting per year at the Pavlodar plant under construction combine plant;

in the regions of the South—a specialised steel casting shop with a capacity of 70 thousand g of casting per year in Kremenchug.

In addition, to organise in 1956-1958, regional base workshops for the production of steel, iron and aluminium castings, as well as workshops for the production of forging blanks by methods stamping and embossing and semi-liquid stamping, and to establish specialised workshops for the production of injection moulding, heat-resistant and precision steel casting at 13 factories.

The construction of large specialised foundries and press-forging shops should be carried out in such a way that the development of capacities for the production of castings, forgings and stampings outstrips the growth of the capacities of the machining shops of machine-building plants.

3. 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 Pavlodar combine plant and the Petropavlovsk rolling equipment plant under construction.

4. To prohibit the construction of small foundries and forging and pressing shops at machine-building plants located

in areas where specialised foundries and forging-pressing plants and workshops exist or are being built.

To provide foundries and press-forging plants and workshops with the latest equipment, to build in various regions of the country new foundry equipment plants and factories for the manufacture of means of mechanisation of foundry and press-forging shops.

5. Fully satisfy the need of industrial enterprises for a standard tool by creating within five years of the necessary capacities for the production of this tool in specialised factories and in specialised workshops.

6. To bring the production of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines in specialised factories and workshops in 1960 to about 90%. Widely introduce aggregate method of car repair using components and assemblies manufactured at specialised factories.

To increase the output of spare parts for construction machines at specialised factories by at least 4 times.

7. Build new specialised factories for the production of metal cutting and woodworking machines, including

including factories for the production of automatic lines, special and modular machine tools in Minsk, Tomsk, Kostroma and Vologda. To increase the output of adjustments, devices and various equipment at specialised factories by about 10 times over the five-year period.

Provide for the construction in Western and Eastern Siberia of 6 specialised plants for the production of gears, splined and cardan shafts, automobile engines and wheels, and also car radiators. Build and commission specialised workshops in the metallurgical industry for the production of high-quality hardware and fittings.

8. To organise in various economic regions of the country specialised enterprises and workshops for the production of electrodes, the most massive parts from rubber, plastics, wood, fasteners and other products to meet the needs of industrial enterprises in the area, regardless of their departmental subordination.

9. To build at least 15 specialised sawmills and woodworking enterprises with a total capacity of 4 million 500 thousand cubic metres of lumber with the production of blanks for the automotive industry, agricultural machinery and car building, as well as blanks and parts for furniture enterprises.

10. To consider it necessary to develop a long-term plan of specialisation and cooperation in industry for the country's economic regions and large industrial centres.

#### ***IV. Agriculture***

1. To provide a steep rise in agriculture and animal husbandry. Achieve in 1960 gross grain harvests up to 180 million tons (11 billion poods). To increase in the five years the gross production of industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables and the following sizes:

	1960 in % to 1955
Raw cotton	- 156
Flax fibre	- 135
Sugar beet	- 154
Potatoes	- 185
Vegetables	- 218
Meat	-200
Milk	- 195
Eggs	- 254
Wool	- 182

2. To systematically improve the culture of agricultural production based on the widespread use of the achievements of agronomic science and advanced experience, to introduce the most productive crops and varieties of plants in local conditions, as well as species and breeds of livestock; to carry out in collective and state farms the correct combination of various branches of agriculture.

Ensure economically expedient placement of individual

branches of agriculture and specialisation of agriculture about animal husbandry by regions of the country, taking into account the natural and economic conditions of each region, and in the region—each collective farm and the state farm, bearing in mind a sharp increase in output per 100 hectares of land with minimal labour and cost.

3. To improve in every possible way the agrotechnology of the cultivation of agricultural crops, to widely apply the square and square-nested methods of sowing cotton, sunflower, corn and other crops requiring inter-row cultivation; to introduce comprehensive mechanisation of work on the cultivation and harvesting of row crops. Eliminate the backlog of seed production, organise the accelerated breeding and introduction into production of more productive, highly productive varieties of agricultural crops, high-yielding varieties of cotton, varieties of sugar beets with increased sugar content, high-oil crops early ripening sunflower varieties.

To improve the use of mineral fertilisers, as well as local fertilisers: manure, peat, compost, ash. To expand the industrial extraction of peat for agriculture. To increase the production of bacterial fertilisers and to ensure the production of liquid nitrogen fertilisers. To organise the industrial production of lime in an amount that meets the needs of agriculture.

4. In order to further develop the grain economy, in 1956, to bring crops on virgin and fallow lands to at least 30 million hectares and to continue the development of virgin and fallow lands, which do not require large capital investments and on which a good, stable harvest can be obtained, in the regions of Siberia, the Urals, the Far East, the Volga region, Kazakhstan, the non-black earth zone and in other regions of the country. Significantly increase the yield of grain crops and everywhere go over in the coming years to sowing seeds of zoned varieties of grain crops, the most productive and valuable in terms of grain quality.

To introduce corn, as the most productive crop, and to

bring in 1960 the sown area of corn on collective and state farms to no less than 28 million hectares. To organise the production of hybrid corn seeds on a large scale, primarily on state farms, and also at selection stations and collective farms.

Dramatically reduce grain losses during harvesting and storage; to harvest grain crops in no more than 10 working days in the European part of the country and in 7-8 working days in the regions of Siberia and the Far East. In the matter of combating losses during harvesting, pay special attention to the widespread introduction of a separate method of harvesting grain crops.

5. To ensure a further increase in cotton yields, while paying particular attention to increasing yields in lagging cotton-growing collective farms, as well as expanding cotton sowing on irrigated land both through the development of unused land with an irrigation network, and through the newly irrigated land.

Significantly increase yields and expand flax crops, increase marketability and dramatically improve quality (number) flax and hemp products, eliminate losses and switch to an industrial method of preparation on a larger scale flax and hemp trusts.

To increase the yield and expand the sowing of sugar beet in the main areas of its cultivation, and above all in the Ukrainian SSR, as well as in the regions of development of sugar beet growing in the RSFSR, the Byelorussian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR and the Latvian SSR, which have favourable conditions for the cultivation of sugar beets.

6. In order to meet the growing needs of the urban population for dairy products and vegetables, expand the existing and create new dairy and vegetable zones around large cities and industrial centres. To organise new state farms in these zones, and also, if necessary, to specialise the existing suburban state farms in the production of milk, potatoes and vegetables. To expand the construction of greenhouses and hotbeds, making extensive use of thermal

waste from industrial enterprises and power plants. To increase the production of early varieties of potatoes and vegetables on the collective and state farms in the suburban areas.

7. To increase the collection of fruits, berries and grapes in the Sixth Five-Year Plan by at least 1.5-2 times as compared with the Fifth Five-Year Plan. To expand the network of fruit and vine nurseries and ensure the cultivation of the best varieties of planting material for fruit trees and grapes in them on a significant scale. To develop in every way the collective gardening of workers and employees and the gardening of collective farmers on their private plots.

8. Significantly expand sericulture, especially in the Uzbek SSR, the Turkmen SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Moldavian SSR and the Azerbaijan SSR. To increase the production of silkworm cocoons in 1960 to 38 thousand tons.

9. To develop in every possible way the public livestock raising of the collective farms, as well as the livestock raising in the state farms. To increase meat production primarily through the development of pig breeding as a branch of the earliest maturing animal husbandry; to bring the share of pork in the total volume of meat production in the country to 50%, using the advantages of meat and bacon fattening of pigs.

To develop beef cattle breeding on collective and state farms in the deep steppe regions of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Lower Volga region, the North Caucasus and in regions of the Far East that have a natural fodder base. Organise rearing and feeding cattle in farms specially created for these purposes. Increase milk production, primarily by significantly increasing milk yield per cow, as well as by increasing the proportion of cows in the total herd of cattle.

Recommend to collective farms with a developed grain economy to expand existing and create new large poultry farms, and in areas with a large number of water bodies to increase the number of waterfowl.

To ensure the further development of fine-fleece and semi-fine-fleece 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-fleece and semi-fine fleece sheep breeding in the regions of Eastern Siberia, the Kazakh SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Georgian SSR and the Armenian SSR. To make wider use of the opportunities for the development of fine-fleece and semi-fine fleece sheep breeding in the Uzbek SSR, the Tajik SSR and the Turkmen SSR. To increase meat and wool sheep breeding in the northwestern and central regions of the country, and karakul, sheepskin-fur coat and meat-and-tallow sheep breeding in the regions of its distribution. To raise the average cut of wool per sheep on collective and state farms by at least 27%.

10. To dramatically increase the production of fodder on collective and state farms in order to fully provide for all types of livestock and poultry necessary fodder, as well as the allocation of fodder by the collective farms for livestock owned by the collective farm households, and the creation of insurance reserves of fodder in the collective and state farms.

To develop grass planting in areas where perennial and annual grasses give good yields, paying special attention to expanding crops and increasing the yield of clover in areas of the non-chernozem belt and alfalfa in the regions of Central Asia, in the southern regions of Kazakhstan and in the Caucasus.

To create long-term sown hayfields and pastures in the Latvian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR and the Estonian SSR, as well as in the northwestern regions of the RSFSR. Carry out extensive work to improve natural meadows and pastures. To ensure the development of the compound feed industry by increasing the production of compound feed by three to four times.

11. To increase the area of irrigated land by about 2 million 100 thousand hectares over the five-year period,

including 800 thousand hectares by reorganising irrigation systems and providing water to unused lands with an irrigation network, and 1 million 300 thousand hectares—by re-irrigated land.

To develop over the five-year period 3,100,000 hectares of drained land, including 2 million hectares through the reconstruction and restoration of the drainage network and 1,100,000 hectares through newly drained lands.

In waterless areas, to carry out work on the watering of pastures on an area of about 80 million hectares, for which purpose the construction of watering systems and structures, as well as the construction of livestock and living quarters.

In order to further significantly increase the production of cotton, it is deemed necessary to create in a short time the largest cotton growing region in the country, for which to carry out the necessary work on irrigation and development of fertile virgin lands in the Hungry Steppe.

12. Significantly increase the level of agricultural mechanisation. In 1956-1960, agriculture delivered about 1 million 650 thousand tractors in terms of 15-horsepower, including number of 680 thousand row-crop tractors (in physical terms), 560 thousand grain harvesters and 180 thousand headers (windrowers) for separate harvesting of grain crops and 400 thousand pick-ups combines, as well as 250 thousand corn and forage harvesters.

To widely introduce into agricultural production the most economical diesel tractors and combines of the latest structures, wheeled tractors on pneumatic tires, mounted and semi-mounted agricultural machines, with a hydraulic control system, in order to provide agriculture with mechanisation of grain cultivation and technical row crops, as well as work in orchards and vegetable gardens.

To ensure the widespread use of electricity in agricultural production, for which, along with the joining of collective and state farms to the grids of state power plants, to organise the construction of interregional and district thermal and hydroelectric power plants with the shared

participation of collective and state farms.

To double in five years the number of electrified collective farms receiving electricity from permanent sources and to complete the electrification of state farms and machine and tractor stations.

To improve the utilisation of the equipment of the machine-tractor stations and state farms and to increase the daily output of a tractor and a grain harvester by at least 30-35 per cent in the five years.

To enhance the role of machine and tractor stations in the development of all branches of agricultural production on collective farms and in the further organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms. To increase the responsibility of the machine and tractor stations for the fulfilment of plans for the production and procurement of agricultural products, for the mechanisation of labour-intensive processes in crop and livestock raising. Ensure full utilisation of permanent MTS workers throughout the year through a wide combination of professions of machine operators and the expansion of production assistance to collective farms.

Observe the strictest economy regime at MTS, achieve a reduction in the prime cost of tractor work by about 16% and significantly reduce government spending on a centner of agricultural products received as payment in kind for MTS work. To begin, in 1956, the transfer of machine-tractor stations to cost accounting.

13. To ensure the further organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, an increase in labour productivity through the introduction of advanced agricultural technology, the fullest and most rational use of labour force, an improvement in the organisation and regulation of wages on collective farms. To widely use monthly advance payments to collective farmers as an important incentive for raising labour productivity on collective farms. Continue work to strengthen the collective farms with leading cadres, improve the quality of training

mass collective farm cadres.

14. To ensure in the sixth five-year plan a significant development of agricultural production on state farms and to bring in 1960 the delivery of grain to the state by state farms and subsidiary farms to 915 million poods, meat to 1 million 500 thousand tons, milk—up to 6 million 800 thousand tons, wool—up to 79 thousand 200 g and eggs—up to 2 billion pieces.

To consider the most important task of state farms to increase the production of crop and livestock products per 100 hectares agricultural land by increasing crop yields and livestock productivity and more rational use of land assigned to state farms.

On the basis of the growth of agricultural production, the rational use of the land and all means of production, the strengthening of cost accounting and the reduction of the cost of production, ensure the highly profitable work of each state farm.

15. In the field of forestry, to carry out forest management work on an area of 190 million hectares during the five-year period, to plant up to 3 million hectares of forests with economically valuable and fast-growing tree species; to carry out work to promote natural forest regeneration on an area of up to 3 million 800 thousand hectares; to lay at least 370 thousand hectares of protective forest plantations in ravines and on sands, and also to create 560 thousand hectares of forest shelter belts on the lands of collective and state farms.

16. Consider the development of issues of increasing the productivity of agricultural crops and increasing the productivity of animal husbandry as the most important task of agricultural science. Pay special attention to the development of issues of proper agriculture, the introduction of rational crop rotations in relation to each soil and climatic zone, the correct location of agricultural production, improvement soil cultivation systems, improvement of selection and seed production of agricultural crops,

application of the most effective methods of using fertilisers, improvement of breeding work in animal husbandry, as well as on the development of economic issues for collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

### ***V. Transport and communications***

Consider the further improvement of the technical level of rail, water, road and air transport, widespread electrification of railways and equipment as the most important tasks of the sixth five-year plan in the field of transport. transport by modern, most advanced locomotives, ships, cars, airplanes and other types of rolling stock.

Establish the following main tasks for transport and communications in the 1956-1960:

1. In rail transport, to increase the freight turnover of railways to approximately 1,374 billion tonne-kilometres, or by 42% compared to 1955. Ensure an all-round reduction in the distance and cheaper transportation of goods by rail.

Take measures to strengthen and reconstruct track facilities. To lay about 65,000 km of new rails, including 58,000 km of heavy rails, into the existing railway network. To bring by the end of the five-year plan the length of the tracks laid on rubble to 61,000 km. To take the necessary measures to extend the service life of the sleepers and ensure the widespread introduction of reinforced concrete sleepers.

In order to increase the carrying capacity of the railways, carry out work on the technical reconstruction of traction in railway transport through the widespread introduction of electric locomotives and diesel locomotives, so that already in 1960 they would fulfil 40-45% of the total freight turnover. To supply at least 2,000 electric locomotives to railway transport during the five years, including number of 400 eight-axle electric locomotives with a capacity of 5700 litres, as well as 2,250 mainline two-section diesel locomotives.

Ensure the creation of new powerful locomotives, design

and manufacture in 1956-1957, prototypes of freight diesel locomotives with a capacity of 2500-3000 litres in one section, passenger diesel and electric locomotives, as well as gas turbine locomotives.

To develop and carry out measures for the operation of diesel locomotives running on sulphurous diesel fuel. Create a base for repair electric and diesel locomotives.

To supply rail transport over the next 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, insulated wagons with mechanical cooling and electric heating, increased capacity tanks, as well as all-metal passenger wagons with air conditioning.

To complete in 1957 the transfer of the freight car fleet to automatic coupling. To complete, by 1959, the equipment of pet brake cars with automatic brakes in the railway fleet and to start equipping the operating fleet of cars with more advanced automatic brakes.

To carry out the necessary work to significantly develop the capacity of railways in the most important directions, especially the Urals and Siberia, exits from the Urals to the Volga region, the Centre and the East, the railway connection of the Centre with the regions of Donbass, the Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as the Donbass railways.

To build about 6,500 km of new railways, or 2.1 times more than in the fifth five-year plan. In addition, to build 935 km of narrow-gauge railways in the areas of development of virgin and fallow lands. Build a railroad—the Alma-A region and the state border, providing a link between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in a new direction.

To carry out, within the next 10-15 years, the transfer to electric traction of the most important cargo-intensive areas and mountain lines, as well as railways with intensive passenger traffic and suburban areas of large industrial centres. To put into operation 8,100 km of electrified lines in the sixth five-year period, or 3.6 times more than in the fifth five-year period.

To build about 6,600 km of second tracks, or 40% more than in the fifth five-year plan.

To increase the total length of station tracks, bringing them in 1960 to 49% of the operational length of railways. To carry out work on the development of stations and units, the construction and mechanisation of humps. In order to further automate production processes, equip the railways with automatic blocking, centralised dispatching and hitchhiking for about 15 thousand km; equip 18 thousand switches with electric centralization. To ensure the further development of radio communications and start using television on railways.

To mechanize labour-intensive processes as much as possible, first of all, work on the repair and reconstruction of the track, loading and unloading operations, ensuring an increase in the level of mechanisation of loading and unloading operations at the cargo yards of stations in 1960 to 75%. Reduce the turnaround time of a freight car to 5.3 days, or 15%; increase the average daily mileage of an electric locomotive to 550 km, or by 44%, a diesel locomotive to 450 km, or by 24%, and a steam locomotive—up to 315 km, or 14%. To increase the average gross weight of a freight train to 2,200 g, or by 25% against 1955. Ensure the further development of railway sidings routes to industrial enterprises, river and sea ports, including the Ust-Donetsk port. Reduce the cost of transportation by about 17%.

2. By river transport, to increase cargo turnover by about 80%. To ensure the further development of cargo transportation in mixed rail and water communication. To develop new deep-water routes on the Volga, Kama, Dnieper and other rivers, and to build a more powerful fleet that would meet the conditions of navigation on reservoirs.

To eliminate the backlog of the port and Priestapsky economy in ferry transport. To ensure the development of ports and marinas, primarily on the Volga, Kama and Siberian rivers. To implement construction of the Ust-Donetsk port, introduce high-performance mechanisms for loading and unloading operations; to carry out comprehensive

mechanisation of loading and unloading operations in the main ports. To put into operation 15,000 metres of mechanised berths in river ports in the next five years.

To ensure the development of existing and the construction of new mechanised berths and transshipment bases at enterprises located directly on the waterways.

Improve transport utilisation of shipping channels. To increase the transportation of goods along the Moscow Canal and the Stalin White Sea-Baltic Canal by no less than one and a half times over the five years, and three times along the Lenin Volga-Don Canal. To carry out further work to improve the navigation conditions on the Belaya, Severnaya Dvina and Vychegda rivers and to reconstruct the navigation situation on the Volga, Kama, Dnieper and main rivers of Siberia, with the widespread introduction of automatic and electrified signs.

To replenish the fleet with vessels with increased speeds and ensure the supply to the Ministry of the River Fleet of tug and self-propelled cargo vessels with a total capacity of about 720 thousand litres over the next five years. with., non-self-propelled vessels with a total carrying capacity of 2 million 245 thousand g and passenger ships with a total capacity of 180 thousand litres.

To reconstruct existing and build new ship-repair enterprises, to organise repair and operational bases to ensure the operation of the fleet according to the traction arm system.

Increase the speed of cargo delivery and reduce the downtime of ships in ports and marinas; to ensure in 1960, in comparison with 1955, an increase in the productivity of river tugs for the transport of dry cargo ships by at least 30%, self-propelled cargo ships by 36% and non-self-propelled ships by 33%. Improve cargo and commercial work in water transport and take measures to increase the interest of ministries and departments in the carriage of goods by river transport. Reduce the cost of transportation by about 21%.

To ensure further transport development of small rivers

and the development of transportations in these rivers.

3. Increase the turnover of goods by sea by approximately 2.1 times. To ensure the further development of cargo transportation in Far Eastern, Azov-Black Sea, Northern and other basins and an increase in the share of domestic tonnage in export-import traffic, as well as further development of the Northern Sea Route.

To raise the technical level of development of seaports. To put into operation in ports up to 10 thousand metres of mechanised berths and 200 thousand square metres. m of warehouses. Introduce new high-performance reloading mechanisms. To bring by 1960 the comprehensive mechanisation of loading and unloading operations in seaports to 65%.

Ensure the reconstruction and development of seaports in accordance with their cargo turnover.

Replenish the marine fleet with more economical vessels at higher speeds. To supply the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet in five years with dry cargo vessels with a total carrying capacity of about 1 million 140 thousand tons, oil tankers - 460 thousand g, passenger ships with a total capacity of 198 thousand litres. with. and tugboats—230 thousand litres. with. Conduct the construction of marine ships with more advanced engines and ship mechanisms, providing a significant increase in travel speeds.

To increase the daily productivity of offshore oil tankers over the next five years by at least 25% and dry cargo ships by 34%, primarily by reducing the idle time of ships in ports and reducing the empty run of ships.

To improve the technical condition of the marine fleet, to shorten the time for repairing ships, to increase the utilisation of the capacities of ship-repair enterprises, especially in the Far Eastern basin; to ensure the completion of the construction and reconstruction of factories in Nakhodka, Tuapse, Zhdanov, Leningrad and Murmansk. Start building a shipyard in Slavyanka.

Provide the necessary navigable depths on canals and

approaches to seaports, improve communications and radio navigation equipment in maritime transport, equip seagoing vessels with the most advanced navigational instruments and equipment to ensure the safety of ships' navigation.

Reduce the cost of shipping by sea by about 26%,

4. In motor transport, to increase the freight turnover of motor transport in 1960 in comparison with 1955 by approximately 2 times. Significantly increase the share of transportation public road transport, increasing its freight turnover to 40 billion tonne-kilometres, or 4.3 times compared to 1955. Ensure the further development of centralised transportation and a significant improvement in the use of road trailers, increase the transportation of passengers by passenger cars—taxis by 3 times and by buses—3.5 times.

In order to radically improve the use of the vehicle fleet and significantly reduce the cost of transportation, in the sixth five-year period, to concentrate the bulk of trucks engaged in the transportation of bulk cargo, and auto repair enterprises located in ministries and departments, in the system of public road transport.

To raise the productivity of general-use trucks by about 36% over the five-year period and to reduce the cost of transporting goods by at least 20%. To develop a base for maintenance and repair of cars.

To expand the construction and reconstruction of paved motor roads.

5. As regards pipeline transport, increase, in comparison with 1955, the volume of work up to 83 billion ton-kilometres, or 6 times.

6. In air transport, double the freight turnover and the volume of passenger traffic by about

3.8 times. Introduce high-speed multi-seat passenger aircraft into operation on main air lines. Reconstruct major airports on main air lines.

7. In the field of communications, to carry out further development and reconstruction of communications facilities

on the basis of advanced modern technology and the maximum use of communications reserves.

To carry out an increase in cable communication lines approximately twofold in comparison with the fifth five-year plan and to widely introduce coaxial cables. To create a wide network of radio relay communication lines and put into operation at least 10 thousand km of these lines.

To ensure an increase in the capacity of automatic telephone exchanges approximately twice as much as in the fifth five years.

Expand the postal network. To ensure the further development of telephony and radio systems in rural areas.

## ***VI. Capital construction and construction industry***

1. In order to fulfil the established targets for the development of industrial production, transport, agriculture, housing, the construction of schools, hospitals, kindergartens and nurseries and other buildings of cultural and domestic purposes to determine for 1956-1960. the total volume of state capital investments in the national economy of the USSR in the amount of 990 billion rubles. (in prices as of July 1, 1955), or 67% more than in the fifth five-year period.

2. To ensure a more efficient use of material resources and financial resources allocated to capital construction, to prevent dispersal of capital investments across numerous construction sites and facilities, to improve the design business and eliminate excesses in design, leading to wasteful spending of public funds.

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.

Reduce design time; complete in 1956-1957. transition to the construction of residential buildings and buildings for cultural and domestic purposes according to standard

designs; to go over in the next 2-3 years to the construction of industrial, transport, communications and agricultural enterprises, as a rule, according to standard designs.

3. To ensure the further development of the construction industry. Significantly reduce the construction time, improve the quality of construction work, especially in the housing and cultural construction, to reduce the cost of construction and installation work over the five-year period by at least 7% of the estimated cost.

Further industrialisation of construction through the widespread use of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and parts, lightweight concrete structures, large blocks and ready-made prefabricated units, as well as through the all-round implementation of complex mechanisation of construction.

To bring the use of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures in 1960 to 28 million cubic metres of which 7 million cubic metres stress-reinforced. To develop and introduce into construction more advanced types of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures. Significantly expand the use in construction of low-alloy steel and high-strength wire for reinforced concrete structures, as well as economical rental profiles. Provide maximum savings in metal and timber in construction.

Equip construction sites with the most advanced machines and mechanisms. To increase the number of excavators in construction over the five-year period at least threefold, including significantly increasing the fleet of single-bucket excavators 0.15 and 0.25 cubic metres. m. To improve the use of machines and mechanisms in construction. Expand the capacity of factories and workshops for the repair of construction cars and vehicles; to build repair plants, primarily in areas of large-scale construction.

Continue the consolidation of small, parallel construction organisations of ministries and departments. In order to further improve housing and cultural and domestic construction in large cities, create territorial contractor

building organisations, following the example of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, uniting small building organisations from different departments in them. Significantly increase the capacity of existing construction organisations in the eastern regions of the country and create new construction organisations and regional enterprises for the production of building materials, structures and parts in these regions. To enlarge and strengthen specialised organisations for the production of assembly and special works and create specialised organisations for the production of general construction works. To expand the construction of residential buildings and buildings for cultural and domestic purposes for workers in the construction industry.

### ***VII. To increase labour productivity***

1. To ensure a new serious rise in labour productivity, as a decisive condition for the fulfilment of targets for the growth of production and a further increase in the well-being of the people.

The great Lenin pointed out that the increase in labour productivity is the most important for the victory of the new social system and that: “Communism is the highest, against capitalist, labour productivity of voluntary, conscious, united workers using advanced technology”<sup>1</sup>.

The presence of a powerful industrial base 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 economy to a new, higher in their technical level, the level, as well as the availability and training on an ever-increasing scale of a cadre of skilled workers and specialists who successfully master modern technology , create great opportunities for accelerated growth in labour productivity.

2. To establish the following targets for the growth of

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., vol. 39, p. 22. Ed.

labour productivity for 1956-1960:

in industry—by at least 50%, which should be achieved mainly through the growth of technical equipment of labour and the introduction of advanced equipment and technology, comprehensive expansion of comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production processes, modernization of equipment, wide development of specialisation of enterprises and implementation on this basis, in-line production methods, a radical improvement in the organisation of labour and the elimination of losses of working time, as well as a reduction in labour costs in auxiliary work;

in construction—not less than 52% on the basis of the further industrialisation of construction, the widespread use of prefabricated structures and parts, the completion of the generally comprehensive mechanisation of construction work, a significant improvement in the organisation of labour and a reduction in labour costs for ancillary work;

in railway transport—by about 34% due to a further increase in the technical equipment of railways, an increase in the share of transportation by electric and diesel locomotives, replenishment of the fleet with new heavy-duty wagons, reconstruction of track facilities, an increase in the commercial speed of trains and an increase in their average weight, as well as improvements labour organisation;

in sea transport—by 40% and in river transport—by 35% due to the replenishment of the fleet with more powerful modern types of ships with mechanised installations and equipment, improvement of the use of the fleet;

in state farms and state subsidiary agricultural enterprises—by about 70% by completing the comprehensive mechanisation of work on the cultivation and harvesting of agricultural crops, a significant increase in the level of mechanisation of labour-intensive work in animal husbandry, and elimination of losses of agricultural products, as well as a significant improvement in the organisation of labour.

Consider a significant increase in agricultural production

per 100 hectares of land as the most important task while reducing labour costs for production of each centner of products.

3. The rise in labour productivity on collective farms is of particular importance in order to ensure the fulfilment of targets for the development of agricultural production in the sixth five-year plan.

Strengthening the material and technical base of the MTS and a significant increase in the level of mechanisation and electrification of agricultural work, the widespread introduction of the achievements of agricultural science and technology, the rational distribution and specialisation of agriculture and animal husbandry in the regions and collective farms of the country, as well as the strengthening of collective farms and MTS by leading personnel and specialists, allow yield of agricultural products for every 100 hectares of land and increase labour productivity on collective farms by about half.

The Ministry of Agriculture, as well as local party and Soviet bodies, the heads of the MTS and collective farms must ensure the effective use of agricultural machinery, the massive dissemination of the experience of the leading collective farms and MTS, which have achieved high growth rates of agricultural production and labour productivity, the improvement of labour organisation and the strengthening of labour discipline. on this basis, a significant increase in the income of collective farmers.

4. In order to quickly eliminate shortcomings in the organisation of labour and wages and to strengthen the personal material interest of workers in the results of their work:

to ensure the widespread introduction into production of technically sound production standards corresponding to modern the level of technology and organisation of production;

increase the share of tariff rates in workers' earnings and establish the correct ratios in the level of tariff rates for

certain industries and professions, taking into account the qualifications of workers and the provision of benefits in wages for workers employed in heavy work and in hot shops;

streamline the wages of certain categories of engineering and technical workers and employees; to eliminate the multiplicity of systems and the inconsistency in the conditions of remuneration of engineering and technical workers and employees;

to increase the role of bonuses in stimulating the introduction of new technology, increasing labour productivity and reducing the cost of production.

5. Continue to work on further improvement, reduction and cost reduction of the management apparatus, elimination of redundant and parallel operating links of the apparatus and elimination of excesses in the states.

6. To develop in every possible way the mass movement of rationalizers, inventors and innovators of production, as well as to ensure broad propaganda and dissemination of advanced experience.

7. To improve the quality of industrial training of young people in schools and colleges of the state labour reserves, as well as directly in production; to develop in every way the training of skilled workers in schools and colleges of state labour reserves in the eastern regions of the country and to expand the network of schools and colleges in these regions.

8. To 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, to pay special attention to the provision of labour for enterprises and construction sites located in the eastern and northern regions of the country, through an organised recruitment of workers and the resettlement of workers from other regions of the country to these regions on a voluntary basis. Improve the economic system of the migrants and provide timely construction of residential buildings for them.

9. To ensure further improvement of labour protection and safety measures at enterprises, primarily in mines, in hot

shops and in industries that are harmful to the health of workers, using the latest achievements of science and technology in this area.

### **VIII. To improve material and the cultural standard of living of the people**

1. In accordance with the established targets for the development of socialist production and increasing productivity social labour to determine the growth of national income (in comparable prices) for the five years by about 60%. Based to ensure further growth of the incomes of workers and employees and the income of peasants; significantly increase per capita consumption of food and industrial goods.

2. To establish the number of workers and employees in the national economy of the USSR in 1960 at approximately 55 million.

To increase the real wages of workers and employees by an average of about 30%. Raise wages low-paid workers and employees.

3. To consider it necessary to implement in the sixth five-year plan a reduction in the working hours of workers and employees.

To instruct the Council of Ministers of the USSR to work out measures for the implementation in the sixth five-year plan of the gradual transfer of workers and employees to a seven-hour working day, and workers of leading professions in the coal and mining industries, employed in underground work, to a six-hour working day. At the same time, first of all, starting from 1957, workers employed in underground work and in hot workshops should be transferred to a shorter working day. In those branches of industry where it is expedient for the conditions of production, to introduce a five-day working week (with two days off and an eight-hour working day).

To establish for workers and employees, starting from

1956, a two-hour working day reduced by two hours on the days before weekends and on holidays.

To restore the six-hour working day since 1956 for adolescents between 16 and 18 years old.

The transition to a reduced working day should be carried out without reducing the wages of workers and employees.

4. Improve the working and living conditions of women workers in every possible way. Provide additional benefits for women-mothers, in particular, increase the duration of maternity leave.

5. On the basis of a significant increase in the production of agriculture and animal husbandry and an increase in the productivity of collective farmers, increase the monetary and in-kind incomes of collective farmers on average, not less than 40%, primarily due to the growth of income from the social economy; to significantly increase the public funds of the collective farms.

6. To increase government spending on benefits and payments on social insurance for workers and employees, on social security pensions, on benefits for mothers with many children and single mothers, on scholarships for students, free medical care, free and preferential vouchers to sanatoriums and rest homes, free education and advanced training, pa payment of wages for vacations and other payments and benefits to workers from 154 billion rubles. in 1955 to about 210 billion rubles. In 1960 To streamline pension provision, significantly increasing the size of the lowest grades of pensions, and to reduce the size of unjustifiably high pensions; improve the provision of the elderly and also the employment of those disabled persons who, without damage to health, can engage in socially useful work.

7. To increase the retail turnover of state and cooperative trade by about 50% over the five-year period, while ensuring a higher growth of retail turnover in rural areas.

To increase in 1960, in comparison with 1955, the sale of the most important goods to the population in approximately the following amounts: meat products—by 85%, fish products—by 59%, animal oils—by 57%, vegetable fats—by 60%, milk and dairy products—2.7 times, cheese—2.4 times, eggs—2.6 times, sugar—70%, cotton fabrics—30%, fabrics woollen—2 times, silk fabrics—2 times, linen fabrics—3.6 times, garments—67%, leather footwear—by 65%, furniture—2 times, hours—by 70%, bicycles—by 46%, radios—2.2 times, televisions—5 times, home refrigerators—4.7 times, vacuum cleaners—3.9 times, washing machines—6 times. To expand the sale of timber and construction materials to the population and collective farms, in particular cement, 2.5 times, slate—2.1 times, soft roof—70%.

Provide for a significant increase in local resources of food and industrial goods in the retail trade of the republics, territories and regions.

In order to encourage the initiative of local authorities and increase their responsibility for increasing production and improving the supply of the population with livestock products, amend the existing distribution system so that it correctly combines the principles of centralization with the development of local initiative to use available resources to supply the population.

To develop a network of stores and shops in order to increase the number of jobs in the trading network by at least 40% over the next five years.

To ensure the equipping of the trading network with modern equipment and the widespread use of progressive trading methods that meet the requirements of growing trade turnover and enhance the culture of trade.

Maximize pre-packaging of goods for sale to the public; develop a chain of stores without sellers, as well as trade through vending machines, which will significantly improve customer service, reduce labour costs in trade and reduce distribution costs. To develop in every way the mail-order form of trade. Organise mass production vending machines

and catering.

Accelerate the promotion of goods from manufacturing enterprises to the distribution network by eliminating unnecessary intermediate links, organise the centralised delivery of goods everywhere distribution network and wider spread the practice of ring delivery goods, especially in rural areas, as well as distribution trade in the countryside.

Increase the construction of warehouses, refrigerators and vegetable stores to ensure the safety of goods and organisation work on sorting goods before entering stores, which should improve the supply of stores with the right assortment.

To increase the network of canteens in the five years by at least 50% and production output by catering enterprises by about 75%.

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 for workers, but also for their families, which should facilitate the work of women.

Significantly expand the network of school canteens and canteens for schoolchildren's meals.

Provide everywhere in canteens, cafes, teahouses, snack bars and buffets the transition to consumer self-service as the most rational form of trade, allowing to accelerate and improve customer service.

To develop in every possible way the vacation of meals at home and the acceptance of pre-orders for meals.

Mechanize labour-intensive food preparation processes by installing modern and most advanced mechanisms and equipment at public catering enterprises (potato peelers, vegetable cutters, bread slicers, dishwashers, combined high-performance kitchen mechanisms, etc.).

Equipping with the latest technology and applying best practices in canteens and eateries should reduce the cost of dining and help expand the population using the services of public catering.

Reduce the distribution costs of state and cooperative trade by about 17%.

To promote in every possible way the further expansion of collective-farm trade by developing trade in consumer cooperatives in surplus agricultural products of collective farms and collective farmers on a commission basis. To improve the improvement of the collective farm markets in cities and workers' settlements.

To radically improve Soviet trade, it is necessary to ensure broad participation of the working people in the daily control of the work of trade and public catering enterprises.

To improve the work of public control organisations in factories, factories, institutions, educational institutions, and in the countryside - shop and audit commissions of consumer cooperation organisations, widely involving workers, employees, collective farmers and housewives in their activities.

8. To recognise the need to seriously improve and significantly expand housing construction. To build residential buildings with a total area of approximately 205 million square metres in cities, workers' settlements and rural areas at public expense in the five years. m, or almost 2 times more than in the fifth five-year plan.

To draw the attention of the leaders of party, Soviet and economic bodies to the need to unconditionally fulfil established assignments for the construction and commissioning of living space.

To provide broad assistance to workers, employees and collective farmers in their construction of residential buildings at the expense of personal savings and with the help of state and collective farm loans.

To this end, to expand the sale to the population of sets of parts for standard houses, building materials and equipment.

To reduce the cost of housing construction over the five-year period by at least 20% due to the widespread use of standard projects, the introduction of industrial methods of

work, a decrease in the cost of finished products and prefabricated parts, the avoidance of architectural excesses and a reduction in construction time.

Consider the most important task to put in order and preserve the existing housing stock and further improvement of residential buildings.

Ensure the improvement of public services for the urban population. Provide for the further development of water supply and sewerage, heating and electrical networks. To increase the number of gasified apartments in the sixth five-year period, 2.5 times—compared with the fifth five-year plan. To improve the service of the population by city transport, baths, laundries and to carry out other measures for the improvement of cities.

9. To carry out basically universal secondary education in cities and rural areas by teaching children and youth in secondary general education schools (ten years) and secondary specialised educational institutions. To develop polytechnic education in a general education school, ensuring that students are familiarised with the most important branches of modern industrial and agricultural production. To ensure a close connection between education and socially useful labour, to instil in the younger generation a communist attitude to work.

To raise the level of teaching and educational work in schools; to expand the network of out-of-school childcare institutions in the city and in the countryside. Provide wider attraction of clubs, palaces and Houses of Culture, Houses of Technology and other cultural and educational institutions to conduct educational work among schoolchildren.

Strengthen the educational and material base of the general education school. To increase the volume of construction of urban and rural schools in the sixth five-year period by about two times compared with the fifth five-year plan. Expand the network of boarding schools. Consider it expedient for the wider participation of collective farms in construction rural schools and their equipment.

With a view to raising the general cultural level of workers without secondary education, to continue further development in the sixth five-year period of the network of correspondence and evening general education schools for training workers in them without interruption from work.

Abolish high school tuition fees, in secondary specialised and higher educational institutions.

10. Provide for the training of specialists in higher and secondary specialised educational institutions in the amount that meets the needs of the national economy and cultural development. To increase the total output of specialists with higher and secondary education by about one and a half times over the five-year period, and for the branches of heavy industry, construction, transport and agriculture—by about two times compared with the fifth five-year plan.

To carry out a significant expansion of evening and correspondence higher and secondary specialised education in order to provide ample opportunities for practitioners holding engineering and technical positions, as well as workers and collective farmers to receive higher and secondary specialised education without interruption from production.

Ensure the correct placement of higher education institutions in the country; to expand the training of specialists in educational institutions located in the regions of the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and Kazakhstan, in order to meet the growing needs of these regions for specialists.

To significantly improve the quality of training specialists with higher and secondary specialised education. Provide thorough familiarization of students of higher and secondary specialised educational institutions with the latest achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology, as well as with advanced experience production.

To strengthen the material base of higher and specialised secondary educational institutions, by improving their equipment with modern teaching and laboratory equipment.

11. Develop science in every way. Expanding theoretical

research in all fields of knowledge, to enhance the role of scientific institutions in technical progress and organisation of production. To reorganise the work of scientific research institutes in the direction of bringing their activities closer to the specific needs of the economy. To ensure the maximum use of the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology by design and engineering organisations.

To concentrate the efforts of scientists and the material resources of scientific research institutions on the development, first of all, of scientific problems that have an important national economic importance, achieving the fastest completion of scientific research and implementation of the results of work in the national economy.

To bring research institutions closer to the production base. To improve the supply of scientific research institutions with modern scientific equipment and materials.

To more widely involve higher educational institutions in carrying out scientific research for the national economy.

12. Taking into account the importance of cinema as the most popular art, take measures to increase the production of motion pictures, raise their ideological and artistic level and expand the cinema network. To ensure by the end of the five-year plan the production of at least 120 full-length films a year.

To increase the network of cinema installations by about 30% over the next five years. To build cinemas in the system of the USSR Ministry of Culture for 500,000 seats, or four times more than in the fifth five-year plan. To raise the quality of produced scientific and technical films, which are one of the most important means of technical propaganda and information about the achievements of science and technology and the dissemination of advanced production experience.

To pay special attention to equipping film studios and cinemas with modern technology, to increase the production of film on a non-combustible basis, so that by the end of the five-year plan period we will completely switch to the

production of film on this basis; to provide high quality color films, and to increase the production of films for wide-screen cinema.

Take measures to further expand and improve radio broadcasting and television. To increase the existing capacity of radio broadcasting stations in the five-year period by about 90% and to ensure the widespread introduction of 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 Union republics and other large cities of the country, as well as begin the introduction of color television. To increase the number of television stations by 1960 to no less than 75.

To improve the work of public libraries and club institutions and to strengthen their material base.

Take measures to improve and develop book publishing affairs. Increase the production of books, magazines and newspapers, paying attention to further growth of editions and circulation. Improve the decoration and printing performance of the released books, expand and strengthen the printing base, increase capacities of printing enterprises of the Ministry of Culture

USSR by about 50%, to equip printing houses with modern equipment, to improve the typography and the quality of printing inks. To expand the book trade, especially in the countryside.

13. To ensure the further development of health care, to raise the level of preventive activities of health authorities, to improve the culture of medical services to the population.

To increase the number of hospital beds in 1960 compared with 1955 by about 28%, the number of places in nurseries—by 44%, the number of places in kindergartens—by 45%, the number of places in sanatoriums—by 10% and in homes rest—by 13%. To ensure the development of a network of sanatoriums and rest homes, mainly in the central and northern regions of the European part of the USSR, in the

regions of the Urals, Western and Eastern Siberia, the Far East, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. To improve the equipment of medical and preventive institutions with modern medical equipment.

To build hospitals in the number of beds by 2.8 times more than in the fifth five-year plan during the sixth five-year plan, nurseries are 2.4 times more and kindergartens 2.4 times more than in the fifth the five-year plan, widely involving the ministries, departments of the USSR and the Union republics in the construction of medical and preventive and children's institutions. To expand the construction of homes for the disabled and the elderly.

To ensure the further development of medical science by concentrating the efforts of Soviet scientists on the search for new methods and means of prevention and treatment.

To increase the production of medical products in 1960 by at least 2 times in comparison with 1955, paying special attention to the expansion of production of new, more effective therapeutic and prophylactic agents, as well as modern surgical instruments, diagnostic, therapeutic 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 on the protection of water sources, atmospheric air and soil from pollution by industrial emissions.

To ensure the further development of physical culture and sports, especially among students and youth.

### ***IX. On the development of the national economy in the union republics and the distribution of productive forces***

To ensure an improvement in the distribution of productive forces, bringing industry closer to sources of raw materials, fuel and energy resources and to regions of consumption. To carry out correct specialisation and comprehensive development of the economy of economic regions, taking into account the more efficient use of their

natural and labour resources in order to increase the productivity of social labour.

To accelerate the development of the rich natural resources of the eastern regions of the country. To ensure in the regions of Western and Eastern Siberia and in the Kazakh SSR a higher rate of capital construction than in the USSR as a whole. To create in these regions a complex of heavy industry enterprises, especially electric and fuel-intensive industries; provide for the extensive construction of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy plants, large hydraulic and thermal power plants, oil refineries, machine-building and chemical plants, enterprises for the production of building materials, the development of large raw material bases for the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemicals and building materials.

Limit the further construction of fuel-intensive and electric-intensive industrial enterprises in the regions of the European part of the USSR and in the regions of the Urals. In order to eliminate the lag of the fuel industry in the regions of the European part of the USSR from their growing needs for fuel and to reduce the distance of coal transportation, to provide for an increase in coal and oil production in these regions in the required amounts, the construction of hydroelectric power plants and development of the gas industry.

To increase the gross output of local industry and industrial cooperation by approximately 1.6 times over the five-year period. Ensure the full use of local resources, raw materials and fuel, the development of its own raw material base. To carry out measures for the technical re-equipment of enterprises, the introduction on a massive scale of state standards and technical conditions that ensure the release of products according to the best samples. Expand the range and improve the quality of manufactured consumer goods. To organise the production of new types of consumer goods and items of cultural and household use and household items. To develop in every possible way folk arts and crafts.

Significantly expand the network of enterprises serving the household needs of the population and improve their culture of work.

Provide for the following basic tasks for the development of the national economy in the Union republics in the sixth five-year plan.

According to the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republics to increase the gross output of all industry by about 1.7 times over the five-year period, including the republican industry by 1.6 times.

To increase pig iron smelting by about 1.6 times over the five years, rolled metal production by 1.5 times, iron ore mining by 1.4 times, aluminium production by 2.4 times, coal mining by 1.5 times, oil by 2 times, 2 times, natural and associated gas—5.5 times, electricity generation—1.9 times, including hydropower generation—3.9 times, production of mineral fertilisers—1.9 times, cement—2 times, 5 times, the export of industrial wood—1.4 times, the production of cotton fabrics—16%, woollen fabrics—1.3 times, linen fabrics—1.8 times, silk fabrics—2 times, leather shoes—1.5 times, sugar—2.6 times, fish catch—1.5 times.

To complete the construction of the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant and the Orsk-Khalilovsky Metallurgical Plant; to start construction of the West Siberian Metallurgical plant with the commissioning of the first blast furnace and begin construction of two new metallurgical plants in Siberia. To ensure the development of new iron ore deposits, to put into operation the Kachkanar mining and processing plant in the Urals, the Korshunovsky mine in Eastern Siberia and new mines at the deposits of the Kursk-Belgorod region. Build two new hardware factories. To provide for the construction of three aluminium smelters in Siberia, and to strengthen the ore base of the copper industry in the Urals. Continue the construction of the Bratsk hydroelectric power station and begin the construction of the Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric power station. To complete the construction of the Omsk and Irkutsk oil refineries and begin the construction of new oil

refineries in the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Amur Region.

Provide for the construction in the regions of Siberia and the Urals of five new machine-tool factories, six factories for forging and pressing equipment, ten specialised foundries, two tool factories, three abrasive factories products, eight construction and road engineering plants, instrument-making plants, an electric locomotive plant, a locomotive electrical equipment plant, power transformers, high-voltage equipment and a number of other engineering plants.

To strengthen the fuel and energy base and improve the power supply of Moscow, the regions of the Centre, the Volga and the Urals, along with the completion of the 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; to ensure an increase in coal production in the Moscow Region and Pechora coal basins and in the deposits of the Urals; to carry out large-scale gasification of a number of industrial regions.

To put into development new oil and gas fields in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Kuibyshevskaya, Saratovskaya and Stalingrad Oblasts and the Stavropol Territory. Prepare for commercial operation Berezovskoye natural gas field in the lower reaches of the river Obi. Introduce trunk pipelines Tuimazy-Omsk (second), Omsk-Irkutsk, Almet'yevsk-Gorky, Almet'yevsk-Molotov, Gorky-Ryazan, Ryazan-Moscow, Gorky-Yaroslavl, Ishimbay-Orsk, Omsk-Novosibirsk, Ufa-Omsk (second), Novosibirsk-Irkutsk and Kuibyshev-Bryansk.

To ensure a further intensification of logging in the regions of the North, the Urals, Siberia and a more rapid development of sawmilling in these regions. To build railways in multi-forested areas: Achinsk-Abalakovo and Mikun-Koslan. In the eastern regions to envisage the construction of five pulp and paper enterprises and seven factories for artificial fibre.

To accelerate the development of the light and food industries in the regions of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East, part of the Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and in Transbaikalia for coking coals and the entire complex of mining and auxiliary mineral raw materials for ferrous metallurgy, as well as for raw materials for the chemical industry and ores of non-ferrous and rare metals. Carry out preparatory work to create a diamond mining industry in the Yakut ASSR.

In the field of agriculture, consider the all-round development of the production of grain and livestock products the most important task. To increase grain production in 1960 against 1955 by about 1.8 times, including a significant increase in 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, eggs—2.5 times and wool—1.6 times.

To build an irrigation network on an area of 258 thousand hectares and for estuary irrigation on an area of 225 thousand hectares. Drain swamps and wetlands on an area of 365 thousand hectares. Carry out irrigation of pastures in the waterless regions of the North Caucasus, the Volga region

and Siberia on an area of about 16 million hectares. To complete the construction and put into operation the Pravo-Egorlyksky, Tersko-Kumsky, KumoManychsky and Donskoy main canals, the Chograyskoye reservoir, the Petrovsko-Anastasyevsky and Maryano-Cheburgolsky irrigation systems. To begin construction of the Kubap-Kalauskaaya watering system, Krasnodar reservoir on the river. Kuban and to the draining of the lands of the Meshchera lowland.

### ***The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of all industry by about 1.7 times over the five-year period, including the republican industry by 1.6 times.

To increase pig iron smelting by about 1.6 times over the

five years, rolled metal production by 1.5 times, iron ore mining by 1.4 times, aluminium production by 2.4 times, coal mining by 1.5 times, oil by 2 times, 2 times, natural and associated gas—5.5 times, electricity generation—1.9 times, including hydropower generation—3.9 times, production of mineral fertilisers—1.9 times, cement—2.5 times, timber export—1.4 times, cotton production fabrics—by 16%, woollen fabrics—1.3 times, linen fabrics—1.8 times, silk fabrics—2 times, leather shoes—1.5 times, sugar—2.6 times, fish catch—1.5 times.

To complete the construction of the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant and the Orsk-Khalilovsky Metallurgical Plant; to begin construction of the West Siberian Metallurgical Plant with the commissioning of the first blast furnace; and to begin construction of two new metallurgical plants in Siberia. To ensure the development of new iron ore deposits, to put into operation the Kachkanar mining and processing plant in the Urals,

The Korshunovsky mine in Eastern Siberia and new mines at the deposits of the Kursk-Belgorod region. Build two new hardware factories. To provide for the construction of three aluminium smelters in Siberia, and to strengthen the ore base of the copper industry in the Urals. Continue the construction of the Bratsk hydroelectric power station and begin the construction of the Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric power station. To complete the construction of the Omsk and Irkutsk oil refineries and begin the construction of new oil refineries in the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Amur Region.

Provide for the construction in the regions of Siberia and the Urals of five new machine-tool factories, six factories for forging and pressing equipment, ten specialised foundries, two tool factories, three factories of abrasive products, eight factories for building and road machine building, instrument-making factories, an electric locomotive building plant, a plant for locomotive electrical equipment, power transformers, high-voltage equipment and a number of other machine-building plants.

To strengthen the fuel and energy base and improve the power supply of Moscow, the regions of the Centre, the Volga and the Urals, along with the completion of the 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; to ensure an increase in coal production in the Moscow Region and Pechora coal basins and in the deposits of the Urals; to carry out large-scale gasification of a number of industrial regions.

To put into development new oil and gas fields in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Kuibyshevskaya, Saratovskaya and Stalingrad Oblasts and the Stavropol Territory. Prepare for commercial operation Berezovskoye natural gas field in the lower reaches of the river. Obi. Introduce trunk pipelines Tuimazy-Omsk (second), Omsk-Irkutsk, Almetyevsk-Gorky, Almetyevsk-Molotov, Gorky-Ryazan, Ryazan-Moscow, Gorky-Yaroslavl, Ishimbay-Orsk, Omsk-Novosibirsk, Ufa-Omsk (second), Novosibirsk-Irkutsk and Kuibyshev-Bryansk.

To ensure a further intensification of logging in the regions of the North, the Urals, Siberia and a more rapid development of sawmilling in these regions. To build railways in multi-forested areas: Achinsk-Abalakovo and Mikun-Koslan. In the eastern regions to envisage the construction of five pulp and paper enterprises and seven factories for artificial fibre.

To accelerate the development of the light and food industries in the regions of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East.

To intensify geological prospecting and research work in the southern part of the Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and in Transbaikalia for coking coal and the entire complex of mining and auxiliary mineral raw materials for ferrous metallurgy, as well as for raw materials for the chemical industry and ores of non-ferrous and rare metals.

Carry out preparatory work to create a diamond mining industry in the Yakut ASSR.

In the field of agriculture, consider the all-round development of the production of grain and livestock products the most important task. To increase grain production in 1960 against 1955 by about 1.8 times, including a significant increase in the production of wheat and corn; flax fiber—1.4 times, sugar beet—2.5 times, potatoes—2 times, vegetables—2.6 times, meat—2 times, milk—1.9 times, eggs—2.5 times and wool—1.6 times.

### ***The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of all industry by about 1.7 times over the five-year period, including the republican industry by 1.6 times.

Ensure a significant increase in coal production in the Donbass, Dnieper and western regions of Ukraine. To expand the capacity for the extraction and concentration of ores in the Krivoy Rog iron ore basin and at the Kerch deposit.

To increase coal production by 1.6 times over the five-year period, pig iron smelting, rolled metal production and iron ore mining by 1.5 times, oil production by 2.8 times, natural and associated gas by 2.6 times, electricity generation by 1.7 times, production of mineral fertilisers—2 times, tractors—2 times, cement—1.7 times, leather shoes—1.6 times, sugar—1.6 times. To substantially increase the production of cotton fabrics.

To complete the construction of the Kakhovsky hydroelectric complex, to build the Kremenchug and Dneprodzerzhinsk hydroelectric power plants, large thermal power plants and to start construction Kanevskaya hydroelectric power station on the Dnieper.

To begin the construction of an oil refinery, to carry out the construction and put into operation a new ferroalloy plant, additional capacities for the production of local building materials, especially wall blocks made of natural

stone. To put into operation the Chernigov worsted and cloth combine, the Kherson cotton plant; to build a new cotton mill, artificial fibre factories in Chernigov and Cherkassy, sugar factories with a total capacity of 400 thousand centners of sugar beet processing per day, a new industrial plant for processing corn into molasses and starch.

To complete the construction and put into operation the Northern Donets-Donbass canal, with water supply to the cities and enterprises of Donbass.

In the field of agriculture, ensure a further increase in the yield of grain crops, significantly expand the production of corn and, on this basis, increase the gross grain harvest not less than 2 billion 100 million poods. To increase in 1960, compared with 1955, the production of sugar beet approximately 1.2 times, vegetables—1.4 times, potatoes—1.5 times, meat—2.3 times, milk—2 times, wool—2.1 times in eggs—2.8 times. To ensure the establishment of new orchards and berry fields on collective and state farms on an area of 250,000 hectares, and vineyards on an area of 75,000 hectares.

To build an irrigation network on an area of 146 thousand hectares, a drainage network on an area of 141 thousand hectares and to water the land on an area of 1 million 240 thousand hectares. To complete the construction and put into operation the Ingulets watering and irrigation system, the Simferopol reservoir and the Trubezhsky drainage system. To carry out the construction of the first stage of the Krasnoznamenskaya system and start the construction of the North Crimean Canal.

### ***The Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase in the five-year period the gross output of both the entire industry and the republican industry approximately 1.7 times.

To increase electricity generation by about 2.1 times over the five years, peat production by 1.8 times, the

production of tractors by 2.7 times, cars by 1.6 times, motorcycles by 1.7 times, and metal-cutting machines by 2 times, cement—1.8 times, leather shoes—1.4 times, sugar—3.1 times.

To complete the construction of the Vasplevichi regional power plant and to carry out the construction of the Vitebsk hydroelectric power station; build new peat mining enterprises. To begin the construction of two oil refineries, an agricultural machine building plant and to expand the existing cement plants. To put into operation at full capacity a watch factory, factories for tractor spare parts, automatic lines and special aggregate machines, and a worsted factory in Minsk. Build new factories and workshops for the primary processing of flax and hemp, as well as two sugar factories.

In the western regions of the Byelorussian SSR, provide for the development of the peat-mining industry, energy, light and food industries.

In the field of agriculture, in 1960, compared with 1955, to increase the production of grain crops by about 2.9 times, flax fiber by 1.4 times, potatoes by 1.7 times, sugar beet by 6 times, meat—1.8 times and milk—2 times. Involve additionally to agricultural turnover 238 thousand hectares of land due to the construction of drainage systems and 170 thousand hectares of land due to the reconstruction of drainage systems. To continue work on draining and reclaiming the wetlands of the Polessey lowland.

### ***The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase in the five years the gross output of both the entire industry and the republican industry approximately 1.6 times.

To provide for the further development of industries related to cotton growing, primarily agricultural and textile machinery, the production of mineral fertilisers, and the cotton ginning and oil-processing industries.

To increase electricity generation by about 1.6 times

over the five-year period, coal production by 2.4 times, oil production by 1.5 times, the production of mineral fertilisers by 1.9 times, and cement production by 3 times. Provide for the further construction of power plants.

To begin construction of the Angren nitrogen fertilizer plant, to put into operation the Fergana oil refinery, and to complete the reconstruction of the Kuvasay cement plant.

In the field of agriculture, consider the further comprehensive development of cotton growing as the most important task. To increase in 1960, in comparison with 1955, the production of raw cotton by about 1.5 times, meat—2.4 times, milk—2.3 times, wool—1.9 times, karakul skins—by 1.5 times, cocoons—1.6 times. To ensure the development of semi-fine-fleece and fine-fleece sheep breeding in the irrigated and foothill zones, and Karakul sheep breeding in the desert zone.

To ensure the further development of horticulture and viticulture.

To construct an irrigation network on an area of 325 thousand hectares and to water 6 million 800 thousand hectares of desert and semi-desert pastures. To complete the construction of the Tyuy-Buguzoky, Chim-Kurgan and Surkhan-Darya reservoirs.

### ***The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of all industry by about 2.2 times over the five years, including the republican industry by 1.7 times.

To ensure the further development of the energy base, nonferrous metallurgy, coal, oil and chemical industries, machine building, light and food industries.

To increase electricity generation by about 2.3 times over the five-year period, production of rolled metal—2.1 times, blister copper—1.9 times, lead—1.4 times, coal production—1.6 times, oil production—1.4 times, production of mineral fertilisers—2 times, cement—8.8 times and leather

footwear—1.7 times. To substantially increase the production of cotton fabrics.

To put into operation at the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant two blast furnaces with a capacity of 1 million 350 thousand tons of pig iron per year and continuous sheet mill; to build an aluminium, ferroalloy and combine plants in Pavlodar, a rolling mill equipment in Petropavlovsk, a chemical plant in Dzhambul, cement plants in Semipalatinsk and Chimkent, a cotton mill; to start the construction of two oil refineries. To put into operation the Bukhtarma hydroelectric power station, new thermal power plants, and also to begin the construction of the Shulbinskaya and Kapchagai hydroelectric power stations.

Ensure the further development of the Karaganda coal basin and the Ekibastuz coal deposit, as well as large-scale work on the use of the identified minerals of the Kostanay region. To construct and put into operation the Turgai bauxite mine and the Sokolovsko-Sarbaisky ore-dressing plant for a capacity of 10 million tons of crude iron ore, with provision for the extraction in 1960 of 5 million 600 thousand tons of finished ore.

In the region, agriculture to provide for a significant increase in the production of grain and especially durum wheat due to the further development of virgin and fallow lands and an increase in productivity. To ensure the further development of animal husbandry and an increase in the productivity of livestock. To increase in 1960 in comparison with 1955 the production of grain by about 5 times, sugar beet—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 on an area of up to 43 million hectares. To complete the construction of the Arys-Turkestan Canal with the Bugunsky reservoir and the Kzyl-Orda dam.

### ***The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of both the entire industry and the republican industry in the five-year period by about 1.6 times.

To increase power generation by about 1.8 times over the five-year period, pig iron smelting by 1.6 times, rolled products and manganese ore mining by 1.5 times, coal mining by 1.4 times, and nitrogen fertilizer production by 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 the Lajanurskaya, Khramskaya No. 2, Tkibulskaya, Gumatskiy hydroelectric power plants and begin construction of the Darialskaya hydroelectric power station on the Terek and a new hydroelectric power station on Rioni. To put into operation the second stage of the cotton mill in Gori, to begin construction of the Grozny-Tbilisi gas pipeline.

In the field of agriculture, ensure the further development of horticulture, viticulture, sericulture, the production of tea, tobacco and citrus fruits. To increase the production of high-quality tea leaves in 1960 to 165 thousand tons; to lay down 17 thousand hectares of orchards, 15 thousand hectares of vineyards, 6 thousand hectares of citrus plantations on collective and state farms. Increase in 1960 by in comparison with 1955, the production of grain is about 1.3 times, meat—1.7 times, milk—2 times, wool—1.4 times, cocoons—1.3 times. To construct a drainage network on an area of 40 thousand hectares and a drainage network on an area of 10 thousand hectares.

To complete the construction of the Verkhne-Samgori irrigation system.

### ***The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of all industry by about 1.4 times over the five-year period, including republican industry

by 1.6 times.

To establish for 1960 oil production at 15 million 700 thousand tons and gas production at 3 billion 500 million cubic metres. m. To increase the production of electricity by about 1.6 times over the five years, cotton fabrics by 2 times, woollen fabrics by 3 times, leather shoes by 1.4 times, grape wine and tea by 1.8 times.

To envisage the development of the iron ore industry in Dashkesan, to increase the production of rolled products, to put into operation the Kirovabad alumina plant, the Sumgait superphosphate plant and the cotton mill in Mingechar. To expand the capacity of thermal power plants and begin construction of a new hydroelectric power station on the Kura.

In the field of agriculture, in 1960, as compared with 1955, to increase the production of raw cotton by about 1.4 times, cocoons by 1.5 times, grain by 1.8 times, milk by 2.4 times, meat – 2.1 times, wool – 1.6 times. Lay out gardens and vineyards on collective and state farms on the square 38 thousand hectares. Ensure the construction of an irrigation network on an area of 125 thousand hectares and watering of pastures on an area of 1250 thousand hectares.

### ***The Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase in the five years the gross output of all industry by about 1.8 times, including the republican industry –by 1.6 times.

Provide for the strengthening of the fuel and energy base and the further development of mechanical engineering, the building materials industry, light and food industries. To increase electricity generation by about 1.8 times over the five years, peat extraction by 1.6 times, cement production by 3 times, leather footwear by 1.8 times, animal oil by 1.6 times, meat production by 1.5 times, fish catch—2.5 times.

To put into operation the Kaunas hydroelectric power station on the Neman. Build factories for television

equipment, drills, machine tools and accessories, cash registers and complete the construction of a specialised plant for the production of consumer electrical products in Vilnius; ensure the further development of the Klaipeda fishing port.

In the field of agriculture, in 1960, compared with 1955, to increase the production of meat by about 1.9 times, milk by 2.2 times, grain by 4.2 times, flax fibre by 1.7 times, sugar beet—3.9 times, potatoes—2.3 times. To ensure the wide development of pigs feeding for meat and bacon. Expand crops and increase clover yields. Carry out extensive work to improve meadows and create cultural long-term pastures.

To drain 298 thousand hectares of land through the construction of new reclamation systems and 332 thousand hectares of land—through the reconstruction of existing systems.

### ***The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of both industry as a whole and of republican industry in the five-year period by about 1.7 times.

To envisage the further development of the food industry, especially the wine-making, fruit-canning and sugar industries, as well as the development of the energy and building materials industry.

To increase the production of electricity by about 1.8 times over the five-year period, the production of grape wine by 1.8 times, vegetable oil by 2.5 times, sugar by 7 times, and leather shoes by 1.5 times.

To begin the construction of the Kamenskaya hydroelectric power station on the Dniester and to expand the Chisinau CHPP, build a champagne factory, two wineries, two cognac factories, three large canning factories, four sugar factories, the Bendery Silk Factory and the Rybnitsa Cement Factory.

In the field of agriculture, ensure the further

development of viticulture and horticulture. Lay in 1956-1960, 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. To increase the harvest of fruits by about 1.5 times, grapes—2 times, vegetables—1.9 times, meat production—2.3 times, milk—2.4 times, wool—1.6 times. To raise the yield of grain crops and sugar beets and to ensure the gross grain harvest in 1960 at an amount of at least 127 million poods.

### ***The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of all industry in the five years by about 1.6 times, including the republican industry by 1.7 times.

To increase the generation of electricity by about 1.6 times over the five-year period, the extraction of peat by 2.2 times, the production of phosphate fertilisers by 1.4 times, cement by 1.6 times, leather shoes by 1.6 times, and sugar by 2.8 times, animal oils—1.3 times, fish catch—2.7 times.

Start construction of the Plavinas hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 120 thousand kw, put into operation the second stage of the Riga CHP and increase the capacity of Liepaja Central Power Station. Start construction of a sea fishing port in Ventspils.

In the field of agriculture, in 1960, compared with 1955, to increase the production of agricultural products: meat - by about 1.6 times, milk—2.2 times, grain crops—3.6 times, flax fibre—by 2.4 times, potatoes—2.3 times. To ensure the wide development of pigs feeding for meat and bacon. To expand sowing and increase the yield of clover, to carry out extensive work to improve meadows and create cultivated long-term pastures.

Carry out work on the reconstruction of drainage systems on collective and state farms on an area of 830 thousand hectares.

### ***The Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of all industry by about 1.7 times over the five years, including the republican industry by 1.8 times.

To increase electricity generation by about 1.8 times, coal mining by 1.5 times, oil production by 7.8 times, and the production of leather shoes by 2.8 times.

To carry out the construction of the Uchkurgan hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 112,000 kw in Naryn, a new Shaarikhan hydroelectric power station, two hydroelectric power stations on the Chuisky Canal and a thermal power station in Frunze. To build and put into operation a worsted-cloth combine, to begin construction of a plant for medical preparations in Frunze, to complete the construction of the Frunze-Osh highway.

In the field of agriculture, ensure further growth in the livestock of fine-fleece and semi-fine-fleeced sheep and an increase in productivity of cattle. To increase in 1960, compared with 1955, the production of meat by about 1.6 times, milk—1.9 times, wool—2.1 times, grain—2.1 times, raw cotton—1.2 times, sugar beet—1.7 times.

Ensure the construction of an irrigation network on an area of 115 thousand hectares. To water about 1 million hectares of pastures during the five years. To complete the construction of the Orto-Tokoyoky reservoir and the Big Chuisky Canal.

### ***The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of all industry by about 1.4 times over the five years, including the republican industry by 1.7 times.

To increase power generation by about 4 times over the five-year period, cement production by 13 times, cotton fabrics by 2.1 times, and leather shoes by 2 times.

To complete the construction of the Kairakkum

hydroelectric station on the Syrdarya and the Perepadnaya hydroelectric station on the Vakhsh canal. To begin in 1956 the construction of the Head hydroelectric power station on the river. Vakhsh. To put into operation a cement plant, as well as the second stage of the Stalinabad cotton mill. Build and commission an oil and butter plant in Stalinabad.

In the field of agriculture, consider the further all-round development of cotton growing, especially the increase in the production of fine-staple varieties of cotton, as the most important task. To increase in 1960, in comparison with 1955, the production of raw cotton by about 1.7 times, meat—2.2 times, milk—2.6 times, wool—1.7 times and cocoons—1.6 times. To ensure the breeding of semi-fine-fleece and fine-fleece sheep, the further development of the Karakul sheep breeding and an increase in the number of Hissar sheep.

To ensure the construction of an irrigation network on an area of 89,000 hectares and to water at least two million hectares of pastures over the next five years.

### ***The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of all industry by about 1.7 times over the five-year period, including the republican industry by 1.6 times.

To increase electricity generation by about 1.3 times over the five-year period, the production of mineral fertilisers by 1.6 times, cement by 2 times, grape wine by 1.4 times, and leather shoes by 1.5 times.

To complete the construction of the hydroelectric power plants of the Sevan-Hrazdan cascade and to begin the construction of the Tatev hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 100 thousand kw. Build a silk acetate factory, a tool factory, and a cannery.

In the field of agriculture, in 1960, compared with 1955, to increase the production of grain by about 1.5 times, meat—2.1 times, milk—2.2 times, wool—1.8 times, cocoons—

1.8 times. To ensure the further development of horticulture, viticulture and cotton growing. Build an irrigation network on an area of 39 thousand hectares and water 150 thousand hectares of pastures. To complete the construction of the Talin irrigation canal and the first stage of the Arzni-Shamiram irrigation system.

### ***The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross output of all industry in the five years by about 1.6 times, including the republican industry by 1.8 times.

To increase oil production by about 1.3 times over the five-year period, cement production by 7.9 times, power generation by 1.8 times, and leather footwear by 2 times.

Put into operation two steam turbine power plants, the Chardzhou superphosphate plant and the new Gaurdak sulfur mine; envisage the expansion of the Bezmeinsky cement plant and the construction of the Kizyl-Kum - Krasnovodsk gas pipeline.

In the field of agriculture, consider the all-round development of cotton growing and livestock raising, especially Karakul sheep breeding, as the most important task. Increase in 1960 over since 1955, the production of raw cotton is approximately 2.1 times, meat—1.8 times, milk—2.2 times, wool—1.3 times, karakul skins—1.4 times and cocoons—1.5 times.

To involve an additional 205 thousand hectares of land with an irrigation network in agricultural turnover and ensure watering of desert pastures on an area of 10 million hectares. To complete the construction of the first stage of the Karakum Canal, the Sary-Yazynsky and the second Tezhensky reservoirs.

### ***The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase in the five years the gross output of both the

entire industry and the republican industry approximately 1.6 times.

To increase oil shale production by at least 1.7 times over the five years, gas production from shale by 1.7 times, electricity generation by 2.8 times, peat production by 1.7 times, production of mineral fertilisers by 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.

To build a gas shale plant and a shale oil processing plant in Akhtma, a Baltic power plant on shale with the commissioning of the first stage with a capacity of 300 thousand kw.

To carry out the reconstruction of the Punane Kunda cement plant and put into operation an additional capacity of 225 thousand tons of cement per year. To expand the coastal base of the fishing industry.

In the field of agriculture, in 1960, compared with 1955, to increase the production of agricultural products: meat—approximately 1.8 times, milk—2.3 times, grain—2.5 times and potatoes—1.9 times. To ensure the wide development of pigs feeding for meat and bacon. To expand sowing and increase the yield of clover, to carry out extensive work to improve meadows and create long-term cultivated pastures. To involve additionally 38 thousand hectares of land in agricultural turnover through construction and 194 thousand hectares of land through reorganisation drainage systems.

### ***The Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic***

To increase in the five years the gross output of both the entire industry and the republican industry approximately 1.6 times.

To ensure the further development of the timber, paper and woodworking industries. To increase the export of commercial timber by about 1.5 times over the five-year period, the production of sawn timber by 1.8 times, and paper production by 1.8 times. Expand the Kondopoga and

Segezha pulp and paper mills, build the Novo-Kemsk sawmill and woodworking plant and a furniture factory; to start construction of a cardboard mill. Continue the construction of the West Karelian railway.

To increase the production of electricity by approximately 2 times over the five-year period and 1.6 times of aluminium. Put into operation the Onda hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 80 thousand kw, as well as the Kumskaya, Vygostrovskaya and Pallesandalskaya hydroelectric power stations, and to begin construction of the Iovskaya hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 80 thousand kw. Carry out the construction of the Valazminsky reservoir.

In the field of agriculture, in 1960, compared with 1955, to increase the production of agricultural products: milk—by about 2.3 times, meat—1.6 times, potatoes—by 3.2 times and vegetables—5 times. To involve an additional 55 thousand hectares of land in agricultural circulation through new construction and reconstruction of drainage systems.

\* \* \*

The Sixth Five-Year Plan provides for a powerful new upsurge in the national economy of the Soviet Union and, above all, in heavy industry—the foundation of the socialist economy. Implementation of this plan will mean the further strengthening of the economic might of the USSR and its indestructible defence capability, a significant increase in the people's well-being, the growth of Soviet culture.

The successful implementation of the sixth five-year plan will be decided by people—workers, collective farmers, the intelligentsia, their selfless, heroic work, the organisational work of our party, Soviet, economic, trade union organisations, the level of their management of industrial enterprises, construction sites, collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms.

The sixth five-year plan will be a five-year plan for the

widespread introduction of new technology in all branches of the national economy. The congress therefore obliges all Party and economic organisations to resolutely to 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, leading people in industry and agriculture. Improving the qualifications of workers, collective farmers, specialists in all branches of production is of great importance, only under this condition can the most effective use of the new technology be ensured, with which the national economy will be equipped in the sixth five-year plan.

All branches of socialist industry and agriculture have enormous internal potentialities.

To identify and use these opportunities efficiently means to ensure not only the fulfilment, but also the overfulfilment of the adaptations sixth five-year plan. The congress draws special attention of party organisations and economic leaders to the need for unconditional fulfilment of state assignments by each enterprise and collective farm in all indicators, a steady increase in labour productivity, cost reduction and improvement product quality, the implementation of a strict economy, persistent reduction in labour costs for the production of a unit of production.

The availability of state material, food and financial reserves is of great importance under the conditions of a planned socialist economy. The congress considers that a further increase in these reserves is one of the important tasks of the sixth five-year plan.

The fulfilment of the assignments of the sixth five-year plan will be a great contribution to the further strengthening of the entire socialist camp. The Soviet Union will expand cooperation with the countries of people's democracies in every way in the field of the most rational use in the interests of each country and the socialist camp as a whole of economic resources and production capacities by

coordinating the development of individual sectors of the national economy, specialising and cooperating in production, as well as by exchanging 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, the Soviet state will also strive to expand trade with other countries on the basis of mutual benefit.

In developing the draft Directives of the 20th Party Congress on the sixth five-year plan, the Central Committee of the CPSU took into account the proposals of the collectives of many thousands of enterprises and collective farms.

A broad masses of workers, collective farmers, specialists in industry and agriculture, and scientists took part in the preparation and discussion of these proposals. Their patriotic initiative and diversified production experience helped the Central Committee to more fully define the development tasks of individual branches of the national economy in the sixth five-year plan, to reveal the enormous internal possibilities that socialist industry, agriculture, and transport have at their disposal.

The Congress considers it necessary, on the basis of these Directives, to develop and approve the sixth five-year plan for 1956-1960 as soon as possible. by ministries, departments, union republics and economic regions, so that the assignments of the five-year plan were brought in 1956 to enterprises, collective farms, MTS, state farms and construction sites. This will help mobilize the creative activity of the masses for the implementation of the five-year plan, identify new internal reserves in all sectors of the national economy, the establishment of precise control over the implementation of planned targets.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calls on all workers, collective farmers, and the Soviet intelligentsia to launch a nationwide socialist competition for

the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the tasks of the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR. The implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan 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.

## **ABOUT THE CULT OF PERSONALITY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES**

Having listened to the report of Comrade Khrushchev N.S. on the personality cult and its consequences, the 20th 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 party, state and ideological work, strict implementation of the norms of party life and the principles of collective party leadership, developed by the great Lenin.

## **ON THE PREPARATION OF A NEW PROGRAMME OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION**

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 XXI Congress of the CPSU, so that to have a detailed discussion of it.

**Reprinted from the text of the book: XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Verbatim record. M., 1956, vol. II**

# **THE RESOLUTION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE STATUTES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ARTEL AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INITIATIVE OF FARMERS IN ORGANISING COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARTEL'S AFFAIRS, March 6, 1956**

The fulfilment of the tasks of raising agriculture required a further expansion of collective-farm democracy. Taking into account the serious successes in the development of the material and technical base of the collective farm system, the accumulation of rich experience in organising and running collective farming, in strengthening the collective farms with experienced personnel, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers recommended that general meetings of collective farmers be supplemented and changed, taking into account local conditions, certain provisions of the Charter of the agricultural artel. The decree directed the party and Soviet organisations of districts, regions, territories and union republics to increase responsibility for the state of affairs on collective farms, to improve political and organisational work in the countryside, and to make full use of the principle of material interest of collective farmers in the results of labour.

## **ON THE STATUTES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ARTEL AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INITIATIVE OF FARMERS IN ORGANISING COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARTEL'S AFFAIRS**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR attach paramount importance to the all-round development and strengthening of the social economy of collective farms, a steep rise in all branches of agricultural production on the basis of a further increase in labour productivity, ever-increasing organisational and technical assistance provided to collective farms by the state, and the development of the initiative of the collective farms themselves. and collective farmers in the organisation and management of collective farming in relation to local conditions.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Soviet government in our country, on the basis of industrialisation, a complete collectivization was carried out. A new, socialist system was created in the countryside, which radically transformed the foundations of production and the way of life of tens of millions of peasants. Instead of sprayed and a primitive peasant economy in the country, a large collective agricultural production was created, allowing to make wide use of new technology, to use all the achievements of advanced science and to provide more marketable products. The collective farm system, having created a new, socialist organisation and higher labour productivity, opened a broad road to a prosperous life for all workers in the Soviet countryside. In organising collective farms, the Communist Party and the Soviet state proceeded and proceed from the premise that higher labour productivity and the further strengthening of the new social discipline on collective farms can be achieved only on the basis of genuine

initiative and active participation of collective farmers and women collective farmers in managing the economy of the cooperative.

Of great importance for the consolidation of the collective farm system was the adoption by the Second Congress of Collective Farmers of the Model Rules of the Agricultural Artel, which summarized the experience of collective farming accumulated by that time. Since the adoption of the charter more than 20 years have passed. During this time, major changes have taken place in the life of the collective farm village, a new, rich experience has been accumulated in the construction of a diversified public economy.

The political consciousness of the collective farm peasantry has grown, their understanding of national interests has increased, and even more the alliance of the working class and the peasantry was strengthened with the leading role of the working class. A new material and technical base for collective farm production has been created.

At present, all field work on collective farms is almost completely mechanised, and the mechanisation of work in animal husbandry and other branches of collective farm production is increasing. The mutual relations of the collective farms with the machine and tractor stations, which are now the decisive force in the development of the social economy of the collective farms, have expanded and strengthened. The consolidation of collective farms has been carried out in the country. Machine and tractor stations and collective farms have been reinforced with leading cadres and specialists. The MTS and collective farms are now headed, as a rule, by experienced workers who are capable of practically solving the problems of organising large-scale diversified farming. Important state measures are being taken to increase the material interest of the collective farms and collective farmers in the development of agricultural production. A new procedure for planning

agriculture has been introduced, collective farms are given the opportunity to plan their development on the basis of state assignments for the volume of marketable products the entire public economy in relation to local conditions in order to receive the maximum amount of agricultural products from every 100 hectares of agricultural land at the lowest labour and cost per unit of production.

In these conditions, when collective farm construction has risen to a new stage in its development and collective farms have to solve new tasks to further raise agricultural production, the Model Rules of the Agricultural Artel are no longer covers all aspects of the diverse life and activities of collective farms, in a number of cases limits their initiative in establishing a procedure for conducting a public economy that is most appropriate specific working conditions of the collective farm.

In numerous letters received by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR from collective farms and collective farmers, proposals are made to amend some provisions of the Model Charter of an agricultural artel, and in particular, questions are raised about the procedure for allotment and the size of personal plots, about the number of livestock owned by the collective farm , the use of collective farm grazing, the determination of the minimum of workdays, the exclusion of collective farmers from collective farms, the distribution of income, the expansion of the rights of collective farm management and other issues.

Collective farmers rightly point out that the allocation of household plots to collective farm yards provided for in the Model Charter of an Agricultural Artel, regardless of the degree of labour participation of able-bodied members of the collective farm in the public economy, contradicts the tasks of organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms. Often negligent collective farmers who produce few workdays, and sometimes people who have actually severed all labour ties with the collective farm have large household

plots, they use collective farm pastures, receive other benefits established for collective farmers, and at the same time do not fulfil the elementary duties of collective farm members. As a result, it turns out that the whole responsibility for the results of collective management, for the fulfilment of obligations by the collective farm to the state, and negligent collective farmers, not participating in the social economy of the artel, enjoy all the benefits of the collective farmer and inflate their personal economy to the detriment of the social economy, that is, to the detriment of the common interests of all members of the artel.

The entire experience of collective farm development convincingly shows that the fullest satisfaction of the personal needs of collective farmers can be realized only through the all-round development social production of collective farms. The personal household plots of the collective farm should be of an auxiliary nature, it is necessary as long as the social economy of the collective farm is insufficiently developed in order to simultaneously fully satisfy both the social needs of the collective farm and the personal needs of collective farmers. The matter in each collective farm must be organized in such a way that the public economy developed tirelessly, produced more and more diverse agricultural products and on this basis more and more fully satisfied the needs of the state, collective farms and collective farmers in this product. We already have quite a few collective farms in which the production of agricultural products has reached such a level when income in kind and money, received by the collective farmers on workdays from the social economy, have increased so much that the collective farmer is not interested in having a personal subsidiary farm in the amount stipulated by the charter. Therefore, it is necessary to strive to ensure that the role of the social economy in the incomes of collective farmers in all collective farms is systematically increased and all the needs of collective farmers are mainly met at the expense of the social economy and the income received from participation

in collective farm production constitutes the bulk of the total income of collective farmers, and the personal plot and income, received from him, really played an auxiliary value and satisfied mainly the personal needs of the collective farmer for fresh vegetables, fruits, berries, and so that gardens and berry fields were planted on personal plots as an adornment of the collective farmers' everyday life.

In their letters, many collective farmers are in favour of granting collective farms the right to determine the size of the personal plots of collective farm households themselves, as well as to resolve other issues, intrakolkhoz life in the interests of the fastest growth of the collective farm social economy and improvement of the material well-being of the collective farmers.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note the presence in a number of regions of facts of violation of collective farm democracy by local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, when collective farms are imposed on general organisational forms and economic standards that do not meet the specific conditions of production and the level of economic development. Sometimes even such questions of the internal life of collective farms as the organisation of brigades and units, rationing and remuneration of collective farmers' labour, determination of the duties of foremen and other officials of collective farms, in the solution of which the conditions of each farm must be taken into account especially carefully, were regulated from above. Instead of qualified assistance in the correct organisation of the labour of collective farmers on the basis of a study of the conditions of each farm, strictly defined norms and prices of work, uniform standards and schemes for building a management apparatus, etc. were imposed on collective farms, although the working conditions of collective farms were sharply different.

Many workers forget that the agricultural artel is a collective farm of voluntarily united peasants and that the members of the artel themselves manage the products and

property of the artel and direct its activities in accordance with the laws of Soviet power, decisions of the party and government, in the interests of the state, collective farms and collective farmers. Forgetting about this, such workers, instead of promptly prompting and advising the collective farms on how to organise and run the farm correctly, do not deeply study the state of affairs in the collective farms, do not delve into the specifics of each individual farm, and provide practically little assistance to the collective farms.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decide:

1. Considering that since the adoption of the Model Charter of the Agricultural Artel, serious changes have taken place in the collective farm village—a new material and technical base has been created, a wealth of experience in organising and running collective farming has been accumulated, the political consciousness of the collective farm peasantry has increased, the collective farms have been strengthened by experienced personnel, both due to cities of thirty thousand, and at the expense of personnel, grown up from among the collective farm peasantry, capable of managing large diversified farming and practically correctly solving the issues of collective farming, in these conditions, the collective farms themselves can decide even more independently than until now, the issues of collective farm life, proceeding from the national interests of the state, the public interests of collective farms and personal interests of collective farmers. The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider it necessary to recommend, advise the collective farms, proceeding from the main task of ensuring a steep rise agriculture and animal husbandry, to supplement and amend certain provisions of the charter adopted by the agricultural artel taking into account the local, specific conditions of the collective farm.

2. When introducing amendments, changes and additions to the Charter of an agricultural artel, the following should be borne in mind:

a) ensuring, on the basis of the new agricultural planning procedure, the most rational use of the land assigned to the collective farms as the main wealth of the collective farm, the full use of the means of production of the collective farm and MTS, labour force, reduction of unproductive cash, in-kind and labour costs, and administrative and management costs; on the basis of this, a significant increase in the labour productivity of collective farmers and an increase in the production of agricultural products, as the main source of growth in the income of the collective farm's social economy and the material well-being of collective farmers;

b) determination of the size of the personal plots of collective farm yards, taking into account the labour participation of able-bodied members of the collective farm family in the public economy of the artel. When determining the size of household plots, proceed from the fact that the families of collective farmers, which include able-bodied collective farmers who do not work on the collective farm or who take insufficient labour participation in the public economy of the artel, have b! dimensions there is less personal land than the families of collective farmers who work conscientiously on the collective farm. At the same time, it is necessary not to allow an increase in the household land fund at the expense of the public lands of the collective farm, but, on the contrary, strive to reduce it, since the use of land in a public economy with a large amount of equipment and high mechanisation in the MTS will be incomparably more profitable and collective farmers will ultimately receive income is much higher;

c) establishing the number of livestock for personal use of the collective farm, taking into account local conditions, bearing in mind that in a number of areas classified by the Model Charter of an Agricultural Artel as agricultural areas with developed livestock raising, and in the former areas of semi-nomadic and nomadic cattle breeding in connection with the major changes in the direction of the economy that have taken place in recent years, there is hardly a need to

maintain the previously established amount of livestock that a collective farm yard may have;

d) the establishment of a mandatory minimum of workdays, based on the need for labour costs in the social economy of the collective farm, as well as the development of standards for the output and prices of work in workdays, taking into account the level of mechanisation and the actual output achieved by conscientiously working collective farmers and the need for economical spending of workdays;

e) the full use of the principle of material interest of collective farmers in the development of social production of the collective farm, encouragement of better working members of the artel, the introduction of monthly advance payments to collective farmers, as an important incentive to increase labour productivity on collective farms, and the formation of the necessary transferring natural and monetary funds for these purposes.

3. To recommend to collective farms to keep for tractor drivers and other workers of tractor brigades enrolled in permanent work in the MTS and living on the collective farm, personal plots in the sizes established for collective farm yards. In the event that able-bodied family members of tractor drivers and other permanent MTS workers do not work out the established minimum workdays on the collective farm, then by decision of the general meeting of collective farmers, the size of their personal plot may be reduced.

4. Establish that the Programme of an agricultural artel as amended, amended and supplemented, adopted at a general meeting of collective farmers and registered in regional executive committee, is the main law of the agricultural artel and its observance is mandatory for all members of a given collective farm.

5. It cannot be considered correct when the decisions of the general meetings of collective farmers to expel members of the artel from the collective farm, reduce the size of household plots and on some other issues could be cancelled

by the decision of the district executive committee without the knowledge of the members of the agricultural artel. This gave the negligent collective farmers a reason to disregard the opinion and interests of the entire collective, belittled the role of general meetings and reduced the responsibility of collective farmers for the decisions they made. Therefore, it would be more expedient for the complaints of collective farmers to be expelled from the collective farm, to reduce the size of their plots and on other issues to the district executive committees to be re-considered by the general meeting of collective farmers, whose resolution would then be final.

6. Due to the fact that in a number of collective farms, some careless collective farmers, especially suburban collective farms, and individuals living on the territory of collective farm villages, do not engage in socially productive labour, that is, they do not systematically work on collective farms, state enterprises and institutions or in cooperative and public organisations, but are on equal terms with honestly working collective farmers, it would be correct that the collective farms in relation to this category of persons themselves decide whether they should be given the opportunity to use household plots, pastures and hayfields.

7. Considering that in a number of large collective farms with several settlements it is difficult to regularly convene general meetings of collective farmers, it is advisable that the collective farms themselves, depending on the conditions, determine the procedure where certain issues of collective farm life should be considered and decided: or at general meetings, or at meetings of delegates, trusted persons elected by collective farmers, or at brigade meetings.

8. The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR draw the attention of district committees, regional committees, regional committees and Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics, district executive committees, regional executive

committees, regional executive committees, councils of ministers of autonomous and union republics to the fact that the further development of the initiative of collective farmers in organising collective farm production and managing the affairs of the artel is not decreases but increases responsibility of party, Soviet and agricultural bodies for the state of affairs on collective farms and demand to raise the level of political and organisational work in the countryside, to raise the creative activity of collective farmers, to set in motion all the forces and means of socialist agriculture and to increase the responsibility of our cadres for the state of affairs in each collective farm.

**Reprinted from the text of the book: Decisions of the Party and Government on Economic Issues. M., 1968, T. 4, p. 290-297**

**LETTER FROM THE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, THE COUNCIL  
OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND THE  
ALL-UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE  
UNIONS ON THE STRENGTHENING OF  
LABOUR DISCIPLINE AT THE  
ENTERPRISES AND CONSTRUCTION SITES  
OF INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT, AT THE  
MTS, STATE FARMS AND INSTITUTIONS,  
May 16, 1956**

The letter was adopted in connection with the cancellation of the destinies introduced during the war; no responsibility for truancy and unauthorized departure from enterprises and from institutions. It noted that the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations had carried out significant work to strengthen labour discipline among workers and employees and achieved success in increasing labour productivity and implementing government plans. The well-known achievements in the struggle to improve discipline were promoted by the growth of the consciousness of the working people, the rise of their material and cultural level. Economic incentives became increasingly important for the growth of labour productivity. However, as indicated in the letter, at many enterprises, construction sites and institutions, labour discipline was still at a low level. Absenteeism and a high turnover of the labour force caused significant damage to the national economy.

The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions addressed to the party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol organisations, to the leaders enterprises and

departments, to all workers and employees with an appeal to continue to strengthen production discipline, to improve the organisation of labour, to promote the creation of a permanent cadre of workers, to increase their labour activity.

## **ON STRENGTHENING LABOUR DISCIPLINE AT ENTERPRISES AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION, IN MTS, STATEHOUSES AND INSTITUTIONS**

Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations, leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, construction projects, machine-tractor stations and state farms, to all workers

The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, having examined the state of labour discipline at enterprises and construction sites of industry and transport, at machine and tractor stations, state farms, in institutions, believe that the party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organisations for over the years, we have done significant work to strengthen labour discipline and have achieved success in raising labour productivity and fulfilling government plans.

The plan of the fifth five-year plan has been fulfilled by our industry in four years and four months; industrial production in 1955 increased in comparison with 1950 by 85%. Major measures have been taken to raise agriculture.

Labour productivity in industry in 1955 was almost twice the pre-war level. Over the years of the fifth five-year plan, more than two-thirds of the total increase in industrial production was obtained by increasing labour productivity. The efficiency of labour in agriculture and transport has

improved significantly.

Strengthening discipline at enterprises and institutions has become possible as a result of the growing consciousness of workers, an increase in their material well-being and cultural level. The tried and tested method of communist construction—socialist emulation and the strengthening of the personal material interest of workers and employees in the results of their labour—is acquiring ever wider significance in the struggle to raise labour productivity.

Under these conditions, the existing judicial responsibility of workers and employees, those who are for unauthorized departure from enterprises and institutions and for repeated or prolonged absenteeism without a valid reason are not necessitated and can be replaced by measures of disciplinary and social pressure.

In view of this, the government found it possible to abolish the Law on Judicial Service introduced during the Great Patriotic War, responsibility for absenteeism and unauthorized departure of workers and employees from enterprises and institutions.

The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions draw the attention of all party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations, heads of ministries, departments, enterprises, construction sites, machine and tractor stations and state farms to the fact that the abolition of the outdated practice of bringing workers to justice and employees for unauthorised departure from enterprises and institutions and for absenteeism without a good reason should in no case lead to a weakening of their attention to the issues of combating truancy and unauthorised departure from enterprises, to issues of further strengthening labour discipline and increasing labour productivity.

The continuous growth of labour productivity is the most important condition for the successful advancement of our country towards communism. The great founder of the Soviet socialist state, V. I. Lenin, pointed out that labour

productivity is, in the last analysis, the most important, the most important thing for the victory of the new social system. The Communist Party and the Soviet government are guided on a daily basis by this thesis of Lenin.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted a grandiose program for the further development of all branches of the national economy of the USSR, raising the material well-being of the people, and the all-round development of culture.

Over the next five years, the level of industrial production is to increase by about 65%. The most important tasks of the sixth five-year plan in the field of industry are the further development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, oil, coal and chemical industries, ensuring the outstripping pace of construction of power plants, the rapid growth of mechanical engineering, as well as further significant development of the industry that produces goods for the population. The implementation of the sixth five-year plan will mean a new major step forward in solving the main economic problem—in the shortest historically possible time to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in industrial production per capita. In the field of agriculture, it is planned to bring the annual grain harvest to 11 billion poods by the end of the sixth five-year plan, and to significantly increase the production of other agricultural products.

The real wages of industrial and office workers will rise in the sixth five-year period by an average of about 30%. The level of wages of low-paid workers and employees will rise.

Allocations for social security and pensions, as well as various benefits for workers are being increased significantly. The working day will be gradually reduced, working and living conditions. Already in the first months of the new five-year plan, the Soviet government decided to switch to a shorter working day on the pre-weekend and pre-holiday days, increased the duration of maternity leave for working women, developed and submitted for approval to the session

of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR a draft law on state pensions.

At the expense of state funds in the sixth five-year plan, it is planned to build residential buildings with a total area of about 205 million square metres. m, or almost 2 times more than in the fifth five-year plan. Provided also a significant improvement in trade, communal and consumer services for the population. Will be implemented everywhere secondary education. The network of cultural institutions will expand.

The successful implementation of the program adopted by the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union requires a further increase in labour productivity in all sectors of the national economy. The struggle for the all-round strengthening of labour discipline at enterprises, construction sites and in institutions, for a decisive reduction in the turnover of the labour force is in the future the most important task of the work of all Party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organisations.

Meanwhile, at many enterprises, construction sites and institutions, labour discipline is still at a low level. Absenteeism and unauthorized departures from enterprises cause great damage to the national economy.

It is especially unfavourable with labour discipline at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Forest Industry, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, at the construction sites of the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Construction of Coal Industry Enterprises, and the Ministry of Construction of the metallurgical and chemical industry.

What are the main reasons giving rise to violations of labour discipline?

The decisive role in the struggle for high labour discipline belongs to economic incentives, the creation of good production, cultural and living conditions.

The creation of a personal material interest of each worker in the results of his labour is one of the most important principles of socialist management, a powerful

lever for strengthening labour discipline. Lenin pointed out that the transition to socialism must be carried out “not directly on the basis of enthusiasm, but with the help of the enthusiasm born of the great revolution, on personal interest, on personal interest...”<sup>1</sup>

However, many heads of ministries, departments, enterprises and institutions do not fulfil their direct responsibility-create the necessary conditions on a daily basis for the normal operation of the enterprise, for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of norms output by each worker. Enterprises experience numerous downtime and various malfunctions that reduce wages, especially among young workers.

Serious shortcomings are allowed in the regulation of labour and the system for fixing wages. At enterprises, technically sound production rates are insufficiently applied, there is a wide disparity in wages.

At many industrial enterprises, construction sites and transport, new technology and mechanisation of labour-intensive work are still poorly introduced, which facilitate the work of workers and ensure an increase in labour productivity.

The heads of some ministries, departments, enterprises and construction projects do not take the necessary measures to create healthy and safe working conditions that will contribute to the elimination of industrial injuries and occupational diseases.

One of the main reasons for the turnover of the labour force is the lack of normal living conditions for workers and employees at many enterprises. Despite this, the Ministry of Ministry of Defence does not fulfil the plans for housing and household construction every year, and the appropriations allocated for these purposes are not fully used.

In 1955, the state housing plan was fulfilled by only 87%. The Ministry of Construction of Coal Industry Enterprises of

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., v. 44, p. 151. Ed.

the USSR fulfilled the plan for commissioning residential space by 62%, the Ministry of Construction of Power Plants - by 78% and the Ministry of Construction of the USSR - by 80%. Housing plan for years. Tallinn completed by only 40%, Omsk - 42%, Baku - 48%, Gorky - 55%. Plans for the construction of social and welfare and cultural and educational institutions are also being poorly implemented.

Educational work is in disrepair at many enterprises and construction sites. Party, trade union and Komsomol organisations often ignore the facts of violation of labour discipline, do not conduct a persistent struggle against unauthorized leaving work, absenteeism, drunkenness at work, etc.

Socialist labour discipline is being established in the struggle against the old way of life, in the course of overcoming the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people. Among the working people there are still people who are dishonest about their social duty, people with old views of labour, who regard socialism not as freedom from exploitation, but as freedom from labour. Truants, flyers, quitters and grabbers try to give less to the state, and snatch more from it. And no matter how small the number of such people may be, they are capable of causing serious damage to communist construction.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organisations do not always vividly and convincingly explain what harm the truant causes to the state and every worker, they do not mobilize the power of public opinion against truants and idlers in the struggle against violators of labour discipline. Measures of public influence are rarely used. People who commit disciplinary offenses are not discussed at the group and workshop meetings of workers. Printing, radio, visual agitation, amateur performances are underutilised for identifying and exposing carriers of old habits, violators of industrial and labour discipline.

At many enterprises and institutions, comrades' courts do not work, designed to help educate workers in the spirit

of conscientious observance of labour discipline, high responsibility for the execution of the assigned task, accuracy and timeliness of the execution of orders and orders of the administration.

Some managers of enterprises, construction sites and institutions, heads and foremen of workshops and sections exaggerate the role and importance of administrative measures, do not pay attention to the education of workers, communicate little with workers, do not go to hostels, do not show a sensitive and attentive attitude to the needs of workers, do not use criticisms and workers' suggestions for improving work.

In connection with the abolition of judicial responsibility for absenteeism and unauthorized departure of workers and employees from enterprises and institutions and the tasks of further strengthening labour discipline, the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions considers it necessary:

to focus the attention of economic leaders, as well as Party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol organisations, on further improving the quality of all economic activities of enterprises and construction projects. It is necessary to persistently seek the rhythmic work of enterprises, to put an end to the storming,

to wage an irreconcilable struggle against downtime and loss of working time, create conditions for every worker to work productively, introduce the latest achievements of science and technology, widely disseminate the advanced experience of innovators, in every way support and develop the creative activity of workers, engineers, technicians and employees;

ministries, departments and councils of ministers of the union republics to decisively improve the management of housing construction, to achieve unconditional fulfilment of plans in terms of volume works and commissioning; improve the quality and shorten the construction time of residential

buildings by introducing advanced, flow-speed construction methods; improve the material and technical supply of housing construction; help the working people in every possible way in building their own houses at the expense of personal savings and state loans; take measures to unconditionally fulfil plans for cultural and social construction, fully use the funds allocated for the construction and repair of hospitals, clubs, theatres, stadiums, kindergartens and nurseries, baths, laundries, urban transport and other utilities;

the heads of ministries, departments, enterprises and construction sites to ensure the improvement of labour standards and the organisation of wages, as well as the improvement of working conditions; in the work plans of enterprises, provide for measures to mechanize heavy work, improve working conditions, improve safety and industrial sanitation; to listen sensitively to the critical remarks and suggestions of the workers, to quickly eliminate the deficiencies discovered;

trade union organisations need to develop socialist competition in every possible way, to fight more actively for the further strengthening of labour discipline, an increase in labour productivity, for eliminating shortcomings in the work and wages rationing, for the implementation of collective agreements; take care of everyday services for workers, improve the activities of cultural and educational, children's and medical institutions;

to enhance the role of Komsomol organisations in the struggle to strengthen labour discipline among young people at enterprises and institutions; support and develop the initiative in every possible way Komsomol members and young workers in production, to raise the level of educational work among young workers, to resolutely fight against all anti-social phenomena, to widely involve young people in the work of clubs and sports organisations;

The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, regional committees, regional committees,

city committees, regional party committees systematically check the state of labour discipline, direct mass political work to foster a conscious labour discipline, to fight against its violators; increase exactingness to heads of ministries, departments, enterprises, institutions, machine and tractor stations and state farms, to bring to strict responsibility those leaders who admit a bureaucratic attitude to the needs of the working people and do not take the necessary measures to create normal production, cultural and living conditions.

\* \* \*

The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions require all party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations, heads of ministries, departments, enterprises, construction projects and institutions of industry, transport, communications, machine and tractor stations and state farms to draw the correct conclusions from the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the abolition of the judicial responsibility of workers and employees for absenteeism and unauthorized departure from enterprises and institutions, to strive to further strengthen socialist labour discipline, to pay constant attention to the systematic improvement of working and living conditions of workers and employees.

The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions call on all workers, employees and the intelligentsia to persistently fight for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to further strengthen production discipline in their ranks, and to prevent backward and eager elements from violating labour discipline and thereby denigrated the honour of the heroic working class of the Soviet Union. Strengthening conscientious labour discipline

and fighting against its violators is a vital matter of the working people themselves.

Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPA IML, f. 17, op. 59, d. 403, l. 9-15. (First published in the book: Directives of the CPSU and the Soviet government on economic issues. M., 1958, t. 4, p. 620-626)

# **DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS POLITICAL ECONOMY, DIALECTIC AND HISTORICAL MATERIALISM AND HISTORY OF THE CPSU, June 18, 1956**

In accordance with the decree published below, from the 1956/57 academic year in all higher educational institutions of the country, the teaching of three independent courses was introduced: political economy, dialectical and historical materialism and the history of the CPSU. The implementation of this resolution had a positive impact on the improvement of work on the formation of young specialists in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, their education as convinced, conscious builders of communism.

## **ON TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, DIALECTIC AND HISTORICAL MATERIALISM AND HISTORY OF THE CPSU**

1. To introduce, from the 1956/57 academic year, in all higher educational institutions of the country, the teaching of three independent courses: political economy, dialectical and historical materialism, and the history of the CPSU.

2. Allow the USSR Ministry of Higher Education to establish the number of hours for the study of political economy, dialectical and historical materialism and the history of the CPSU depending on the profile and specifics of higher educational institutions within the time provided by the current social studies curricula.

3. To preserve for teachers of the departments of social sciences the norm of teaching hours established by the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of August 2, 1945.

**Reprinted from the text of the book: Reference book of a party worker. M., 1957, p. 320**

## **DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER IMPROVING THE TRAINING OF LEADERSHIP PARTY AND SOVIET PERSONNEL, June 26, 1956**

The published resolution is evidence of the constant concern of the Central Committee of the CPSU to ensure that the system of training leading Party and Soviet cadres always meets the new conditions and requirements put forward by life.

### **ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRAINING OF LEADING PARTY AND SOVIET PERSONNEL**

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Higher Party School, created in 1946, as well as republican, regional and regional party schools, have done a great job of training and retraining party and Soviet personnel. Over the past ten years more than 55 thousand people graduated from local party schools, 2843 graduated from the Higher Party School and more than 6,000 people from the correspondence department of the Higher Party School. The overwhelming majority of graduates of Party schools are now in Party and Soviet work. At the same time, the Central Committee considers that there are serious shortcomings in the training of Party and Soviet workers. In curricula Schools devote very little time to studying the specific economics and organisation of industrial and agricultural production, which is a serious gap in the training of personnel and negatively affects the level of their work in managing the economy.

Party building teaching, of the Soviet economy, the foundations of agronomic science is often carried out in isolation from the practice of party organisations, the advanced experience of collective farms, state farms, machine and tractor stations and industrial enterprises. In teaching social disciplines are not obsolete even pedagogicalism and dogmatism, problematic issues of Marxism-Leninism are not deeply studied. There are cases when employees are enrolled in schools who have not justified themselves on practical work.

The Central Committee of the CPSU believes that in the current conditions, when a significant part of the party and Soviet cadres have been trained, there is no need to have party schools in every region and the republic, since this only leads to the dispersion of forces and means and reduces the quality of personnel training. The existing network of party schools should be reduced and a number of large interregional party schools should be created on the basis of separate three-year schools, which would give students a complete higher party political education and deep knowledge in the field of national economy.

In order to further improve the training of leading party and Soviet cadres, the Central Committee of the CPSU considers it necessary:

### ***Local party schools***

1. Create on the basis of the existing three-year party schools in the years. Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky, Kuibyshev, Saratov, Stalingrad, Voronezh, Rostov, Kazan, Sverdlovsk, Molotov, Novosibirsk, Barnaul, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk, Yaroslavl, Ufa, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Stalino, Stalino Chisinau, Alma-Ata, Tashkent and Baku interregional and inter-republican party schools with a four-year term of study, giving higher party-political education.

The Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Khabarovsk, Alma-

Ata and Tashkent Party schools have branches of newspaper workers.

2. The four-year interregional party schools shall be classified as category II higher educational institutions. Persons who have graduated from party schools, to issue a diploma of graduation from a higher educational institution.

Suggest to the USSR Ministry of Higher Education (Comrade Elyutin) to include four-year interregional party schools and the correspondence higher party school under the CPSU Central Committee in the list of institutions of higher education.

3. To approve the curricula of four-year party schools in accordance with Appendices No. 1 and No. 2<sup>1</sup>.

In accordance with the curriculum, have the following departments in party schools: history of the CPSU, party and Soviet construction, dialectical and historical materialism, political economy, historical sciences, Soviet economy, agriculture, industrial production, journalism, Russian language and literature (in schools where newspaper workers are created).

4. To oblige the administration and departments of the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the CPSU by August 1, 1956 to prepare and distribute to the localities programs in all subjects of the curriculum for four-year party schools.

5. To establish that members of the CPSU are admitted to four-year party schools on the recommendation of regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, who have shown themselves positively in party and Soviet work, aged up to 35 years old and have at least secondary education.

Those entering party schools hold entrance examinations in the history of the USSR, the Russian language and geography in the volume of the secondary school curriculum

---

<sup>1</sup> Applications are not published. Ed.

and the basics of Marxism-Leninism. Persons admitted to the entrance examinations are given a month's leave to prepare for them with the preservation of wages at the place of work.

6. The scholarship for students of four-year party schools should be paid in the amount of the salary received before school, but not less than 1000 rubles. and not more than 1700 rubles. per month. Besides, pay students a subsidy in the amount of 100 rubles. per month for each dependent.

7. To approve the contingent of admission of students to four-year party schools in 1956. The selection of students for the schools of the regions and territories of the RSFSR is carried out by the corresponding regional and regional party committees, and for the schools of the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Kazakh, Uzbek, Kirghiz and Azerbaijan SSRs—by the corresponding Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics. Control over the recruitment of party schools should be left to the departments of party organs of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

8. Allow the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to transfer for a four-year period of study students of the first and second years of three-year party schools, on the basis of which interregional party schools are created, with provided that these students have completed secondary education, appropriate experience in Party and Soviet work and good academic performance.

9. Transfer the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine for a four-year period of study and the curriculum of interregional party schools.

10. To instruct the departments of the party bodies of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Administrative Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, together with the relevant regional committees, regional party committees and the Central Committee of the Communist

Parties of the Union republics, to consider issues related to ensuring the normal operation of the newly created party schools (staffs, educational buildings, their equipment, etc.), and prepare relevant proposals.

11. Save in years. Kursk, Penza, Smolensk, Tambov, Saransk, Makhachkala, Chkalov, Kurgan, Omsk, Vladivostok, Yerevan, Frunze and Stalinabad party schools with a three-year term of study, with the previously established contingent of annual admission of students.

12. Not to carry out, since 1956, the admission of students to three-year party schools in the years. Arkhangelsk, Ashgabat, Vologda, Kirov, Ulyanovsk, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, Krasnodar, Riga, Tallinn, Tula, Ordzhonikidze, Syktyvkar, Chita, UlanUde, Yakutsk, Izhevsk, Ryazan, Stavropol, Uzhgorod, Simferopol, Ternopil, Stanislav and Tbilisi. Provide trainees studying in these schools with the right to complete their studies on the current curriculum.

### ***The Higher Party School***

13. To charge the Higher Party School under the Central Committee with the training of leading cadres of the republican and regional level from among the members of the CPSU who have a higher education and sufficient experience in leading work.

Maintain a branch of newspaper workers at the Higher Party School. Set the period of study at school—two years; to admit to study at the Higher School of Artists party, Soviet and newspaper workers aged ne over 40 years.

In connection with the reorganisation of the Higher Party School, to provide students who are now studying in the first and second years of study, the right to complete their studies according to the current curriculum.

14. To approve the curriculum of the Higher Party School under the Central Committee.

15. To approve the contingent of admission of students to the Higher Party School in 1956 in the amount of 200

people.

16. Create a special faculty at the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the CPSU to train workers sent to study by the communist and workers' parties of foreign countries. To preserve the current curriculum for the special faculty, designed for a three-year period of study, giving the school administration the right, if necessary, to make partial changes to it in relation to the composition of students and taking into account the wishes of the communist parties of individual countries.

17. To reorganise the correspondence department of the Higher Party School into the Extramural Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the CPSU. To adopt for the Correspondence Higher Party School the curriculum of four-year interregional Party schools. To establish the term of study at the correspondence higher party school—five years.

To create at the interregional four-year party schools departments of the Correspondence Higher Party School for conducting constant educational and methodological work with correspondence students, subordinating to these departments of the ZVPSH the local consultation centres.

Provide directors of four-year party schools with the right to include teachers in the school workload of work with students of the Correspondence Higher Party School.

18. To establish the contingent of admission of students to the Higher Party School Correspondence School in 1956 in the amount of 3000 people.

### ***Soviet-party schools and retraining courses***

19. To propose to the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, within a month, to consider and submit proposals to the Central Committee of the CPSU:

a) on the issue of organising in the regions and republics (where there is a need for this), on the basis of three-year party schools, which, since 1956, will not be admitted to,

Soviet-party schools, which have their purpose to train cadres of grassroots party and Soviet workers;

b) on the creation of permanent short-term courses for raising the business qualifications of Party and Soviet workers instead of the one-year retraining courses for Party and Soviet workers existing at the local level.

Students who have completed the curriculum take state exams in the history of the CPSU, dialectical and historical materialism, political economy and journalism.

**Published according to the text of the book: Handbook of a Party Worker, 19571 p. 410-415**

## **DECISION OF THE CPSU Central Committee ON OVERCOMING THE PERSONALITY CULT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, June 30, 1956**

The resolution of the Central Committee of the Party published below was adopted in accordance with the decision of the XX Congress of the CPSU “On the cult of personality and its consequences”. It reveals the specific historical conditions and reasons for the emergence of the personality cult of IV Stalin, its essence, the nature of its manifestation and consequences. Along with this, the resolution noted that J. V. Stalin, being the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, together actively fought with other leading figures of the Party and the Soviet state for the implementation of Lenin’s ideas; as a theorist and a major organiser, he led the struggle against the Trotskyists, bourgeois nationalists, against the intrigues of the capitalist encirclement.

The resolution shows that the personality cult of JV Stalin caused serious damage to the cause of the Communist Party and Soviet society. But the cult of personality could not and did not change the nature of our socio-political system.

The resolution reveals the significance of the measures taken by the party to restore the Leninist norms of party and state life.

## ON OVERCOMING THE PERSONALITY CULT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

### I.

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes with satisfaction that the decisions of the historic 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union met with full approval and warm support of our entire Party, the entire Soviet people, fraternal communist and workers' parties, and working people of the great community of socialist countries, millions of people in capitalist and colonial countries. This is understandable, since the 20th Party Congress, which marks a new stage in the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, gave a deep analysis of the current international and domestic situation, armed the Communist party, the entire Soviet people with the majestic plan of the further struggle for the building of communism, opened up new prospects for the united actions of all parties of the working class to prevent the threat of a new war, for the interests of the working people.

Implementing the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are achieving new outstanding successes in all areas of political, economic and cultural life of the country. Soviet people have rallied even more closely around the Communist Party and are showing high creative activity in the struggle to fulfil the tasks set by the XX Congress.

The period since the Congress has shown at the same time the great vitality of its decisions for the international communist and workers' movement, for the struggle of all progressive forces for strengthening peace throughout the world. The important fundamental theoretical provisions put forward by the Congress on the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, on the possibility prevention of wars in the modern era, the diversity of forms

of transition of countries to socialism have a beneficial effect on international situation, help to defuse tension, strengthen the unity of action of all forces fighting for peace and democracy, further strengthen the positions of the world socialist system.

If among the Soviet people, among the working people of the People's Democracies and the whole world, the historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU caused great enthusiasm, a new tide of creative initiative and revolutionary energy, then in the camp of the enemies of the working class they gave rise to anxiety and anger. The reactionary circles of the USA and some other capitalist powers are clearly worried about the great program of the struggle for the consolidation of peace outlined by the 20th Congress of the CPSU. Their concern grows as this program is actively and consistently carried out in a life.

Why are the enemies of communism and socialism focusing their fire on the shortcomings that were mentioned by the Central Committee of our party at the 20th Congress of the CPSU? They do it for in order to divert the attention of the working class and its parties from the main issues that were raised at the 20th Party Congress and which clear the way for new successes in the cause of peace, socialism, the unity of the working class.

The decisions of the 20th Party Congress and the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet government caused confusion in the imperialist circles of the United States and other states.

The bold and consistent foreign policy of the USSR to ensure peace and cooperation between states, regardless of their social system, finds support in the broadest popular masses of all countries of the world, expands the front of peace-loving states and causes a deep crisis of the Cold War policy, the policy of knitting military blocs and race weapons. It is no coincidence that the greatest noise around the struggle imperialist circles in the USA raised the personality cult in the USSR. They benefited from the

presence of negative phenomena associated with the cult of personality, in order to take advantage of these facts, to fight against socialism. Now that our party is boldly overcoming the consequences of the personality cult, the imperialists see this as a factor accelerating the movement of our country, forward to communism and weakening the position of capitalism.

In an effort to weaken the great attractive force of the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, their influence on the broadest masses of the people, the ideologues of capitalism resort to all kinds of tricks and gimmicks to divert the attention of the working people from the progressive and inspiring ideas that the socialist world has put forward to humanity.

Recently, a broad slanderous anti-Soviet campaign has been launched in the bourgeois press, as an excuse for which reactionary circles are trying to use certain facts connected with the Soviet Union by the personality cult of I. V. Stalin. The organisers of this campaign are making every effort to “muddy the waters”, to hide the fact that they are talking about a past stage in the life of the Soviet country; They also want to silence and distort the fact that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government in the years that have elapsed since Stalin’s death, with exceptional persistence and decisiveness are eliminating the consequences of the cult individuals, successfully carry out new tasks in the interests of consolidating peace, building communism, in the interests of the broad masses of the people.

By deploying a slanderous campaign, the ideologists of the bourgeoisie are again and unsuccessfully trying to cast a shadow on the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to undermine the confidence of the working people in the world’s first the country of socialism - the USSR, to confuse the ranks of the international communist and workers’ movement.

The experience of history teaches that the enemies of

international proletarian unity in the past have more than once tried to use, in their opinion, favourable moments to undermine international unity communist and workers' parties, to split the international labour movement, to weaken the forces of the socialist camp. But each time the communist and workers' parties recognized the manoeuvres of the enemies of socialism, rallied their ranks even more closely, demonstrating their indestructible political unity, their unshakable loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The fraternal communist and workers' parties recognized this manoeuvre of the enemies of socialism in time and are giving it a worthy rebuff. However, it would be wrong to close our eyes to that the fact that some of our friends abroad have not fully understood the issue of the personality cult and its consequences and sometimes allow misinterpretations of certain provisions related to the personality cult.

In criticizing the personality cult, the party proceeds from the principles of Marxism-Leninism. For more than three years our party has been waging a consistent struggle against the personality cult of J. V. Stalin, persistently overcoming its harmful consequences. Naturally, this issue occupied an important place in the work of the 20th Congress of the CPSU and in its decisions. The congress noted that the Central Committee, quite correctly and in a timely manner, opposed the personality cult, the spread of which diminished the role of the party and the masses, belittled the role of the collective leadership in the party and often led to serious omissions in work, to gross violations of socialist legality. The congress instructed the Central Committee to consistently implement measures ensuring the complete overcoming of the personality cult alien to Marxism-Leninism, the elimination of its consequences in all areas of party, state and ideological work, strict the implementation of the norms of party life and the principles of collectivism of party leadership, developed by the great Lenin.

In the struggle against the personality cult, the party is

guided by the well-known theses of Marxism-Leninism on the role of the people's masses, parties and individuals in history, about the inadmissibility of the cult of the personality of a political leader, no matter how great his merits. The founder of scientific communism K. Marx, emphasizing his dislike "to any cult of personality", declared that his and F. Engels' entry into the communist society "took place under the indispensable condition that thrown away everything that contributes to superstitious admiration for authorities"<sup>1</sup>.

In creating our Communist Party, V. I. Lenin fought relentlessly against the anti-Marxist concept of "hero" and "crowd," and strongly condemned the opposition of a lone hero to the masses. "... The mind of tens of millions of creators," said V. I. Lenin, "creates something immeasurably higher than the greatest and most brilliant foresight."<sup>2</sup>

The XX Party Congress, on the initiative of the Central Committee, considered it necessary to speak boldly and openly about the grave consequences of the personality cult, about the serious mistakes that were made in the last period of Stalin's life, and call on the entire party by joint efforts to put an end to all that entailed the cult of personality. At the same time, the Central Committee was aware that the frank the recognition of the mistakes made will be associated with the known disadvantages and costs that can be used by enemies. Bold and merciless self-criticism on the question of the cult of the individual was a new vivid evidence of the strength and strength of our party and the Soviet socialist system. It is safe to say that none of the ruling parties in the capitalist countries would ever dare to take such a step. On the contrary, they would try to shut up, hide such unpleasant facts from the people. But the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, educated on the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, told the whole truth, no matter how bitter it was.

---

<sup>1</sup> Marx K., Engels F. Soch. 2nd ed., Vol. 34, p. 241. Ed.

<sup>2</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., v. 35, p. 281. Ed.

The party took this step solely on its own initiative, guided by considerations of principle. She proceeded from the fact that if the opposition to the cult of Stalin would cause some temporary difficulties, then in the long term, from the point of view of the fundamental interests and ultimate goals of the working class, this would give a huge positive result. Thus, strong guarantees are created that never again in our party and in the country there could be phenomena similar to the cult of the individual, so that henceforth the leadership of the party and the country will be carried out collectively, on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist policy, in conditions of a developed internal party democracy, with an active creative participation of millions of working people, with the full development of Soviet democracy.

By decisively opposing the cult of personality and its consequences, openly criticizing the mistakes generated by it, the party once again demonstrated its loyalty to the immortals the principles of Marxism-Leninism, their devotion to the interests of the people, their concern for the creation of the best conditions for the development of party and Soviet democracy in the interests of the successful construction of communism in our country.

The Central Committee of the CPSU states that the discussion in party organisations and at general meetings of workers of the issue of the cult of the individual and its consequences took place with great activity of members party and non-party people and that the line of the CPSU Central Committee found full approval and support in the party and the people.

The facts of violations of socialist legality and other errors related to the personality cult of J.V. Stalin, made public by the party, naturally evoke feelings of bitterness and deep regrets. But Soviet people understand that the condemnation of the cult of the individual was necessary in the interests of building communism, of which they are active participants. Soviet the people see that in recent years the party has been persistently implementing practical

measures aimed at eliminating the consequences personality cult in all areas of party, state, economic and cultural development. As a result of this work, the party, whose inner strength is now free from nothing, has drawn closer to the people and is now in a state of unprecedented creative activity.

## II.

How could it happen that under the conditions of the Soviet socialist system a personality cult emerged and spread?

Stalin with all its negative consequences?

When considering this issue, one must bear in mind both the objective, concrete historical conditions in which the building of socialism in the USSR took place, and some subjective factors associated with the personal qualities of Stalin.

The October socialist revolution went down in history as a classic example of the revolutionary transformation of capitalist society, accomplished under the leadership of the workers class. On the example of the heroic struggle of the Bolshevik Party, the world's first socialist state - the USSR, the Communist Parties of other countries, all progressive and democratic forces are learning from the experience of solving fundamental social issues raised by modern social development. Over the course of almost 40 years of building a socialist society, the working people of our country have accumulated vast experience, which is studied and creatively, in relation to their specific conditions, mastered by the working people of other socialist countries.

This was the first in the history of the construction of a socialist society, which was formed in the process of seeking, testing in practice many truths that were previously known to socialists only in in general terms, in theory. For more than a quarter of a century, the Soviet country was the only country that paved the way for humanity to socialism. It was like a

besieged fortress surrounded by capitalism. Enemies of the Soviet country in the West and in the East after the failed intervention of 14 states in 1918-1920. continued to cook new “crusades” against the USSR. Enemies in large numbers sent spies and saboteurs to the USSR, trying by all means to undermine the world’s first socialist state. The threat of a new imperialist aggression against the USSR increased especially after fascism came to power in Germany in 1933, which proclaimed as its goal the destruction of communism, the destruction of the Soviet Union, the world’s first state of working people. Everyone remembers the formation of the so-called “anti-Comintern pact”, “the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis”, actively supported by the forces of the entire international reaction. In the midst of the imminent threat of a new war, the refusal of the Western powers from the measures repeatedly proposed by the Soviet Union to curb fascism and organise collective security, the Soviet Union was forced to strain all forces to strengthen the defence, to fight the intrigues of the hostile capitalist encirclement. The party had to educate the entire people in the spirit of constant vigilance and mobilisation readiness in the face of external enemies.

The intrigues of international reaction were all the more dangerous because a fierce class struggle had been going on inside the country for a long time, the question of “who—whom?” After Lenin’s death, hostile currents became active in the party—the Trotskyists, right-wing opportunists, bourgeois nationalists, who took the position of rejecting the Leninist theory about the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country, which in fact would lead to the restoration of capitalism in the USSR. The Party launched a merciless struggle against these enemies of Leninism.

Fulfilling Lenin’s behests, the Communist Party embarked on a course towards socialist industrialisation of the country, collectivization of agriculture and the implementation of a cultural revolution. On the way to solving these tremendous tasks of building a socialist society in one, separately taken

country, the Soviet people and the Communist Party had to overcome incredible difficulties and obstacles. Our country had to in the shortest historical period, without any economic assistance from outside, eliminate its age-old backwardness, rebuild the entire national economy on new, socialist principles.

This difficult international and domestic situation demanded iron discipline, a relentless increase in vigilance, and the strictest centralization of leadership, which could not but have a negative effect on the development of some democratic forms. In the course of a fierce struggle against the entire world of imperialism, our country had to accept certain restrictions on democracy, justified by the logic of the struggle of our people for socialism in a capitalist encirclement. But these restrictions were already considered by the party and the people as temporary, to be removed as the Soviet state strengthened and the forces of democracy and socialism developed throughout the world. The people deliberately made these temporary sacrifices, seeing from every day more and more successes of the Soviet social system.

All these difficulties on the path of building socialism were overcome by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, which consistently pursued the Leninist general line.

The victory of socialism in our country, which was in conditions of hostile encirclement and a constant threat of attack from outside, was a world-historical feat that was accomplished by the Soviet people. During the first five-year plans, the economically backward country, as a result of the strenuous, heroic efforts of the people and the party, made a giant leap forward in its economic and cultural development. On the basis of the successes of socialist construction, the vitality of the working people was raised, unemployment was eliminated forever. The country has experienced a profound cultural revolution. In a short time, the Soviet people raised numerous cadres of the technical intelligentsia, which has

become at the level of world technical progress and has promoted Soviet science and technology to one of the leading places in the world. The inspiration and organiser of these victories was the great Communist Party. The working people of the whole world, using the example of the USSR, clearly saw that the workers and peasants, having taken power into their own hands, can successfully build and develop their socialist state, expressing and protecting the interests of the broad masses, without capitalists and landowners. All this played a huge inspiring role in the growth of the influence of the communist and workers' parties in all countries of the world.

During a long period as General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, JV Stalin, along with other leading figures, actively fought for the implementation of Lenin's behests. He was devoted to Marxism-Leninism, as a theoretician and a major organiser, he led the party's struggle against the Trotskyists, right-wing opportunists, bourgeois nationalists, against the intrigues of the capitalist encirclement. In this political and ideological struggle, Stalin gained great authority and popularity. However, all our great victory. The successes achieved by the Communist Party and the Soviet country, and praise addressed to Stalin turned his head. In this situation, the personality cult of Stalin gradually began to take shape.

The development of the personality cult was greatly facilitated by certain individual qualities of I. V. Stalin, the negative character of which was pointed out by V. I. Lenin. At the end of 1922 Lenin addressed a letter to the next congress of the party, which said:

“Comrade Stalin, having become the general secretary, concentrated immense power in his hands, and I am not sure whether he will always be able to use this power with sufficient caution.” In an addendum to this letter, written in early January 1923, V. I. Lenin again returns to the question of certain personal qualities of Stalin that are intolerable for a leader. “Stalin is too rude,” wrote Lenin, “and this defect,

which is quite tolerable in the environment and in communication between us, communists, becomes intolerable in the post of general secretary. Therefore, I invite my comrades to consider a way move Stalin from this place and appoint to this place another person who in all other respects differs from Comrade. Stalin with only one advantage, namely, more tolerant, more loyal, more polite and more attentive to his comrades, less capriciousness, etc.”<sup>1</sup>.

At the XIII Party Congress, which took place shortly after the death of V. I. Lenin, his letters were brought to the attention of the delegations. As a result of the discussion of these documents, it was deemed expedient to leave Stalin in the post of general secretary, so that he would take into account the criticism from Lenin and draw all the necessary conclusions from it.

Remaining in the post of General Secretary of the Central Committee, Stalin for the first period after the death of Vladimir Ilyich reckoned with his critical remarks. However, in the future, Stalin, unreasonably overestimating his merits, he believed in his own infallibility. Some restrictions on internal party and Soviet democracy, inevitable in the face of a fierce struggle against the class enemy and his agents, and later in the war against the German fascist invaders, Stalin began to erect the norm of internal party and state life, grossly trampling on Lenin’s principles of leadership. Plenums of the Central Committee and congresses of the party were held irregularly, and then were not convened at all for many years. Stalin actually turned out to be beyond criticism.

Great harm to the cause of socialist construction and the development of democracy within the party and the state was caused by Stalin’s erroneous formula that as the Soviet Union advanced towards socialism, the class struggle would intensify more and more. This formula, valid only for certain

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., v. 45, p. 345, 346. Ed.

stages of the transitional period, when the question of “who - who was decided?” country when the exploiting classes and their economic base were eliminated.

In practice, this erroneous theoretical formula served as a justification for gross violations of socialist legality and mass repressions.

It was in those conditions that, in particular, a special position was created for the state security agencies, which were given great confidence, since they had undoubted services to the people and the country in defending the gains of the revolution.

For a long time, the State security agencies justified this trust, and their special position did not cause any danger. Things changed after the

Control over them by the party and the government was gradually replaced by Stalin's personal control, and the usual administration of justice was often replaced by his sole decisions. The situation became even more complicated when the criminal gang of the agent of international imperialism, Beria, turned out to be at the head of the state security agencies. Serious violations of Soviet legality and mass repressions were committed. As a result of the machinations of the enemies, many honest communists and non-partisan Soviet people were slandered and innocently injured.

The 20th Party Congress and the entire policy of the Central Committee after Stalin's death clearly demonstrate that inside the Central Committee of the Party had an established Leninist nucleus of leaders who correctly understood the urgent needs in the field of both domestic and foreign policy. This is not to say that there was no opposition to those negative phenomena that were associated with the cult of the individual and hindered the advancement of socialism. Moreover, there were certain periods, for example, during the war years, when Stalin's individual actions were sharply limited, when the negative consequences of lawlessness, arbitrariness, etc. were

significantly weakened.

It is known that it was during the war that the members of the Central Committee, as well as outstanding Soviet military leaders, took into their own hands certain areas of activity in the rear and at the front, independently made decisions and through their organisational, political, economic and military work, together with local party and Soviet organisations provided the victory of the Soviet people in the war. After the victory, the negative consequences of the personality cult again began to show with great force.

The Leninist core of the Central Committee immediately after Stalin's death took the path of a decisive struggle against the personality cult and its grave consequences.

The question may arise: why did these people not openly oppose Stalin and remove him from the leadership? Under the circumstances, this could not be done. Of course, the facts show that Stalin is guilty of many lawlessness, which took place especially in the last period of his life. However, at the same time, one must not forget that the Soviet people knew Stalin as a person who always comes out in defence of the USSR from the intrigues of enemies, fights for the cause of socialism. He sometimes used unworthy methods in this struggle, violated the Leninist principles and norms of party life. This was Stalin's tragedy. But at the same time, all this also made it difficult to fight against the lawlessness that was being committed at that time, for the successes of building socialism, strengthening the USSR in an atmosphere of personality cult were attributed to Stalin.

Any action against him under these conditions would not be understood by the people, and the point here is not at all a lack of personal courage. It is clear that anyone who would have spoken out against Stalin, would not have received support in the people. Moreover, such a statement would be regarded in those conditions as opposition to the building of socialism, as an extremely dangerous in a capitalist environment, undermining the unity of the party and the entire state. In addition, the successes that the working

people of the Soviet Union gained under the leadership of their Communist Party instilled legitimate pride in the heart of every Soviet person and created an atmosphere where individual mistakes and shortcomings seemed less significant against the background of tremendous successes, and the negative consequences of these mistakes were quickly compensated for colossally the growing vital forces of the Party and Soviet society.

It should also be borne in mind that many facts and wrong actions of Stalin, especially in the area of violation of Soviet legality, became known only recently, after Stalin's death, mainly in connection with the exposure of Beria's gang and the establishment of party control over state security bodies.

These are the main conditions and reasons that led to the emergence and spread of the personality cult of I. V. Stalin. Of course, everything that has been said explains, but by no means justifies the personality cult of I.V. Stalin and its consequences, so sharply and justly convicted by our party.

### III

Undoubtedly, the cult of personality caused serious damage to the cause of the Communist Party and Soviet society. But it would be a gross mistake to draw conclusions from the existence of a personality cult in the past about some changes in the social system in the USSR or to look for the source of this cult in the nature of the Soviet social system. Both are completely wrong, since it is not corresponds to reality, contradicts the facts.

Despite all the evil that Stalin's cult inflicted on the party and the people, he could not and did not change the nature of our social system. No cult of personality could change the nature of the socialist state, which is based on public ownership of the means of production, the alliance of the working class with the peasantry and friendship of peoples, although this cult and caused serious damage to the

development of socialist democracy, the rise of the creative initiative of millions.

Despite the cult of personality and in spite of it, the powerful initiative of the masses, led by the Communist Party, born of our system, was doing its great historical work, overcoming all obstacles in the way of building socialism. And this is the highest expression of the democracy of the Soviet socialist system. The outstanding victories of socialism in our country did not come by gravity. They were achieved thanks to the enormous organisational and educational work of the Party and its local organisations, thanks to the fact that the Party has always trained its cadres and all communists in the spirit of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of devotion to the cause of communism. Soviet society is strong in the consciousness of the masses. Its historical destinies were and are determined by the creative labour of our heroic working class, the glorious collective farm peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia.

By eliminating the consequences of the cult of personality, restoring the Bolshevik norms of party life, developing socialist democracy, our party has achieved a further strengthening of ties with the broad masses, rallying them even more closely under the great Leninist banner.

The fact that the party itself boldly and openly raised the question of eliminating the cult of loneliness, of the unacceptable mistakes that were made by Stalin, is convincing proof that the party firmly stands guard over Leninism, the cause of socialism and communism, the observance of socialist legality and the interests of peoples, ensuring the rights of Soviet citizens. This is the best proof of the strength and vitality of the Soviet socialist system. This, at the same time, speaks of the determination to end to overcome the consequences of the cult of the individual and prevent the future repetition of mistakes of a similar nature.

Our party's condemnation of the personality cult of JV Stalin and its consequences evoked approval and broad responses in all fraternal communist and workers' parties.

Noting the enormous significance of the 20th Congress of the CPSU for the entire international communist and workers' movement, the communists of foreign countries regard the struggle against the personality cult and its consequences as a struggle for the purity of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, for a creative approach to solving contemporary problems of international labour movement, for the establishment and further development of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The statements of a number of fraternal communist parties express their approval of support for the measures taken by our party against the personality cult and its consequences. Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party China newspaper "Zhepmin ribao", presenting conclusions from the discussion of the decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in the editorial article "On the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat" wrote: "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, following the precepts of Lenin, takes seriously Stalin's leadership of socialist construction some serious mistakes and the consequences they caused. In view of the seriousness of these consequences, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union faced the need, simultaneously with the recognition of Stalin's great merits, to expose the essence of the mistakes made by Stalin, and call on the entire party to beware of repeating this, to decisively eradicate the unhealthy consequences of these mistakes. We, the Communists of China, deeply believe that after an acute criticism that unfolded at the XX Congress of the CPSU, all those active factors that were strongly restrained in the past due to some political mistakes will certainly come into motion everywhere, that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people will be even more united and united in the struggle to build a great communist society unprecedented in the history of mankind, for a lasting peace in the whole world."

“The merit of the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,” says the statement of the Politburo of the French Communist Party, “is that they have undertaken to correct mistakes and in prosperity, it is associated with the cult of personality, which testifies to the strength and unity of the great party of Lenin, the trust that it enjoys in the Soviet people, as well as its authority in the international labour movement.” Comrade Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the National Allegiance Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, noting the enormous importance of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, in a well-known article declares: “The 20th Congress has strengthened world peace and social progress. It marked a new stage in the development of socialism and in the struggle for peaceful coexistence, which began in the time of Lenin, was continued in the following years and becomes more and more effective and successful.”

At the same time, it should be noted that when discussing the issue of the personality cult, the correct interpretation of the reasons that gave rise to the personality cult and the consequences of this cult for our social system is not always given. For example, in a detailed and interesting interview with the magazine “Nuovi Argomenti” by Comrade Togliatti, along with many very important and correct conclusions, there are also incorrect positions. In particular, one cannot agree with Comrade Togliatti’s posing of the question of whether Soviet society has not come to “some forms of degeneration”? There are no grounds for raising such a question. It is all the more incomprehensible because in another place in his interview, Comrade Togliatti quite correctly says: intelligentsia forming the Soviet society. This support itself proves that, in spite of everything, this society has retained its basic democratic character.”

Indeed, without the support of the broadest masses of the Soviet power, the policy of the Communist Party, our country would not have been able to create a mighty socialist industry, to carry out the collectivization of agriculture, it

could not have won victory in the Second World War, on the outcome of which the fate of all mankind depended. As a result of the complete defeat of Hitlerism, Italian fascism and Japanese militarism, widespread development forces of the communist movement, the communist parties of Italy, France and other capitalist countries grew and became massive, the system of people's democracy was established in a number of European countries and Asia, the world socialist system arose and strengthened, the national liberation movement achieved unprecedented successes, which led to the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism.

#### IV

Unanimously approving the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, condemning the cult of the individual, the Communists, all Soviet people see in them the evidence of the increased strength of our Party, its Leninist principles, its unity and solidarity. "The party of the revolutionary of the proletariat,—pointed out V. I. Lenin,—is strong enough to openly criticize itself to call error and weakness a mistake and weakness in no bluntness."<sup>1</sup> Guided by this Leninist principle, our Party will continue to boldly reveal, openly criticize and decisively eliminate mistakes and blunders in their work.

The Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the work carried out by the party to date to overcome the personality cult and its consequences has already yielded positive results.

Based on the decisions of the 20th Party Congress, the Central Committee of the CPSU calls on all party organisations:

consistently observe in all our work the most important

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I., Poly, sobr. cit., vol. 26, p. 172. Ed.

provisions of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism about the people as the creator of history, the creator of all material and spiritual wealth of mankind, about the decisive role of the Marxist party in the revolutionary struggle for the transformation of society, for the victory of communism;

to persistently continue the work carried out in recent years by the Central Committee of the Party on the strictest observance in all party organisations, from top to bottom, the Leninist principles of party leadership, above all the highest principle—collective leadership, in compliance with the norms of party life, enshrined in the Charter of our party, in the development of criticism and self-criticism;

to fully restore the principles of Soviet socialist democracy, expressed in the Constitution of the Soviet Union, to completely correct violations of revolutionary socialist legality;

mobilize our cadres, all communists and the broadest the masses of working people to fight for the practical implementation of the tasks of the sixth five-year plan, developing in every way for this the creative initiative and energy of the masses—the true creators of history.

The 20th Congress of the CPSU pointed out that the most important feature of our era is the transformation of socialism into a world system. The most difficult period in the development and consolidation of socialism is left behind. Our socialist country has ceased to be lonely an island in the ocean of capitalist states. Today, under the banner of socialism, more than a third of all mankind is building a new life. The ideas of socialism are capturing the minds of many, many millions of people in the capitalist countries. The impact of the ideas of socialism on the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is enormous, opposing all kinds of colonialism.

The decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU are accepted by all supporters of peace and socialism, all democratic and progressive circles as an inspiring program of struggle for the consolidation of peace throughout the world,

for the interests of the working class, for the triumph of the cause of socialism.

In modern conditions, broad and inspiring prospects are opening up for the communist parties and the entire international labour movement—to achieve, together with all peace-loving forces, the prevention of a new world war, to curb monopolies and ensure long-term peace and security of peoples, to end the arms race and to remove from the working people the heavy burden of taxes it generates. to defend democratic rights and freedoms that ensure the workers' struggle for a better life and a bright future. It is in this that millions of ordinary people in all countries of the world are vitally interested. The successful solution of these problems is greatly facilitated by the peaceful policy, more and more successes of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all other countries following the path of socialism.

In the new historical conditions, such international organisations of the working class as the Comintern and Cominform ceased their activity. But it does not at all follow from this that international solidarity and the need for contacts between revolutionary fraternal parties that support Marxism-Leninism have lost their significance. At the present time, when the forces of socialism and the influence of the ideas of socialism throughout the world have grown immeasurably, when the uniqueness of the paths to socialism in various countries is revealed, the Marxist parties of the working class must, naturally, preserve and strengthen their ideological unity and international fraternal solidarity in the struggle against the threat of a new war, in the struggle against the anti-popular forces of monopoly capital, striving to suppress all revolutionary and progressive movements. The communist parties are united by the great goal of liberating the working class from the oppression of capital, they are united together by their loyalty to the scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism, to the spirit of proletarian internationalism, selfless devotion to the interests of the

masses.

In their activities under modern conditions, all communist parties proceed from the national characteristics and conditions of each country, expressing to the fullest extent the national interests of their peoples. At the same time, realizing that the struggle for the interests of the working class, for peace and the national independence of their countries is at the same time the business of the entire international proletariat, they are rallying and strengthening ties and cooperation among themselves. The ideological unity and fraternal solidarity of the Marxist parties of the working class of different countries are all the more necessary because the capitalist monopolies create their own international aggressive associations and blocs like NATO, SEATO, the Baghdad Pact, directed against peace-loving peoples, against the national liberation movement, against the working class and the vital interests of the working people.

While the Soviet Union has done and is doing a lot to defuse international tension - and this is now recognized all— at the same time, American monopoly capital continues to allocate large sums to intensify subversive activities in the socialist countries. At the height of the Cold War, as you know, the American Congress officially (in addition to the funds that were released unofficially) appropriated \$100 million for subversive activities in the People's Democracies and in the Soviet Union. Now, when the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are doing everything possible to ease international tension, the supporters of the Cold War are trying to intensify the actions of the Cold War, condemned by the peoples of the whole world. This is evidenced by the decision of the American Senate on an additional allocation of \$ 25 million for subversive activities, which are cynically called “promoting freedom” behind the “iron curtain”.

We must soberly assess this fact and draw appropriate conclusions from it. It is clear, for example, that anti-national demonstrations in Poznan were paid for from this

source. However, the provocateurs and saboteurs, paid for from overseas funds, only had the courage for a few hours. The working people of Poznan repulsed enemy attacks and provocations. Failed plans of the dark knights “cloak and dagger”, their vile provocation against the people’s power in Poland failed. This is how subversive actions in the countries of people’s democracies will fail in the future, although such actions are generously paid from the sums siphoned by the American monopolies. It can be said that this is wasted money.

All this testifies to the fact that carelessness should not be allowed with regard to the new intrigues of the imperialist agents striving to penetrate the socialist countries in order to harm and undermine the achievements of the working people.

The forces of imperialist reaction are trying to lead the working people astray from the correct path of struggle for their interests, to poison their souls with the poison of disbelief in the success of the cause of peace and socialism. Despite all the intrigues of the ideologues of the capitalist monopolies, the working class, led by the tried and tested communist vanguard, will go its own way, which has led to the historic gains of socialism and will lead to new victories in the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. You can be sure that the communist and workers’ parties all countries will raise the glorious Marxist banner of proletarian internationalism even higher.

Soviet people are rightfully proud that our Motherland was the first to blaze the road to socialism. Now that socialism has become a world system, when fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance have been established between the socialist countries, new favourable conditions have been created for the flourishing of socialist democracy, for further strengthening the material and production base of communism, for a steady rise in the living standards of the working people, for the all-round development of the personality of the new man—the builder of a communist

society. Let bourgeois ideologists compose fables about the “crisis” of communism, about the “confusion” in the ranks of the communist parties. We are not used to hearing such incantations from enemies. Their predictions always burst like soap bubbles. These unlucky soothsayers appeared and disappeared, and the communist movement, the immortal and life-giving ideas of Marxism-Leninism, triumphed and triumph. This will continue to be so. No vicious, slanderous attacks our enemies will not be able to stop the irresistible march of the historical development of mankind towards communism.

Reprinted from the text of  
newspapers and Pravda 9 1956,  
July 2, No. 184

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON IRRIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIN LANDS OF THE HUNGRY STEPPE IN THE UZBEK SSR AND KAZAKH SSR FOR INCREASING THE COTTON PRODUCTION, 6 August 1956.**

In this decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the party, Soviet, agricultural and water management bodies of the Uzbek SSR and the Kazakh SSR, the MTS, state farms and collective farms of these republics were tasked with creating the largest cotton growing area in the Golodnaya Steppe by developing virgin lands, providing obtaining high yields of cotton on them.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR also approved measures to ensure irrigation and agricultural development of the lands of the Hungry  
Steppe.

### **ON IRRIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIN LANDS OF THE HUNGRY STEPPE IN THE UZBEK SSR AND KAZAKH SSR FOR INCREASING THE COTTON PRODUCTION**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider that along with a further increase in cotton yields on the reclaimed lands in the cotton-growing republics, the further expansion of cotton crops through the development of virgin lands is of great

importance for increasing cotton production.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR are placed before the party, Soviet, agricultural and water management bodies of the Uzbek SSR and the Kazakh SSR, before MTS, state farms and collective farms of these republics have an important state task—to create in the Hungry Steppe, through the development of virgin lands, the largest cotton growing region for further increasing cotton production in accordance with 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. and at the same time to take measures to increase the yield of cotton on the developed lands in the Hungry Steppe.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decide:

1. Accept the proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR on further development in 1956-1962. irrigation and land development of the Hungry Steppe on an area of 300 thousand hectares, including 200 thousand hectares in the Uzbek SSR and 100 thousand hectares in the Kazakh SSR, for production on these lands in 1956-1960. not less than 220 thousand g of raw cotton, including in the Uzbek SSR—135 thousand tons' and in the Kazakh SSR—85 thousand tons, and, since 1964, at least 320-340 thousand tons of raw cotton annually.

2. Instruct the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR ^ the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the USSR:

- a) carry out the construction of the Central Golodnaya

Steppe Canal, the Southern Golodnaya Steppe Canal, the reconstruction of the Kirov Canal, as well as the construction of irrigation systems for irrigating 300 thousand hectares of land and ensure the transfer of areas prepared for irrigation to the operation of the specified facilities within the timeframes in accordance with Appendix No. 1.<sup>1</sup>

The construction of these canals and irrigation systems should be carried out according to the plan of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

When developing projects for the construction of canals and irrigation systems in the Hungry Steppe, provide for the use of advanced irrigation methods and measures to combat waterlogging and salinization in the Hungry Steppe;

b) to ensure construction in 1956-1962. main highways with hard surface 600 km long, including 400 km in the Uzbek SSR and 200 km in the Kazakh SSR (of which by the end of 1958 in the Uzbek SSR—250 km and in the Kazakh SSR—150 km), as well as access roads to the central estates of state farms with a length of 200 km, of which 150 km in the Uzbek SSR and 50 km in the Kazakh SSR;

c) to organise 34 state farms on the newly irrigated land in the Hungry Steppe with an area of 280 thousand hectares, of which 23 state farms in the Uzbek SSR and 11 state farms in the Kazakh SSR, within the time frame in accordance with Appendix No. 2 and implement the necessary construction.

The development of the remaining 20 thousand hectares of newly irrigated land in the Hungry Steppe will be provided by collective farms;

d) organise in 1956-1958, in the regions of the Golodnaya Steppe there are 12 machine-road stations, including 8 stations in the Uzbek SSR and 4 stations in the Kazakh SSR, for the construction of highways;

e) implement in 1957-1959. on irrigated and reclaimed lands in the Hungry Steppe, the construction of farmsteads

---

<sup>1</sup> Appendices referred to in this decree are not published. Ed.

for machine and tractor stations and collective farm villages;

f) ensure the construction of 34 cotton-ginning factories in the Hungry Steppe and put them into operation on time in accordance with Appendix No. 3.

The construction of state farms, MTS, cotton ginning plants, collective farm villages, high-voltage power lines, transformer substations and low-voltage power grids in the areas of the Hungry Steppe shall be entrusted to the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the USSR, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the Uzbek SSR and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the Kazakh SSR.

The State Economic Commission of the USSR to provide in annual plans, starting from 1957, the allocation of funds for materials, equipment and vehicles for the implementation of work on irrigation and land development in the Hungry Steppe in accordance with the scope of work and projects for this work.

3. Accept the proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR to organise, under the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Main Directorate for Irrigation and Land Development of the Hungry Steppe (on a self-supporting basis) to carry out work on water management in the Hungry Steppe and to coordinate the work of other ministries and departments involved in the development of the land of the Hungry Steppe on the territory of the Uzbek SSR.

Water management construction in the Hungry Steppe on the territory of the Kazakh SSR is carried out by the bodies of the Ministry of Water Resources of the republic.

4. To entrust the Ministry of Construction of Power Plants with the implementation, starting from 1956, under an agreement with the Main Directorate for Irrigation and Land Development of the Hungry Steppe under the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, construction and installation work on the Central and Southern Golodnaya Steppe main irrigation canals and structures on them.

Save for the workers, engineers and technicians and

employees of the Ministry of Power Plant Construction, engaged in the construction of these canals and structures on them, terms of remuneration, as well as benefits and advantages provided for by the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of May 26, 1951.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Power Plants and the Ministry of Power Plants Construction:

a) in order to ensure the supply of electricity to areas of development of virgin lands in the Hungry Steppe, establish in 1956-1957. at the substation of Farhadkoy hydroelectric power station, two transformers of 20 thousand kVA each and to build in 1957-1958. Lines 110 kV power transmission lines with 110/35 kV regional substations;

b) to build by 1962 the Golodpostep hydroelectric power station with a capacity of up to 40 thousand kw.

6. To oblige the Ministry of Transport Construction in 1957 to start the construction of a broad-gauge railway from the Syr-Dar'inskaya station in the direction of in the city of Jizzakh with a length of about 60 km, with the opening of temporary train traffic on this line in 1958.

The Ministry of Transport Construction, when developing a project building for the construction of the specified railway, to provide for its continuation in the future to the Jizzakh station Tashkent railway.

7. To oblige the Main Department of Labour Reserves under the Council of Ministers of the USSR to build in 1957-1959. in the area of development of virgin lands of the Hungry Steppe, six agricultural mechanisation schools (according to standard designs) for 420 students each, including four schools in the Uzbek SSR and two schools in the Kazakh SSR.

The construction of these schools will be entrusted to the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the Uzbek SSR and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the Kazakh SSR.

8. Instruct the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of Power Plants, the Ministry of Construction of

Power Plants, the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR to develop and submit by January 1, 1957 in the Council of Ministers of the USSR agreed with the interested ministries and departments proposals for the construction of the Chardara reservoir and a hydroelectric power station at it.

9. To oblige the Ministry of Geology and Protection of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR:

a) spend in 1956-1958. detailed hydrogeological surveys on irrigated lands and virgin lands to be developed in the Hungry Steppe in the Uzbek SSR and Kazakh SSR for drawing up a scheme and technical projects of water supply to settlements through the use of groundwater.

Wells drilled during hydrogeological surveys in the Golodnaya Steppe and which turned out to be suitable for water supply should be secured with casing pipes, equipped with filters and transferred free of charge to state farms, MTS and water management organisations for operation;

b) to organise, since 1956, stationary observations of the state of the level and mineralisation of groundwater in the Hungry Steppe and changes in the regime of these waters under the influence of irrigation.

10. To oblige the Ministry of Construction of Oil Industry Enterprises to drill in 1957 and 1958. under an agreement with the Ministry of State Farms of the Uzbek SSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the Kazakh SSR to supply water to new state farms in the Hungry Steppe, 100 production wells, including 50 wells in 1957, and equip these wells with water-lifting installations.

11. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Communications:

a) organise in 1956-1957, long-distance telephone and telegraph communication for servicing construction organisations, state farms, collective farms, MTS and irrigation systems departments, located on the developed lands of the Hungry Steppe;

b) perform in 1956-1962, in the Hungry Steppe, construction and installation work on the construction of

telephone lines for communication of state farms and collective farms with regional centres and radio equipment for state farms and collective farms under contracts with the relevant ministries of the Uzbek SSR and Kazakh SSR.

12. To oblige the Ministry of Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Industry Enterprises of the USSR to implement in the Hungry Steppe, since 1957, under contracts with construction organisations, installation work on the construction of high-voltage power lines, transformer substations, as well as low-voltage power grids in state and collective farms, at cotton ginning plants, in MTS, irrigation system departments and machine-road stations.

13. In order to ensure the implementation of measures for irrigation and development of virgin lands in the Hungry Steppe, increase by 1956:

a) ministries and departments performing work related to irrigation and land development in the Hungry Steppe, the volume of capital investments for 112 million rubles, with financing the specified volume of capital investments in the amount of 30 million rubles. at the expense of the reserve fund of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and 82 million rubles. from the general appropriations for capital expenditures according to the plans of these ministries for 1956, with distribution by ministries and departments in accordance with Appendix No. 4;

b) to the Ministry of Geology and Subsoil Protection of the USSR, the volume of geological exploration work for 15 million rubles.

The Ministry of Finance of the USSR to issue in 1956 from the reserve fund of the Council of Ministers of the USSR the necessary funds to finance the specified volume of capital investments and geological exploration work and, together with the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, to determine the sources of coverage for the increase in working capital required for allocation to construction organisations leading work in the Hungry Steppe.

14. To oblige the Main Department of Labour Reserves under the Council of Ministers of the USSR to send in 1956-1962. from among those graduating from agricultural mechanisation schools, vocational schools and schools of labour reserves, to newly organised state farms and construction organisations in the Hungry Steppe, 24.4 thousand machine operators and skilled construction workers, including 4.4 thousand in 1956 people (of whom 3 thousand people went to the Uzbek SSR and 1.4 thousand people to the Kazakh SSR) and in 1957—5 thousand people (of whom 3.3 thousand people went to the Uzbek SSR and to the Kazakh SSR—1.7 thousand people).

15. To provide families moving to the regions of the Hungry Steppe, a long-term loan for the construction of houses with outbuildings in the amount of 19 thousand rubles. on the farm, with the attribution of 35% of the cost of building houses and outbuildings at the expense of the state budget, with the repayment of the loan received within the terms established by the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of February 19, 1953.

16. To oblige the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Labour and Wages to consider, together with the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Construction of Power Plants and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the USSR, the question of the conditions of recruitment and remuneration of workers and employees sent to perform work related to irrigation and development of virgin lands of the Hungry Steppe in the Uzbek SSR and the Kazakh SSR, and within a month to submit agreed proposals to the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

17. To approve measures to ensure irrigation and agricultural development of the land of the Hungry Steppe in the Uzbek SSR and Kazakh SSR in accordance with Appendix No. 5.

Reprinted according to the text of the document stored in the CPA IML at the TsN CPSU, f. 17, op. 59, d.438, l. 1-9 (First published in the exposition in the newspaper "Pravda", 1956, August 11, No. 224)

**DECISION OF THE CPSU CC AND THE USSR  
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE LENIN  
PRIZES FOR THE MOST OUTSTANDING  
WORKS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE,  
TECHNOLOGY, LITERATURE AND ARTS,  
August 15, 1956**

The decree restored the Lenin Prizes for the most outstanding scientific works, architectural and building structures, inventions, machine designs, new materials, and improvements in production methods introduced into the national economy. Additionally, the Lenin Prizes were established for the most outstanding works of literature and art. To consider the works nominated for prizes, and to award prizes for the most outstanding of them, the Committee for Lenin Prizes in Science and Technology and the Committee for Lenin Prizes in Literature and Art were created under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

**ON THE LENIN PRIZES FOR THE MOST  
OUTSTANDING WORKS IN THE FIELD OF  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, LITERATURE AND  
ARTS**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR considered the issue of restoring the prizes named after the great founder of the Soviet state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Vladimir Ilyich Lenin for the most outstanding work in the field of science and technology and the establishment of Lenin Prizes for the most outstanding works of literature and art, which have received wide public recognition.

At the present time, when the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have built basically a socialist society and are solving the problems of a gradual transition from socialism to communism, the all-round development of the productive forces of Soviet society, the introduction of new technology and, on this basis, the achievement of an abundance of material and cultural benefits in our country. In the decision of these tasks, continuous technical progress, the development of science and culture are acquiring ever-increasing importance.

Back in 1925, in order to reward outstanding work in the field of science and technology. agriculture, medicine and social sciences, the Soviet government established the V. I. Lenin Prize. In subsequent years, the V.I. Lenin Prize was awarded to a number of scientists in our country.

However, after 1935 no Lenin Prizes were awarded.

Bearing in mind the positive value of encouraging the most outstanding works in the field of science, technology and production, works of literature and art, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR passed a decision on the restoration of the prizes given to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin—Lenin prizes for the most outstanding scientific works, architectural and building structures; inventions, machine designs, new materials introduced into the national economy; improving production methods. The Lenin Prizes were re-established for the most outstanding works of literature and art that have received wide public recognition.

Fifty Lenin Prizes in the amount of seventy-five thousand rubles each have been established, including:

for scientific works in the field of physical sciences, mechanics and mathematics, technical sciences, chemical sciences, geological and geographical sciences, biological sciences, agricultural sciences, medical sciences, military sciences, social sciences—twelve prizes;

for structures, inventions introduced into the national

economy, machine designs, new materials, improvements in production methods in the field of mechanical engineering, instrument making, metallurgy, exploration and mining of minerals, chemistry and energy, electronics and automation, construction, architecture, transport and communications, agriculture, light and food industries, medicine—thirty prizes;

for highly artistic works of literature, fine art, music, as well as for the most outstanding achievements of figures in theatrical art, cinematography, which have received wide public recognition—eight prizes.

The prizes will be awarded annually to the birthday of V. I. Lenin.

The Committee on Lenin Prizes in Science and Technology under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Committee on Lenin Prizes in the Field of Literature and Art of the Council of Ministers of the USSR were created to consider works nominated for prizes and award prizes for the most outstanding of them.

The submission of works for awards to the Lenin Prize Committees will be made by the Presidiums of the Academies of sciences, scientific and engineering societies, research institutes, higher educational institutions, the presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the collegia of the ministries of the USSR and Union republics, enterprises, boards of unions of Soviet writers, artists, composers, architects, editorial boards of magazines, publishing houses, public organisations, scientists, technicians, literature and art.

Reprinted according to the text of the newspaper "Pravda", 1950, September 8, No. 252

## **DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL “AGITATOR”, August 28, 1956**

In the published decree, the Central Committee of the CPSU recognized the need to publish the Agitator magazine and defined its main tasks: to comprehensively and deeply cover the most important issues of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government, publish materials summarising the positive experience of mass political work, popularising the progressive experience and progressive methods of labour in industry and agriculture.

### **ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL “AGITATOR” MAGAZINE (EXTRACT)**

1. To recognize as necessary the publication of the journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU “Agitator” twice a month, with a volume of 4 printed pages, with a circulation of 300 thousand copies from October 1, 1956.

To consider the main tasks of the Agitator magazine to be comprehensive and in-depth coverage of the most important issues of domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, generalization of the positive experience of mass political work, organisation of socialist competition, popularization of advanced experience and advanced labour methods in industry and agriculture. On the pages of the magazine, it is necessary to comprehensively broadcast the propaganda work and practical activities of party organisations on the issues of a steady increase in labour productivity, technical progress, maximum use of the internal reserves of

enterprises, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms and further improvement of cultural and everyday services for the working people.

The journal should regularly give advice and answers to readers' questions, place materials to help speakers and agitators, publish lists of literature necessary for them, critical-bibliographic articles and reference materials. All materials should cover the most pressing issues and be published in advance...

**Reprinted from the text of the  
book: Handbook of a Party Worker,  
1957, p. 355-356**

# **DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR, AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND THE ALL-UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS ON INCREASING THE WAGES OF LOW-PAID WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES, September 8, 1956**

In order to further improve the material well-being of the working people, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions adopted a resolution on increase from January 1, 1957, wages of low-paid workers and employees.

## **ON INCREASING WAGES OF LOW-PAID WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES**

In order to further improve the material well-being of the working people, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions decide:

1. Pending the implementation of measures for the general regulation of the wages of workers and employees, from January 1, 1957, to increase the wages of low-paid workers and employees, establishing it:

a) workers and employees employed directly at industrial enterprises, construction sites, transport and communications enterprises—in the amount of not less than 300-350 rubles. per month;

b) the rest of the workers and employees, as well as junior maintenance personnel and security workers of

industrial enterprises, construction projects and transport and communications enterprises in cities and workers' settlements—in the amount of at least 300 rubles and in rural areas—at least 270 rubles per month.

This increase in wages applies to workers and employees who have a wage rate or an official salary below the specified sizes.

2. To establish that the payment to workers and employees for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the norms for the production of bonuses, 'payment for overtime work, for work on holidays and at night, -branches and bonuses for length of service, as well as allowances for work in the regions of the Far North and equated to In localities, in waterless and high-mountain areas, it is made in excess of the wages specified in paragraph 1 of this resolution.

These payments are calculated based on the tariff rates in force at enterprises, organisations and institutions and official salaries.

3. Instruct the ministers and heads of departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics to determine within a month in agreement with the State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR on labour and wages and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions the minimum wage for individual industries within, specified in subparagraph "a" of paragraph 1 of this resolution.

4. Establish that in cases where workers and employees have worked for an incomplete month, the amount of wages is determined in proportion to the time worked in that month.

5. Pay for the work of students at enterprises, construction sites, organisations and institutions in accordance with the current procedure.

Remuneration for labour of workers and employees undergoing training in connection with retraining shall be made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this resolution.

6. To recognize it necessary to abolish from January 1, 1957, the collection of income tax and tax on bachelors,

single and small-family citizens of the USSR from workers, employees and students who receive wages or scholarships up to 370 rubles. per month.

Submit for approval by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR a draft decree on increasing the amount of the tax-free minimum wage of workers and employees.

7. Provide in the national economic plan and in the state budget for 1957 the costs of measures to increase the wages of low-paid workers and employees in the amount of 8 billion rubles, which will ensure an increase in wages on average for the entire specified group of workers and employees by about 33%.

**Published according to the text of  
the newspaper. "Pravda", 1956,  
September 9, No. 253**

## **DECISION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF G. V. PLEKHANOV'S BIRTH, October 16, 1956**

The resolution proposed to widely celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of G. V. Plekhanov—the first outstanding propagandist of Marxist ideas in Russia, a fighter for a scientific materialist worldview, the founder revolutionary group “Emancipation of Labour”. It was planned to publish articles and organise radio broadcasts about G.V. Plekhanov, publish his selected works, hold a ceremonial meeting and scientific sessions, and take a number of measures to perpetuate the memory of the revolutionary. When covering the activities of G. V. Plekhanov, it was recommended to show him strengths and weaknesses, undoubted merits and, at the same time, the mistakes of the Menshevik sense.

### **ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY FROM THE BIRTH OF G. V. PLEKHANOV**

Considering the merits of G. V. Plekhanov in the Russian and international revolutionary movement, his role as the first outstanding propagandist of Marxist ideas in Russia and a fighter for scientific materialistic outlook, the Central Committee of the CPSU decides to widely celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of G. V. Plekhanov, which is celebrating on December 11, 1956.

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of G. V. Plekhanov:

1. To publish articles in central newspapers and socio-political magazines, as well as organise radio programs about

G. V. Plekhanov.

In articles, radio broadcasts, as well as in reports and lectures, to show Plekhanov as the founder of the first Marxist organisation in Russia—the “Emancipation of Labour” group, his outstanding role in the propaganda and defence of Marxist philosophy, in the fight against revisionists—Bernsteinians, neo-Kantians, vulgar materialists, etc. At the same time, it is necessary to explain Plekhanov’s Menshevism, his political fall from sin in 1905-1907, during the first imperialist war, and especially in 1917 Plekhanov’s erroneous political positions after the Second Congress of the RSDLP were primarily the result of his failure to understand the nature of the new era as the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, failure to understand the significance of the alliance of the proletariat with the peasantry and the leading role of the proletariat both in the bourgeois democratic and in the socialist revolution ... The weak side of Plekhanov’s activities was his inability to creatively apply Marxism in the new historical conditions. In this regard, it is necessary to show the creative nature of Marxist theory, the great role of V. I. Lenin in the further development of Marxism, in relation to the new tasks of the era.

2. To hold in Moscow on December 11, 1956, at the Bolshoi Theatre, a solemn meeting of party and public organisations and the scientific community, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of GV Plekhanov. Comrade Mitin M. B. shall be instructed to report on Plekhanov at the meeting.

3. To oblige the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU and Gospolitizdat to issue during 1957-1961. selected works of G. V. Plekhanov, singling out, in accordance with the instructions of V. I. Lenin, works on philosophy in separate volumes.<sup>1</sup>

4. To hold scientific sessions dedicated to G. V.

---

<sup>1</sup> See: Lenin V. I. Fields. collection cit., v. 42, p. 290. Ed.

Plekhanov at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the CPSU and a joint scientific session of the humanitarian departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

5. To assign the name of GV Plekhanov to the Leningrad Mining Institute.

6. Install memorial plaques:

a) at the house in Lipetsk, st. Plekhanovskaya, 38, where G. V. Plekhanov lived in childhood and youth;

b) on the building of the Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library, where Plekhanov often worked, hid from the persecution of the tsarist police and where Plekhanov bequeathed to transfer his personal library;

c) on the pedestal of the colonnade of the Kazan Cathedral in Leningrad in memory of G. V. Plekhanov's speech at the first workers' demonstration in Russia on December 6, 1876.

**Reprinted from the text of the book:  
Handbook of a Party Worker, 1957, p.  
365-366**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, December 20-24, 1956**

The plenum of the Central Committee discussed the following issues:

1) On the completion of work on the preparation of the sixth five-year plan and on the direction of revisions of the control figures for 1956-1960 and the national economic plan for 1957.

2) Questions of improving the management of the national economy of the USSR.

The Plenum adopted relevant resolutions on the issues considered.

### **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON COMPLETION OF WORK ON DRAFTING THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND ON THE DIRECTION OF REFINING CONTROL NUMBERS FOR 1956-1960 AND THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR 1957**

The decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, met with unanimous approval of the entire Soviet people, caused a powerful upsurge in the creative initiative and activity of millions of workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia of our country.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that as a result of the consistent implementation of Lenin's policy and the implementation of the decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU in 1956, new major successes in the development of socialist industry and, above all, heavy industry. The annual plan for the production of industrial products in 1956 will, on the whole, be overfulfilled.

Industrial output will increase by about 11% over 1955, including the production of means of production by more than 11% and the production of consumer goods by more than 9%. The targets for many important types of industrial products will be exceeded. Successes have been achieved in technical progress in industry—the pace of introduction of the latest achievements of science, technology and advanced experience into production has accelerated. Commissioning of new capacities at high-capacity hydroelectric power plants and large thermal power plants have significantly strengthened the energy base of our industry.

The successes achieved by socialist industry in the first year of the sixth five-year plan signify a new step forward along the path of creating the material and technical basis of communism. The Soviet country has become even stronger, its economic and defence power has grown, and the material well-being of the people has increased.

Other branches of the national economy, including agriculture, are successfully developing on the basis of the predominant growth of heavy industry. The machine and tractor fleet of MTS and state farms was replenished with tens of thousands of tractors, combines, automobiles and other machines. This made it possible to master in a short time 35.5 million hectares of virgin lands and already in 1956 to achieve a significant rise in agricultural production, to increase state procurements and purchases of bread in comparison with 1955 by more than 1 billion, poods, potatoes—by 2.7 million tons and milk—by 3.8 million. Procurements of cotton and wool also increased and other agricultural products. The production of consumer goods has increased significantly. In 1956, the light industry will provide the population with products in excess of the plan by 3 billion rubles, the food industry—by 4 billion rubles.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that along with the enormous capital investments required by the high rates of development of heavy industry and agriculture, in 1956 major measures were taken to implement the

program for further growth of material resources outlined by the XX Congress of the CPSU welfare and cultural level of the people: the size of pensions for workers has been increased, tuition fees have been abolished in secondary and higher educational institutions, the duration of maternity leave has been increased, the working day has been shortened on pre-holiday and pre-holiday days, and workers have begun to transfer to a shorter working day in the coal industry. The procurement and procurement chips for agricultural products have been increased. A decision was made to increase the wages of low-paid workers and employees from January 1, 1957. Only these measures provide additional benefits for the urban and rural population in the amount of over 35 billion rubles. in year.

All the historical experience of the Soviet state, and in the postwar years and the experience of other socialist countries, has incontestably and convincingly proved the greatest advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist system. Precisely because these advantages more and more clearly show that the victory of the socialist system is ensured in the peaceful economic competition of the two systems—socialist and capitalist—the reactionary splits of the capitalist world use every means to slander the socialist economic system and distort its essence. These attempts are doomed to failure: the obstacles to the socialist economic system have been proven by practice and the life experience of the people.

The socialist economy is a planned economy, which makes it possible for the rapid and planned development of all the productive forces of the country; socialist production is carried out in the interests of the entire people, which opens up boundless scope for the creative initiative of the millions of workers, peasants and intellectuals.

At present, the Party sees its task in making even better and fuller use of the greatest world-historical advantages of the socialist system, the socialist economic systems in the interests of the people, in the interests of building

communism. To solve this problem, we have, along with a powerful production and technical base, numerous cadres of qualified workers, a qualified production management apparatus. Our cadres can now with deep knowledge of the matter solve the most complex production, economic and scientific and technical issues and achieve the least expenditure of labour, funds and materials of high work results both in industry, transport and construction, and in agriculture.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that with an increase in comparison with 1955 in coal production, production of metal, cement and logging, the production plan for these types of products in 1956 was not executed; the plan for the commissioning of production capacities is also under-fulfilled both in these and in some other branches of the national economy. Housing plans are not fully implemented.

This failure to fulfil the plans is explained both by serious shortcomings in the planning of the national economy, and by the unsatisfactory management of enterprises and construction projects by individual ministries.

The State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, as well as the ministries, when developing national economic plans, do not sufficiently take into account the real possibilities of ensuring the planned targets with material and financial resources, do not provide for sufficient reserves of raw materials, fuel and materials, allow overstated construction volumes, which creates unnecessary tension in the implementation of plans; in some cases omissions and mistakes are made in the plans. This leads to disruption of the rhythm of the work of enterprises, to storming and downtime, and in the field of construction - to the dispersal of funds on numerous newly started construction sites, to lengthening the construction time, its rise in cost and disruptions in the commissioning of launch facilities. Such a rapid use of public funds causes their freezing, leads to a decrease in the efficiency of capital

investments, a violation of the proportional development of individual sectors of the economy and, ultimately, to large losses in the national economy.

In order to eliminate the indicated shortcomings as quickly as possible, to correctly use all reserves and opportunities to ensure the further planned development of the national economy, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. Submit in the first half of 1957 for consideration and approval by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR.

Upon completion of work on the preparation of the sixth five-year plan, proceed from the main tasks of the five-year plan set by the 20th Congress of the CPSU—on the basis of the predominant development of heavy industry, continuous technical progress and an increase in labour productivity, ensure further powerful growth of all sectors of the national economy, implement a sharp rise in agricultural production and on this basis to achieve a significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people, to take a major step forward in the solution of the main economic task of the USSR is to overtake and surpass the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production in the shortest historically possible time.

2. In order to eliminate the excessive tension allowed in the plans for individual industries and in order to bring the targets for production and the volume of capital investments in line with material resources, it is necessary to clarify individual approximate targets provided for in the Directives for the five-year plan and in the draft plan for 1957.

Specify assignments in the following direction:

- a) to ensure the most rational and efficient use of material resources and financial resources allocated for the development of the national economy, and in this regard, first of all—to reduce the volume of capital investments and to clarify the list of construction projects in the direction of

their reduction, primarily due to newly started construction projects; avoid dispersion of funds over many construction projects, concentrating material and financial resources on the most important construction sites and launch facilities, which will improve their material support;

to correct the planned targets for individual industries that are not provided with sufficient material resources;

provide for the formation of the necessary material reserves in industry in order to create normal conditions for uninterrupted and rhythmic work of enterprises;

b) to find opportunities to allocate additional funds for housing construction. Must be decisively banished from practice of housing construction all sorts of excesses that raise the cost of construction and reduce the pace of its development, it is better to use local building materials, actively support the initiative of the broad masses of workers and employees aimed at accelerating housing construction.

3. To condemn the attempts of individual economic leaders to cover up their unsatisfactory work in managing enterprises and construction projects with shortcomings in planning and the desire of such managers to achieve low plans. Plans should be realistic, but not too low. They must be based on technical and economic calculations, the use of advanced experience and internal reserves of production and to direct the efforts of the working people towards a continuous rise in production.

4. In determining production targets, proceed from the need to increase the activity of the working masses in developing plans and in the struggle for their successful fulfilment and overfulfilment. To this end, it is necessary to make broader practice of business-like discussion of long-term plans of enterprises and collective farms at meetings and checking the fulfilment of these plans for a given current period.

It is necessary to continue to enhance the role of the Union republics in economic construction, to develop and support their initiative in finding and better using local

resources and opportunities to increase the output of industrial products and consumer goods. It requires a raise responsibility of all governing bodies of the Union republics for the implementation of state plans and strengthening their organising role in mobilizing the masses to solve the tasks set party and government.

5. To oblige economic leaders, Soviet, party and trade union organisations to decisively eliminate shortcomings in the work of managing the economy, to take effective measures to prevent the scattering of material resources, to achieve the all-round mobilisation of internal reserves of enterprises, improving the use of existing capacities, ensuring the fulfilment of production and construction plans, increasing labour productivity, reducing the cost of production and improving its quality on the basis of technical progress, the fastest introduction of new technology, improving the organisation of labour and improving production technology. It is necessary to fight against inertia and bureaucracy, develop criticism and self-criticism, in every possible way to support the creative activity and the initiative of workers.

\* \* \*

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee draws the attention of the party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organisations, all our workers, that the tasks specified in this resolution are dictated by the course of the country's development, and their unconditional implementation is a vital need of the Soviet state. We are talking about a new rise in the productive forces and the multiplication of social wealth in the interests of further strengthening the economic might and strengthening the defence might of our country, and further improving the well-being of the Soviet people.

In the capitalist world, the competitive struggle is developing more and more sharply between different

countries, between monopoly associations. In the pursuit of maximum profit, monopoly capital is increasingly intensifying the exploitation of the working class, enslaving the peasantry, and is launching an offensive against the living standards of the working people. The colonial powers, in their imperialist expansion, are looking for new spheres of capital investment, striving to expand the field of capitalist exploitation by enslaving, first of all, economically underdeveloped countries. But this imperialist expansion inevitably causes growth resistance of the peoples of these countries and the mighty rise of the national liberation movements. All this inevitably leads to the further militarization of the capitalist economy, to the arms race, to the further exacerbation and deepening of the internal contradictions of the capitalist system, clearly demonstrates its instability and historical doom.

The Soviet socialist system is free from all these pedagogues and deepest contradictions of the capitalist mode of production. Struggling to strengthen indestructible unity and developing fraternal cooperation among all socialist countries, pursuing a policy of peace and friendship with all peace-loving peoples, the Soviet Union is confidently moving forward along the Leninist path. Soviet people devote all their strength and creative energy to the implementation of the great creative plans outlined by the Communist Party. They work quietly knowing that the Soviet state is unshakably guarding the interests of the people, it consistently upholds and defends the great cause of world peace.

Unswervingly following the teachings of the great Lenin, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, solved the historical tasks associated with the creation and development of a powerful socialist industry and socialist agriculture. Now we have everything we need to move to a new, higher stage of economic development, corresponding to the current stage of communist construction.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU expresses confidence that the working class, collective farm

peasantry, and the Soviet intelligentsia will expand socialist competition for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of production plans even more widely, they will make every effort to make the most of the production possibilities and reserves of every industrial enterprise, every construction project, and all collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms and on this basis to achieve the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU.

## **ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR**

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union notes that, on the basis of the instructions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, a number of important measures are currently being carried out aimed at improving state planning, eliminating excessive centralization in economic management and increasing the role of the union republics in economic construction, and further expanding the rights ministries of the USSR, economic associations and enterprises, reducing the number and simplification of the administrative apparatus. The measures carried out by the Party and the government fully correspond to the Leninist principles of socialist economic management, the basis of which is democratic centralism in the management of economic construction. “Our task now,” Lenin pointed out in the first months of Soviet power, “is precisely to carry out democratic centralism in the economic sphere...”<sup>1</sup>.

Democratic centralism in the management of the national economy stems from the nature of large-scale

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., v. 36, p. 152. Ed.

socialist production, from the nature of the socialist economy as a planned economy, from the essence of the Soviet system, which raised millions of working people to conscious historical creativity, to the management of state and economic construction. Democratic centralism requires all-round improvement of planning, strengthening of the planning principle in all economic activity. At the same time, it means the most attentive and comprehensive consideration of local experience and local conditions, active support and encouragement of the creative initiative of local party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organisations, millions of workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary to note that there are significant shortcomings in the practice of state planning and, first of all, in the current planning. The State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, as well as the ministries do not sufficiently study the state of individual branches of production, are weakly connected with the union and autonomous republics, territories and regions, with enterprises, with scientific ones. institutions, make serious omissions and mistakes in the development of production plans, capital construction and material and technical supply, poorly cope with their responsibilities to verify the implementation of government plans. Considering the further all-round improvement of the management of the national economy on the basis of the directives of the 20th Congress of the CPSU as the primary task of the party, the Plenum of the Central Committee decides:

1. To recognize the need to implement measures to radically improve the work of the USSR State Economic Commission for the current plan-provision of the national economy and imposing on it the functions of promptly resolving current issues related to the implementation of the state plan, and responsibility for ensuring provided in the plan of tasks with the necessary material resources.

The State Economic Commission and ministries must

ensure the most rational and efficient use of production assets, labour, raw materials and monetary resources. The most important task of the State Economic Commission, like all our economic bodies, is to systematically and widely introduce into production the achievements of advanced science and technology, the valuable experience of innovators, the proposals of rationalizers and inventors. Serious attention should be paid to the specialisation and cooperation of enterprises, inter-branch production ties and the coordination of economic activities of various economic regions. The implementation of all these measures should ensure high rates of expanded socialist reproduction, a continuous increase in labour productivity as the main condition for increasing output, improving the quality and reducing the cost of production, and raising the material well-being of the people.

2. To consider that in improving the management of the national economy, the expansion of the rights of the union republics is of particular importance, which makes it possible to consistently implement Leninist national policy in economic and cultural development, comprehensively take into account the national characteristics and local resources of each republic and will further strengthen the economy of the union republics and strengthen the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

In order to eliminate excessive centralization in economic management, it is necessary to recognize the following:

- implementation of measures to significantly expand the range of issues of economic and cultural development, which should be resolved by the councils of ministers of the union republics related to the implementation of union-republican state plans, including issues of capital construction, material and technical supply, labour productivity, cost, product sales and financing;

- ensuring the further expansion of the rights of ministries, main departments of ministries, Soviets of

Working People's Deputies and economic enterprises;

- elimination of unnecessary and parallel operating links, meaning the simplification and reduction in the cost of the management apparatus;

- bringing the bodies of the central office of economic management, as well as research institutions, directly to the areas where enterprises of the corresponding sectors of the national economy are located;

- ensuring coordination and coordination of economic activities within economic regions, large industrial centres.

3. In view of the presence of serious shortcomings in the work of ministries and departments for the material and technical supply of enterprises, it is necessary to take organisational measures to radically improve this business in order to ensure a more rational use of material resources, preventing them from being frozen at numerous departmental bases and warehouses.

4. The responsible tasks in the struggle for technical progress, for a powerful rise in socialist production, set by the Party and the government for the period of the sixth five-year plan, place high demands on economic cadres and on all managers and organisers of production. They must perfectly know the assigned business, be aware of modern spiders: –

- technical achievements, to delve deeply into the technology and economics of enterprises, to know their needs and requirements on a daily basis, to manage production concretely and substantively. All this obliges Soviet business executives to be demanding of themselves and their subordinates, sensitively listening to the voice of the masses, actively supporting their creative endeavours, persistently mastering technical knowledge, expanding their economic horizons, and improving production management methods.

5. Considering that the trade unions, uniting in their ranks almost all workers and employees, are called upon to play the most important role in improving the management

of the economy, it is necessary:

- to increase the role of trade unions in the development and implementation of the industrial financial plan of enterprises, in solving issues of rationing and organisation of labour, wages, improving safety technology at enterprises and especially in solving issues related to housing construction and improving the material conditions of workers and employees;

- to develop unswervingly socialist competition as a powerful means of struggle for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of economic plans and the continuous development of the socialist economy;

- to ensure the regular holding of meetings of workers and employees, production meetings, technical conferences, economic assets, meetings of production leaders, innovators and inventors, to expand the work of scientific and technical societies.

The activity of the Soviet trade unions must be raised to such a height that the trade unions fully justify their high assignment to be, as Lenin taught, a school of administration, a school of management, a school of communism.

6. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the regional and regional committees of the CPSU to achieve a significant improvement in the work of enterprises and economic bodies, paying special attention to the selection, promotion and correct placement of personnel, checking the implementation of decisions of the party and government, ensuring the strictest discipline at all levels of the economic management apparatus.

\* \* \*

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee calls on all party organisations, all communists to unswervingly implement the tasks set by

XX Congress of the CPSU in the field of further development of the socialist economy of the USSR, improvement of organisational work, improvement of methods of management of economic construction on the basis of Lenin's principles of socialist management, the all-round development of creative initiative and activity of the masses of the working people.

**Reprinted according to the text of  
the Pravda newspaper, 1950,  
December 25, No. 360**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE ISSUE OF THE FULL COLLECTED WORKS OF V. I. LENIN, January 8, 1957**

The works of V. I. Lenin are a powerful ideological weapon of the Party and all working people in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society, for building communism. The decree of the Central Committee noted that the 4th edition of the Works of V. I. Lenin did not include many works published in the third edition, in Lenin collections, in periodicals. As a result, these Leninist documents became bibliographic rarities.

The Central Committee decided to bring together all of Lenin's literary heritage and publish the Complete Works of V. I. Lenin in 55 volumes, including not only finished works, but also preparatory materials, letters, notes. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU was commissioned to carry out the publication on a strictly scientific basis.

### **ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF V. I. LENIN**

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the 4th edition of the Works of V. I. Lenin, although it included more than 500 works of V. I. Lenin that were not included in the 3rd edition, is not, however, a complete it did not include many of the works published in the third edition of the Works of V. I. Lenin, in the Lenin collection of collections and periodicals. As a result, a significant number of Lenin's documents, which were printed at one time in small editions, actually turned out to be inaccessible to readers.

The Central Committee of the CPSU considers it necessary to bring together all of Lenin's literary heritage and publish a complete collection of all the works of V. I. Lenin.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU to prepare the Complete Collected Works of V. I. Lenin in 55 volumes, the release of which will begin in 1957 and finish in 1963.

2. To include in the Complete Works of V. I. Lenin both completed works and preparatory materials, letters, notes, etc.

Arrange all works in chronological order, highlighting the volumes of letters of V. I. Lenin.

3. To propose to the Institute of Marxism-Leninism to provide the volumes of the Complete Works of V. I. Lenin with a reference apparatus in the following composition: a general preface to the entire edition; a preface to each volume with a brief description of the historical setting in which the works included in the volume were written, as well as an exposition of those contained in these works the main ideas of V. I. Lenin in their development; the dates of the life and work of V. I. Lenin relating to the period covered by the volume; short footnotes (mainly translations of foreign words and texts); notes at the end of each volume; name index with brief data on the persons mentioned;

an index of the literature cited and referred to in the volume. The entire reference apparatus should be strictly scientific in nature and help readers in studying the works of V. I. Lenin.

4. To oblige Gospolitizdat to publish the Complete Works of V. I. Lenin with a circulation of 200 thousand copies; to entrust the printing of volumes of the Complete Works of V. I. Lenin to the printing house "Printing House" in Leningrad.

5. Distribution of the Complete Works of V. I. Lenin to carry out by subscription.

6. In order to satisfy the wishes of the subscribers of the

4th edition of V. I. Lenin's Works, to oblige the Institute of Marxism-Leninism to publish 5 additional volumes to the 4th edition of V. I. Lenin's Works, in which to include the works of V. I. Lenin published in 3rd edition, but not included in the 4th edition (36th volume), "Letters to relatives" (37th volume), "Philosophical notebooks" (38th volume), "Notebooks on imperialism" (39 volume), "Notebooks on the agrarian question" (40th volume). Issue also separately the most important documents from Lenin's collections in the amount of three books, so that subscribers of the 4th edition could purchase them.

**Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPU A NML, f. 17, o p. 59, d. 403, l. 16-17 (First published in the exposition in the newspaper Pravda, 1957, January 20, No. 20)**

# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF COUNCILS OF DEPUTIES, WORKERS AND ENHANCING THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE MASS, January 22, 1957**

This decree of the Central Committee, adopted in accordance with the decision of the XX Congress of the CPSU, obliged the party bodies to eliminate shortcomings in the work of local Soviets of Working People's Deputies, to put an end to unprofitable tutelage and petty interference in the activities of Soviets and executive committees, to ensure the development of their initiative and initiative, to strengthen the Soviets with experienced, trained workers capable of carrying out the party line. The Central Committee recommended that the party and Soviet organisations of the union republics take practical measures to expand the rights of local Soviets in planning the national economy, production and distribution of products of the local and cooperative industry, in the organisation of housing, cultural, domestic and road construction, in the resolution of financial and budgetary issues, etc.

## **ON IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCILS OF WORKING DEPUTIES AND STRENGTHENING THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MASS**

1. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies are the greatest achievement of the Soviet people. Soviet system based on the indestructible union of workers and peasants

under the leadership of the working class ensured the victory of socialism, the growth of the might of our Motherland, a steady increase in material well-being and cultural the level of the working people, strengthening the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR. Historical experience has fully confirmed Lenin's teaching that the Soviets represent an all-encompassing mass organisation of workers, the most democratic form of state power, ensuring the widespread involvement of the people "in constant and indispensable, moreover decisive, participation in the democratic governance of the state."<sup>1</sup>

In contrast to the anti-popular, false and unrealistic bourgeois democracy, which removes the working people from the management of the state, Soviet democracy is a truly popular, socialist democracy, a democracy for all working people.

The national character of Soviet democracy is determined by the entire economic and social structure of our society. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies ensure the direct participation of the masses in governing the state, in political life, and in guiding economic and cultural development. More than one and a half million workers, peasants and intellectuals of all nationalities inhabiting our Motherland have been elected to the Soviets of Working People's Deputies. In addition, millions of workers take an active part in the work of the standing committees of the Soviets, various committees, societies for assistance, etc.

Fulfilling the decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU, which has set the grandiose tasks of communist construction, the Party and the government are consistently and persistently pursuing the further development of Soviet democracy, decisively overcoming harmful the consequences of the personality cult, ensure the broad participation of the working masses in government. All this caused a certain

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I., Poly. collection cit., v. 37, p. 500. Ed.

revival of the work of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies and increased their role in economic and cultural development. The councils began to pay more attention to issues of improving material the welfare and cultural and everyday services of the Soviet people, the education of the working people in the communist spirit, the further strengthening and expansion of ties with the people.

2. At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee notes that there are major shortcomings in the practical activities of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies and their executive bodies, the level of work of many Soviets still does not correspond to the tasks set by the 20th Party Congress.

Many local Soviets poorly fulfil their functions as organisers of the masses in economic and cultural development, do not show sufficient concern for the living needs of the working people, often ignore major omissions in housing construction, and show little initiative and persistence in improving the work of schools, hospitals, baths, children's institutions, clubs and libraries, shops, canteens and other enterprises and institutions designed to serve the population.

The facts show that where the Party and Soviet bodies show real concern for the needs of the people and take up work with due energy, results are quickly achieved. In this respect, the initiative shown by the party and Soviet organisations of Mr. Gorky deserves every approval. The City Council with the active participation of deputies, standing committees and Soviet activists at the beginning of last year developed a detailed plan for housing, cultural and domestic construction and improvement of the city. This plan was considered and approved at the session of the Council, for practical implementation it attracted broad masses of the population. Using internal opportunities and local resources, Gorky residents almost doubled the construction of housing in just one year put into operation 116 thousand square metres of living space, laid 22 km of new tram lines and 11 km of trolleybus lines, improved roads and sidewalks on fifty

streets, planted 100 thousand trees and 200 thousand shrubs. The Councils of Working People's Deputies in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Stalingrad, Omsk, Ryazan, and Irkutsk are also doing a great deal of work in housing construction and urban improvement with broad participation of the population.

Positive results in this matter can be achieved not only in large cities and industrial centres, but also in any rural area, it is only necessary that the Soviets skilfully organise the people's initiative, show more persistence in resolving these issues. In the Belgorod region last year with active participation of the population, 1,700 houses for collective farmers, 45 clubs, 33 schools, 6 libraries, 73 buildings for nurseries and kindergartens, 25 maternity hospitals, 16 medical centres, 17 baths, 117 sports grounds were built, 2,218 km of roads were repaired, 110 settlements were equipped with radio ... Significant work on cultural and household construction is being carried out by the Taranovsky District Council of the Kustanai Region, the Maryinsky District Council of the Stalin Region, the Vladimirsky District Council of the Vladimir Region, the Kashgar-Kishlak Village Council of the Osh District of the Kirghiz SSR, etc. still not enough.

The most important task of the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional committees of the party is to eliminate shortcomings in the work of local Soviets in the shortest possible time, achieve an increase in the role of the Soviets and their executive bodies in the implementation of the policy of the party and government in economic and cultural development. It is necessary to direct the activities of the Soviets on a daily basis to address pressing issues economic and cultural life, in every possible way to expand their ties with the people, to help the Soviets in fact become true organisers of the masses in the struggle for the further strengthening of our socialist state.

Implementing the decisions of the December Plenum of

the Central Committee, local Soviets and their executive committees should increase their influence and responsibility for the work of industry and agriculture, and strive to fulfil production plans and targets by each plant, factory, construction site, collective farm, state farm and machine and tractor station. It is necessary that the Soviet authorities are constantly engaged in construction and repair of residential buildings, schools, hospitals, childcare facilities, public utilities, organising them normal work on servicing the population, improving cities and villages, improving the work of urban transport and communications.

The Soviets should be more proactive in finding and using local building materials, in expanding individual housing construction, exercise effective control over the correct spending of funds and materials, prevent spraying and freezing them, resolutely suppress all kinds of excesses that increase the cost construction.

Equally important tasks are facing the Soviets in improving state and cooperative trade and supplying the population with basic necessities. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies must organise the work of every shop and catering establishment well, provide cultural services to consumers, resolutely fight all kinds of abuse, take concrete measures to use local resources for the all-round development of food production and consumer goods, in every possible way encouraging initiative and initiative in this matter of Soviet, economic and cooperative organisations.

4. Serious shortcomings take place in the organisational mass work of the Soviets. Many Soviets and their executive committees do not rely on the broad activists of the working people and are poorly connected with the population. The heads of the executive committees and their departments often do not consider it their duty to speak to the workers with reports on the work of the Soviets, do not regularly receive visitors, so the legitimate requests of citizens in many cases do not receive permission. For example, the chairman and deputy chairmen of the Ferghana regional

executive committee do not receive many workers, they violate the established procedure for receiving citizens and are often not there on office days. The deputies of the Stavropol Territory Council correctly criticize their executive committee for poor communication with localities and ignorance of the concrete life of the regions, collective farms, state farms and MTS. Unfortunately, there are similar disadvantages in the work of other executive committees of local councils. There are also quite a few deputies to the Soviets who also rarely meet with voters, do not report to them, avoid criticism of the masses, and thus lose their sense of responsibility to the people.

The Central Committee draws the attention of all Party and Soviet organisations to the need to significantly improve the organisational mass work of the Soviets and to further strengthen their ties with the population. Special attention should be aimed at improving work with deputies, enhancing their activities in the Soviets and among voters. Deputies of the Soviets must constantly be in the midst of the people, know the needs, requests and the mood of the masses, to meet regularly with voters, to accept them, to carefully consider the statements and complaints of the population and to provide assistance in their resolution. Party organisations and executive committees of the Soviets should assist in organising meetings of deputies with voters, in carrying out their periodic reports on their work and on the work of the Council.

Considering that the constitutional right to recall deputies who did not justify the confidence of voters is actually not used due to the lack of an established procedure for recalling deputies, the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics should soon develop provisions that determine the procedure for recalling deputies of local Soviets.

Improving the work of the Soviets largely depends on the correct organisation of the work of the executive bodies. The executive committees of the Soviets and their departments

are called upon to exercise direct and daily leadership in cultural, political and economic development, to take care of meeting the needs and demands of the working people, and to implement the decisions of the Soviets and higher state bodies. The Executive committees in all their activities should rely on the deputies and numerous Soviet activists, strictly observe the principles of collectivism in the work of the Soviets, and not allow the executive committees to replace the Soviets in resolving issues to be considered at sessions.

5. Permanent commissions are of great importance in the practical work of the Soviets and in strengthening their ties with the masses. In this respect, the work of the standing commissions of the Moscow City Council of Working People's Deputies deserves approval, which actively contribute to the implementation of the decisions of the Council and higher state bodies, help the executive committee in organising the implementation of urban development plans. The commissions systematically check the work of the departments and departments of the executive committee of the Moscow Soviet, the enterprises and institutions subordinate to it, identify shortcomings in their work and help to eliminate them. Significant work is also carried out by the standing commissions of the Dzerzhinsky District Council of Workers' Deputies of the Minsk Region. The agricultural commission of this Council, with the wide participation of agronomists, livestock specialists, machine operators and collective farm activists, regularly prepares and submits important issues for the development of agriculture in the region for consideration by the executive committee and sessions, and carries out persistent organisational work to implement the decisions made. However, standing commissions still do not work well everywhere. In many Soviets, commissions exist formally, they do not involve an active member of the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia in their work.

Party bodies and executive committees of Soviets are

obliged to seriously improve the work of the standing committees, to achieve their active role in preparing questions for sessions and meetings of executive committees, in exercising control over the implementation of decisions of the Soviets and higher bodies, in carrying out organisational work among the masses. Standing committees should take part in the development of draft decisions, make co-reports at sessions, participate in the discussion of economic plans, monitor the activities of enterprises and institutions accountable to the Council. Executive committees, departments and departments are obliged to consider the proposals of the standing committees, to take practical measures on them. The rights of the commissions should also be expanded. It is advisable, for example, to establish a procedure for the housing commissions of the Soviets to preliminarily consider and make their recommendations on the order of satisfaction of those in need of housing, to take part in resolving issues on the distribution of living space.

6. The Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the most important task of all party organisations, Soviets of Working People's Deputies and their executive committees is to further improve the work of the Soviet apparatus, resolutely fight against manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape, inattention to the needs of the population in the work of each institution and enterprise, and above all the executive committees themselves, their directorates and departments.

The facts show that the vital needs of the working people are often poorly met, not because local Soviets have no conditions and material opportunities for this, but because of bureaucracy and red tape, irresponsibility of some Soviet workers who have lost contact with the people, do not see because of papers of living people.

Manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape in the work of the Soviet apparatus, of indifference to people are such an evil that damages the cause of communist construction.

Workers who allow a callous attitude towards people,

rudeness, arrogance and red tape should not be left unpunished, consideration of complaints and requests of the population. It is necessary to instil in Soviet workers a sense of high responsibility and personal modesty, to demand an attentive attitude towards people, remembering that the working people judge Soviet power as a whole by the work of the Soviet apparatus and their leaders. The decisive eradication of bureaucracy and red tape cannot be seen as a short-term campaign, but requires a constant, persistent and persistent struggle against this evil.

The increased activity of the Soviets, the expansion of their ties with the masses, the strengthening of the control of the Soviets over the executive committees and all levels of the Soviet and economic apparatus will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of local government bodies, the elimination of major shortcomings and bureaucratic distortions that still exist in Soviet institutions and organisations.

7. Our party, as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, is responsible for everything that is done in the country, for the work of the Soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, all mass public workers' organisations. Party organisations are also directly responsible for major shortcomings in the activities of local Soviets. It must be admitted that in the practice of guiding the Soviets, party bodies in many cases allow interference in the administrative and administrative activities of Soviet bodies, substitute them in solving economic and other issues, they forget the most important instruction of the party that "to confuse the functions of party collectives with the functions of state bodies, what the Soviets are, in any case should not be ... The party must carry out its decisions through Soviet bodies, within the framework of the Soviet Constitution. The party tries to guide the activities of the Soviets, but not replace them"<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> See this edition, vol. 2, p. 108. Ed.

The Central Committee obliges all party organisations to resolutely put an end to unnecessary tutelage and petty interference in the activities of the Soviets and their executive committees, to ensure the further development of initiative and independence in the work of the Soviets. It should be borne in mind that the district committee, city committee, regional party committee cannot replace the Soviet bodies, make up the work of the state administration bodies with their activities.

Correct leadership of the Soviets by the party committees primarily consists in strengthening the Soviet organs by experienced, trained and proactive workers, capable of actually carrying out the party line. It is necessary to patiently educate the leading Soviet cadres in the spirit of strict responsibility for the assigned work, irreconcilable attitude to shortcomings in the work of the Soviet apparatus, strengthening of state discipline. It is also necessary to put an end to the practice of co-optation for elective work in the Soviets and the release of Soviet workers without a decision by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Party committees should intensify the work of party groups in the Soviets and executive committees, increase their role and responsibility for the activities of these bodies. Party groups in the Soviets for the most part perform unsatisfactorily functions defined by the Charter of the CPSU, their work is largely is formal in nature, they rarely meet, do not discuss the work of the communists in this Council. Such situation cannot be considered normal, it damages the case party leadership of Soviet bodies. It is necessary to ensure that all directives of Party organs concerning the work of the Soviets are carried out through the Communists working in the Soviets and through the Party groups of the executive committees and sessions of the Soviets.

8. The Central Committee of the CPSU obliges party and Soviet bodies to use the upcoming elections to local Soviets of Working People's Deputies to revitalize all the activities of the Soviets and ensure election of worthy representatives of

workers, collective farmers and intellectuals in them.

The elections to the Soviets will take place in an atmosphere of great political and industrial upsurge caused by the decisions of the 20th Party Congress. The further development of socialist democracy increased the activity of the working people and strengthened the control of the masses over the work of the Soviets, executive committees and deputies. In these conditions, it can be expected that criticism of the state authorities, our employees during the elections will be even more acute, the exactingness of the deputies is increased, the activity in the discussion of candidates for deputies will increase significantly. It is necessary that the Party organs, local Soviets and their workers treat the criticism of the masses correctly and take measures to eliminate shortcomings in the activities of Soviet organs.

At the same time, it should be borne in mind that certain hostile anti-Soviet elements will try to use the election campaign to slander the Soviet system, to spread the existing individual bureaucratic distortions to the entire state apparatus in order to discredit it. Party organisations must give a resolute rebuff to hostile and demagogic elements, take under the protection of honest and conscientious workers nominated as candidates for deputies.

It is necessary to widely expand organisational and propaganda work and, on this basis, achieve the active participation of all voters in the elections. Mass-political work during the election campaign should be subordinated to the mobilisation of workers for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 20th Party Congress and the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. During this work should widely explain the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, aimed at further development of industry and agriculture, at a steady increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

In lectures, reports and conversations, it is necessary to

show the great advantages of the Soviet social and state system over the capitalist system, Soviet democracy over bourgeois democracy, explain the Constitution of the USSR and the constitutions of union and autonomous republics, the Leninist national policy of the Communist Party, the rights and obligations of citizens of the USSR. It is necessary to reveal what successes our people have achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party, to show the prospects that open up before the country in connection with the implementation of the sixth five-year plan. Talking about our successes, propagandists and agitators should not hush up the existing difficulties and shortcomings, their duty to give a correct explanation of the reasons for these difficulties and mobilize workers to overcome them.

In the upcoming elections, the Communist Party, as before, will act together with the trade unions, the Komsomol and other organisations and societies of working people. Therefore, the candidates for deputies must be common candidates for the bloc of communists and non-party people.

When nominating candidates, do not allow haste, you need to discuss them in advance at workers' meetings in shops, at meetings of collective farmers in brigades, to come to an agreement, to reveal a common opinion, and only then nominate a single candidate at a general meeting of the collective.

It cannot be considered normal when in the past few workers and collective farmers employed directly in production were elected to the Soviets, and that some of the candidates for deputies were nominated only on the basis of their official status and were simultaneously elected as deputies of several Soviets. It is necessary to correct this situation and ensure a wider election of workers and collective farmers to the Soviets.

Party organisations must strictly monitor the observance of the Constitution and the Election Regulations, organise a broad discussion of candidates for deputies at meetings of

voters. It is necessary that meetings of candidates with voters are mass character, so that voters have the opportunity to familiarise themselves well and critically evaluate the public and industrial work of each candidate for deputy before registration in district election commissions.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the upcoming elections to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies will be a powerful new demonstration of the strength of our people, their solidarity around the Communist Party, and their readiness to continue to support the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state, guided by our party. The elections will further strengthen the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and will cause a new the rise of the political and industrial activity of the working people in the struggle to build a communist society.

**Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPA NML, f. 17, op. 59, d.403, l. 18-32. (First published in the book: Handbook of Party worker, 1957, p. 448-457)**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU Moscow, February 13-14, 1957**

In the resolution adopted by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the further improvement of the organisation of management of industry and construction a new management structure was determined, designed to more fully combine centralised planned leadership with an increase in the role of republican, regional and regional party, Soviet, economic and trade union organisations. Management of industry and construction was organised on a territorial basis through the councils of the people farms created in economic administrative regions.<sup>1</sup>

### **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION**

Questions of economic construction, the development of our industry and agriculture, the strengthening of the might of the Soviet state and the steady rise in the well-being of the people, improving the forms of organising production and managing the national economy have always been and are in the centre of attention of the Communist Party.

---

<sup>1</sup> By the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On improving planning and strengthening economic incentives for industrial production" of October 4, 1965, the economic councils were abolished.

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, paving new paths of social development, for the first time in history built socialism, created its powerful material and technical base—a modern machine industry and large mechanised agriculture, raised highly qualified personnel for all branches of economic and cultural construction. Consistently implementing Lenin's plan of communist construction, our country has outstripped many capitalist states in economic development during the years of Soviet power, and in terms of industrial production has come to second place in the world. Compared to the pre-revolutionary period, the volume of industrial production in the Soviet Union increased by 1957 more than 30 times, and compared with 1940—almost four times. This convincingly testifies to the fact that both in the pre-war and in the post-war period, our socialist industry is growing at such a high rate that the history of capitalist development did not know and does not know.

The XX. Congress of the CPSU outlined an ambitious program for further development of the national economy, the fulfilment of which will be a major step forward towards solving the main economic task of the USSR—in a historically short period of time to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in production per capita. The most important condition for achieving this goal is the rapid growth of labour productivity on the basis of continuous improvement of technology and organisation of production with a further improvement in the forms and methods of planning and managing the national economy.

We have all the necessary capabilities to successfully solve this problem. The results of 1956, the first year of the sixth five-year plan, show that the Soviet country is confidently moving forward, picking up the pace of its development. The 1956 plan for the volume of industrial production was significantly overfulfilled, the production of means of production for that year increased by 11.4%, and consumer goods—by 9.4%. Major successes have been

achieved in agriculture—in the past year, more than one billion poods of grain were procured than in 1955, significantly the collection of industrial crops increased, and the production of livestock products, especially milk, increased. On the basis of these successes, the standard of living of the Soviet people rose.

The development of the socialist economy necessitates constant improvement of organisational forms and methods of planning and managing industry and construction.

Further improvement of the organisation of management of the national economy is of tremendous importance for the steady growth of production, the rise in the well-being of the people and the fullest utilisation of reserves in the national economy.

Even in the early years of Soviet power, outlining a program of economic development, V. I. Lenin determined that the most important principle of socialist management is the principle of democratic centralism, that socialist construction can be carried out successfully only on the basis of a single state plan.

The history of the development of the national economy of the USSR has confirmed the great vitality of Lenin's principles of managing socialist construction, which open up unlimited possibilities for the active participation of the masses in the management of production. With the growth of the national economy and the country's productive forces, the forms of organisational management of economic construction developed and improved. During the transition from solving the problems of the restoration period to the implementation of a broad program of socialist industrialisation of the country, when the need arose in a short time to create completely new industries, new organisational forms of management of economic construction were also required. At this stage, the people's commissariats and central administrations specialised in the most important sectors of the national economy were organised, and then ministries and departments. These forms

of economic leadership made it possible to concentrate the efforts of the party and the state on the creation of decisive branches of heavy industry, on the training of highly qualified engineering and technical personnel, economists and production organisers capable of mastering new technology and organising industrial production on a large scale at a modern scientific and technical level.

In the postwar years, the national economy of our country made a major step forward, entered a new, higher stage of development. In the course of the development of the socialist economy, all the tendency towards the creation of new and new branches of industry and construction, towards further, ever deeper specialisation, is more evident. This is connected with the growth of new technology, with the tasks of technical progress, with new achievements of science, causing major qualitative changes in the organisation of modern industrial production. With the development of industry, the question of whether to go further in the field of organisational forms of management of industry along the line of even greater fragmentation of technical, economic and administrative management, creating in the centre more and more specialised sectoral ministries and departments, or look for more flexible forms of management of the national economy, taking into account more fully the specifics of this stage of development.

In recent years, the Party has carried out a number of important measures to improve the management of the national economy. Noting significant shortcomings in the practice of state planning, the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU<sup>1</sup> pointed out the need to improve the work of central planning bodies, expand the rights of the union republics, local Soviet and party bodies in economic construction.

A major drawback in the practice of managing industry and construction is the negative influence of the

---

<sup>1</sup> See p. 150-153 of this volume. Ed.

departmental ministries in the approach to solving the most important issues of development of the national economy. Departmentalism in the management of industry and construction leads to a weakening and disruption of normal territorial ties between enterprises of different industries located in the same economic region, often does not make it possible to quickly resolve economic issues on the ground, it is expedient to use the existing material, labour and financial resources, to take prompt measures to eliminate the shortcomings revealed during the implementation of state plans.

Departmental boundaries hinder the broad implementation of specialisation and cooperation of production, hinder the comprehensive development of the economy of economic regions, republics, edges and areas. As a result, the huge production capacity of enterprises remains underutilized, causing significant irrational transportation of goods. The disunity of construction management between the ministries leads to the creation of a large number of small construction organisations in one territory, to the dispersion and freezing of public funds in construction, to its rise in price.

Ministries and departments, exercising from the centre management of enterprises located throughout the country, inevitably become overgrown with numerous parallel operating organisations—various sales and supply offices, bases, trusts, etc.

Under the existing management structure, a large number of talented production organisers and engineers and technicians who are perfectly familiar with the practice are distracted from direct participation in production in the central apparatus of ministries and departments. A significant part of them ends up in the offices of ministries and departments. A big drawback of the current structure of management of industry and construction is that it limits the possibilities of local party, Soviet and trade union bodies in managing economic construction, and inhibits their initiative

in mobilizing the forces of enterprises and economic organisations for a fuller and more correct use of local reserves and opportunities.

In modern conditions, when our industry and construction have received tremendous development, and state industrial enterprises, of which there are more than 200 thousand, and more than 100 thousand construction projects are located in various republics and regions throughout the vast territory of the country, in these conditions it is practically impossible to concretely and promptly manage a large number of enterprises or construction projects from one ministry or departments. With this scale of production, the existing structure of management of industry and construction does not meet the increased requirements, it limits the possibilities of using the reserves inherent in the socialist economic system.

The interests of the further development of the national economy put forward the need to improve the organisational forms of management in all sectors of industry and construction, including its very foundation - the management of production. Wherein the organisational structure of the management of industry and construction should be based on a combination of centralised state leadership with an increased role of local economic, party and trade union bodies in economic management. The centre of gravity of the operational management of industry and construction should be shifted to the localities.

Bearing in mind the need to eliminate serious departmental shortcomings in the management of the national economy, it is advisable to organise the management of industry and construction in the main economic regions, which will bring management closer to production, make it more specific and efficient and will make it possible to attract broad masses of working people to the management of economic construction.

The introduction of a new structure for the management of industry and construction will make it possible to organise

much better cooperation and make fuller use of production capacities, enterprises and funds allocated for capital construction, quickly eliminate irrational transportation. This will also make it possible to abolish unnecessary links in management, to streamline many of the currently confused economic issues, in particular such an extremely important issue as the material and technical supply of enterprises and construction projects.

The restructuring of management will have a positive impact on the development of science, on combining the efforts of scientists and specialists in different fields of knowledge for more efficient service of industry and construction, and will improve the territorial distribution of scientific institutes, higher and secondary educational institutions.

The implementation of the restructuring of the management of industry and construction will ensure the further strengthening of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism and the planning principle in the management of the country's national economy. V. I. Lenin repeatedly stressed that in the implementation of a centralised leadership by the Soviet state and the Communist Party of socialist construction, it is necessary to widely involve local bodies in solving economic issues. "The lack of coordinated work of various departments at the local level," wrote VI Lenin, "is one of the great evils that hinder economic development. We must pay great attention to this question... In the localities, closer to the masses of workers and peasants, these shortcomings are more visible, and the places must work out - through the exchange of experience - methods of successfully combating these shortcomings".<sup>1</sup>

Under the new structure of economic management, better conditions will be created for the involvement of wide circles of workers, the engineering and technical

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., vol. 43, p. 278-279. Ed.

intelligentsia and other strata of society in active management of enterprises, individual branches of industry and the entire national economy. The restructuring of the management of industry and construction will open up even more fully the possibilities of truly creative participation in the management of the economy of our Party, Soviet, professional and Komsomol organisations.

The management of industry on a territorial basis based on certain economic regions will improve using local resources for the development of industrial production, radically streamline the matter of specialisation and cooperation of production, to make wider use of local initiative both for the growth of industrial production and for improving the quality indicators of industrial enterprises.

Considering the significantly increased level of development of the productive forces of the country, union republics and economic regions and the fact that party, Soviet, economic, engineering and technical and trade union cadres have grown locally, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union decides:

1. To consider it necessary to carry out measures to further improve the management of industry and construction in order to bring them in line with the tasks and requirements of the national economy at the present stage of communist construction, meaning the leadership is approaching the economic regions, the expansion of the rights of the union and autonomous republics, the increasing role of local party and Soviet organisations, as well as trade unions and other public organisations in Production Management.

Considering that the existing forms of management of industry and construction through specialised ministries lead to the creation of departmental barriers that prevent the full use of the enormous reserves and capabilities of our economy, and also do not provide specific and operational management of enterprises and construction projects,

instead of these forms, such forms of management of economic construction should be developed that would more fully combine the specific and operational management of economic regions with strict adherence to the centralised planning principle throughout the country.

2. To instruct the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to develop specific proposals for restructuring the leadership industry and construction in the indicated direction and, taking into account the great state importance of this issue, submit it for consideration by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

When developing practical measures, provide for the need to increase the role of the State Planning Committee in planning and managing the country's national economy, restructuring the work of the State Economic Commission; raising the level of engineering and technical management of industry and construction and pursuing a correct technical policy on a national scale; increasing the role of financial authorities in financing and mobilizing funds to ensure the further development of the national economy; ensuring control over the observance of national interests and state discipline; improving the work of state control bodies in the centre and in the field, as well as further strengthening the entire system of state statistics.

Strengthening in every possible way the planning principle in the development of the country's national economy, it is necessary to radically restructure the work of the USSR State Planning Committee, so that in its activities it relies on the bodies created in the economic regions, timely brings the most important promising issues for consideration to the government and the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Guided by the party's general line on the priority development of heavy industry as the basis for the further development of the national economy, strengthening the country's might, increasing its defensive capacity and the steady growth of the people's material well-being, the State Planning Commission must direct its efforts towards the

correct and rational distribution of our industry, the proportional development of all its branches. specialisation and cooperation based on the specific conditions of development of industry of individual regions, the presence of historical and cultural experience, the existing specialisation of regions and the prospects for their development.

It is necessary to restructure the work of the State Economic Commission, simplify its structure and make it less cumbersome; State Economic Commission should not repeat the work of the State Planning Commission and other bodies, should not interfere with the functions of administrative management, its responsibility, along with current planning, should coordinate work of governing bodies of economic regions in the implementation of annual plans.

In order to ensure constant technical progress in the development of the national economy, keep in mind the creation of a special body under the government of the USSR; the task of this body will have to be to monitor the direction and level of development of technology both domestically and abroad, deeply study everything new, advanced in technology, develop and submit recommendations to the government for further improvement of technology and carry out a number of other activities.

The reorganisation of the management of industry and the national economy will require a radical restructuring of the content and methods work on the implementation of state control. Necessary, so that the main work of control is concentrated in economic regions, so that in the localities shortcomings in the activities of the state and economic apparatus; bodies of the State Control both in the centre and in the field in all their work must rely on the broad masses of the working people.

\* \* \*

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of the Soviet Union believes that the restructuring of the management of industry and construction will further strengthen the Leninist principle of democratic centralism in economic construction, will give even greater scope for the development of the country's productive forces, and will make it possible to make fuller use of the enormous reserves for a powerful new upsurge in the socialist economy of our Motherland, to develop in every possible way the creative initiative and activity of the broadest masses of the working people, to ensure a steady growth in the well-being of the Soviet people.

**Reprinted according to the text of  
the Pravda newspaper, 1957,  
February 16, No. 47**

# **THE RESOLUTION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON MEASURES FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT ECONOMY AND CULTURE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE NORTH, March 16, 1957**

As a result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, the nations and nationalities of the Far North have achieved significant success in their economic and cultural development. The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in the published resolution obliged party, Soviet, economic organisations to continue to strive for the consistent implementation of Lenin's national policy, to ensure a further rise in the economy and culture of the nationalities of the North, the most careful consideration of their national characteristics.

## **ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT ECONOMY AND CULTURE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE NORTH**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note that on the basis of the Leninist national policy of the nation and the peoples of the Far North—Yakuts, Komi, Nenets, Khanty, Mansi, Evenks, Koryaks, Chukchi, Evens, Dolgans, Itelmens, Kets, Aleuts, Nanais, Nganasans, Negidals, Nivkhs, Oroks, Orochi, Sami, Selkups, Tofalars, Udege, Ulchi, Chuvans, Enets, Eskimos, Yukaghirs - have achieved success in their economic and cultural development. In the past, many of these peoples did

not have a written language, led a predominantly nomadic lifestyle and were doomed to extinction. Now, under the conditions of the Soviet socialist system, a mining industry has been created in these regions, equipped with modern technology, the fishing industry, water and air transport have been developed, and in the Komi ASSR, the Yamal-Nenets and Taimyr national railways have been built in the districts. The peoples of the Far North, as a result of socialist transformations, with the fraternal help of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, basically switched to a settled way of life, ensured a rise in the economy, raised a significant group of their intelligentsia, have a network of schools, treatment-and-prophylactic and cultural and educational institutions, and built comfortable villages in a number of places. have great opportunities for the further development of their economy and culture.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that the opportunities created for a comprehensive and successful economic and cultural development are poorly used.

The Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, local party and Soviet bodies admit serious shortcomings in the management of collective and state farm construction in the regions of the North, slowly and stereotyped, without sufficient consideration of the natural and economic conditions and the peculiarities of the way of life of the peoples of the North, they solve their problems household and household devices. The main branches of the public economy - fur trade, reindeer husbandry, fishing—are in disrepair in many collective farms, have extremely low marketability, and fur farming, especially on state farms, has not been developed.

Ministries and departments that have enterprises and organisations in the regions of the Far North do not provide sufficient assistance to small peoples in the development of their economy, in the production of goods from local raw materials and improvement of the fishing industry; they are extremely weak in attracting the population to work in

production of small nationalities, do not take the necessary measures to train local national personnel.

The USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz are unsatisfactory in organising trade in industrial and household goods in the regions of the North, they often do not import goods, which are in great demand among the local population, poorly conduct procurement and purchases of products of collective farm production, do not care enough about expanding the trade and material base, allow spoilage in large sizes of goods and prepared raw materials.

The USSR Ministry of Health does not provide the necessary medical services for the indigenous population, especially in the tundra regions, does not properly organise treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, venereal and other diseases common among the population of small peoples, does not take appropriate measures to expand the network of medical institutions and equip them with experienced medical workers.

Ministries and departments, local party and Soviet bodies put up with neglect of cultural and everyday services for the population of small nationalities. The network of schools, kindergartens, nurseries, boarding schools and cultural and educational institutions is insufficient, not staffed with qualified personnel, and its the economic and material base is in an extremely unsatisfactory condition.

Serious shortcomings and mistakes in the organisation of economic life and the everyday life of the peoples of the North are largely due to the fact that the Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk and Primorsk regional committees of the CPSU, Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Tyumen, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Chita, Amur, Magadan, Kamchatsk, Sakhalin, Yakutsk, The Komi and Buryat-Mongolian regional committees of the CPSU poorly implement the decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the all-round development and flourishing of the economy and culture of nations and nationalities, they admit serious shortcomings in the leadership of national districts and regions, and they organise unsatisfactory mass-political and

cultural-educational work among the local population, they do not take into account their customs and traditions insufficiently, care little about the cultivation and proper use of the cadres of the national intelligentsia. Leading party and Soviet workers of regional and regional organisations rarely visit the districts and collective farms of the North, they do not know the life, needs and demands of the peoples of the North.

In order to further develop the economy and culture of the peoples of the North, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decide:

1. To oblige the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk and Primorsk regional committees of the CPSU and regional executive committees, Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Tyumen, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Chita, Amur, Magadan, Kamchatka, Sakhalin regional committees of the CPSU and regional executive committees, and also regional committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Komi ASSR and Buryat-Mongol ASSR, Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of the Fishing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, guided by the decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the need for further consistent implementation of the Leninist nationality policy, to ensure comprehensive development of the economy and culture of the peoples of the regions of the North, taking into account all their national characteristics in the most careful way, and for these purposes:

a) decisively eliminate the shortcomings and radically improve the management of economic and cultural development in the regions of the North;

b) to ensure the fullest use of natural and economic conditions and local opportunities for a further rise in the material well-being and cultural level of the peoples of the North, focusing on the development of the main branches of the public economy on collective farms - reindeer husbandry,

hunting, hunting, and marine animal hunting, animal husbandry and fishing, and on state farms—reindeer breeding, hunting and animal husbandry; in areas where there are favourable natural conditions and economic feasibility, animal husbandry, potato and vegetable production should also be promoted;

c) together with collective farms, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of national districts and districts, determine the most economically expedient direction in the development of the public economy for the coming years for each collective farm, state farm and district, with a view to dramatically increase the production of marketable products of fur trade, reindeer husbandry, and animal husbandry and fishing.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR draw the attention of local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to the fact that

that in a number of regions of the North, many collective farms are extremely inadequate to give out reindeer products for workdays, at the same time, half of the farms do not have collective farmers for personal use deer. Party and Soviet bodies should take measures to ensure that reindeer husbandry, along with the growth of its marketability, develops as an industry that primarily satisfies needs the indigenous population of the North in food and clothing.

2. To oblige the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, together with the regional and regional committees of the CPSU, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the ASSR, to develop within three months and implement measures for the further development of local industry in the regions of the North.

3. In order to create favourable conditions for raising the economy of collective farms, improving the material situation of collective farmers and increasing the interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the Far North and equated remote areas in the production of additional

agricultural products farms:

a) to allow the sale to collective farms of the Far North and equated remote areas of cars, all-terrain vehicles, river and sea boats, motors, sawmills, mobile

power plants, tractors, agricultural machines, hunting and fishing tools, as well as other materials and equipment for industrial purposes without agricultural products;

b) to free collective farms, farms of collective farmers, workers, office workers and members of the industrial artels of these regions from the obligatory supply of agricultural products to the state, replacing them with state purchases, to write off the arrears on state supplies of agricultural products that are attributed to collective farms, farms of collective farmers, workers, employees and members of the industrial artels;

c) grant the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR the right to exempt collective farms in the Far North and remote areas equated to them from income tax and fishing tax, and collective farmers, workers, employees and members of industrial artels—from agricultural tax. To write off the arrears on taxes and fishing tax, which are attributed to them as of April 1, 1957 collection.

Submit for approval by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR a draft Decree on this issue.

4. To oblige the party and Soviet bodies of the regions of the North, as well as ministries and departments that have enterprises, institutions and organisations in these areas, in every possible way to attract the indigenous population to work at enterprises, institutions and organisations, to improve the training of local national personnel and to nominate them more decisively. for leadership work.

To take the necessary measures to strengthen party, Soviet and economic organisations with proven cadres capable of actually ensuring a rapid rise in the economy and culture of the peoples of the North.

5. Proceeding from the tasks of comprehensive and rapid economic development of the Far North regions, the Council

of Ministers of the RSFSR, regional and regional committees of the CPSU, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and the councils of ministers of the ASSR to study the urgent issues of further improving the economic and administrative-territorial structure of national regions and districts, while organising and planning the economy strictly follow the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, resolutely suppress all kinds of administration, and take into account local conditions most fully. Consider the issue of simplifying the structure and improving the work of the apparatus of economic, Soviet and party bodies in the Far North and remote areas equated to them.

6. The Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR, the Ministry of Health of the USSR, the Ministry of Culture of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, as well as other ministries and departments that have higher and secondary specialised educational institutions, to provide training in higher and secondary educational institutions of specialists from nationalities North for all sectors of the economy and culture of the regions of the North, organise preparatory departments for them, if necessary.

To grant the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR the right to increase during 1957-1960. in higher and secondary educational institutions, the contingent of students from the peoples of the North, who are on state support, from 2,960 people to 4 thousand people, having extended to them the norms of provision that are in effect in higher and secondary educational institutions, respectively.

7. To oblige the Ministry of Health of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR to develop and implement in 1957-1958. in the regions of the North, a broad program of treatment and prevention measures to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis, trachoma and other diseases; ensure full and priority staffing of medical institutions in the regions of the North; organise for the coverage of medical and preventive

measures of the population of small peoples of the North, especially in inland areas, the required number of permanently operating mobile medical units and air ambulances; take the necessary measures to expand in the regions of the North a network of medical and preventive institutions, improving its economic and material base and supplying drugs, medical equipment, dressings and other materials, as well as hard and soft inventory.

8. Regional committees and regional committees of the CPSU, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the ASSR to take measures for a significant expansion, starting in 1957, of publishing in the languages of the peoples of the North of fiction, political and popular science literature, textbooks and reference books on reindeer breeding, animal husbandry, hunting and fishing measures to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis, trachoma and other diseases; ensure full and priority staffing of medical institutions in the regions of the North; organise for the coverage of medical and preventive measures of the population of small peoples of the North, especially in inland areas, the required number of permanently operating mobile medical units and air ambulances; take the necessary measures to expand in the regions of the North a network of medical and preventive institutions, improving its economic and material base and supplying drugs, medical equipment, dressings and other materials, as well as hard and soft inventory.

8. Regional committees and regional committees of the CPSU, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the ASSR to take measures for a significant expansion, starting in 1957, of publishing in the languages of the peoples of the North of fiction, political and popular science literature, textbooks and reference books on reindeer breeding, animal husbandry, hunting and fishing.

The Council of Ministers of the RSFSR should take additional measures to completely eliminate illiteracy among

the population of the peoples of the North, expand the network of schools and boarding schools for children of the peoples of the North, and implement polytechnic education in schools based on the needs of the local economy.

9. To oblige the regional and regional committees of the CPSU to raise the level of leadership of the party organisations in the regions of the Far North, to raise the role of the regional party committees in solving the tasks of the national, economic and cultural development, to ensure the strengthening of political and educational work among the indigenous population, involving them in an active social and political life.

10. To approve measures for the further development of the economy and culture in the Far North and remote areas equated to them.

11. To oblige the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, ministries and departments of the USSR, regional and regional party committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the ASSR to submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR by January 1, 1958, a report on the implementation of this resolution.

**Reprinted from the text of the book: Decisions of the Party and Government on Economic Issues, vol. 4, p. 331-336**

**DECISION OF THE CPSU Central  
Committee AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF  
MINISTERS ON A PUBLIC APPEAL IN 1957  
YOUTH FOR WORK IN THE MOST  
IMPORTANT BUILDING SITES LOCATED  
IN THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN  
REGIONS OF THE USSR AND IN DONBASS,  
June 14, 1957**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR recognized the need to send 60 thousand workers in 1957 in the manner of a public appeal to build important metallurgical, chemical, oil refining, machine-building plants, coal mines, mines and railways. The decree obliged the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations of the union republics, territories, regions to recruit young workers in cities wishing to go to construction sites in the eastern and northern regions of the country and in the Donbass.

**ON THE PUBLIC APPEAL IN 1957 YOUTH FOR  
WORK ON THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDINGS,  
LOCATED IN THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN  
REGIONS OF THE USSR AND IN DONBASS**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note that in 1956, as a result of explanatory and organisational work carried out by party and Komsomol organisations, more than 200 thousand Komsomol members and youth responded to the call of the party and government and went to work in the eastern and northern

regions of the country and in Donbass. In a short time, the most important enterprises and construction sites were staffed with permanent workers from among the young.

The patriotic labour of young workers at factories and new buildings greatly contributed to the successful implementation of production plans by construction organisations and enterprises.

At the same time, there were shortcomings in the conduct of a public appeal in 1956. Many heads of construction organisations of the metallurgical and chemical industries, transport construction, non-ferrous metallurgy did not take measures to timely prepare for the reception of young people, and especially badly organised industrial training of newly arrived young workers and their correct use at work.

Endorsing the patriotic desire of young people to actively participate in the development of the eastern and northern regions of the country, and also taking into account the need to provide permanent personnel in 1957 with workers of the most important construction projects located in the eastern and northern regions of the USSR and in the Donbass, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decide:

1. To recognize it expedient to send in 1957 in the manner of public conscription 60 thousand workers to work on the construction of the most important metallurgical, chemical, refinery, machine-building plants, coal mines, mines and railways, with distribution over construction sites, regions, territories and republics according to the appendix.<sup>1</sup>

To grant the USSR State Planning Committee the right, if necessary, to make, in agreement with the councils of ministers of the Union republics, changes in the distribution of workers sent to construction sites to work as a public call.

2. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist

---

<sup>1</sup> Appendix is published. Ed.

Parties of the Union republics, the regional and regional committees of the CPSU, councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees, the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League, party, Komsomol and trade union organisations to hold in June-September 1957 in cities with the participation of leaders of construction projects on the basis of extensive explanatory work young workers wishing to go to permanent work on construction sites in the eastern and northern regions and Donbass, mainly from the number of workers in industrial enterprises and in organisations released from enterprises and organisations due to staff reductions and a decrease in the volume of work, as well as young people who are starting work after graduation.

It should be considered expedient that, at the same time as sending young workers to new buildings, the necessary number of qualified construction workers should be sent, who could be used as foreman-instructors for training young workers in construction professions.

Prevent the sending of young workers to construction sites subject to conscription into the Soviet Army in 1957.

3. The selection and direction of workers specified in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall be carried out in the manner and under the conditions established by the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 648 of May 17, 1956, at the expense of the plan for organised recruitment of workers established for 1957.

4. To oblige the councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees, leaders of construction projects, to which workers are sent in the manner of public appeal, to develop and implement for each construction site, the necessary measures to ensure the reception and accommodation of young workers, paying special attention to the preparation of dwellings for workers, to the organisation of industrial

training and cultural and social services for these workers.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Trade of the USSR to sell in 1957 to construction sites, to which workers are sent in the manner of public conscription, unfondable household items for workers' dormitories (loudspeakers, wall clocks, metal and glass dishes, electric irons, etc.), as well as sports equipment and cultural inventory by bank transfer, in the order of small wholesale, for a total amount of up to 15 million rubles. Increase the limit for the sale of goods by bank transfer, respectively, to the USSR Ministry of Trade.

**Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPU A IML, f. 17, op. 59, d. 403, l. 33-35. (First published in the book: Directives of the CPSU and the Soviet government on economic issues, vol. 4, p. 741-742)**

# **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, June 22-29, 1957**

## **FROM THE INFORMATION MESSAGE**

June 22-29. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held.

The Plenum discussed the issue of the anti-party group of Malenkov G. M., Kaganovich L. M., Molotov V. M.

The Plenum removed the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee and the members of the Central Committee of the CPSU Comrades Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov; removed from the post of the secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and removed from the list of candidates for members of the Presidium of the Central Committee and from the members of the Central Committee comrade Shepilov.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE ANTI- PARTY GROUP G. M. MALENKOV, L. M. KAGANOVICH, V. M. MOLOTOV**

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU at meetings on June 22-29, 1957 considered the issue of the anti-party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, formed within the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

At a time when the party, under the leadership of the Central Committee, relying on nationwide support, is doing tremendous work to implement the historic decisions of the 20th Congress, aimed at the further development of the national economy and a continuous rise in the living

standards of the Soviet people, at the restoration of Leninist norms of internal party life, elimination of violations of revolutionary legality, to expand the party's ties with the masses, to develop Soviet socialist democracy, to strengthen the friendship of the Soviet peoples, to pursue a correct national policy, and in the field of foreign policy, to defuse international tension in order to ensure a lasting peace; and when already achieved in all these areas serious successes, of which every Soviet person knows, at that time the anti-party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov opposed the party line.

With the aim of changing the political line of the party, this group, using anti-party, factional methods, sought to change the composition of the party's governing bodies elected at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

This was not an accident.

Over the past 3-4 years, when the party has taken a decisive course towards correcting the mistakes and shortcomings generated by the cult of personality, and has been successfully fighting the revisionists of Marxism-Leninism both in the international arena and within the country, when the party has done a lot of work to correct the mistakes made in the past, distortions of Lenin's nationality policy, the members of the now disclosed and completely exposed anti-party group constantly provided direct or indirect opposition to this course, approved by the XX Congress of the CPSU. This group essentially tried to resist the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the easing of international tension and the establishment of friendly relations between the USSR and all the peoples of the world.

They were against the expansion of the rights of the union republics in the field of economic and cultural development, in the field of legislation, and also against the strengthening of the role of local Soviets in solving these problems. Thus, the anti-party group opposed the course firmly pursued by the party for a more rapid development of

the economy and culture in the national republics, ensuring the further strengthening of Lenin's friendship between all the peoples of our country. The anti-party group not only did not understand, but also resisted the party's measures to combat bureaucracy, to reduce the bloated state apparatus. On all these issues, they opposed the party's Leninist principle of democratic centralism.

This group stubbornly resisted and tried to disrupt such an important measure as the reorganisation of industrial management, the creation of economic councils in the economic regions, approved by the entire party and the people. They did not want to understand that at the present stage, when the development of socialist industry has reached enormous proportions and continues to grow rapidly with the predominant development of heavy industry, it was necessary to find new, more advanced forms of industrial management, revealing large reserves and ensuring an even more powerful rise in Soviet industry. This group entered so far that even after the approval of these measures in the process of national discussion and the subsequent adoption of the Law at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, she continued to fight against the reorganisation of industrial management.

On issues of agriculture, the members of this group found a lack of understanding of the new urgent tasks. They did not recognize the need to increase the material interest of the collective farm peasantry in expanding the production of agricultural products. They objected to the abolition of the old, bureaucratic order of planning in collective farms and the introduction of a new planning order that would unleash the initiative of collective farms in running their own economy, which had already yielded positive results. They are so detached from life that they cannot understand the real possibility that at the end of this year it will be possible to cancel the obligatory deliveries of agricultural products from the farmsteads of collective farmers. The implementation of this measure, which is of vital importance

for the millions of working people of the Soviet country, became possible on the basis of the great upsurge in public livestock raising on collective farms and the development of state farms. Members of the anti-party group, instead of supporting this overdue measure, opposed it.

They waged an unjustified struggle against the party's call, actively supported by the collective farms, regions, republics, to catch up with the United States in the production of milk, butter and meat per capita in the coming years. Thus, the members of the anti-party group 'demonstrated a lordly disdainful attitude towards the vital interests of the broad popular masses and their disbelief in the enormous opportunities inherent in the socialist economy, in the unfolding national movement for an accelerated rise in milk and meat production.

It cannot be considered accidental that a member of the anti-party group, Comrade Molotov, showing conservatism and inertia, not only did not understand the need to develop virgin lands, but also resisted the cause of raising 35 million hectares of virgin lands, which had acquired such enormous importance in the economy of our country.

Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Molotov stubbornly resisted the measures taken by the Central Committee and our entire party to eliminate the consequences of the cult of personality, to eliminate the violations of revolutionary legality committed at the time, and to create conditions that preclude the possibility of their repetition in the future.

At a time when workers, collective farmers, our glorious youth, engineering and technical and scientific workers, writers, the entire intelligentsia unanimously supported the party's measures, carried out on the basis of the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, when the entire Soviet people joined in an active struggle to implement these events when our country is experiencing a powerful upsurge of popular activity and an influx of new creative forces—participants anti-party groups remained deaf to this creative movement of the masses.

In the field of foreign policy, this group, especially Comrade Molotov, showed sluggishness and in every possible way prevented the implementation of the urgent new measures designed to alleviate international tension and strengthen peace throughout the world.

Comrade For a long time, Molotov, being Minister of Foreign Affairs, not only did not take any measures through the Foreign Ministry to improve relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, but and repeatedly opposed the measures that were carried out by the Presidium of the Central Committee to improve relations with Yugoslavia. Comrade Molotov's incorrect position on the Yugoslav question was unanimously condemned by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in July 1955—"as not in line with the interests of the Soviet state and the socialist camp and not in line with the principles of Lenin's policy."

Comrade Molotov impeded the conclusion of a state treaty with Austria and the improvement of relations with this state located in the centre of Europe. The conclusion of a treaty with Austria was of great importance in defusing general international tension. He was also against the normalization of relations with Japan, while this normalization played a large role in reducing international tensions in the Far East.

He opposed the fundamental provisions developed by the party on the possibility of preventing wars in modern conditions, on the possibility of various paths of transition to socialism in different countries, on the need to strengthen contacts of the CPSU with progressive parties of foreign countries.

Comrade Molotov repeatedly spoke out against the necessary new steps by the Soviet government in protecting the peace and security of peoples. In particular, he denied the advisability of establishing personal contacts between leaders of the USSR and statesmen of other countries, which is necessary in the interests of achieving mutual understanding and improving international relations.

On many of these issues, Comrade Molotov's opinion was supported by Comrade Kaganovich, and in a number of cases by Comrade Malenkov. The Presidium of the Central Committee and the Central Committee as a whole patiently corrected them, fought against their mistakes, hoping that they will learn from their mistakes, will not insist on them, and will keep pace with the entire leadership of the party. But they continued to remain in their wrong, non-Leninist positions.

At the heart of the position of com. Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov, diverging from the party line, lies the fact that they were and are in captivity of old ideas and methods, have broken away from the life of the party and the country, do not see new conditions, a new situation, show conservatism, stubbornly cling to outdated forms and methods of work that do not meet the interests of the movement towards communism, rejecting what is born of life and follows from the interests of the development of Soviet society, from interests of the entire socialist camp.

Both in matters of internal and in matters of foreign policy, they are sectarians and dogmatists, showing a pedagogical, lifeless approach to Marxism-Leninism. They cannot understand that in modern conditions living Marxism-Leninism in action, the struggle for communism are manifested in the implementation of the decisions of the 20th Party Congress, in the persistent pursuit of the policy of peaceful coexistence, the struggle for friendship between peoples, the policy of strengthening the socialist camp in every possible way, in improving leadership of industry, in the struggle for a comprehensive rise in agriculture, for an abundance of products, for extensive housing construction, for expanding the rights of the allied republics, for the flourishing of national cultures, for the all-round development of the initiative of the masses.

Convinced that their wrong statements and actions are constantly rebuffed by the Presidium of the Central Committee, which is consistently carrying out the line of the

20th Party Congress, vols. Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov took the path of a group struggle against the leadership of the party. By agreement among themselves on an anti-party basis, they set themselves the goal of changing the party's policy, returning the party to those wrong methods of leadership that were condemned by the 20th Party Congress. They resorted to intriguing methods and conspired against the Central Committee. The facts revealed at the Plenum of the Central Committee show that Comrades. Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov and Comrade Shepilov, who joined them, took the path of factional struggle, violated the Party Rules and the decision of the X Congress worked out by Lenin party "On the unity of the party", which says:

"In order to implement strict discipline within the Party and in all Soviet work and achieve the greatest unity while eliminating all factionalism, the Congress gives the Central Committee the authority to apply in cases of violation of discipline or revival or admission of factionalism all measures of party penalties up to expulsion from the party, and in relation to members of the Central Committee, their transfer to candidates and even, as a last resort, expulsion from the party. A condition for applying such an extreme measure to members of the Central Committee, candidates to the Central Committee and members of the Control Commission should be the convening of a plenum of the Central Committee with the invitation of all candidates to the Central Committee and all members of the Control Commission. If such a general meeting of the most responsible party leaders by a two-thirds majority considers it necessary to transfer a member of the Central Committee to a candidate or expulsion from the party, then such a measure should be carried out immediately".<sup>1</sup>

Lenin's resolution obliges the Central Committee and all party organisations to tirelessly strengthen the unity of the

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V.I. Poly. collection cit., vol. 43, p. 92. Ed.

party, to give a resolute rebuff to any manifestation of factionalism and grouping, to ensure work really friendly, really embodying the unity of will and action of the vanguard of the working class—the Communist Party.

The plenary session of the Central Committee notes with great satisfaction the monolithic unity and solidarity of all members and candidates for members of the Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, who unanimously condemned the anti-party group. There was not a single person in the Plenum of the Central Committee who would support this group.

Facing the unanimous condemnation of the anti-party activities of the group by the Plenum of the Central Committee, when the members of the Plenum of the Central Committee unanimously demanded the withdrawal of members of the group from the Central Committee and expulsion from the party, they recognized the existence of collusion, harm their anti-party activities, pledged to obey the decisions of the party.

Proceeding from all of the above and guided by the interests of the all-round strengthening of the Leninist unity of the Party, to Captivity:

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To condemn, as incompatible with the Leninist principles of our party, the factional activity of the anti-party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov and Shepilov, who joined them.

2. To remove from the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee and from the Central Committee of Comrades. Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov; remove from the post of the secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and remove from the list of candidates for members of the Presidium of the Central Committee and from the members of the Central Committee comrade Shepilov.

\* \* \*

The unanimous condemnation by the Central Committee of the Party of the factional activities of the anti-Party group of Comrades. Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov will serve to further strengthen the unity ranks of our Leninist party, strengthening its leadership, the cause of the struggle for the general line of the party.

The Party Central Committee calls on all communists to rally their ranks even more closely under the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism, to direct all their forces towards a successful solution of the tasks of communist construction.

**Reprinted according to the text of  
the newspaper "Pravda" 1957,  
July 4, No. 185**

# **DECISION OF THE CPSU CC AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON CANCELING OBLIGATORY SUPPLIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE STATE FARMS OF COLLECTORS, WORKERS AND OFFICIALS, July 4, 1957**

By the middle of 1957, more than a thousand new large state farms were created in the country, staffed with qualified agricultural specialists. State and collective farms were strengthened by leading personnel. In connection with the growth of collective and state farm production and an increase in the volume of procurement of agricultural products at the expense of collective and state farms, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR cancelled from January 1, 1958 the obligatory deliveries of agricultural products to the state by farms of collective farmers, workers and employees.

## **ON CANCELING COMPULSORY SUPPLIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE STATE OF FARMS, FARMERS, WORKERS AND OFFICIALS (EXTRACT)**

During the years of Soviet power, the working people of our country under the leadership of the Communist Party have achieved great success in the development of the national economy. Industry of the USSR by 1957 in comparison with pre-revolutionary times, it has grown more than 30 times, and compared with 1940—almost 4 times. Such high rates of industrial development have never known and never knows one capitalist country.

The solution of the great tasks for the industrialisation of the country made it possible to equip our socialist agriculture with powerful modern technology. At present, over one and a half million tractors (in a 15-strong calculation), about 380 thousand combines, and millions of other agricultural machines are working on the fields of collective and state farms. The extensive mechanisation of work in agricultural production made it possible to significantly facilitate the work of collective farmers, collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms, and to increase its productivity.

The collective farm system, created according to the Lenin cooperative plan, radically transformed the foundations of production and everyday life of dozens millions of peasants on a new, socialist basis, opened a broad road to a prosperous and cultural life for all workers in the Soviet countryside. The experience of developing the social economy of collective farms confirms the great vitality of the collective farm system, the indisputable advantages of large-scale socialist agriculture over capitalist agriculture.

Our Soviet peasantry, having united in collective farms and using the advantages of a large collective socialist economy, has achieved tremendous successes in the development of social production. Most of the collective farms have now become comprehensively developed farms, they have become economically stronger and have accumulated great wealth. Cash incomes of collective farms in 1956 increased in comparison with 1953 almost 2 times. The public economy of agricultural artels has become a solid foundation for the entire life of collective farmers, for the growth of their material well-being, it achieved thanks to the selfless labour of the collective farm peasantry, the ever-increasing assistance to the collective farm village from outside state. The state farms of our country also strengthened their organisational structure and significantly increased the production and delivery of agricultural products to the state.

The enormous opportunities inherent in large-scale socialist agriculture were most clearly manifested after the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, when the party and the government outlined and implemented major measures to improve the management of agricultural production, to strengthen the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms with experienced leading personnel and specialists, increasing the material interest of collective farms, collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms in increasing production of agricultural products. The development of virgin and fallow lands, an increase in procurement and purchase prices were of the greatest importance in the rise of agriculture, on agricultural products and changes in the planning procedure in collective and state farms.

All this made it possible to significantly expand the sown area, to dramatically increase the production of grain and other agricultural products. Our country has never collected as much grain as it received last year. The harvest of cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, sunflowers and other crops also increased. The number of livestock has increased, and its productivity has increased, especially in terms of milk. Thousands of collective and state farms in recent years have increased the production of milk and meat by 2, and many farms by 3 or more times.

As a result of the growth of agricultural production in 1956, compared with 1953, the procurement of bread in the country increased by 1 billion 400 million poods, potatoes and vegetables—more than by 3 million tons, or 54%, sugar beet—by 36%, meat—by 25% and milk—1.7 times, and on collective farms—more than 2 times. At the same time, the growth in the volume of procurement of agricultural products occurs primarily at the expense of collective and state farms.

The socialist sector has now taken a decisive place in the supply of the country's population with agricultural products. Already now grain, sugar beets, cotton, flax, hemp, oilseeds crops and vegetables are supplied to the state only by

collective and state farms, and in the total volume of procurements and purchases of livestock products, collective farms and state farms occupy 81% of the delivery of meat, milk—84% and wool - 89%. At the same time, the obligatory deliveries of agricultural products by the farms of collective farmers, workers and employees have decreased and constitute an insignificant share in the state procurement of these products. If in 1952 the delivery of meat by compulsory deliveries by farms of collective farmers, workers and employees amounted to 23% of the total volume of procurements and purchases, then in 1957 the delivery of meat by compulsory deliveries by these farms will be only 10.2%. For the same period, delivery milk supply by individual donor farms for mandatory deliveries will decrease from 31% to 7.1% of the total milk supply to the state.

The growth of collective and state farm production and the related increase in the volume of procurement of agricultural products at the expense of collective farms and state farms allowed the state as far back as 1953 to significantly reduce the rates of mandatory deliveries of agricultural products to the farms of collective farmers, workers and employees, and now it is possible to completely free these farms from mandatory deliveries to the state of all agricultural products. This will undoubtedly improve the material well-being of the collective farm peasantry, workers and employees of our country.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decide:

To abolish from January 1, 1958, the obligatory deliveries to the state of all agricultural products by farms of collective farmers, members of industrial and fishing artels, members of an artel of a cooperative for disabled people, farms of workers and employees working on a permanent basis in state enterprises and institutions, in cooperative and public organisations, living in rural, urban areas and summer cottages.

The Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the

Union Republics, regional committees, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and regional executive committees need to improve their work for the procurement of surplus agricultural products from farms of collective farmers, workers and employees for purchasing prices, to provide them with all possible assistance in organising the sale of surplus products through the state and collective-farm cooperative trade network.

Recommend to collective farms to help collective farmers in every possible way in selling surplus milk, meat, potatoes, eggs, wool and other products, organising on-site acceptance of products from them, their delivery to collection points, to the trade network and to collective farm markets...

**Reprinted according to the text of  
the Pravda newspaper, 1957, July  
5, No. 186**

# **DECISION OF THE CPSU CC AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR, July 31, 1957**

In the published resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, a number of specific measures were outlined for the further development of housing construction. It emphasized the need to transfer it to industrial methods, ensuring high rates of construction work. The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR set the task to achieve a significant increase in the housing stock in the shortest possible time, obliged party, Soviet and economic bodies, leaders and engineers and technical workers of construction sites, enterprises and design organisations to decisively improve the quality of housing construction and building materials.

## **ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR**

In a socialist country, where power belongs to the working people, the rise in living standards and the well-being of the people is one of the most important tasks. For the Communist Party and the Soviet government there is no higher goal than concern for the welfare and happiness of the people, for improving their living conditions.

After power passed into the hands of the working people in our country, the task was set to ensure the economic independence of the Soviet state, without

which it was impossible to defend Soviet power from the encroachments of the interventionists and to carry out the socialist reorganisation of the country.

Consistently pursuing the Leninist general line on the preferential development of heavy industry - the foundations of the country's welfare, creating such industries that Tsarist Russia did not know: tractor building, automobile manufacturing, machine tool building, chemical and aviation industries, agricultural engineering, radically reconstructing the oil industry, ferrous metallurgy and a number of other major branches of heavy industry, successfully implementing the great Lenin's behests of electrifying the country, the Communist Party and the Soviet government in the years of the first five-year plans in every possible way expanded housing construction.

The emergence of new industrial centres has led to an increase in the number of cities and towns. New large cities arose in the country: Magnitogorsk, Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Karaganda, Stalinsk, Kirovsk, Balkhash and hundreds of others.

Housing construction did not stop in the country during the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War. The huge damage to the housing stock was caused by the war and the fascist occupation; more than 1,700 cities and towns were destroyed, about 70 million square metres were destroyed. m of living space, over 25 million people were completely homeless. In difficult wartime conditions, residential buildings with a total area of about 50 million square metres were built and restored.

Having defeated the fascist invaders, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Party and the government, spent enormous creative work in the

postwar years to restore and further develop the national economy of the USSR. In an unprecedentedly short time, the grave consequences of the war were eliminated, which required the efforts of the entire people. Much has been done in the field of housing construction. The housing stock of the cities has not only been fully restored, but also significantly increased compared to the pre-war level.

Only for the period 1946-1956, residential buildings with a total area of about 300 million square metres were built and restored in cities and workers' settlements, which is more than 1.5 times the entire urban housing stock of pre-revolutionary Russia. Large-scale housing construction has developed in the countryside. During the same period, collective farmers and rural intelligentsia built about 5.7 million residential buildings.

The total housing stock in cities and urban-type settlements during the years of Soviet power has increased by 3.7 times. Over the years, thousands of new residential buildings have been commissioned in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Gorky and other cities of the country. So, in Moscow, the housing stock at the beginning of 1956 more than doubled the housing stock in 1926. Only in 1956 was it built in Moscow 1374 thousand sq. metres of dwellings, and in 1957 Moscow builders committed themselves to build and commission 1 million 800 thousand square metres of new living space. Housing the fund and in other cities of the country. In Gorky, at the beginning of 1956, the housing stock increased by 4.2 times as compared with 1926, in Novosibirsk—by 6.5 times, in Sverdlovsk—by 5.4 times.

However, the pace of industrial construction in the country has outstripped housing construction until

recently. In order to create heavy industry and thereby ensure the further powerful growth of all branches of the national economy, to carry out a sharp rise in agricultural production.

On the basis of achieving a significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people, significant material and financial resources were required. Due with this, housing construction lagged behind the needs of the population.

At the same time, as a result of an increase in the living standards of workers, an improvement in medical care and living conditions in our country, the birth rate is increasing from year to year, mortality is sharply decreasing, the population is growing. In connection with the implementation of ambitious plans for the industrialisation of the country and the emergence of new industrial centres, the total urban population has increased more than 3 times over the past 30 years.

The rapid growth of the population and the accelerated development of industry, despite the continuously increasing volume of housing construction, have led to the fact that the problem of housing is still one of the most acute. The population of many cities, workers' settlements and villages is in need of comfortable housing. A significant number of families still live in dilapidated houses.

The unsatisfactory provision of the population with dwellings is also a consequence of serious shortcomings still existing in housing construction. Funds allocated by the state for these purposes, in many union republics, territories, regions, cities and districts are underutilized; plans for the commissioning of residential buildings are not being implemented, material resources and labour resources are scattered over numerous

facilities. Instead of being built in large residential areas, houses are often erected scattered on separate sites, in different parts of the city. Often, development in existing cities is carried out with a large unjustified demolition of residential buildings, which leads to the loss of living space. In many planning projects and the development of residential areas and projects of residential buildings are still allowed excesses, which increase the cost of construction and reduce the quality of the residential space being commissioned.

The leaders of many industrial enterprises and organisations, having shifted all responsibility for the construction of dwellings to contractors, do not show initiative in finding additional reserves and opportunities to increase the size of housing construction.

The construction of residential buildings by individual developers is carried out in cities and towns in an insufficient size. In many places, the executive committees of local Councils of Deputies, workers, heads of enterprises and institutions do not provide the necessary assistance to developers, do not help in the improvement of settlements, do not organise developers into housing construction groups. Individual housing construction is still poorly provided with building materials and parts. Party and trade union organisations of industrial enterprises are often removed from the management of individual housing construction.

Housing construction in rural areas is also lagging behind needs, which is a consequence of unsatisfactory organisation of rural construction and its weak production and technical base. By no means all collective farms have permanent construction brigades, and few inter-collective farm construction organisations

and enterprises have been created.

The pace of housing construction in urban and rural areas is largely constrained by the lack of building materials. Some republican, regional, regional, city Party and Soviet bodies, industrial enterprises and construction organisations do not show proper initiative in use of local building materials and industrial waste for the needs of housing construction. Waste from industrial enterprises and, in particular, metallurgical and boiler slag, ash from thermal power plants, as well as such cheap local building materials as reeds, straw are extremely insufficiently used in the construction of residential buildings; the production of lime, fibreboard, mineral wool and other local building materials is not developing.

Progressive prefabricated structures are being introduced slowly; large-block and large-panel wall structures and lightweight brickwork are not used enough, the development of factory, standard housing construction lags behind.

A very serious disadvantage in housing construction is in many cases the low quality of construction work: poor-quality wall masonry, carpentry and raw timber floors, careless internal sanitary installations and especially poor quality finishing work.

The lag of housing construction from needs, the still low quality of construction and its high cost are largely due to the fact that many party, Soviet, economic, and trade union bodies of republics, territories, regions, cities and districts do not always pay the necessary attention to these issues.

In expanding the construction of dwellings, reducing the time and cost of construction, the initiative of the working people of industrial enterprises in the city of

Gorky to build houses on their own using the “method of the people’s construction” is of great importance.

The collectives of the enterprises of the Gorky region made a commitment in 1957-1960, to build in this way an additional 700 thousand square metres. m of living space, including in 1957–85 thousand square metres. m, which is 60% of the state housing plan construction in the Gorky region. The workers of the enterprises of Gorky, Stalingrad, Kharkov, Voronezh and many other cities of the country are looking for unused materials and equipment, waste from enterprises and organise the production of building materials in order to build dwelling houses for themselves.

This is an example of high socialist consciousness and should receive all possible support from the party, Soviet and trade union bodies. In this wonderful the initiative expressed the desire of the workers to solve the housing problem in our country as soon as possible.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that at present the further development of housing construction, which is of national importance, is one of the most important tasks of all party, Soviet, trade union, economic bodies, the entire Soviet people. The housing construction plan for the sixth five-year plan, established by the Directives of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, must not only be fulfilled, but also overfulfilled.

The party and the government are systematically seeking additional funds and material resources for the maximum development of housing construction in the country.

State capital investments in housing construction in comparison with the fifth five-year plan increase in

1956-1960, by 78 billion rubles. and will increase even more in subsequent years.

The funds that the Soviet state will have as a result of the postponement of payments on state loans placed by subscription among the population until 1957 will play a significant role in financing the ever-increasing costs of housing development. These payments would amount to 62 billion rubles by the end of the sixth five-year plan.

The constant growth of the material well-being of the working people also makes it possible to significantly develop individual housing construction at the expense of the population's savings. This is facilitated by the cancellation, starting in 1958, of the issuance of state loans placed by subscription among the population, as a result of which the real incomes of workers will increase only in 1958 by 14.5 billion rubles, and in 1959 and in subsequent years—even more.

The ongoing restructuring of the management of industry and construction, the organisation of economic councils of economic administrative regions create favourable conditions for the further development of housing construction; broad opportunities are opening up for the manifestation of local initiative, the use of existing reserves and the involvement of the broad masses of workers directly in housing construction.

Organisation of construction management in economic administrative regions eliminates interdepartmental barriers and provides an opportunity for the enlargement and specialisation of construction industry enterprises and construction organisations, carrying out housing construction.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that the necessary

conditions have now been created for a further rise in housing construction, and set the task of achieving a significant increase in the housing stock in the shortest possible time so that in the next 10-12 years, to end the lack of housing in the country.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decide:

1. To oblige the USSR State Planning Committee, the councils of ministers of the union republics and the ministries in determining the volume of housing construction in the state plans for the development of the national economy! proceed from the need to eliminate the shortage of housing for the working people in the next 10-12 years.

2. To establish the volume of public housing construction for 1956-1960, for the commissioning of residential buildings in the amount of 215 million square metres of total area against 205 million square metres, stipulated by the Directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU, including: in 1957—34 million square metres, 1958—42 million square metres, 1959—51 million square metres and 1960—60 million square metres.

3. Increase for 1956-1960, the volume of housing construction in cities, urban-type settlements, MTS, state farms and timber industry enterprises at the expense of the population and with the help of a state loan from 84 million square meters. m of the total area planned earlier, up to 113 million sq. m, including: in 1957-13 million square metres, 1958—19 million square metres, 1959-29 million square metres and 1960-41 million square metres.

4. To expand the volume of construction of residential houses on collective farms by collective farmers and rural intelligentsia from 2.3 million houses

in 1951-1955, up to 4 million houses in 1956-1960, including: in 1957—750 thousand houses, in 1958—800 thousand houses, in 1959—850 thousand houses and in 1960-900 thousand houses.

Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, together with the councils of ministers of the union republics, to establish the annual volume of construction residential buildings for collective farmers and rural intelligentsia in each republic.

5. To establish in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this resolution for 1956-1960. in the union republics, the volume of state and individual housing construction in cities, workers' settlements, MTS, state farms and timber industry enterprises:

	Public housing construction (million sq.m. total area)	Individual housing construction in cities, towns, MTS, state farms and timber industry enterprises (mln. ho. m of total area)
RSFSR	149	68
Ukrainian SSR	29.5	21.4
Byelorussian SSR	3.9	3.1
Uzbek SSR	3.9	3
Kazakh SSR	15	7.7
Georgian SSR	2.1	1.9
Azerbaijan SSR	2.3	1.4
Lithuanian SSR	1.2	0.8
Moldavian SSR	0.8	0.7
Latvian SSR	1.3	0.7
Kirghiz SSR	1.2	1.1
Tajik SSR	1	0.7
Armenian SSR	1.2	0.9
Turkmen SSR	1.3	1.1
Estonian SSR	1.3	0.5

6. Instruct the councils of ministers of the union republics to establish assignments for the economic councils and executive committees of local Soviets of Working People's Deputies for the construction of residential buildings for 1956-1960 within two months, allocating the volume of housing construction in individual large cities.

7. To impose, since 1958, the obligations of the customer for housing, cultural, household and communal construction in cities, carried out by a contract, on the executive committees.

Design and survey work for this construction should be carried out, as a rule, by enlarged design organisations of oblast (krai) executive committees or city executive committees.

8. Instruct the councils of ministers of the union republics, oblast (krai) executive committees to approve, by December 1, 1957, plans for the placement of housing, cultural, household and communal construction in large cities for 1958-1960, proceeding from the need for housing construction in free areas, without demolishing existing buildings and mainly large arrays.

9. To approve the initiative of workers and employees of industrial enterprises and organisations in Gorky and a number of other cities on construction of residential buildings on their own, as the beginning of a nationwide movement for the earliest possible improvement in housing conditions, as an example of high socialist consciousness.

In order to develop housing construction, it is necessary to fully encourage the construction of residential buildings by workers and employees of

industrial enterprises and organisations as one of the ways to increase the volume of housing construction and accelerate the commissioning of residential buildings.

10. To establish that housing construction, carried out directly with the labour participation of workers and employees of enterprises and organisations, can be carried out both at the expense of allocations for housing construction according to capital investment plans, and at the expense of other funds used in the prescribed manner by enterprises and economic organisations for capital construction in excess of state plans for capital works, including funds from the enterprise fund, the director's (chief's) fund, the consumer goods fund, bonuses based on the results of the All-Union socialist competition and other awards allocated to enterprises and organisations.

11. Grant the right to the heads of enterprises and organisations:

to combine funds for the indicated housing construction, allocated both at the expense of appropriations provided for planned housing construction, and at the expense of special funds at the disposal of enterprises and economic organisations, allocated in accordance with the established procedure for construction carried out outside the capital work plan;

in agreement with the trade union organisations to send in 1957-1960. to finance housing construction up to 70% of the funds of the enterprise, director (chief) and the consumer goods fund, as well as prizes received in the All-Union socialist competition, and other prizes allocated to an enterprise and organisation, with a corresponding decrease costs for other purposes from these sources;

make, starting from 1958, advance deductions to the fund of the enterprise and the fund of the director (chief) on the basis of balances for the first, second and third quarters in the amount of 60% of the amount funds calculated in accordance with applicable regulations.

12. To grant the right to ministries, departments and councils of the national economy of economic administrative regions to authorize subordinate industrial enterprises and economic organisations for the construction of residential buildings to use in addition, in excess of the amounts deducted to the fund of the enterprise, the director (chief), up to 30% of the total amount of excess profits received by this data enterprise (organisation).

13. To extend to all economic organisations the effect of paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of April 18, 1956 No. 492 on the right to carry out, jointly with other enterprises and economic organisations, housing construction in the prescribed manner in excess of the funds allocated for this purpose according to the state plan.

14. Grant the right to industrial enterprises and economic organisations to start the construction of residential houses with the labour participation of workers and employees of the enterprise (organisation), at the expense of funds intended to finance construction carried out in excess of the capital work plan, if funds are available at least 25% of the estimated cost of housing construction, so that the accumulation of the necessary funds for the completion of construction projects were provided within the time frame established by the norms for the duration of construction, or planned sources of financing for the construction started must be found.

To prohibit the heads of enterprises and business organisations from using the working capital of enterprises (organisations) for capital construction or attributing costs to construction at the cost of manufactured products.

15. Establish that estimates for the construction of residential buildings carried out by enterprises and organisations in an economic way with the labour participation of workers and employees of enterprises and organisations should not provide for planned savings, and the amount of overhead costs in the estimates should be significantly reduced in comparison with the current norms of these costs.

16. To oblige the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city party committees, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, economic councils, ministries, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and city executive committees, heads of enterprises, economic organisations and institutions to support and assist in the wide development of housing construction by means of industrial enterprises with labour participation of workers and employees.

17. In order to maximize the industrialisation of low-rise housing construction and reduce its cost, to develop in every possible way the production of prefabricated low-rise houses in the country and by 1960 to bring the annual capacity of enterprises for the production of prefabricated standard residential buildings to 20 million square meters of living space and kits for houses with walls made of local materials up to 10 million square meters of living space.

Set the following production volume for standard

## houses and parts for 1958-1961:

	(In million sq. M of living space)			
	1958	1959	1960	1961
Standard houses	5.5	10	15	20
including:				
for state building	2	2	2	2
for sale to individual developers	3.5	8	13	18
Details for houses with local walls	4	6	8	10
including:				
for sale to individual developers	2	3	3	4
for collective farm construction	2	3	5	6

The Councils of Ministers of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, BSSR and Kazakh SSR, regional and regional party committees, economic councils, executive committees of territories and regions, where the development of prefabricated low-rise housing construction is envisaged, to take the necessary measures to increase capacities and achieve the established volume of production of standard houses.

18. To recognise it necessary:

a) to bring in 1960 the volume of production of wall materials up to 61 billion, pieces of bricks (in conventional terms), while increasing the production of large wall blocks in comparison with 1956 15 times, small blocks 3.2 times, effective and facing bricks 3 times, blocks of natural stone 2.6 times, blocks of aerated concrete up to 3.5 billion, bricks (in conventional terms) ;

b) in 1960, to increase the production of asbestos sheaf to 3,300 million tiles in nominal terms, soft roofing to 806 million square meters, cement and pottery tiles to 1,094 million pieces;

c) to increase the production of dry gypsum plaster to 106 million square meters in 1960; to organize mass

production of large-size reinforced concrete panels for partitions in areas of concentrated housing construction;

d) in order to improve the quality of finishing of residential buildings and to increase the industrialisation of finishing works, to bring in 1960 the production of various types of linoleum (glyphtal, polyvinyl chloride, rubber, glassine and nitro linoleum) to 36.5 million square meters. m and wallpaper up to 200 million pieces.

To organise the mass production of floor tiles from synthetic and other raw materials, as well as mastics for seamless floors.

Significantly increase the production of high-quality paints and varnishes, organising it in the sizes necessary to meet the needs of housing and cultural and household construction, including the production of titanium white, water-borne emulsion enamels, enamel paints for wooden floors and colourless waterproof varnishes for parquet floors, and also the production of asbestos-cement painted sheets and plastic tiles for interior decoration;

e) to increase in 1960, in comparison with 1956, the volume of production of bathtubs by more than two times, wash basins, toilets and radiators by 2.3 times, heating boilers, water and sewer pipes by 1.8 times.

Within a month, the USSR State Planning Commission shall submit to the USSR Council of Ministers the measures for the development of production agreed with the councils of ministers of the union republics and the USSR State Construction Committee the specified materials and products.

19. To oblige the economic councils and local Soviets of Working People's Deputies to provide daily

assistance to the construction of enterprises for the production of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures, large blocks, large panels, expanded clay, thermosite, aerated concrete products and other construction industry enterprises.

To instruct the USSR Gosstroy according to the results of the 1957 competition for the best designs of large-panel residential buildings and a rational technology for the production of these structures to present to the Council of Ministers of the USSR in November 1957 proposals for the development of factory large-panel housing construction and the development construction of large-block houses in 1958-1960.

20. In order to widely introduce into construction the experience of Glavmosstroy in the use of large-panel rolling partitions, instruct the USSR State Construction Committee within two months to submit the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals for the manufacture of industrial equipment and the organisation of the production of large-panel partitions in the economic administrative regions.

21. Allow the economic councils, ministries and executive committees of local Soviets of Working People's Deputies to use the capacities of their subordinate enterprises for the manufacture, in excess of the established plan, of materials, parts, products and equipment necessary for housing, cultural, household and communal construction.

Establish that funded materials, parts, products and equipment manufactured in excess of the plan in the order of using local initiative should first of all be sent to satisfaction of the needs of housing, cultural, household and communal construction of the

corresponding economic administrative regions.

Recommend to the economic councils, ministries and local Soviets of Working People's Deputies to conclude agreements on mutual assistance with building materials, products, parts and equipment necessary for these purposes.

22. Establish that in forest-abundant regions of the country, housing construction should be carried out mainly by erection of wooden houses.

23. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties, councils of ministers of the union republics, regional committees, regional and city party committees, economic councils, ministries, regional (region) executive committees and city executive committees to provide assistance the widespread development of the construction of residential buildings at the expense of workers and employees and with the help of state loans, bearing in mind the growing budget of the population in connection with the cancellation of the subscription to the loan since 1958.

Provide the right to economic councils, regional (krai) executive committees and city executive committees, if there are individual construction developers working in different enterprises and institutions in the villages, to combine the funds of these organisations for the construction of roads and engineering communications.

Recommend the oblast (krai) executive committees and city executive committees to allocate land plots to enterprises and organisations for individual housing construction in the form of settlements with the expectation of building them up within 3-5 years.

24. Recommend enterprises, organisations and local Soviets of Working People's Deputies to authorize and

encourage the construction of multi-apartment residential buildings according to standard designs by individual developers on the basis of mutual labour assistance with the preservation of the personal property rights of one developer for one building.

Allow the USSR Ministry of Finance to issue loans to citizens engaged in the joint construction of multi-apartment residential buildings on the terms of individual lending housing construction.

The Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics shall introduce appropriate amendments to the existing regulations on individual construction and the organisation of housing construction teams.

In addition to Clause I of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 3211 of August 26, 1948, establish that land plots in individual construction settlements are allocated to enterprises and institutions, with the subsequent assignment of plots to individual developers working in these organisations.

Region (territory) executive committees and city executive committees to select from the available standard projects for individual construction, taking into account local living and climatic conditions, as well as stick building materials. To publish in a mass circulation projects and recommendations-advice to developers.

25. To oblige the economic councils, ministries, regional (krai) executive committees and city executive committees, as well as heads of enterprises and organisations to provide individual developers with construction materials, building parts, carpentry and hardware and sanitary equipment, as well as provide assistance to them with vehicles, with payment for materials and transport in the prescribed manner.

The Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics shall ensure a significant development of the extraction and production of building materials, as well as the production of materials and products for housing construction from industrial waste, attracting for this, mainly, enterprises of local industry and industrial cooperation.

26. Considering that concern for improving the living conditions of workers is the most important business of the trade unions, to instruct the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, central and local committees of trade unions:

to strengthen public control over the implementation of plans for public housing construction;

provide broad assistance in the development of housing construction at the expense of enterprises with labour participation of workers and employees;

to organise socialist competition among construction collectives for the timely completion of work on housing construction and production of building materials, products and parts for housing construction in excess of the established plans;

pay special attention to individual developers, helping them to receive the necessary material and technical assistance from local Soviets of Working People's Deputies and enterprises.

27. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties, councils of ministers of the union republics, regional committees, regional committees, regional party committees and regional (region) executive committees to take decisive measures to strengthen housing construction in collective farms.

Consider it necessary to significantly expand the network of collective-farm and inter-collective farm

enterprises and to increase the extraction and production of local building materials, structures and parts.

To organise everywhere the construction of dwelling houses on collective farms by the efforts of collective-farm construction teams and inter-collective farm construction organisations.

To oblige the economic councils and regional (krai) executive committees to provide all-round assistance to the collective farms in equipping the above enterprises and organisations with the necessary equipment and spare parts.

28. To oblige the USSR State Planning Commission to allocate in 1958-1960. for a wide market, basic building materials in the following quantities:

	Unit of measurement	1958	1959	1960
Cement	million tons	2.7	3.5	5
Forest (in round terms)	million cubic metres	14	16.5	19.7
Glass	million sq. m	52.5	54	58
Slate	million tiles (conditional)	1000	1125	1350
Soft roof	million sq. m	210	220	300

The USSR Ministry of Trade shall organise the sale of standard houses, building materials, products and parts for individual construction to workers and employees through the enterprises, organisations and institutions where they work.

Tsentrosoyuz to open inter-district stores for the sale of building structures and parts, joinery, wall materials, lime, alabaster and other binding materials produced by enterprises of the local and cooperative industry to collective farms.

29. Beginning from 1958, in residential buildings

under construction both in cities and in rural areas, provide economical comfortable apartments for one family. The construction of residential buildings should be carried out according to standard designs.

To instruct the USSR State Construction Committee, on the basis of new economical standard designs of residential and civil buildings, to approve new design standards for these buildings, including the height of the premises.

30. Instruct the executive committees of local Soviets of Workers' Deputies and Economic Councils: to establish the most expedient number of storeys of residential buildings under construction according to the state plan on the basis of technical and economic calculations, accepting mainly residential buildings with a height of 4-5 floors for urban development, and for small towns and villages mainly houses on 2 and 3 floors;

to widely develop the production of reinforced concrete parts of buildings, wall panels, floor panels, to expand the use of large wall blocks, large-size partitions, panel doors, double window frames and other structures and parts;

organise in the required quantity the production of small-sized furniture and built-in kitchen equipment for new type apartments.

31. When planning capital investments for housing construction in cities, determine the amount of funds required based on the average cost per square meter of living space in a given city.

The specified procedure for planning capital investments will be introduced in the capitals of the Union republics and industrial cities from January 1, 1959.

The councils of ministers of the union republics with the participation of the city executive committees shall, in agreement with the USSR State Construction Committee, set the cost of 1 sq. M. By July 1, 1958. m of living space in each city.

Introduce, from January 1, 1959, planning and accounting for housing construction in square meters of living and usable space and in the number of apartments.

32. Introduce in 1958 a procedure for settlements between customers and contractors for completed work on housing construction at list prices per square meter of living space for a given area.

To oblige the councils of ministers of the union republics before July 1, 1958 to draw up and approve, in agreement with the USSR State Construction Committee, regional list prices for 1 sq. m of living space in residential buildings of various types.

To instruct the USSR State Construction Committee and the USSR Ministry of Finance to establish a procedure for settlements for work performed on the construction of residential buildings, which will increase responsibility for quality and reduce construction time.

33. Consider that one of the main tasks of the contracting territorial construction directorates of the councils of the national economy and local councils of workers' deputies is the fulfilment of the state plan for the commissioning of residential buildings.

Establish the procedure according to which the payment of bonuses for the fulfilment of the plan of construction and installation works is made only if the construction organisation has fulfilled the plan for commissioning the living space.

In order to improve housing construction in cities

and workers' settlements, to reduce its labour intensity and cost, it is recommended to specialise and enlarge construction trusts and administrations, as well as construction industry enterprises, to systematically create backlogs in construction, ensuring uniform commissioning of residential buildings throughout the year.

34. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties, councils of ministers of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees and city committees of the party, economic councils, ministries, regional (region) executive committees and city executive committees, leaders and engineers and technical workers of construction projects, enterprises and design organisations to decisively improve the quality of housing construction and building materials.

Before January 1, 1958, the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, the Economic Councils and the Executive Committees of the Territorial, Regional and City Councils of Working People's Deputies shall approve specific measures to improve the quality of construction and building materials.

35. To oblige the councils of ministers of the union republics, economic councils, regional (krai) executive committees and city executive committees to carry out in 1958 in regional centres and large cities a demonstration construction of residential buildings according to new economical standard projects, which in terms of quality, improvement, planning and constructive solutions would serve for the next 3-5 years as models for state, individual and collective farm housing construction.

36. Recommend republican, regional, regional and city party, Soviet and trade union organisations to

develop socialist competition between republics, economic administrative regions, cities, enterprises and construction organisations for the best fulfilment of the established housing plans, reducing its cost and improving quality.

Establish the rolling Red Banners of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions for the winners in the socialist competition in housing construction and establish the first, second and third monetary prizes.

To instruct the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, together with the USSR State Construction Committee and the USSR Ministry of Finance, in agreement with the councils of ministers of the respective union republics, to approve the Statute on socialist competition in housing construction, establishing the number of challenge flags and the amount of awards.

\* \* \*

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR express confidence that the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations, together with a large army builders, collectives of enterprises and institutions will direct their creative efforts towards identifying and using all reserves in the construction of dwellings and will undoubtedly solve the most important national task—to eliminate the shortage of dwellings in our country in the coming years.

Reprinted according to the text of  
the Pravda newspaper, 1957,  
August 2, No. 214

# **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow. October 29, 1957**

## **ANNOUNCEMENT**

At the end of October with. The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held.

The plenum discussed the question of improving party political work in the Soviet Army and Navy.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution.

The plenum removed from the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee and from the members of the Central Committee of the CPSU Comrade G. K. Zhukov.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON IMPROVING PARTY-POLITICAL WORK IN THE SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY (EXTRACT)**

The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, having won a world-historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, were at the height of their tasks and honourably justified the love and trust of the peoples of the USSR.

In the postwar years, thanks to the concerns of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, on the basis of a general upsurge of the national economy of our country, major successes in the development of heavy industry, science and technology, the Armed Forces of the USSR have risen to a new higher level in their development, they are equipped with all types of modern military equipment and weapons, including atomic and thermonuclear weapons and missile technology. The political and moral state of the

troops is at a high level. The command and political cadres of the army and navy are infinitely loyal to their people, the Soviet Motherland and the Communist Party.

The complex international situation, the arms race in the main capitalist countries, the interests of protecting our motherland demands that commanders, political agencies and party organisations continue to tirelessly improve combat readiness troops, to strengthen military discipline among personnel, to educate them in the spirit of devotion to the Motherland, the Communist party, take care of meeting the spiritual and material needs of the soldiers.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that in solving these problems, further improvement of party political work in the Soviet Army and the Navy, called strengthen the combat power of our Armed Forces, rally personnel around the Communist Party and the Soviet government, educate servicemen in the spirit of selfless devotion to the Soviet Motherland, in the spirit of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and proletarian internationalism. Meanwhile, there are still serious shortcomings in the practice of party political work, and sometimes a direct underestimation of it appears.

The 20th Congress of the CPSU set a task for the party and the people: to keep our defence at the level of modern military technology and science, to ensure the security of our socialist state. In solving this problem, along with the one-man commanders, an important role belongs to the Military Councils, political bodies and party organisations of the army and navy. All of them must firmly and consistently implement the policy of the Communist Party.

The main source of the might of our army and navy lies in the fact that their organiser, leader and educator is the Communist Party, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. You should always remember the instruction of V. I. Lenin that “the policy of the military department, like all other departments and institutions, is carried out on the exact basis of general directives given by the party in the

person of its Central Committee and under its direct control.”

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that recently the former Minister of Defence, Comrade G. K. Zhukov, violated the Leninist, party principles of leadership of the Armed Forces, pursued a line to curtail the work of party organisations, political agencies and military councils, to eliminate the leadership and control over the Army and the Navy by the party, its Central Committee and governments.

The party and the government highly appreciated the merits of Comrade G. K. Zhukov, conferring on him the title of Marshal of the Soviet Union, awarding him the title of Hero of the Soviet Union four times, and awarding him with many orders. He was given great political confidence: at the 20th Party Congress he was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee. The Central Committee of the CPSU elected him a candidate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee, and later—a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU. But Comrade G. K. Zhukov, as a result of insufficient partisanship, misunderstanding this high assessment of his merits, lost the party modesty that Lenin taught us.

In connection with the foregoing, the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee decided: to remove Comrade G. K. Zhukov from the Presidium and members of the CPSU Central Committee and instructed the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee to provide comrade Zhukov with other work.

\* \* \*

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU expresses confidence that the party organisations, fulfilling the decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU, will continue to direct their efforts to further strengthening the defence capability of our socialist state.

Published according to the text of  
the newspaper "Pravda", 1957,  
November 3, No. 307

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, December 16-17, 1957**

The plenum of the Central Committee discussed the following issues:

1) On the results of the meetings of representatives of the communist and workers' parties.

2) On the work of the trade unions of the USSR.

The Plenum adopted relevant resolutions on the issues considered.

The plenum noted that the Declaration and Manifesto of Peace, adopted by the Conferences of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in November 1957, received unanimous and ardent support from the entire party. The plenary session stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet people see their internationalist duty in successfully building a socialist society, increasing the might of the USSR and the entire socialist camp, and strengthening the bonds of friendship and proletarian solidarity with the working and democratic forces throughout the world. The plenary approved the activities of the delegation of the Central Committee of the CPSU at the meetings of communist and workers' parties and invited the party organisations to explain to all party members and working people the meaning of the meetings and the content of the documents adopted by them.

The resolution of the Plenum "On the work of the trade unions of the USSR" defined the role of professional organisations in the implementation of new tasks of economic and cultural development. The plenum ordered the party committees to improve the leadership of the trade unions. The Plenary Resolution directed trade unions to further revitalize international activities, primarily to overcome the split and achieve unity of action of the

international labour and trade union movement in the fight against the threat of a new world war, for the cessation of nuclear weapons tests and their complete prohibition, for improving the living and working conditions of the working class, for the democratic freedoms of peoples.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee notes that the work of the Meetings of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in November 1957 and their decisions represent the greatest success of the world communist movement. The meetings convincingly demonstrated the further consolidation of the socialist camp and the entire international communist movement in the ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism. The elaboration and proclamation of the most important tasks of the communists in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism at the present stage of world history, the consolidation of the entire international communist movement and the further strengthening of ties between the Communist Parties are the most important results of the Conferences.

The meetings of representatives of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries and representatives of the communist and workers' parties of 64 countries, held in Moscow, mean the largest ideological and political victory of the world communist and workers' movement. This victory is all the more important in that lately international reaction has made a lot of efforts to split the communist movement and cause confusion in its ranks. The outcome of the November Meetings constitutes a

decisive blow to these reaction plans.

The Declaration and Manifesto of Peace are imbued with the consciousness of the high responsibility of the communist and workers' parties for the fate of the world socialist system, for the fate of world peace and the bright future of all mankind, and are documents of a great mobilizing and organising force. Having proclaimed the task of the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence as the fundamental problem of world politics, the Conferences of the Communist Parties indicated the main direction in which the international workers' and communist movement, all peace-loving and progressive mankind, are developing their efforts in modern conditions.

The declaration is an example of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism based on the collective experience of the communist parties. The workers' movement found in her a Marxist-Leninist assessment of the current problems of the contemporary international situation and the main trends of the present era. The Declaration summarizes the experience of the work of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries in creating and strengthening the world socialist system. At the same time, it summarizes the experience of the labour movement in capitalist countries, as well as the experience of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. Thus, the Declaration analyses and summarizes the experience of the entire international workers' and communist movement for virtually the entire post-war period.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction that the conclusions and provisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU on the most important fundamental issues of modern international development have found full support from the fraternal Communist Parties, which indicates the ideological unity and cohesion of the entire international communist movement.

The readiness of the Communists, expressed in the

documents of the Conferences, to cooperate with all parties, movements and individuals advocating for peace and against war, will contribute to the unification of all peace-loving, national and democratic forces around the working class, and the isolation of aggressive monopoly groups of big business as the main culprits of the arms race. organisers and inspirers of plans for the preparation of a new world war.

The meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties emphasized the possibility of cooperation and unity of action between the Communist and Social Democratic parties as a struggle for the immediate interests of the working class, and in the struggle for the conquest of power and the building of socialism. The interests of the working people, the interests of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism urgently demand that this call for unity of action be heard by all sincere socialists, all participants and leaders of the labour movement.

Of great importance for the ideological and organisational strengthening of the communist parties are the indications contained in the Declaration on the need for a decisive struggle against revisionism as the main danger in the ranks of the international communist movement in modern conditions, as well as overcoming dogmatism and sectarianism. Clarification in the Declaration of questions about the main laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction inherent in all countries embarking on the path of socialism, and about taking into account the national characteristics of various countries, about the need to strengthen the unity of socialist countries and about the principles of their relationship; the great historical significance of the world socialist system and the need for its further strengthening; on various forms of countries' transition to socialism - arms the communist parties with powerful theoretical weapons in the struggle for the victory of socialism and strikes at the opportunists.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee notes with particular satisfaction the enormous importance of the

Conferences for the further development of ties and cooperation between the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries. Conclusion of the Meetings on the need for, along with meetings of leaders and the exchange of mutual information on a bilateral basis, broader meetings of the communist and workers' parties fully meets the needs of the current stage of development of the world communist movement and the historical tasks facing it in struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The work of the Conferences of Representatives of the Communist Parties vividly confirmed the deep sympathy and confidence of all fraternal parties in our party, in the peoples of the Soviet Union. B. days of celebration of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has once again demonstrated the unshakable authority of the Soviet Union in the eyes of the working people of the whole world. The communists of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people see their internationalist duty to the international labour movement and the working people of all countries in successfully carrying out construction of communist society, strengthen the might of our country and the entire socialist camp, tirelessly fight for peace between peoples, strengthen the bonds of friendship and proletarian solidarity with working people and democratic forces throughout the world.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union regards the Declaration and Manifesto of Peace as the most important documents that will serve as a guide to action for the Soviet Communists. The Declaration and Manifesto of Peace received unanimous and ardent support among the party activists and all communists in all republics, territories and regions, at city and district meetings of party activists and in primary party organisations. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union will continue to tirelessly strengthen fraternal ties with all communist and workers' parties, to ensure the education of all Soviet people in the spirit of an indissoluble combination of Soviet patriotism with proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of friendship and respect for

the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, for the working people of all countries.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union decides:

1. To fully approve the historic documents adopted by the Meetings—the Declaration and Manifesto of Peace.

2. To approve the activity of the delegation of the Central Committee of the CPSU at the Conferences of Communist and Workers' Parties.

3. To propose to party organisations to widely explain to all party members and workers the significance of the Conferences of Communist and Workers' Parties and the content of the documents adopted by them, directing the mass-political work around the results of the Conferences to further mobilize the masses for the successful fulfilment of the tasks of communist construction in our country, to strengthen the education of the working people of the USSR in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and friendship with all peace-loving peoples.

## **ON THE WORK OF THE PROFESSIONAL UNIONS OF THE USSR**

The heroic working class of our country, in alliance with the working peasantry, under the leadership of the Communist Party, having accomplished a victorious socialist revolution, created the world's first state of workers and peasants, defended it from all enemies, and built a socialist society. An important role in all the glorious deeds of the working class of the USSR, in the great victories of socialism in the 40 years of Soviet power, were played by trade unions, which became for the millions of working people a true school of education, a school of administration and management, a school of communism.

The Soviet trade unions at all stages of socialist

construction have led and are conducting a versatile organisational and educational work among the working people, rallying and mobilizing them to fulfil the economic and political tasks. The trade unions helped the Party and the Soviet state to raise and promote from among the working class numerous qualified cadres of economic leaders. With the active participation of trade unions, the competition for the steady growth of labour productivity, which plays a decisive role for the victory of the new social system, for further development, acquired a massive character. all branches of socialist industry and, above all, the basis of our economy—heavy industry, for a sharp rise in agriculture.

Much has been done by the trade unions to improve the material well-being and cultural level of workers. In all their activities, professional organisations proceed from V. I. Lenin's instructions that "the main and most fundamental interest of the proletariat after its conquest of state power is to increase the quantity of products, to increase the productive forces of society on an enormous scale."<sup>1</sup>

Based on the historical decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU, the Communist Party and the Soviet government took major measures to further improve management of the industry and construction. Formation of economic administrative regions and creation of people's councils in them farms increased the creative initiative and activity of the masses. The role and responsibility of local authorities in economic construction has increased. The departmental barriers that hindered business have been eliminated, and new opportunities have opened up for an even more rapid development of the country's productive forces.

The restructuring of the management of industry and construction, which has already yielded its first positive results, allows better and more complete, on a wider scale

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I., Poly. collection cit., v. 44, p. 345. Ed.

than until now, to use the inexhaustible natural resources of our Motherland, to raise the rates of development of all branches of the socialist economy even higher. Thus, even more favourable conditions for solving the main economic task of the USSR in the shortest historically possible time—to catch up and overtake the largest capitalist countries, including the United States, in per capita production. Relying on the advantages of the socialist system, our country can and must in the next 15 years achieve the growth of the decisive branches of industry by 2-3 times, to ensure in the coming years a further sharp rise in agriculture and a significant rise in the living standards of the working people.

Under these conditions, the role and significance of the Soviet trade unions as the most massive organisation of the working class of the USSR, uniting in its ranks more than 49 million workers and employees, is growing more and more.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Soviet trade unions have recently improved their work. With their active participation, the ranks of production innovators grew, new forms of socialist competition arose and developed, a number of important issues in the field of labour and wages were raised and successfully resolved, and the role of trade unions in the implementation of the program of housing construction outlined by the party increased. However, there are still serious shortcomings in the activities of trade union organisations and their governing bodies.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary to significantly improve the entire activity of the Soviet trade unions, to raise their role even higher in the nationwide struggle to build communism in our country.

The trade unions are called upon to intensify their activity in attracting workers to the management of production, to raise the creative initiative and activity of the working masses even higher, aimed at building communism in our country, and to rally them even more closely around the

Communist Party. The central task of the trade unions is to mobilize the masses for the struggle for a further powerful advance in all branches of the national economy, for the further strengthening of the economic might and defence might of the Soviet state, for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of national economic plans, for technical progress, for the continuous growth of labour productivity, for the strictest economy and thrift. all links of the national economy, for the maximum use of all reserves and opportunities for the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production, for a further rise in the level of material security and culture of workers.

### ***1. On increasing the role of trade unions in economic construction***

In a socialist state, the working people run factories, factories, mines, state farms, machine and tractor stations and other enterprises that constitute national property, primarily through the Soviets of Working People's Deputies. Along with this, trade unions play a huge role in attracting workers to participate in the management of production, through which the working class exercises its control over the activities of economic leaders who manage production on the basis of the principle of one-man management.

Socialist emulation is one of the most important forms of involving the working people in the management of production, the tried and tested method of communist construction. Noting the great work of the trade unions to develop socialist competition, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the same time, draws attention to the fact that there is still a lot of formalism in the leadership of competition, the obligations assumed are not always supported by organisational, mass political work with people, specific organisational and technical measures.

The interests of the further powerful development of all sectors of the national economy require decisively

eliminating shortcomings in the management of competition, raising it to a new, higher level, focusing attention on the involvement of all workers and engineering and technical workers in competition, on the fulfilment and dissemination of the experience of production leaders. All work on organising the competition should be based on Lenin's principles: transparency, comparability of results, the possibility of practical repetition of experience and comradely mutual assistance. The organisation of competition between enterprises and construction projects within economic administrative regions and between these regions is acquiring great importance. At the same time, it is advisable to keep the competition between related enterprises different economic regions, as well as workers in leading professions.

In the matter of involving workers in production management, production conferences are of great importance, which make it possible to combine the principles of one-man management with the exercise of control from below. However, there are serious shortcomings in their practice. At many enterprises, the role of production conferences is belittled, they are convened hastily, without proper preparation, are carried out mainly in teams, on sites. Plant-wide and workshop meetings are rarely convened, which narrows the possibilities of workers and employees in resolving issues of activity workshops, enterprises as a whole. Some business leaders do not take part in production meetings, they do not fulfil their decisions, and therefore the workers lose interest in these meetings.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee considers it expedient to turn production meetings at enterprises and construction sites into permanent acting, carrying out their work with the broad participation of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees and including representatives of the administration, party and Komsomol organisations, scientific and technical societies.

Trade union organisations must improve the management of production conferences, raise their role and authority, and increase the effectiveness of their decisions. The work of production conferences must be subordinated to the tasks of fulfilling and overfulfilling state plans, making the fullest possible use of internal production reserves, creating working conditions for highly productive labour, and improving methods of managing enterprises and construction sites. At the meetings, it is advisable to discuss production plans, issues of organising production and labour, improving the quality and reducing the cost of production and construction, technical regulation, capital construction, improvement of internal plant management, etc.

The most important issues of production, labour, consumer and cultural services for workers are reflected in collective agreements that determine the mutual obligations of the collectives of enterprises and the administration. Trade union organisations and business leaders should improve the practice of concluding these agreements, ensure the unconditional fulfilment of obligations undertaken by both the administration and the work collective, regularly, with the involvement of a wide asset, check their implementation, inform workers and employees about the results of inspections.

It is necessary to intensify the work of the trade unions to involve workers and engineers and technicians in the ranks of rationalizers and inventors, to direct their creative initiative towards identifying reserves in the national economy, towards improving technology, technology and organisation of production. Provide strict control over the timely consideration and implementation of rationalisation proposals and inventions, persistently fight against the facts of inert, bureaucratic attitude to this business. To improve the leadership of scientific and technical societies, to enhance their role in the study and dissemination of advanced experience, the latest achievements of science and technology, the development of creative commonwealth of

workers in science and production.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of Trade Unions, republican councils of trade unions should take a more active part in discussing issues of production, labour and everyday life in the Soviet and economic bodies. When preparing proposals for drafts of production plans and when considering current issues of labour and life planning bodies are obliged to take into account the opinion of the trade union committees. National economy councils, as well as regional and regional executive committees should consider draft annual plans of enterprises with the participation of representatives of the relevant committees and councils of trade unions, after discussing them at general meetings of workers and employees, conferences or production meetings.

Due to the fact that the activities of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on labour and wages directly affect the vital interests of workers and employees, to establish that the most important decisions are taken jointly by the Committee and the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

## ***II. Improving the working and living conditions of workers and employees is the most important task of trade unions***

With the active help of trade unions, the Party and the government have recently carried out a number of important measures to further raise the people's well-being: the wages of low-paid workers and employees have been increased, the working day has been reduced on pre-holiday and pre-weekend days, the transition to seven-hour work is under way, and in underground work—to six-hour working hours, pensions and benefits have been increased, and the task of eliminating the shortage of housing in the next 10-12 years has been set and is being successfully solved. The socialist state annually allocates huge funds for labour protection and

safety technology, providing the Soviet person with such favourable working conditions, which are not and cannot be in one capitalist country. In the last five years alone, the state has spent over eleven billion rubles for these purposes on operating enterprises.

At the same time, some business leaders care little about improving the working conditions of workers, do not fully use the means available for this, and violate labour laws. At a number of enterprises, there is no proper struggle for compliance with labour protection laws, the sealing of technological equipment is insufficient, ventilation facilities are not established - there are often cases of commissioning of enterprises and workshops with serious safety imperfections, without the necessary complex sanitary devices. There are serious shortcomings in providing workers with overalls, special footwear, personal protective equipment.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility of managers of enterprises and construction sites for the state of labour protection and safety measures, for the exact and unswerving observance of labour legislation. Further relief and improvement of working conditions, elimination of the causes of injuries and sickness among workers should be considered as a state task. Business leaders who do not fulfil their obligations under collective agreements, systematically violating labour laws, should be held accountable. Trade unions should strengthen their oversight of health facilities.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers that in the long-term plan for the development of the national economy for 1959-1965. it is necessary to provide for the implementation of additional measures to create safe working conditions at mining, metallurgical, chemical enterprises, in hot shops of the machine-building industry and in other industries, taking into account the latest achievements of science and technology.

Trade unions should make full use of the rights granted to them to exercise state supervision over the observance of

labour legislation and public control the state of labour protection, to persistently demand from the economic authorities the unconditional implementation of measures for the further mechanisation of heavy and labour-intensive work, the introduction of more advanced technology, the creation of normal sanitary conditions for all workers. In these demands the trade unions will find the necessary support of the party organisations.

With the direct participation of trade union organisations, a number of measures have recently been taken to streamline wages in construction, in the mines of Donbass, at ferrous metallurgy enterprises, as well as for managers and specialists of state farms. However, the shortcomings in the organisation of labour and wages rationing are being eliminated still slowly.

At some enterprises and construction sites, the growth of wages outstrips the growth of labour productivity, while it should be the other way around: the growth of labour productivity must outpace the rise in wages, pave the way for it.

Trade union and economic bodies should constantly improve the systems of remuneration of workers, managers and engineers and technicians and employees, strive to ensure that wages, as well as the bonus system, are powerful levers of material incentives to increase output, increase labour productivity, contribute to the profitable operation of shops and enterprises, over-planned reduction of production costs and the use of new technology. It is necessary to ensure that each worker knows his production rate, rates, tariff rate, having a clear idea of the calculation of his earnings.

In connection with the transition during the sixth five-year plan to a shorter working day, the trade unions should actively participate in the development and implementation of measures aimed at ensuring that this transition is accompanied by a further increase in labour productivity, was carried out without reducing the volume of production and reducing the wages of workers and employees.

By their organisational work, the trade unions are called upon to actively contribute to the successful implementation of the developed party and government of an ambitious program of housing and cultural and social construction, to expand the competition between cities, construction sites and enterprises, it is more energetic to disseminate the experience of people's construction, to help individual developers, to take under unremitting public control the progress of construction and repair of dwellings and cultural institutions, seeking to improve the quality and reduce the cost of construction work. Distribution of living space in enterprises and in institutions should be carried out by a joint decision of the administration and trade union committees. Trade unions should also participate in the allocation of living space being built by local councils.

Trade union organisations should increase their influence on the work of trade and public catering enterprises, take them under unremitting control, participate in the consideration by Soviet and economic bodies of questions of expanding the network of canteens, canteens and shops, seeking their more correct placement, improving the culture of serving the workers, improving the quality of food and reducing the cost of its cost. The heads of economic organisations, enterprises and institutions are obliged to consider in a timely manner the proposals of public control and take the necessary measures on them.

Trade unions must continue to improve social insurance, using the huge funds allocated by the state for these purposes in the interests of better meeting the needs of workers, ensure the correct distribution of vouchers to sanatoriums and rest homes, and strengthen control over the implementation of plans for the construction of medical, preventive and children's institutions.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary that the trade unions strengthen control over the activities of social security agencies, take part in the assignment of pensions to workers and employees in old age

or disability, show daily concern for their cultural and social services, and maintain constant contact with them.

### ***III. Improvement of educational and cultural work of trade unions***

Soviet trade unions, fulfilling their role as a school of communism, are actively helping to raise the socialist consciousness of the working class and the intelligentsia. With the direct participation of the trade unions, a wide network of cultural and educational institutions has been created at enterprises, state farms and machine and tractor stations, and great assistance is rendered to the working people in raising their general educational and production and technical level. The concern of the trade unions for the development of amateur performances, physical education and sports, for the upbringing of children of workers and employees, and for organising their rest has become more versatile.

However, the ideological level and scope of the educational work of the trade unions still lag behind the growing demands of the working people. Cultural work is often carried out in isolation from the practical tasks of communist construction and does not cover still a significant part of workers and employees. Trade union organisations do not sufficiently explain to workers that, under socialism, the growth of their material well-being is directly dependent on production successes, on an increase in the productivity of each worker. Trade union bodies should show more concern for the further strengthening of labour discipline, in the fight against violators of discipline make wider use of the power of public opinion.

Workers' clubs, Houses and Palaces of Culture serve millions of workers. At the same time, in many of them production, technical and natural science propaganda, popularization best practices are conducted dryly, uninterestingly, the necessary attention is not paid to the

content, ideological level of artistic amateur performances, there is little concern about the organisation of cultural recreation for workers, employees and their families.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary to improve the educational and cultural and educational work of the trade unions among the working people, to intensify the struggle against backward views and sentiments, and to expand the propaganda of a healthy life. Trade unions must educate the masses in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism and friendship of peoples, develop in them a sense of master of the country, raise their responsibility to the Motherland for the fulfilment of production plans, for technical progress, for the further development of the productive forces of society and the creation of an abundance of material wealth in the country. To this end, it is necessary to explain more widely the domestic and foreign policies of the party and government, to promote political and scientific knowledge, making the most of all available means and opportunities of clubs, libraries, press, cinema, radio, television, amateur performances. An important task of the trade union organisations is broad industrial and technical propaganda and assistance to all workers in raising their cultural and technical level.

To draw the attention of the trade unions to the need to significantly improve work on the physical education of workers, the organisation of mass physical culture and sports work directly at enterprises, state farms, machine and tractor stations, institutions and educational institutions.

One of the tasks of the trade unions and the Komsomol is to strengthen work among young people. They should pay more attention to the issues of labour, recreation and everyday life of young people, as well as the organisation of cultural work. It is necessary to educate young workers and women workers in the spirit of a communist attitude towards labour and social property, in the spirit of love for their enterprise, for the glorious traditions of the heroic working

class of the USSR, to help in mastering the chosen profession and expanding the cultural horizons, to provide support to students in correspondence and evening educational institutions. In the education of young people, it is necessary to involve more broadly cadre workers who would pass on to young men and women not only their production, but also life experience, warn them against doing wrong.

#### ***IV. On raising the level of organisational work of trade unions***

In connection with the restructuring of the management of industry and construction, the elimination of the fragmentation of the management of enterprises between numerous ministries and departments, the trade unions carried out a number of measures to improve their organisational work. The centre of operational management of local trade union organisations has been moved to regions, territories and republics, the rights and obligations of trade union councils have been significantly expanded, a number of trade unions, some superfluous links in the apparatus were eliminated.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that many trade union bodies are still slowly reorganising their work, they are far from specific production issues, and are little engaged in live organisational work. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions poorly controls the execution of its decisions, pays little attention to generalisation and sharing the experience of trade union work.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) party group to ensure an increase in the level of organisational work of trade unions, to provide practical assistance to trade union councils in organising their

activities in a new way.

In fulfilling the tasks facing the trade unions, the decisive role belongs to their primary organisations.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, republican, regional, regional councils and committees of trade unions should significantly improve their leadership, provide daily assistance, strive to ensure that the broad masses see them as close, native organisations that are able to correctly express and defend the interests of workers, take care of all aspects of their lives and everyday life.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers it expedient to expand the functions of the factory trade union committees, meaning that they are given the right to participate in the development of industrial financial plans of enterprises, in solving issues of labour rationing and organisation of wages, to monitor compliance with labour legislation and the implementation of collective agreements, to express their opinion on candidates , promoted to leading economic positions, not to allow dismissals of workers and employees without the consent of the factory committee.

The work of trade union organisations must be built on the basis of strict adherence to the norms of trade union life, the development of initiative and initiative, the deployment of criticism and self-criticism, ensuring the collective leadership, accountability and election of trade union bodies. It should be that the AUCCTU, central, regional committees and councils of trade unions regularly present reports on their work for a broad discussion of meetings and conferences of trade union members. It is necessary to enhance the role of general trade union meetings, to ensure discussion at them of the most important issues of production, everyday and cultural services for the working people. The leaders of trade union and economic bodies are obliged to take an active part in meetings, to promote the development of criticism and self-criticism, to listen carefully to the voice of workers and employees and to report on the implementation of proposals made at the

meetings.

Trade union bodies must introduce into all their daily activities the spirit of concreteness, efficiency and high responsibility for the assigned work. It is necessary to continue to work on further improving and reducing the cost of the trade union apparatus and bringing it closer to the masses of trade union members. Leading workers of trade unions are obliged to spend most of their time at enterprises and construction sites, among workers and employees, to show maximum initiative in improving the organisation of production, working conditions and living conditions of workers.

Raising the level of work of the trade unions urgently requires a radical improvement in the promotion and training of cadres. First of all, it is necessary to strengthen the councils of trade unions and factory committees with experienced, proactive workers, and more boldly to attract new, fresh forces from among the workers, women and youth to leading work. Trade union workers must tirelessly improve their Marxist-Leninist training and business qualifications.

#### ***V. Further expansion of international relations of the Soviet trade unions***

The trade unions of the USSR are doing significant work to expand ties with trade unions of foreign countries, to strengthen the unity and fraternal solidarity of the working class in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Declaration and Manifesto of Peace, adopted at the Meetings of Representatives of the Communist and Workers 'Parties, open up new ways for the further development and rallying of the international workers' and trade union movement.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee believes that the Soviet trade unions should further intensify their international activities, directing their main efforts to overcome the split and achieve unity of action by the

international workers' and trade union movement in the fight against the threat of a new war, for the cessation of nuclear weapons tests and their complete prohibition, for improving the living and working conditions of the working class, for the democratic freedoms of peoples.

The task of the Soviet trade unions is to actively contribute to the strengthening of the World Federation of Trade Unions, as the most important centre around which the progressive forces of the world trade union movement are consolidated, to expand the influence and increase the authority of the WFTU and international associations of sectoral trade unions. At the same time, in the struggle for peace and the vital interests of the workers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the branch trade unions of the USSR should expand friendly relations and cooperation with trade unions and workers of individual countries, including with national trade union centres adjoining reformist, Catholic and other international associations. More contacts and cooperation with the trade unions of the colonial and dependent countries, no matter what international associations they belong to.

To draw the attention of Soviet trade unions to the need to further strengthen fraternal ties and cooperation with the trade unions of China and other socialist countries, mutual exchange of experience of their work and their participation in state, economic and cultural development.

Soviet trade unions should more actively and convincingly popularize among the working people of foreign countries the great achievements of the working class of the USSR, propagandize the advantages of socialism. The most important task should be considered the consistent exposure of the false theories of the so-called "people's capitalism" and "cooperation between labour and capital", the splitting activities of reactionary trade union leaders, to help the international trade union movement in every possible way to educate the workers in the spirit of class struggle and proletarian internationalism.

It is necessary that the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions organise a deeper study of questions of the international trade union movement and familiarise the working people of the USSR with the life and struggle of the working class in foreign countries.

### ***VI. Improving Party Leadership of Trade Unions***

The strength of the Soviet trade unions lies in the fact that they are guided by the Leninist policy of the Communist Party, which constitutes the lifeblood of a socialist society. Trade unions can successfully fulfil their tasks only on condition of leadership from the party, with its help and support.

At present, when the rights of local trade union bodies have been significantly expanded, the responsibility of party organisations for the activities of professional unions. Party committees should increase their attention to trade unions, delve deeper into the content of their work, and provide more their more active participation in economic and cultural development, in the entire social and political life of the country.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that some party committees underestimate the increased importance and activity of trade unions, do not delve into the essence of the work of trade union organisations, they do not show the necessary concern for strengthening them by experienced, politically mature workers, they do not sufficiently educate economic cadres in the spirit of strict observance of Soviet labour legislation, they do not always support the trade union bodies in their fair demands on business leaders.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional, regional, city, district committees and primary party organisations to improve the leadership of trade unions, to engage, first of all, in the

promotion and education of trade union cadres, to recommend for responsible positions in trade union the organs of the best, the most trained, organising workers who enjoy authority among the Communists and non-Party people. For a communist nominated for trade union work, it must become a matter of party honor to ensure the fulfilment of the tasks facing the trade unions, to win the confidence of the masses by a comradely attitude towards them, by caring satisfaction of their needs.

In the leadership of trade unions, party bodies should always take into account that trade unions are nonpartisan organisations of workers and employees, that all their work is based on broad democracy, on the basis of persuasion methods, and that command and petty tutelage are all the more unacceptable towards them. Party committees are obliged to skilfully guide the activities of trade union bodies, constantly help them in the performance of their functions, in every possible way to encourage and develop initiative and initiative in their work, to take appropriate measures towards those communist business executives who do not reckon with the trade union organisations and try to belittle their role.

Bearing in mind that the party exercises its influence on all the activities of trade union organisations through the communists - members of trade unions, the Plenum obliges the party committees to increase responsibility of all party members for work in trade unions, to improve the practical activities of party groups created in elected trade union bodies in accordance with the CPSU Statutes. By their active participation in the activities of the trade unions, the communists must strive to improve their work in every possible way, and thus to enhance their role in solving economic and political problems.

\* \* \*

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

expresses its firm conviction that the Soviet trade unions, having further increased their role in state, economic and cultural development, will continue to actively help the party in the communist education of the working people, in the mobilisation of their creative forces and energy for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, for great building of a communist society.

**Reprinted according to the  
text of the Pravda newspaper,  
1957, December 19, No. 353**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, February 25-26, 1958**

The plenum discussed the question of the further development of the collective farm system and the reorganisation of the machine-tractor stations. The adopted resolution pointed to the need to change the practice of production and technical servicing of collective farm production, the gradual reorganisation of MTS into remote-technical stations and the sale of agricultural machinery to collective farms. The decree noted that the acquisition of equipment by collective farms would strengthen the link between industry and agriculture, will lead to an increase in indivisible funds, will contribute to the further strengthening and development of collective farm property, will accelerate technical progress in agriculture, and will increase labour productivity.

### **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLECTIVE FARM SYSTEM AND REORGANISATION OF MACHINE AND TRACTOR STATIONS**

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that as a result of the consistent implementation of the historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party in the recent period have achieved new major successes in the development of all branches of the socialist economy and culture, in the further improvement of the well-being of the working people.

As before, our socialist industry is ahead of us, and above

all heavy industry, which forms the basis of the entire national economy. In the two years that have elapsed since the 20th Party Congress, industrial output has increased by 22%, and heavy industry output by almost 24%. During this time, the national income increased by 18%, the real incomes of workers and employees per worker increased by 10%. Industrial governance restructuring promotes consistent implementation and creative development of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism in economic construction, further enhances the role of the union republics, local party, Soviet and trade union bodies in the management of enterprises and construction sites, involves new millions of workers and employees in production management, creates conditions for an even faster rise socialist economy.

Socialist agriculture is developing successfully along with the growth of industry. The nationwide struggle for a steep rise in agriculture, which unfolded after the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, led to a significant increase in the production of agricultural and livestock products, marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of the collective farm system. The development of large tracts of virgin and fallow lands in the eastern regions of the country has greatly expanded the base of grain farming, made it possible to increase the gross harvest in the country by 27% over the past four years, compared with the previous four years. The production of sugar beet, cotton, fiber flax, potatoes, vegetables and other crops.

The persistent efforts of the Party and the people have overcome the long lag in animal husbandry. During the period from 1953 to 1957, the herd of cattle increased by 10.9 million heads, pigs—by 11 million, sheep—by more than 20 million; meat production, taking into account the growth of the herd, increased by 38%, including on collective and state farms by almost 80%, milk production—by 50%, and on collective and state farms more than doubled. The task set by the January Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

in 1955 to increase the milk yield of cows on collective farms and to increase milk procurement within six years was completed ahead of schedule, in three years. The movement, initiated by the leading collective and state farms, is successfully developing in the country to catch up with the United States of America in per capita production of meat, milk and butter in the coming years.

On the basis of the rise of the collective farm economy, the incomes of the collective farms are growing, their indivisible funds are increasing, and the payment for the collective farmers' workday is increasing. The indivisible funds in collective farms increased from 63.1 billion rubles. at the beginning of 1953 to 98.6 billion rubles. at the beginning of 1957 the monetary and in-kind income of collective farmers from public and private farming per worker increased in 1957 in comparison with 1953 in comparable chains by 33%.

The strengthening of the material and technical base of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms played a huge role in the development of agriculture. The equipping of agriculture with tractors, combines, trucks and other modern machines has increased one and a half to two times in comparison with the previous four years. Over the past four years, the country's agriculture has received: 908 tts. tractors (15-strong), 293 thousand verp harvesters, 143 thousand forage harvesters and corn harvesters, 467 thousand trucks. The increase in the level of technical equipment of agricultural production, the growth of qualified personnel in collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms have created real prerequisites for an even greater rise in agriculture in the near future.

The party sent several thousand communists - party and Soviet workers, engineers from industrial enterprises, agronomists, livestock specialists and other specialists—to leading collective farms. By the beginning of 1957, over 90% of collective farm chairmen were communists, more than one third of collective farm chairmen had higher and specialised

secondary education, a remarkable cadre of talented collective farm production organisers had grown up, who had emerged from among the practitioners. The primary party organisations of the collective farms grew and strengthened. Now the collective farms have capable organisers and qualified specialists who skilfully use local reserves and opportunities to increase agricultural production.

In modern conditions, the public economy on collective farms has risen to a new, higher level. A new stage in the development of the collective farm system is characterized by the fact that the enlarged collective farms in recent years they have become economically stronger, diversified, technically equipped farms with numerous qualified personnel, their incomes have increased significantly, the well-being of collective farmers has improved. Increasing the material interest of collective farmers, introducing a new planning procedure, granting collective farms the right to amend the Model Charter of an Agricultural Artel, taking into account local conditions - all this unleashed the creative initiative of collective farmers, increased their labour activity, increased concern for the better use of land and technology, all reserves of collective farm production... Collective farm cadres have accumulated extensive experience in running a large-scale social economy with the use of new technology and scientific achievements.

In the creation and consolidation of the collective farm system, in the technical equipment of agriculture, in the strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, machine-tractor stations have played an enormous historical role. At the first stage of the construction of collective farms, the Party found the most appropriate form of state aid for the collective farms in strengthening their social economy in the form of machine and tractor stations.

The MTS was that great political and organising force around which the peasants united in collective farms and became convinced of the advantages of large-scale machine

farming; through the MTS, technical progress in agriculture and its re-equipment on the basis of new technology were carried out, qualified machine operators, improving the culture of agriculture and animal husbandry. The enormous importance of machine-tractor stations was also in the fact that they were an important source the peak of obtaining bread and other food products, as well as raw materials for industry. In recent years, the MTS have been a great organising force in the struggle to eliminate the backlog of individual branches of agricultural production, in the implementation of decisions adopted by the party on agricultural issues.

In the present conditions, when the collective farms for the most part have strengthened in organisational and economic terms, when the economy of the collective farms has significantly improved, the existing form of production and technical service of collective farms through the MTS ceased to meet the needs of the development of the productive forces of agriculture. Moreover, this form in many cases begins to slow down the further rise of the advanced collective farms, to link the initiative of collective farm cadres and all collective farmers in making better use of the reserves of collective farm production. All to a greater extent, the negative consequences of the situation when two socialist enterprises—the collective farm and the machine and tractor station—are running on the same land, which often gives rise to depersonalization in the organisation of production and reduces responsibility for increasing yields, causes large and unnecessary expenses for maintaining a parallel management staff. In this situation, a large amount of unnecessary equipment accumulates in the machine and tractor stations, and machines are used unproductively.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee considers that in the interests of further development of the country's socialist agriculture, the development of the collective farm system, it is advisable to change the existing order production and technical maintenance of collective

farms and gradually reorganise the machine and tractor stations, which, having played a large positive role, have already largely exhausted their main functions. Now, when the majority of collective farms are able to acquire and use tractors, combines and other agricultural machines correctly and more productively, it is expedient to go over to selling these machines directly to collective farms. This will allow much better use of modern technology, accelerate technical progress in agriculture, increase labour productivity, increase the production of gross and marketable output per one hundred hectares of land and reduce its cost.

Machine and tractor stations should be reorganised at various times, taking into account the characteristics of districts and collective farms, into repair and technical stations (RTS), designed to provide repair of tractors and other machines, maintenance of collective farms, supply of collective farms and state farms (through sale) with new equipment, spare parts, fuel, fertilisers, pesticides and other materials. In those areas where not all collective farms have the opportunity to acquire tractors and other machines, and, most importantly, cannot use this equipment correctly, the existing procedure for production and technical servicing of such collective farms through the MTS should be temporarily maintained.

The sale of tractors and other agricultural machinery to collective farms and the reorganisation of the MTS will strengthen direct economic ties between industry and agriculture, will further strengthen the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, raise the economy of the collective farms, and promote the better use of the land assigned to the collective farms forever, which belongs to the entire people. On this basis, indivisible funds will increase, inter-collective farm ties will increase, which will be important a condition for strengthening and developing collective farm property, will help to raise it to the level of public property.

The planned measures for the further development of

the collective farm system and the reorganisation of the machine and tractor stations are an integral part of the work carried out by the Party to improve management and improve the management of the national economy. As a result of these activities, management agriculture will rise to a new, higher level. The reorganisation of the MTS, as well as the recent restructuring of the management of industry and construction, is designed to ensure maximum use of the advantages of the socialist economic system and production reserves, further develop the creative initiative and activity of the masses, and accelerate the forward movement of Soviet society in paths to communism.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee believes that the planned measures for the further development of the collective farm system and the reorganisation of machine and tractor stations are of vital importance for socialist agriculture and our entire country. After the collectivization of agriculture, carried out on the basis of Lenin's brilliant cooperative plan, the implementation of these measures will be a new, extremely important and major step in the development of socialist agriculture.

On this basis, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To recognize as correct and timely the proposals of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the further development of the collective farm system and the reorganisation of machine and tractor stations, aimed at implementing the decisions of the XX Party Congress on Agriculture.

2. Considering the extremely important state significance of the issue of the further development of the collective farm system and the reorganisation of machine and tractor stations, to submit it for consideration regular session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

To recognize it expedient, before considering the issue at a session of the Supreme Soviet, to hold a nationwide discussion of the planned measures at general meetings in

collective farms, MTS and state farms, at industrial enterprises and construction sites, in scientific organisations and educational institutions, in military units and institutions, on the pages of newspapers and magazines.

Approve the theses of the report “On the further development of the collective farm system and the reorganisation of machine and tractor stations” and publish them for public discussion.

3. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees, regional party committees and primary party organisations are obliged to explain widely the significance of the planned measures and organise a nationwide discussion of theses everywhere. Party and Soviet bodies must carefully study and generalize all the concrete proposals of the working people in order to find the most perfect and expedient organisational forms of restructuring the material and technical services of collective farms in the interests of further developing the collective farm system and creating an abundance of agricultural products in the country.

In the course of a nationwide discussion, Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations should direct the creative energy and activity of all workers to fulfil and overfulfil state plans, to mobilize the efforts of collective farmers and collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms to successfully carry out spring sowing in every collective farm and state farm, to fulfil commitments to increase the production of agricultural products.

4. To instruct the party and Soviet bodies of the union and autonomous republics, territories and regions, on the basis of a deep study of the economics of individual regions and collective farms, to determine which collective farms, according to their economic capabilities, are able to buy tractors and other machines this year and use them economically, how collective farms will need a longer period of time to acquire equipment and for which collective farms

it is advisable to temporarily maintain the existing procedure for production and technical maintenance through the MTS.

5. To consider it expedient to convene at the beginning of 1959 the Third All-Union Congress of Collective Farmers to consider pressing questions of collective farm development and to introduce the necessary changes in the Draft Constitution of an agricultural artel.

\* \* \*

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU expresses its firm confidence that collective farmers and collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms, all working people of our country will take an active part in the nationwide discussion and practical implementation of measures for the further development of the collective farm system and a new rise in socialist agriculture. The new upsurge in agriculture organised by the Communist Party will be another important victory for our country in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism, in solving the problems of communist construction.

**Reprinted according to the  
text of the Pravda newspaper,  
1958, February 28, No. 59**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow. May 6-7, 1958**

The plenary session discussed the question of accelerating the development of the chemical industry, and especially the production of synthetic materials and products from them, to meet the needs of the population and the needs of the national economy. The adopted resolution pointed to the need for accelerated development of the chemical industry, outlined a broad program to increase the production of polymers, artificial and synthetic fibres, plastics, synthetic rubber and other materials, opening up new opportunities for progress in all areas of production.

### **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM TO ACCELERATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND ESPECIALLY THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION AND THE NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that as a result of the conquests of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party, overcoming enormous difficulties and repelling the armed attacks of the imperialists, won victories of world-historic importance. Our country was the first in the world to build socialism and now achieved an unprecedented growth of power and the flowering of creative powers. The authority of the Soviet Union in the international arena has risen immeasurably; our people, together with the peoples of other socialist countries, are in the forefront of the struggle to preserve and

consolidate world peace.

These successes were achieved primarily because the Communist Party consistently and unswervingly carried out the instructions of the great Lenin on the priority development of heavy industry - the basis of the country's economy. Through the heroic efforts of the working class, the working peasantry and the intelligentsia, a powerful, technically perfect industry has been created in the USSR in a historically short time. The production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, electricity has increased many times, the production of coal and oil has increased, such important industries have been re-created industries such as the automotive industry, tractor construction, aircraft construction, modern chemical industry, machine building and agricultural engineering, construction industry, gas industry and many other industries.

Our country has become a powerful industrial and collective farm socialist power. If the share of Russia in world industrial production in 1917 was only 2-3%, now the Soviet Union produces one fifth of all world industrial production. In terms of industrial production, the USSR now ranks first in Europe and second in the world. Our industry now produces so many industrial products in one year, how much it was produced in the first 15-20 years of Soviet power.

Implementing the program of a powerful upswing in the national economy outlined by the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet people have achieved new tremendous successes in all sectors of socialist construction. Implemented management restructuring industry and construction has caused a broad initiative of all local authorities in economic construction, an even more active participation of millions of working people in management production and disclosed additional reserves in our economy. Industry began to work much better, the industrial production plan in 1957 was overfulfilled, in the first quarter of this year, the plan for the whole country was fulfilled by 104%, industrial products were produced by 11% more than in the same period last year.

National economic plan for 1957 and the first quarter of the current all union republics and economic councils of economic administrative regions completed the year in industrial production.

Thanks to the advantages of the socialist economic system, our country is in economic competition with capitalism achieved immeasurably higher rates of growth of production than the most developed capitalist countries. For the period from 1929 to 1957, excluding the period of the Second World War, the average annual increase in industrial production in the USSR was more than 16 percent, while in the United States the increase in this production over the same years was less than three percent. At present, the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States both in terms of growth and in terms of growth in the production of iron ore, coal, oil, cast iron, steel, cement, and woollen fabrics. We have every opportunity to surpass the United States in terms of industrial production in the near future.

The rapid growth of industry and, above all, heavy industry has created all the conditions for the technical re-equipment and socialist transformation of agriculture. As a result of measures taken by the Party and the government, the country's collective and state farms have significantly increased the production of grain, meat, milk, cotton, wool and other agricultural products in recent years. The measures being taken at present for the further development of the collective farm system and the reorganisation of the machine and tractor stations, approved by the whole people, will ensure a new rise in agricultural production in the country. The patriotic movement launched by the leading collective and state farms to overtake and surpass the United States in per capita meat, milk and butter production in the coming years is already yielding remarkable results.

The greatest achievement of our Motherland is the unprecedented flourishing of all branches of science and technology. Soviet people are justly proud of the fact that scientists of our country, in creative collaboration with

workers, engineers and technicians, have mastered the secret of atomic energy, were the first in the world who were able to use this energy for peaceful purposes, created intercontinental ballistic rockets and artificial earth satellites. Automation, telemechanics, radio engineering, and electronics are increasingly widely used in industrial production.

At all stages of socialist construction, the Communist Party took all the necessary measures to raise the living standards of our people. Socialism was built in the USSR, the exploitation of man by man, unemployment, hunger and poverty have been abolished forever, the national income is growing steadily, measures are being taken to transfer workers and employees on a seven- and six-hour working day, a new Law on State Pensions was adopted. The state allocates huge funds for social insurance, medical care, scholarships for students, and free education. All the benefits of culture in our country have become the property of the people. The real incomes of workers and working peasants in comparison with the pre-revolutionary period have increased five to six times. The program for the development of housing construction, worked out by the party and the government, is being successfully implemented, which envisages eliminating the shortage in housing within the next 10-12 years. The working people of our country have become convinced from many years of experience that for the Communist Party and the Soviet state there is no more important concern than concern for the welfare and prosperity of the Soviet people.

Now in heavy industry, in science and technology, we have reached such a level where, without prejudice to the further predominant development of heavy industry and the country's defence capability, we can increase the production of consumer goods at a much faster pace in order to meet the needs in abundance in the next 5-6 years the population in fabrics, clothing, shoes and other goods. In solving this problem, the accelerated development of the chemical

industry is of great importance.

The Party and the Soviet government paid great attention to the development of the chemical industry. Today, the Soviet Union ranks second in the world in terms of the volume of chemical production. However, the existing level of production and the rate of development of the chemical industry, especially the production of synthetic materials, still do not meet the increased requirements of the national economy. The production of plastics, synthetic rubber, artificial and synthetic fibres, mineral fertilisers and some other types of chemical products is insufficient.

The faster development of the chemical industry and, above all, the production of synthetic materials, envisaged in the measures of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will be the most important factor in the technical progress of the entire national economy, the further rise of heavy industry and a huge new source of raw materials for the production of consumer goods.

The use of synthetic materials in addition to agricultural raw materials will significantly increase the production of clothing, footwear, fabrics, household and household items. Products made from these materials, in terms of their quality, strength, quality factor, elegance, not only are not inferior, but often significantly surpass products made from natural raw materials. The use of synthetic materials in industry and construction will make it possible to increase labour productivity, to replace ferrous and non-ferrous metals and alloys on a large scale, and to further industrialize construction work.

Our country has everything necessary for the accelerated development of the chemical industry. The Soviet Union has unlimited resources of raw materials: oil and natural gases, petroleum refining and coke products, phosphorites, sulphur, potash salts, shale and other minerals, as well as forestry products and agricultural waste. Domestic mechanical engineering is able to equip the chemical industry with

productive equipment, apparatus and automation that meet modern requirements of science and technology. The Soviet state is now in a position to allocate the necessary funds and other resources for the construction of new enterprises and the expansion of existing chemical plants.

During the years of socialist construction, remarkable cadres of chemical scientists, workers and specialists in the chemical industry have grown in the USSR, capable of raising this most important branch of heavy industry to the level of modern requirements of our national economy and world scientific and technological achievements.

Measures developed by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the accelerated development of the chemical industry and especially the production of synthetic materials provide for an increase in capacities by the end of 1965 in comparison with 1957 for the production of artificial and synthetic fibres by 4.6 times, plastics and synthetic resins—by 8 times and synthetic rubber—by 3.4 times.

The implementation in a short time of mass production of synthetic materials will ensure an increase in the output in 1965 compared to 1957 of fabrics using artificial and synthetic fibres: woollen—2.3 times, silk—1.75 times, cotton—6 times, outerwear and underwear made of artificial and synthetic fibres—more than 9 times, hosiery—3.2 times, artificial karakul—14 times, artificial leather footwear—2.3 times, and the production of footwear by microporous lightweight sole—in 40 times.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers it correct and timely that the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU raised the issue of the accelerated development of the chemical industry, especially the production of artificial and synthetic fibres, plastics and other synthetic materials required to meet the needs of the population in clothing, footwear, fabrics, household and household items, as well as for the needs of industry, agriculture and construction. The solution of this problem in

modern conditions is of great state and political importance.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To approve the measures developed by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to accelerate the development of the chemical industry and especially to increase the production of artificial and synthetic fibres, plastics and other synthetic materials and products from them to meet the needs of the population and the needs of industry, providing for an increase in the production of the most important chemical products in 1959-1965 not less than 2-3 times, and the production of artificial and synthetic fibres and plastics—4.5–8 times.

On the basis of the development of the production of synthetic materials, to achieve in 1965 an increase in the output of woollen fabrics to 500 million m, including up to 450 million m using artificial and synthetic fibres; silk fabrics up to 1 billion 485 million, including up to 1 billion 237 million m of artificial and synthetic fibres; cotton fabrics using artificial and synthetic fibres up to 480 million m; knitwear up to 940 million pieces, including up to 588 million pieces of artificial and synthetic fibres; artificial karakul up to 5 million sq. m; shoes up to 515 million pairs, including those with artificial leather up to 93 million pairs and on a lightweight microporous sole up to 233 million pairs.

2. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers that the successful implementation of the task is of great importance for further technical progress of all sectors of the national economy, for the development of productive forces, the most effective use of the country's natural resources and satisfaction in abundance the needs of the population in fabrics, clothing, footwear and other consumer goods.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee obliges the party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic bodies to mobilize the efforts of workers in the chemical, machine-building and light industries, construction organisations,

research and design institutes, design bureaus to increase the production of chemical products, accelerate construction of enterprises, the development of new advanced technological processes and high-performance types of equipment, for solving major scientific and technical problems and researching the most effective methods and ways to obtain new chemical products. The accelerated development of the chemical industry must become a nationwide affair.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee approves the initiative of the Komsomol, which announced patronage over the construction of chemical, oil and gas industry enterprises and decided to send construction sites, new teams of young enthusiasts.

3. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU instructs the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the councils of ministers of the union republics and the councils of the national economy of economic administrative regions to provide for the plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965:

the necessary investments in the chemical industry, ensuring high rates of development of this vital branch of heavy industry;

the most complete and comprehensive use of the rich resources of chemical raw materials, especially natural and associated gases, petroleum refining gases and products of coke-chemical enterprises for the production of synthetic materials and other chemical products, as well as the development of chemical processing of forest products and agricultural waste;

a sharp increase in the production of modern high-performance apparatuses and machines, as well as instruments, fittings and automation equipment for enterprises for the receipt and processing of chemical products, ensuring the involvement of operating enterprises in various branches of engineering in the manufacture of equipment and accelerating the construction of new

specialised machine-building plants;

conducting on a large scale research, design and experimental work, as well as theoretical research in the field of chemistry, to create high-performance economical processes for the production and processing of synthetic materials and other chemical products;

significant improvement in the training of specialists and workers for the industry of polymeric materials, semi-finished products and products from them, specialists in chemical mechanical engineering and automation equipment.

4. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers one of the most important tasks of party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organisations to widely deploy scientific and technical propaganda of chemical knowledge among the working people, to disseminate advanced production experience and to apply economy of synthetic materials, using for this purpose the release of scientific and popular literature and films, the organisation of exhibitions of samples of products made of synthetic fibres and plastics, lectures, reports and talks.

\* \* \*

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the Soviet people, closely rallied around the Communist Party, will successfully cope with the task of accelerating the development of the chemical industry and thereby make a major new contribution to the solution of the main economic task of the USSR - to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in production in the shortest possible time per capita, in construction of communism in our country.

**Reprinted according to the  
text of the newspaper,  
"Pravda", 1958, May 9,  
No. 129**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU Moscow, June 17-18, 1958**

The plenum discussed the abolition of mandatory deliveries and payment in kind for the work of the MTS, a new procedure, prices and conditions for procurement of agricultural products and adopted a corresponding resolution.

The plenum found it expedient to cancel, starting in 1958, the obligatory deliveries of agricultural products by collective farms to the state and payment in kind for work performed by machine-tractor, repair-technical and specialised stations on collective farms. Purchasing from collective farms became a single form of state procurement agricultural products.

### **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON CANCELING COMPULSORY SUPPLIES AND INNER PAYMENTS FOR MTS WORKS, ON THE NEW PROCEDURE, PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes with satisfaction that the measures developed by the party on the basis of the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU and warmly approved by the whole people for restructuring the management of industry and construction, further developing the collective farm system and reorganising the MTS are being successfully implemented and are yielding remarkable results. Socialist industry, and above all heavy industry, is developing at a high rate, fulfilling and overfulfilling state plans. This is the manifestation of the

triumph of Lenin's the party's policy aimed at strengthening the country's economic power in every possible way, at technical progress in all sectors of the national economy and a steady rise in the well-being of the working people. Socialist industry, being the leading force in the national economy, provided technical re-equipment and rapid growth of agricultural production.

The Soviet peasantry, having united in collective farms and using the advantages of a large collective socialist economy, achieved tremendous success in the development of social production. Now the collective farms, together with the state farms, are the main suppliers of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials to the state. The public economy of the collective farms has become a solid foundation for the entire life of collective farmers, for the growth of their material well-being.

The tremendous opportunities inherent in large-scale socialist agriculture have been especially vividly manifested in recent years, when the party at the September (1953) and subsequent plenary sessions of the Central Committee, in the decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU major measures have been developed and are being successfully carried out to improve the management of agricultural production, to strengthen collective and state farms by experienced leaders personnel, strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, increasing the material interest of collective farmers and state farm workers in increasing the production of agricultural products, introducing a new planning procedure in collective and state farms, and further developing the collective farmers' initiative in organising the social economy.

The following data testify to the amount of state aid to agriculture. The army of specialists on the collective farms increased several times: if on July 1, 1953, on the collective farms and MTS employed 83 thousand specialists with higher and secondary specialised education, then at the end of 1957 such specialists was 278 thousand. In the period 1954-1957.

hundreds of thousands of tractors and other agricultural machines were sent to agriculture. Over the past four years in agriculture—for the construction of industrial buildings, structures, for the payment of tractors, machinery and equipment—75 billion 400 million rubles were allocated by the Soviet state capital investments, or 10 billion rubles, more than was allocated for these purposes in the second, third, fourth and three years of the fifth five-year plan, together taken, in comparable prices.

In accordance with the decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, in order to increase the material interest of agricultural workers, procurement and purchase prices for all basic agricultural products have been significantly increased, and the amount of agricultural tax on collective farmers has been reduced. Since January 1, 1958, the farms of collective farmers, workers and employees are completely exempt from compulsory deliveries of agricultural products.

As a result of the measures taken by the party, the country's collective and state farms have risen to a new, higher level. Most collective and state farms have now become comprehensively developed farms, they have become economically stronger, significantly increased production and delivery of agricultural and livestock products to the state.—by 44%, oilseeds—by 34%, potatoes—by 28%, raw cotton—by 12%, sugar beet—by 36%, flax fibre—almost twice, meat—by 51%, milk—by 62%, eggs—42%, wool—41%.

The Soviet Union in the production of a number of agricultural products is approaching the volume of agricultural production in the United States of America, and in some products it has already caught up with and even surpassed the current level of production of these products in the USA. Thus, milk production in 1957 was already about 95% of the production of the United States, the production of animal oil was slightly higher than in the United States. The Soviet Union already surpasses the United States of America in wheat production by more than two times, sugar beet

production by about three times, and wool production by two and a half times. The widespread movement on the initiative of the leading collective and state farms to catch up with the United States of America in the production of meat, milk and butter per capita in the coming years has already produced significant results, and there is no doubt that this task will be successfully solved.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that our agriculture has every opportunity to increase the production and delivery of agricultural products to the state even more every year.

The successful implementation of the decisions of the February Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Law of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the further development of the collective farm system and the reorganisation of machine and tractor stations will be of particular importance in the matter of a new sharp rise in agricultural production in the country.

Measures developed by the party and the government for the further development of the collective farm system and the reorganisation of machine and tractor stations, open up even greater opportunities for using the reserves available in agricultural production. The collective farms have now created more favourable conditions for better use of land and technology, increasing labour productivity, reducing labour costs for the production of agricultural products, there is everything necessary for an even more rapid growth in the production of gross and marketable products of agriculture and animal husbandry.

A vivid expression of the correctness of the measures carried out by our Party for the further development of the collective farm system and the reorganisation of the machine and tractor stations is that by the beginning of the spring field work of the current year, a large number of collective farms in the country acquired equipment. The spring sowing progress showed that tractors and other agricultural machines are used on collective farms better than they were

previously used in MTS.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that proper organisation is important for the further development and strengthening of the collective farm system, a significant increase in agricultural production, and the provision of the population of our country in abundance with all the necessary food products and raw materials, procurements and economically justified prices for agricultural products.

The Communist Party at all stages of the development of the socialist state has consistently and systematically strengthened the alliance of the working class and the peasantry—the unshakable basis of the Soviet socialist system. The indestructible alliance of workers and peasants ensures the rapid development of the productive forces of industry and agriculture and, on this basis, the satisfaction of the needs of the working people of our country, a further increase in their material well-being and cultural level. On the basis of correct relations between the working class and the peasantry, the production link between town and country is strengthened, all branches of the national economy are developing in a planned manner, the moral and political unity of Soviet society is strengthening, the power of our Soviet state is growing, its influence and authority in the international arena.

Harvesting of agricultural products is the most important aspect of economic ties between town and country, industry and agriculture, the working class and the peasantry. From the first days of the socialist revolution, on the initiative of V. I. Lenin, the procurement of agricultural products was carried out as a state matter of national importance. "... No socialist country,—wrote V. I. Lenin,—is impossible as a state of workers' and peasants power if it cannot, through the joint efforts of the workers and peasants, collect such a food fund in order to provide the subsistence of the workers employed in industry, in order to be able to move tens and hundreds of thousands of workers where the Soviet power

needs it. Without this, there will only be talk. The real foundations of the economy are the food fund... Without such a fund, socialist policy will remain only a wish”<sup>1</sup>.

The system of state procurement of agricultural products in the form of compulsory deliveries, payment in kind for the work of MTS, contracting and purchases, the level of procurement prices for these products were formed depending on the specific conditions of socialist construction, proceeding from the interests of strengthening the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, strengthening and developing the collective farm system. increasing the production of agricultural products and meeting the growing needs of the population for food and industry—for raw materials.

Under the current procurement system, certain forms of relations between the state and collective farms have developed. The state served the collective farms through the MTS, cultivating the collective farm land with tractors and other machines. In turn, collective farms, together with state farms, meet the country’s needs for agricultural products. At the same time, a significant part of agricultural products came through the machine and tractor stations in the form of payment in kind for the work of the MTS. Suffice it to say, for example, that only about a billion poods were received by way of payment of one grain.

In connection with the measures taken to further strengthen the collective farm system and the reorganisation of the MTS in agriculture, new conditions have been created that require a change in the system of procurement of agricultural products. Now there is no need to maintain the current procedure for procurement of agricultural products for mandatory deliveries and payment in kind for the work of the MTS. Therefore, at present, it is advisable to move to a single form of government procurement—to the purchase of

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. V. Poly. collection cit., v. 42, p. 150. Ed.

agricultural products. Of course, the form of procurement, no matter how perfect it may be, by itself cannot solve the problem of providing the country with the necessary amount of agricultural products. Procurements depend solely on the level of production: the more products are produced, the more they can be purchased by the state. With all this, the procurement system must guarantee the receipt of the necessary amount of agricultural products to the state to meet the country's needs for food and raw materials. It is advisable to establish plans for the procurement of agricultural products for republics, territories, regions, collective and state farms for a number of years. However, annual plans for harvesting can be adjusted upward, depending on the conditions of the year and the harvest of certain crops.

The implementation of the measures worked out by the Party and the government for the further strengthening of the collective farm system creates conditions for a sharp increase in the production of grain and other products. Now we have all the possibilities for the collective farms that have their own modern technology, making better use of it, and rapidly developing their economy. Consequently, the amount of products produced by the collective farms will grow from year to year. The time is not far off when the growing needs of the country for all agricultural products will be fully met and ample reserves have been created. The state will be able to buy grain, meat and other products in those areas where they are cheaper, because their cost is lower. Then conditions will be created for an even wider specialisation of agriculture, a wider introduction and better use of technology, an increase in labour productivity and, on this basis, a reduction in production costs per unit of output. The more products there are, the cheaper they are, the better the people will live, the more fully they will feel the benefits that the communist society brings them.

Economically justified prices for agricultural products harvested on collective farms are of great importance in

increasing the production and procurement of agricultural products.

When determining the level of new procurement prices, the need to reimburse the collective farms' costs should be taken into account, proceeding from the average zonal conditions of production, an increase in labour productivity, a reduction in the cost of production and the creation of the necessary savings for expanded socialist reproduction.

The prices that are set must be both stable and flexible. They should be stable in the sense that with a normally formed yield, prices should not change, but there are sharp deviations in one direction or the other, there are either extremely favourable or very unfavourable conditions for the harvest, while procurement prices are set on the basis of average long-term data. Therefore, they must be corrected in one direction or the other, depending on the conditions of the year. If this is not taken into account, then in a favourable year the collective farms will have very large incomes at the same costs that they have with an average harvest, this would be very expensive for the state.

On the other hand, when a drought produces a low crop and therefore does not justify the costs, farms can be seriously affected if the state does not help them in the form of a higher price, or by issuing a seed loan, and even food. That is why not only stability but also the volatility of prices for agricultural products is needed.

The Party and the government are striving to do everything necessary so that the income of the collective farms grows systematically, that the collective farms develop, expand production and strengthen their social economy. The new procurement prices will help to increase the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in increasing the production of agricultural and livestock products. However, further growth in collective farm incomes should come at the expense of a sharp increase in gross and marketable output, a decrease in labour costs and funds per unit of output. This will allow in the future to

increase the incomes of collective farms and at the same time to reduce procurement prices and thus create conditions for lowering state retail prices, increasing the purchasing power of the population and further improving the material well-being of the Soviet people.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU resolves:

1. To recognize it expedient to abolish, beginning in 1958, the obligatory deliveries of agricultural products to the state by collective farms and payment in kind for work performed by machine-tractor, repair-technical and specialised stations on collective farms.

To carry out state procurement of agricultural products on collective farms, starting from 1958, in the order of purchases. For a more correct determination of the degree of participation of collective farms in supplying the state with agricultural products and in the future adhere to the per hectare principle of calculating the volume of state procurement of basic products, in particular grain, potatoes, meat, milk, wool and eggs, but by further differentiating the rates of sale of these products by collective farms in accordance with the determined specialisation of agricultural production.

2. To approve the proposals developed by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on a new procedure, prices and conditions for procurement of agricultural products.

3. To consider it necessary to write off from the collective farms all the debts owed by them in the past years for obligatory deliveries, contracting and payment in kind for the work of machine-tractor and specialised stations.

4. To note that the costs of procurement organisations for the procurement of agricultural products continue to remain high, large losses and damage to agricultural products, loss of live weight of livestock and poultry, irrational transportation are allowed, which causes great damage to the state.

The costs of processing agricultural products at industrial enterprises and the costs of circulation of procurement and trade organisations are also high.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that reducing the cost of harvested agricultural products should be the most important task of all local party, Soviet and procurement organisations. It is necessary to take measures to further improve the work of procurement organisations, reduce unnecessary links in procurement, marketing and trade organisations, eliminate mismanagement in procurement, storage, processing and sale of agricultural products, ensure a sharp reduction in costs, complete safety of harvested products, preventing damage and deterioration of quality products.

5. To oblige party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations to widely explain to the collective farmers and collective farmers, workers of the RTS, MTS and state farms, all working people the exceptional importance of the planned measures for further strengthening the collective farm system, increasing the production of agricultural products and improving the material well-being of the working people in town and countryside.

Party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies should now focus their efforts on ensuring a further growth in the production of agricultural and livestock products on collective and state farms, to achieve unconditional fulfilment by each collective farm and state farm, district, region, territory and republic of state plans and socialist commitments adopted for 1958 but the production and delivery of agricultural products to the state.

6. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the abolition of compulsory deliveries and payment in kind for the work of MTS, the introduction of a new procedure and conditions for the procurement of agricultural products will contribute to the further development of the initiative of collective farms and

collective farmers in the most efficient use of land, technology, increasing labour productivity and increasing output gross and marketable production per 100 hectares of agricultural land, reducing the cost of production in collective farms. This will improve. providing the country with the necessary amount of food for the population and raw materials for industry and will create an opportunity for a further reduction in procurement prices for agricultural products and state retail prices for consumer goods.

\* \* \*

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU expresses confidence that the measures worked out to change the order, prices and conditions of procurement of agricultural products will meet with the approval of the entire Soviet people and will contribute to the rapid growth of the country's economy and the rise in the well-being of the working people, further strengthening the alliance of the working class and the peasantry—the unshakable basis for the successful construction of communist society in our country.

Reprinted according to the  
text of the newspaper  
“Pravda”, 1958, June 20, No.  
171

# **RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN THE CONSIDERATION OF LETTERS, COMPLAINTS AND APPLICATIONS OF WORKERS, August 2, 1958**

Having revealed serious shortcomings in the examination of letters from workers and in the organisation of the reception of visitors at local and central offices, the Central Committee of the CPSU, by its published decree, obliged the party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol bodies to eliminate these shortcomings. The document set out recommendations for a decisive improvement in the work with statements, complaints, requests and other appeals of the population.

## **ON SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN THE CONSIDERATION OF LETTERS, COMPLAINTS AND APPLICATIONS OF WORKERS**

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes that in recent years the receipt of letters from workers both to local and central bodies has increased significantly. Most of the letters are imbued with concern for the growth and prosperity of our state, for the improvement and improvement of the activities of the apparatus of Soviet, economic, trade union and party bodies. Workers, collective farmers and employees in letters and statements address not only personal questions, but also reveal shortcomings, criticize individual leaders, make proposals on measures to improve work, express views on the most diverse issues of party and state

building. All this testifies to the growing political activity of the working people caused by the further development of Soviet socialist democracy.

At the same time, the ever-increasing number of complaints and statements of workers also indicates that in the work of many organisations, institutions and enterprises designed to satisfy cultural and domestic needs and needs of the population, there are serious shortcomings.

The Central Committee of the CPSU considers it unacceptable that in many local and central government agencies and departments, party committees, trade union and other public organisations, the consideration of complaints and applications of workers is often treated formally, bureaucratically, and does not attach the due political significance to this important case. Letters and statements are not considered in a timely manner, responses to applicants are often unsubscribe, and in many cases no one has resolved complaints controlled.

The reception of visitors is extremely unsatisfactory. Many heads of institutions, departments, enterprises and organisations evade the personal reception of citizens, entrust a minor person with no authority to resolve issues. To get to some institutions, workers wait for hours to receive passes, reception is conducted only in office hours, when the majority of the working-age population is employed. In some institutions and departments, without special need, there are commandant's offices, pass bureaus, making it difficult for citizens to access these organisations. The audit found that the situation with the organisation of personal reception of workers in the party and Soviet bodies of Azerbaijan, Moldova, the Alma-Ata region of the Kazakh SSR and the Stalin region of the Ukrainian SSR, as well as in the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR, is especially unfavourable.

As a result of the wrong, sometimes liberal aversion shown by local party and Soviet bodies, the perpetrators of red tape and callous attitude towards people often go

unpunished and do not go public. Meanwhile, V. I. Lenin taught the party an irreconcilable attitude towards officials and bureaucrats, no matter what posts they held, and suggested that the facts of red tape should be made public.

“... It is necessary for such cases,” he wrote, “not to be left within the bureaucratic institutions, but to bring them up to a public court, not so much for the sake of severe punishment (maybe it will be enough reprimand), but for the sake of publicity and destruction of the general belief in the impunity of the guilty”.<sup>1</sup> (Lenin collection VIII, p. 54).

Facts show that some party, Soviet, economic, trade union, Komsomol workers, with their superficial, shallow, and sometimes clearly disdainful attitude to the letters and complaints of workers, force citizens to turn to the central party and government bodies on those issues that can and should be resolved on places. The increased opportunities for satisfying the urgent needs of the working people, in connection with the expansion of the rights of the union republics, Soviet and economic bodies, are not being used sufficiently.

In a number of city and regional organisations, institutions, enterprises, workshops, collective and state farms, there is often no order in the consideration of letters and complaints, therefore workers turn to central republican and regional organisations with questions that concern them.

The task of explaining Soviet laws to the population is unsatisfactory. Often, workers considering unreasonable, illegal requests and demands of individual citizens do not give them a direct answer, do not speak about the groundlessness and illegality of their demands, do not use state laws when explaining the questions raised in letters and complaints.

The task of explaining Soviet laws to the population is unsatisfactory. Often, employees who consider unreasonable, illegal requests and demands of individual citizens do not

---

<sup>1</sup> 1 Lenin V. I, Poly, sobr. cit., v. 54, p. 71. Ed.

give them a direct answer, do not speak about the groundlessness and illegality of their demands, do not use state laws when explaining the questions raised in letters and complaints.

Party, Soviet and trade union bodies, as well as the prosecutor's office, justice, and Soviet control commissions poorly monitor compliance with the laws and regulations of the party and government, do not bring to strict liability those who commit red tape and bureaucracy when considering complaints.

The Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees often do not deeply study the reasons giving rise to complaints, do not exercise day-to-day control over their consideration in Soviet, economic bodies and public organisations does not sufficiently increase the role and responsibility of all workers in this matter.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Central Committee of Communist Parties, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, executive committees of regional, regional, city and regional Soviets of workers' deputies, heads of ministries, state committees, departments, trade union and Komsomol bodies to take effective measures to elimination of the shortcomings noted in this resolution, in the consideration of letters, complaints and statements of workers.

To draw the attention of the leaders of party, state and trade union bodies to their personal responsibility for the correct organisation of the case for the consideration and resolution of letters and complaints of workers and the reception of visitors in the institutions and departments they manage, bearing in mind that a sensitive attitude to the daily needs of the population, careful consideration of requests and workers' complaints are an inherent quality of the

Leninist style in the work of any leader. It is necessary to systematically analyse incoming letters and complaints from workers, study the reasons causing these complaints, and take the necessary measures to eliminate shortcomings, bring to strict responsibility those who commit red tape and bureaucracy in the consideration of letters and applications of workers; to carefully monitor the implementation of decisions taken on applications; provide timely responses to applicants on the results of consideration of their requests and complaints. Ensure that the applicant receives a comprehensive resolution on the spot.

2. To propose to the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees, heads of Soviet, economic and trade union organisations to establish the necessary order in the reception of citizens; set exact days and reception hours in Soviet, party, trade union bodies, at enterprises and institutions at a convenient time for workers to visit them, including in the evening.

3. To propose to party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies to systematically discuss the state of affairs with consideration of complaints and statements of workers at meetings of executive committees, sessions of Soviets of Working People's Deputies, at meetings of party, trade union, Komsomol committees and take the necessary measures to improve this work.

To check the complaints and statements of the workers, to widely involve deputies of the Soviets, members of regional committees, regional committees, Central Committee of Communist Parties, revision commissions, activists of trade union, Komsomol and other public organisations.

4. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties, the regional committees, the regional committees of the CPSU, the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of the

regional and regional Soviets of Workers' Deputies, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, the justice authorities and the prosecutor's office to take measures to provide a broad explanation Soviet laws among the population. To this end, make fuller use of all forms of print and oral propaganda, more often practice the publication of mass editions of reference books, collections of articles, brochures, lectures explaining the laws and regulations of the party and government that affect the vital interests of the masses. To make wider use of radio and television for these purposes, to create information and consultation centres directly at enterprises and collective farms, involving on a voluntary basis in their work speakers, lecturers, consultants, lawyers, etc.

5. To invite the editorial boards of central and local newspapers to systematically publish materials, articles, consultations, answers to readers' questions explaining the laws and regulations of Soviet authorities and the procedure for their application; to take concrete measures to improve the handling of letters in the editorial offices themselves, to make public the facts of bureaucracy and red tape when considering applications and complaints of workers in institutions departments and enterprises, regularly print readers' letters and reports on the results of their review.

6. To oblige the prosecutor's office, court and justice authorities, the Soviet Control Commission and the All-Union Central Committee to improve supervision and control over compliance with Soviet legislation on labour and pensions, taxes and benefits, housing law and other issues directly affecting the daily needs of the population, and those responsible for violating laws, red tape and non-compliance with decisions to bring to strict responsibility for complaints.

7. Taking into account the complaints of citizens about great difficulties in obtaining archival certificates, to oblige the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs to establish proper order

in the state archives and to ensure the timely issuance of certificates at the personal requests of workers.

8. Instruct the departments of the CPSU Central Committee to systematically monitor the work on the analysis of letters and statements of workers in the relevant central bodies, as well as in local party, Soviet and economic organisations, seeking to increase the responsibility of party and state apparatus workers for the timely and correct resolution of incoming letters and statements. To draw the attention of Party, Soviet and economic organisations to the need to systematically discuss the course and correctness of the analysis of the workers' statements and to take the necessary measures.

9. To recommend to the party committees, the councils of ministers of the Union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of the Councils of Workers' Deputies, the collegiums of ministries and the Council of National Farms, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations to discuss this resolution at their meetings and outline measures for its implementation.

**Reprinted according to the text of the book: Handbook of a party worker. M., 1959, issue. 2, p. 550-554**

# **RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON IMPROVING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE MASS MOVEMENT OF WORKERS AND RURAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE SOVIET PRESS, August 30, 1958**

In the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU, a number of specific practical measures were defined, which provided for better leadership of the mass movement of workers and rural correspondents. In order to enhance the role of the Soviet press in the struggle for the successful solution of the tasks of communist construction, the Central Committee of the CPSU obliged the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, territorial, regional, city and district committees of the CPSU to supervise workers and village correspondents every day and provide practical assistance in their work.

## **ON IMPROVING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE MASS MOVEMENT OF WORKERS AND RURAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE SOVIET PRESS**

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes that after the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the mass movement of workers and rural correspondents of the Soviet press entered a period of a new upsurge, which is characterized both by the numerical growth of the ranks of the rural workers and their increasing role in the country's public life. The ranks of workers' and rural correspondents are being replenished with advanced representatives of the working class, collective farm peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia. The rich life

experience of the workers' agricultural workers, their increased cultural, technical and political level make it possible to skilfully and deeply illuminate on the pages of our press the topical issues of economic and cultural development, to increase the power of the press's influence on the masses of the population.

In recent years, many republican, regional and regional party organizations have done well-known work to improve the leadership of the labour movement. After a long break, congresses and meetings of labour committees were held in most of the Union republics, in many regions and districts, and all-Union meetings of the editorial staff of a number of central newspapers were held. Mass labour corps raids began to be widely carried out, labour corps and village corps posts were created, and newspaper editorial offices hosted labour Corps schools, seminars, etc.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that some party committees and newspaper editors still underestimate the great social role of workers' and rural correspondents in the struggle for the implementation of the most important economic and political tasks. In the practice of a number of editorial offices of newspapers and magazines, there is a harmful tendency to make a newspaper (magazine) mainly by their own employees, without relying on workers and rural correspondents.

Party organisations and newspaper editorial offices in a number of cases weakly fight for the effectiveness of both the published materials and the letters of workers sent for action, do not seek to eliminate the shortcomings identified by the workers' correspondents and village correspondents in the work of enterprises, institutions and organisations. Facts that are shameful in our reality still take place persecution and harassment of worker-sellers, while the guilty critics often go unpunished.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To recognize the need to further improve the leadership of the mass movement of workers and rural

correspondents of the Soviet press in order to enhance its role in the struggle for the successful solution of the tasks of communist construction.

To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the territorial, regional, city and district committees of the CPSU to take daily measures aimed at improving the management of workers' and rural correspondents and providing practical assistance in their important work.

2. Taking into account the need to strengthen the organisational, mass and political and educational work with workers and rural correspondents, recommend to party organisations:

a) periodically convene republican, regional, regional, city and district meetings of worker-agricultural workers, and at enterprises, construction sites, transport, collective farms and state farms—meetings of workers and rural correspondents to summarize the accumulated experience and explain the immediate tasks of the press and worker-agricultural workers;

b) to organise the training of the active worker of agricultural workers at the editorial offices of newspapers and magazines, as well as directly at large enterprises;

c) to nominate the most active worker-sellers who have shown the ability for journalistic activity to permanent work in the editorial offices of local and central newspapers and magazines.

3. Propose to party committees and party organisations of enterprises, collective farms, state farms, institutions and educational institutions:

a) to provide concrete assistance to the editorial offices of local and central newspapers in the development of mass work among readers and worker-sellers, in particular, in holding readers 'conferences, meetings of the author's asset, organising worker-sellers' raids and posts, holding public reviews;

b) to improve the management and control over the work

of wall and printed large-circulation newspapers, which are the strongholds of the mass movement of workers and rural correspondents; annually hold reports and elections of the editorial boards of these newspapers at meetings of workers and employees.

4. To recognise the need to increase the publication in all newspapers and magazines of materials coming from workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia. The letters of the workers' correspondents, which are not possible to be used in the press, should be systematized and informed by the editorial offices of the corresponding party, Soviet and trade union organisations, whose bodies are these newspapers and magazines, so that these organisations periodically discuss the editors' reports on these materials and take concrete action on them.

5. To impose an obligation on local correspondents of central, republican, regional and regional newspapers to involve them in active cooperation in the press as authors of notes, correspondence, articles, essays, feuilletons of advanced workers, collective farmers, specialists, party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol workers.

6. To consider the main task of the journal "Workers 'and Peasants' Correspondent" to be the generalization of practice, experience and comprehensive coverage of pressing issues and tasks for the further development of the Rabselkorov movement.

7. To draw the attention of party and trade union organisations and Soviet bodies to the need for a decisive intensification of the struggle for the effectiveness of the letters of the workers' correspondents and the press statements. Introduce the work of party and Soviet bodies into practice regular hearing of reports of the heads of organisations and departments on the specific measures they have taken to address the workers' correspondents.

8. Due to the fact that in some regions and districts there are facts of persecution of worker-sellers, it is necessary to consider it necessary that, in addition to the measures taken

by the prosecutor's office in accordance with the existing legislation, such facts should be discussed by party bodies, the general public and in the press.

9. To instruct the Union of Journalists of the USSR to systematically generalize and disseminate the experience of the mass work of editorial offices of newspapers and magazines, to practically help Party organisations in organising the training of workers and rural correspondents.

10. To recognise it expedient to give a more widespread and business-like character to the Day of the Press celebrated annually on May 5. Recommend party committees and editorial offices of newspapers and magazines to hold meetings of public correspondents on Press Day at enterprises, villages, district and city centres party-Soviet press and readership, where to hear and discuss the reports of editorial boards, as well as to arrange exhibitions of wall press.

**Reprinted according to the text of the document kept in the CPA NML, f. 17, op. 59, 0.403, fol. 40-43. (First published in the journal "Party life", 1958, No. 17)**

# **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow. September 5, 1958**

The Plenum of the Central Committee discussed the issue of convening an extraordinary XXI Congress of the CPSU to consider the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965 and adopted a corresponding resolution.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON CONVOCAION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY XXI CONGRESS OF THE CPSU**

1. Convene an extraordinary XXI Congress of the CPSU on January 27, 1959 with an agenda: "Target figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965."

To approve the First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Khrushchev N.S.

Theses of the report on the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965, publish in print.

2. To establish the following norms of representation at the XXI Congress of the CPSU: one delegate with a casting vote for 6,000 party members and one delegate with an advisory vote for 6,000 candidates for party members.

3. Delegates to the XXI Party Congress are elected, in accordance with the Party Charter, by closed (secret) ballot. Delegates from the party organisations of regions, territories and autonomous republics of the RSFSR are elected at regional and regional party conferences. In other union republics, elections of delegates to a party congress are held

at regional party conferences or at congresses of the communist parties of the union republics - at the discretion of the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics.

Communists, who are members of the party organisations of the Soviet Army, the Navy, the internal and escort guards of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and border units, elect delegates to the 21st Party Congress, along with other party organisations at regional, regional party conferences or congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

Communists who are members of the party organisations of the units of the Soviet Army and the Navy located abroad elect delegates to the 21st Party Congress at party conferences of the corresponding military formations.

4. For the election of delegates to the XXI Congress of the CPSU and the discussion of the theses of the report on the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. to hold in December 1958 and the first half of January 1959 regional, regional party conferences and congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

**Reprinted from the text of  
the Pravda newspaper,  
1958, September 7, No.  
250**

# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOOK OF VI LENIN “MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIO- CRITICISM”, September 26, 1958**

The resolution recommended widely celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Lenin’s brilliant work and deeply revealing its enormous significance for the development of natural science, the Marxist materialist worldview, for the scientific criticism of bourgeois philosophy and revisionism.

## **ON THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOOK BY V. I. LENIN “MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIO- CRITICISM”**

In connection with the 50th anniversary of the 50th anniversary of the publication of the genius work of V. I. Lenin “Materialism and Empirio-criticism” in May 1959:

1. To widely celebrate in scientific research institutes, universities, in print and on the radio the 50th anniversary of the publication of VI Lenin’s book “Materialism and Empirio-criticism”.

2. Conduct scientific sessions in April - May 1959 at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the CPSU and scientific and theoretical conferences in higher educational institutions with the presentation of reports on the historical significance of V. I. Lenin “Materialism and Empirio-Criticism” for the

development of natural science and the struggle against modern bourgeois philosophy and revisionism, as well as on the development of the most important contemporary problems of Marxist-Leninist science.

3. To oblige Gospolitizdat, Publishing House of Socio-Economic Literature, Publishing House "Knowledge" to publish monographs and collections dedicated to the book of V. I. Lenin "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and contemporary problems of the struggle against bourgeois philosophy and revisionism.

4. To oblige the editorial board of the newspaper Pravda and the Kommunist magazine to prepare and publish articles about Lenin's book Materialism and Empirio-criticism, timed to coincide with the time when Lenin finished his work on this book. In May 1959, issue the issues of the magazines "Communist", "Questions of the history of the KPSS", "To help political self-education", "Questions of philosophy", in which to publish articles revealing the Leninist stage in the development of Marxist philosophy.

5. To oblige the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge to prepare and conduct cycles of lectures, and the State Committee on Radio and Television under the Council of Ministers of the USSR to organise special programs dedicated to Lenin's book "Materialism and Empirio-criticism".

**Reprinted from the text of the book:  
Handbook of a party worker 2, p. 511-  
512**

# **RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON WORKING WITH PERSONNEL IN THE PARTY ORGANISATION OF KYRGYZSTAN , 21 October 1958**

As noted in the resolution, the party bodies of Kyrgyzstan after the XX Congress of the CPSU carried out a number of measures to strengthen the most important areas of party, state and economic work with trained personnel, which had a positive impact on the development of the national economy of the republic. At the same time, it was pointed out that the level of work with personnel in the republic did not meet the tasks facing the party organisation of Kyrgyzstan in the field of economic and cultural construction, the Central Committee of the CPSU ordered the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the resolution, to restructure the work with personnel in accordance with the new tasks and requirements.

## **ON WORKING WITH PERSONNEL IN THE PARTY ORGANISATION OF KYRGYZSTAN**

After listening to the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan on work with cadres, the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the party bodies of Kyrgyzstan in recent years, especially after the XX Congress of the CPSU, have carried out a number of measures to strengthen the most important areas of party, state and economic work with trained personnel. The qualitative composition of the leading personnel has improved, the number of workers with higher and incomplete higher

education has increased, and many capable and talented organisers, qualified specialists in the field of science and culture have grown from the indigenous nationality. All this had a positive impact on the development of the national economy of the republic. Over the past five years, coal production has increased by one and a half times, oil—two and a half times, electricity generation - more than twice. The number of all types of productive livestock has increased. Gross milk production increased by 72%, wool—by 45%.

At the same time, the level of work with cadres in the republic does not meet the tasks facing the party organisation of Kyrgyzstan in the field of economic and cultural development. The most important and decisive area of party work - the selection and promotion of cadres—is not in the centre of attention of the Central Committee, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees, as a result of which serious shortcomings and mistakes are made in this matter.

The expansion of the rights of the Union republics, the restructuring of the management of industry and construction, agriculture, carried out by the Communist Party, are making new, higher demands on the work of selecting workers. Meanwhile, the party organs underestimate the changed conditions and still poorly study the cadres, often do not know young, grown-up workers worthy of promotion, put up with the fact that for a long time, some responsible posts are people who do not know the business, poor organisers, unpromising leaders.

The party organs of the republic do not exercise proper control over the work with personnel in ministries, departments, and ideological institutions. The Central Committee and the regional party committees did not take sufficient measures to strengthen the rural areas with energetic business workers who, under the new conditions, were able to skilfully manage the economy, often replaced the leaders of the regional organisations; those who did not

cope with their duties, weak workers, lacking the necessary business and political qualities. This, first of all, explains that in a number of regions the economy is developing slowly, and the Talas, Uch-Korgon, Kurshab, Batken, Pokrovsky regions a number of important economic indicators have not advanced in recent years.

The Central Committee and the regional committees of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan do not provide the necessary assistance to personnel in improving their business qualifications, in acquiring special knowledge.

Many district and regional party committees did not show proper responsibility in the selection of personnel for work on collective farms, they treated this as a short-term campaign. The republic has more than two thousand agronomists, zootechnicians and veterinarians with higher education, and directly in collective farm production of them only 154 people work. Training of cadres of mass qualifications is carried out haphazardly and lags behind the needs of agriculture, as a result of which many collective and state farms feel an acute need for experienced foremen, shepherds, herdsmen. Meanwhile, the district committees and district executive committees do not devote this important the necessary attention. The party organs of the republic also did not take vigorous measures to improve the distribution of party and Komsomol forces in the decisive sectors of production.

Serious shortcomings in the work with personnel restrain the use of the huge reserves available in the republic's agriculture, especially for the production of livestock products. The presence of large areas of natural fodder lands, arable land, favourable natural and climatic conditions, and the continuously increasing equipment of collective and state farms with equipment allow to significantly increase the livestock population and produce two to three times more meat, milk, wool in the coming years. However, the republic is not making proper efforts to improve meadows and pastures, increase the yield of

perennial grasses. The crucial role of corn in providing livestock with fodder is underestimated. For a number of years, the yield of green mass of corn has not exceeded 100 centners per hectare, while the leading collective farms, under the same conditions, receive 500-600 centners. Due to the lack of fodder, poor care and maintenance of animals, collective and state farms suffer large losses of livestock from death. The positive experience of the Tien Shan region in organising livestock feeding on distant pastures has not been widely spread in the republic. As a result of all these reasons, over the past five years, Kyrgyzstan has not advanced in meat production and, in fact, is marking time.

Party and Soviet bodies do not show the necessary care for cadres for industry and construction. Training of specialists and skilled workers in the republic is carried out unsatisfactorily. At enterprises, trusts and administrations of the economic council, a fifth of the positions of managerial and engineering and technical workers are filled by people who do not have technical education, and among shop managers and foremen there are more than half of such workers. At many factories, mines, construction sites, the necessary cultural, living and housing conditions have not been created, as a result of which there is a great turnover of workers and specialists. This, to a large extent, explains the failure of some enterprises to fulfil state plans for the production of products, tasks to increase labour productivity and reduce production costs.

The party bodies of Kyrgyzstan are still poorly engaged in the cultivation of national personnel for the national economy, science, culture and art, they do not use the really existing universities and technical schools, as well as educational institutions of other union republics to train the necessary specialists from the Kyrgyz nationality.

The Central Committee and regional committees of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan do not create the necessary reserve of personnel, without which the correct organisation of the selection and promotion of workers is unthinkable.

Second secretaries of district and city party committees, deputy chairmen of executive committees are elected in many cases, without taking into account the prospects for their further growth, therefore, only a few of them are nominated for the posts of first secretaries, chairmen of executive committees. Party organs often take the path of unjustified reshuffles of the same workers, thus artificially creating a narrow circle of so-called irreplaceable leaders. All this inhibits the growth and promotion of young, capable workers. In the party organisation in the republic, attention to the promotion of women, especially Kyrgyz women, has been weakened.

Party bodies admit significant shortcomings in the selection of ideological cadres, do little to involve people who know well the economics of industry, agriculture, literature, art in propaganda work, and poorly direct the daily activities of propagandists and agitators. In mass political work, the multinational composition of the population is not always taken into account, few lectures are read, reports on proletarian internationalism, the successes of Lenin's national policy, Soviet patriotism, the necessary attention is not paid to scientific and atheistic propaganda. In political work, there is often a lack of purposefulness and concreteness, a militant offensive nature against violators of discipline, against private tendencies, immoral deeds and remnants of the old in everyday life. Leading workers still rarely give political reports and lectures to workers, do not always know their needs, demands and moods, they rarely visit enterprises, in remote pastures among shepherds, herders, herders.

The Central Committee and regional committees of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan weakly develop criticism and self-criticism as the most important means of educating cadres, do not show the necessary acuteness and adherence to principles in assessing the wrong, non-party behaviour of individual workers, often do not openly tell them about shortcomings, poorly teach cadres from their own mistakes.

Party bodies do not sufficiently educate cadres in the spirit of high ideology, sometimes they are liberal about employees who do not cope with their duties, violate the interests of the state, admit immodesty in personal behaviour, abuse their official position. All this damages the cause of the correct training of cadres, weakens state and party discipline.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan to eliminate the shortcomings noted in this resolution, to restructure the work with cadres in accordance with the new conditions and tasks. Subordinate all the practical work of party bodies with leading cadres to raising the level of their organisational activity, unswerving fulfilment of the directives of the party and government, and further development of the economy and culture of the republic.

2. Due to the fact that after the reorganisation of the MTS and the transfer of equipment to collective farms, the role of regional organisations in raising agriculture has increased even more, to consider the primary task of the Central Committee and regional committees of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan to strengthen the district party committees, district executive committees, collective farms and state farms with energetic, experienced workers a sharp increase in the production of meat, milk, wool, cotton and other agricultural products.

Suggest the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan and the Council of Ministers of the republic to carefully deal with the cadres in Talas, Uch-Korgon, Batken, Pokrovsky, Kurshab, Mirza-Akinsky, Tonsky, Ala-Buka districts, as well as in economically weak collective farms in other districts, to urgently strengthen them with knowledgeable workers, capable organisers, as well as to take other concrete measures that would make it possible in a short time to overcome the backlog of these districts and collective farms.

Considering that it is becoming more and more difficult for Party and Soviet workers in the districts and for collective farm chairmen who do not have special knowledge to manage the economy, it is necessary to organise their correspondence education in agricultural technical schools and institutes, and more actively promote agricultural specialists who have shown themselves to be good organisers who know how to work with people into the Party and Soviet apparatus. It is necessary to significantly improve the economic education of leading cadres, to link it more closely with life, with the practical activities of collective and state farms. Leading party and Soviet workers of the republic are obliged to know well the business they are assigned to, to understand agricultural technology and animal husbandry.

3. To draw the attention of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan to the need for a more daring promotion to leadership positions of young trained workers with organisational skills, who have shown themselves positively in practical work, while ensuring a skilful combination of old, experienced and young personnel in the work.

In the period of the forthcoming reporting and election party conferences and elections to local Soviets of Working People's Deputies, where necessary, select, where necessary, for the posts of first secretaries of district and city party committees, chairmen of district executive committees and city executive committees, good, knowledgeable workers. In order to create a reserve of cadres, recommend promising workers for the posts of second secretaries of district and city party committees, deputy chairmen of district executive committees and city executive committees, carefully raise and educate them for promotion to independent party and Soviet work.

4. The party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the Kirghiz SSR ensure the correct placement of agricultural specialists, send in the near future the required number of agronomists, livestock specialists, veterinarians from republican and

numerous regional institutions, where they settled in large numbers, to permanent work in collective and state farms. It is necessary to significantly improve the selection and training of collective farm personnel with mass qualifications. Bearing in mind that in the coming years the number of sheep in the republic should double, show more care for the training of shepherds, for staffing the shepherd brigades with good, honest, experienced people. Wider to attract rural youth to work on livestock farms, especially those who graduated from secondary school. Seriously strengthen cadres of livestock breeders at the expense of communists and Komsomol members.

5. To consider it wrong when in many regional and city committees party control and supervision of the activities of industrial enterprises are entrusted to workers who do not have special knowledge and necessary experience. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan to strengthen city committees and regional committees with specialists who know well industrial production. To concentrate the efforts of party, economic and trade union organisations on the all-round increase in labour productivity, reducing costs and improving product quality, introducing new technology, the experience of leading enterprises and production innovators, on fulfilling the socialist obligations assumed in honour of the XXI Congress Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan and the Council of Ministers of the republic to develop and implement measures to ensure more active attraction of the local population to the industry, and before all young people. In order to stop the turnover of workers and specialists, to achieve unconditional fulfilment of housing construction plans, to improve trade in industrial and food products, especially potatoes, vegetables, meat and milk, to establish proper order in the work of canteens, medical, communal and other household institutions, and primarily in cities and workers' settlements.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of

Kyrgyzstan and the Council of Ministers of the republic to develop and implement measures to ensure more active attraction of the local population to the industry, and especially young people. In order to stop the turnover of workers and specialists, to achieve unconditional fulfilment of housing construction plans, to improve trade in industrial and food products, especially potatoes, vegetables, meat and milk, to establish proper order in the work of canteens, medical, communal and other domestic institutions, primarily in cities and workers' settlements.

6. To oblige the party bodies of Kyrgyzstan to constantly take care of the training of national cadres for party, state, economic, scientific, cultural and educational work. With a significant network of higher and secondary specialised educational institutions, the republic has opportunities for place to train the required number of specialists for most sectors of the national economy and cultural institutions. For this, the Party and Soviet bodies must first of all to raise the quality of education in secondary general education schools, to increase attention to the work of schools, universities and technical schools, to strengthen their educational and production base, to improve the cultural and living conditions of students, to stop the dropout of high school students and students, and to increase the level of training of specialists. Pay attention to the need to radically improve evening and correspondence education, covering this training system is primarily for practitioners in leadership positions in industry and agriculture, and also young people who came into production after graduating from high school.

7. The Central Committee and regional committees of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan to strengthen the work with personnel of ideological and scientific institutions, to strengthen the editorial offices of newspapers, magazines, publishing houses with qualified, politically trained workers. To assist the Academy of Sciences of the republic in improving the training of scientific personnel, especially in the natural and technical fields of knowledge. Everyday to

delve into the life and activities of unions of writers, artists, composers, theatres, develop principled criticism among creative workers, striving for them to constantly improve their artistic skills, truthfully and vividly reflect in their works the struggle of the Kyrgyz people for a new rise in the economy and culture of the republic. To more actively involve the intelligentsia in carrying out cultural and educational work among the population, to expand its ties with production collectives.

8. The party organs of Kyrgyzstan must completely eliminate the elements of formalism and lack of control in the matter of the Marxist-Leninist education of the communists, and significantly improve their study of the theory and history of the CPSU. To educate cadres on a daily basis in the spirit of communist ideology, proletarian internationalism, strengthening the friendship of peoples, revolutionary vigilance and intransigence to shortcomings, strict observance of party and state discipline, high responsibility for the assigned work, personal modesty. To develop in every possible way criticism and self-criticism in the party organisation, to educate workers efficiency and concreteness in work, initiative, perseverance and perseverance in fulfilling the directives of the party and government.

**Reprinted from the text of the  
book: Handbook of a Party  
Worker, vol. 2, p. 564-570**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, November 12, 1958**

The plenary session discussed the following issues.

1) Draft theses of the report at the XXI Congress of the CPSU “Target figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965”.

2) On strengthening the connection between school and life and on the further development of the public education system in the country.

The Plenum of the Central Committee adopted appropriate resolutions on the issues considered.

### **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM DRAFT ABSTRACTS OF THE REPORT AT THE XXI CONGRESS OF THE CPSU “CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1959-1965”**

1. To approve the draft theses of the report at the XXI Congress of the CPSU “Target figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965.”

2. To publish the abstracts of the report in the press and to hold a broad pre-Congress discussion of these theses in the str.

## **DRAFT ABSTRACTS ON STRENGTHENING THE LINK OF SCHOOL WITH LIFE AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY**

1. To approve the draft theses of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR “On strengthening the connection between school and life and on the further development of the public education system in the country.”

2. Publish the draft theses in print for public discussion.

3. To raise the issue of strengthening the connection between school and life and the further development of the public education system in the country for discussion of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

**Reprinted according to the text of  
the Pravda newspaper, 1958,  
November 14, No. 318**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, December 15-19, 1958**

The plenum heard and discussed the report “Results of the development of agriculture over the past few years and the tasks of further increasing the production of agricultural products” and adopted a corresponding resolution. It noted that the past period was marked by economic growth and organisational and economic strengthening of state and collective farms. Big work has been done to overcome the lag in agriculture. The resolution of the Plenum obliged party and Soviet organisations to raise the work of collective and state farms to a higher level, to provide assistance in strengthening them with engineering and technical personnel, and to show daily concern for the training and advanced training of tractor drivers, combine operators and other machine operators. The plenary session called on party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations to persistently instil in agricultural workers a constant desire to achieve new, high performance indicators in labour, to support the creative initiative of the masses in every possible way, and to expand socialist competition.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON RESULTS OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND CHALLENGES FURTHER INCREASE IN PRODUCTION AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**

Having heard and discussed the report on the results of the development of agriculture over the past five years and the tasks of further increasing the production of agricultural products, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU fully and completely approves the political line and practical activities of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the implementation of the decisions of September (1953) also subsequent plenary sessions of the Central Committee and resolutions of the XX Party Congress on agriculture.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee believes that the period that has elapsed since the September Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the life of the Party and the country, in the life of our people, is of historical significance. During this period, the Communist Party developed and implemented the most important measures for a sharp rise in all branches of agriculture, which marked a new stage in the development and strengthening the collective farm system and our entire socialist system.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that the socialist form of economy, being the most progressive, can show unprecedented rates of growth of social production. The socialist form of organisation can give the best results provided that the great forces of the revolutionary the enthusiasm of the masses, if the principle of the material interest of all workers in the development of social production is consistently observed. In the recent past, especially in the period preceding the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, these most important

provisions were seriously violated in the management of agriculture, which led to a lag in this vital sector of the country's economy. Collective farms and state farms, although they healed the wounds inflicted by the war, but the level they reached production could not meet the country's increased needs for food and agricultural raw materials. It lurked in dangerous consequences for themselves, since it could delay the further rise of socialist industry, the growth of the people's well-being, the advancement of our country to communism.

Our party at the September (1953), February-March (1954), January (1955) and subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee, at the XX Congress of the CPSU, developed major, truly revolutionary measures to further strengthen the collective farm system, develop state farms and dramatically an increase in the production of grain and livestock products, an upsurge in all branches of agriculture.

In developing a program for a sharp rise in socialist agriculture, the Communist Party proceeded from the Leninist teaching on the decisive role of industry before all heavy industry, as the basis of the entire national economy, the basis for strengthening the economic power and defence capability of the country \* raising the well-being of the people. At the same time, the party took into account that the accelerated development of agriculture is of great importance for the implementation of the plans of the communist construction in our country. The task of a sharp rise in agriculture was declared the most important task of our entire Party, of the entire Soviet people. The Communist Party launched a great organisational and political work, led a nationwide struggle for a sharp increase in the production of agricultural products. The Party resolved the most important economic questions of the development of socialist agriculture, restored the principle of the material interest of collective farmers and all rural workers in increasing the production of agricultural products, and strengthened the collective and state farms with cadres of

specialists, machine operators and leading workers. A new planning procedure was introduced, unleashing the initiative of the collective farmers.

Thanks to the heroic efforts of the working class, agriculture in a short time received hundreds of thousands of tractors, combines, automobiles, various agricultural machines and implements. State capital investments in agriculture over the past five years have amounted to over 97 billion rubles. against 40 billion rubles. in comparable prices for the previous five years.

A particularly large amount of work was done to develop virgin and dead lands, which was of decisive importance for increasing grain production and raising the entire agriculture.

The implementation of these measures made it possible to overcome the lag in agriculture in a short time and strengthen the economy of collective and state farms. On this basis, the reorganisation of the machine and tractor stations was carried out, a new procedure and conditions for the procurement of agricultural products were introduced, which has crucial for the further development of the collective farm system, the growth of production of all agricultural products, the strengthening of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, for construction communism in our country.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the anti-party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, Shepilov, which broke away from the people, opposed their vital interests, against the decisions of the September and subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU tried to disrupt the implementation of the course worked out at the 20th Party Congress on all the most important issues of domestic and foreign policy. This group of schismatics opposed the restructuring of the management of industry and construction, against the expansion of the rights of the union republics and local party and Soviet bodies, stubbornly opposed the implementation of the most important measures of the party in the field of

agriculture and thereby hampered the development of the country's economy. The Anti-party group fought against the party's policy in the development of its virgin lands, against the new order of planning in agriculture, tried to stifle the patriotic movement launched by the leading collective and state farms for the fastest rise in livestock raising and solving the problem of catching up with the United States in the production of livestock products per capita in the shortest possible time, advocated against the exemption of the farms of collective farmers, workers and employees from the obligatory supply of meat, milk, potatoes and other agricultural products.

Now it is clear to everyone how shamefully this despicable group of factionalists, exposed and defeated by the Central Committee of the CPSU, thrown away by the party and the people, has failed.

The struggle of our Party and the entire Soviet people for the advancement of agriculture has been crowned with a splendid victory. Over the past five years, the production and procurement of agricultural products have increased significantly, which had a beneficial effect on raising the living standards of Soviet people. On December 10, 1958, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1953, grain procurement increased by 91%, including wheat—in 2.3 times, sugar beet—2.2 times, sugar production - 54%, potato harvesting—30%, vegetables - 80%, sunflower—65%, fibre flax —2.1 times, raw cotton—by 16%, cattle—by 62%, milk—more than twice, wool—by 60%, eggs—by 76%, the production of animal oil at factories increased by 78%. The gross agricultural output has grown considerably. If for the period 1949-1953. Average for the year it was slightly less than 300 billion rubles., then for the period 1954-1958. over 400 billion rubles. in comparable prices.

Our socialist agriculture now has a solid stable base for further, more rapid all-round development, for the production of such a quantity of products, plant growing and animal husbandry, which is necessary for our country.

Outstanding successes in the development of agriculture in the USSR are of great international importance. They are a living embodiment of Lenin's cooperative plan, a vivid demonstration of the great advantages of socialist agriculture over capitalist. These remarkable successes strengthen the world socialist system and represent a valuable example for other socialist countries in the successful development of agriculture on the path to communism.

On increasing grain production, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that over the past five years, a great deal of work to increase grain production as the basis of all agricultural production. It is known that it was in grain production in the period before the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU admitted a serious lag, which led to the stagnation of some other important branches of agriculture, especially animal husbandry.

In terms of grain production, the country for a long period was almost at the level that was achieved by pre-revolutionary Russia. The amount of marketable grain in the country, which went into the resources of the state, was extremely insufficient, difficulties were created in supplying the population with bread.

This situation was undoubtedly known to Malenkov, however, contrary to the facts, he declared at the XIX Congress of the CPSU that the gross grain harvest in the country in 1952 amounted to 8 billion poods and that the grain problem, which was previously considered the most acute and serious problem, resolved finally and irrevocably. This did not correspond to reality and was on his part a deception of the party and the people. In fact, the collective and state farms, even in the best for that period in terms of 1952 yield, collected not 8 billion poods of grain, but only 5.6 billion poods.

Considering the difficult situation with grain production, the party has developed and successfully implemented a program for the development of virgin and fallow lands in

Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Volga region, and the Urals. Measures were taken to expand sowing and increase corn yields, promote this crop to new areas, revise the structure of sown areas in order to replace low-yielding crops with more productive ones and increase the gross grain yield from old arable lands in all regions of the country.

All this made it possible in 1958 to significantly expand the sown area for grain crops and increase grain production. In 1958, the gross grain harvest amounted to 8.5 billion poods, or 69% more than in 1953. The grain procurement plan was overfulfilled—in 1958, state resources received 3.5 billion poods of grain. Our country has never had such an amount of bread in its entire history.

A great contribution to the development of virgin lands and an increase in the production and procurement of grain was made by the working people of the Russian Federation and the Kazakh SSR, as well as other Union republics, which provided all kinds of support and assistance with personnel and technology to areas that have mastered virgin lands.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary to note that when the idea of developing virgin lands arose, Molotov and other members of the anti-party group, opposing this measure of the party and the state, tried to prove that the costs of the development of virgin lands will not pay off and this business is supposedly economically unprofitable. In reality, life has overturned these absurd approval. The state has not only covered the costs associated with the development of virgin lands, but in addition has already received a net income of over 18 billion rubles. At the same time, due to capital investments on virgin lands, the production fund of state farms, repair and technical stations and procurement organisations increased by about 24 billion rubles. The development of virgin lands was not only a decisive means of increasing grain production, but also an important source of state savings for the implementation of the program of communist construction.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

decides:

To continue to consider the most important task for the development of agriculture to increase grain production in every possible way, so that, in accordance with the target figures for the next seven years, to bring the gross grain harvest in the country in 1965 to 10-11 billion poods.

The main and decisive source of increasing grain harvest is increasing the yield of grain crops. In the coming seven years there are all conditions to increase the grain yield by an average of 3-4 centners per hectare.

Obtaining high and stable yields should be achieved by collective and state farms on the basis of the introduction of the correct farming system in relation to the peculiarities of natural economic zones and each farm, further specialisation and better location of agricultural production, decisive control of weeds, pests and diseases of agricultural crops; widespread introduction of scientific achievements and advanced experience. In those areas where there is an opportunity to develop new lands without great expenditures, it is necessary to further expand the sown area for grain and other crops.

In the collective and state farms of the main grain regions—Siberia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Volga region, the Central chernozem regions and the Urals, which have large tracts of fertile flat lands, the decisive condition for increasing yields and increasing gross grain harvest is strict adherence to the timing of agricultural work and their high quality. This is especially important because a significant part of the grain areas are in the zone of insufficient moisture.

To this end, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of the following measures:

- to carry out spring sowing of grain crops in the shortest possible time and harvest—in 10-12 days. When organising work, aligning forces, providing equipment in each farm, proceed from these terms;

- Introduce correct crop rotations with the required

amount of black fallow in the arid zone in the next 2-3 years on collective and state farms. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure that the entire area after harvesting is timely ploughed under fallow and fallow lands;

- to improve the business of seed production of grain crops and to ensure in the coming years the transition of all collective and state farms to sowing good seeds of zoned high-yielding varieties;

- significantly increase the accumulation of organic fertilisers, as well as organise their correct use.

There are also large reserves for increasing grain production in the regions of the non-chernozem zone. However, due to the low level of farming culture and especially insufficient application of fertilizer yields in many collective and state farms in this zone continue to remain extremely low. Therefore, the comprehensive accumulation and correct use of organic and mineral fertilisers, an increase in the general level of agriculture in these regions of the country should be the decisive conditions for raising yields. To increase the gross collection of agricultural crops, and especially fodder, it is necessary in the crop rotations of collective farms and state farms in a wetted zone to have well-cultivated, occupied fallows instead of clean ones.

A significant increase in grain production in the country can also be achieved by further increasing the yield of corn \* The task of party, Soviet, agricultural bodies, collective farms and state farms is to ensure that the whole country has a corn grain yield of at least 30 centners per hectare.

It is necessary to produce more cereals, legumes and cereals.

In modern conditions, when each farm has qualified specialists, the technical equipment of collective and state farms has increased, the production of organic and mineral fertilisers is increasing, the task of increasing the yield of grain crops and increasing gross grain harvests to the amount envisaged by the draft seven-year plan is quite realistic and can be successfully completed.

*On increasing the production of industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables and fruits*

The control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. for a more complete satisfaction of the population in food products and industry in raw materials, a further increase in the production of industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables and fruits is envisaged in the following amounts: sugar beet—up to 70-78 million tons per year, raw cotton—up to 5.7—6.1 million g, oilseeds—up to 5.5 million tons, flax fiber—up to 580 thousand tons, potatoes— up to 147 million g. To increase the production of vegetables to a size that fully meets the needs of the population, production of fruits and berries not less than 2 times and grapes—not less than 4 times.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that a further increase in sugar beet production should go mainly by increasing yields and expanding the sown area under this crop in the old established areas of beet growing, such as Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Central black earth regions of the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Moldova, where there are favourable natural conditions, a high population density in collective and state farms, good experience in the cultivation of this crop.

The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of the republics, regional, regional and regional councils of deputies of workers of beet-growing regions should ensure a further increase in agricultural technology and the expansion of the cultivated areas of sugar beet, the cultivation of sugar beets in square and square-nested a way that allows, along with increasing yields, to sharply reduce labour costs for its production and the cost of a unit of production. Along with the construction of new sugar factories, in the next 1-2 years, to carry out measures to increase the capacity of

existing sugar factories, as well as to ensure a more efficient use of existing capacities, widely introducing forced operation of the factories.

In order to increase the production of raw cotton to oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, Tajik SSR, Turkmen SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Kazakh SSR, Azerbaijan SSR and Armenian SSR to implement in 1959-1965. measures to ensure a further increase in cotton yields and a more correct use of the available irrigated land, as well as the expansion of sown areas through the development of new lands that do not require large capital investments for this.

It is necessary to pay special attention to increasing labour productivity and reducing the cost of cotton production, to take full advantage of the advantages of the square-nest method of sowing cotton, decisively switch from manual cotton picking to machine, overcome inertia in relation to the use of cotton harvesting equipment.

To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the councils of ministers of the union republics, regional and regional party committees, regional executive committees and regional executive committees of the flax-growing and hemp-growing regions of the country to provide

a further increase in the production of flax, hemp and other bast crops by increasing yields and expanding sown areas. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to improving product quality and reducing its cost.

It is necessary to ensure the expansion of sown areas and an increase in the yield of sunflower, soybeans and other oilseeds in the Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR, regions of the North Caucasus, the Far East and the Central black earth zone of the RSFSR and the Volga region, as well as in the eastern regions of the country—in the Kazakh SSR, regions of Siberia and the Urals.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee believes that the increase in the production of vegetables, potatoes, fruits, grapes, citrus fruits, envisaged for the seven-year

period, will be of great importance for better satisfaction of the needs of our people in food. Party organisations of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Krasnodar Territory pay special attention to increase in tea production. In order to successfully fulfil the tasks outlined, it is necessary to concentrate the production of vegetables, potatoes, as well as fruit plantations in specialised state farms around large cities and industrial centres. In specialised state and collective farms, the best, mainly floodplain lands, should be allocated for vegetables and potatoes, and the necessary amount of mineral fertilisers and agricultural machinery should be allocated to them. This will sharply to raise labour productivity, to increase the harvest, to ensure an abundant supply of the population of cities and industrial centres with a wide range of potatoes and vegetables, good quality, cheap prices, all year round.

### ***On the development of public animal husbandry***

At the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, shortcomings in the development of public livestock raising were exposed and severely criticized. This vital branch of agriculture has long been in disrepair, which led to an acute shortage of milk, butter, meat and other livestock products in the country.

An attempt made in 1949 to develop and implement a three-year plan for the development of public collective and state farm animal husbandry did not bring the desired results, since the fundamental issues of raising animal husbandry remained unresolved: an increase in feed production, the construction of livestock buildings and an increase in the material interest of collective farmers.

Having revealed the reasons for the lag in animal husbandry, the September and January Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU examined the task of increasing the production of livestock products in close connection with the task of raising all agriculture and, above

all, grain farming. The development of virgin lands and an increase in grain production were the most important conditions for the growth of livestock and an increase in livestock productivity.

At the same time, the party has developed and implemented other urgent measures to improve animal husbandry primarily in strengthening of its food base. Among these measures, an increase in corn production occupies a special place. If in 1953 only 32 million tons of silage were laid, then in 1958 collective and state farms laid 148 million tons of silage, including 108 million tons of corn silage.

The Party and the government developed and implemented measures to increase the material interest of collective farmers in increasing the production of livestock products and transforming livestock raising into a profitable branch of the social economy. Party organisations sent hundreds of thousands of Communists and Komsomol members to work in animal husbandry, and reinforced the farms with cadres of livestock specialists and other agricultural specialists. In collective and state farms, work has been carried out to enlarge farms, the construction of livestock buildings has been widely developed, mechanisation is being introduced the most labour-intensive processes on farms.

As a result of the implementation of the measures outlined by the party in the years that have elapsed since the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the long lag in animal husbandry has been overcome, the number of livestock has increased and its productivity has increased significantly increased production and procurement of livestock products. This made it possible to improve the supply of the population. livestock products, and light industry—raw materials.

Production of meat in carcass weight in 1958 increased in comparison with 1953 by 2.1 million tons, milk—by 21.3 million tons, wool—by 86 thousand tons, eggs—by 7.4 billion tons pieces. The task set by the January (1955) Plenum of

the Central Committee to increase milk yield in 1960 cows on collective farms up to 1,700 kg of milk and to increase the state procurement of milk by 1.8 times was carried out with an excess already in 1957, that is, in three years instead of six years. Now the Soviet Union in terms of total milk and butter production came out on top in the world, and it ranks second in wool production.

In 1958, compared with 1953, the number of cattle increased by 24%, including cows—by 28%, the number of pigs increased by 41% and sheep—by 29%. the fact that the growth in public livestock production significantly outstripped the average growth in the country as a whole. The share of collective farms and state farms in total procurements in 1958 was for meat 84%, milk—89%, eggs—57% and wool—90%. Thus, collective and state farms have now become the decisive force in providing the state with livestock products. This is one of the remarkable victories not only of agriculture, but of the entire cause of communist construction.

On the basis of the upsurge in public livestock raising on the initiative of the leading collective and state farms, a broad movement began in the country to catch up with the United States of America in per capita livestock production in the coming years.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that with the significant success achieved in recent years in the development of animal husbandry, not all oblasts and districts made full use of their opportunities.

If in the Ukrainian SSR the collective and state farms of the Vinnitsa, Kherson, Kiev, Chernivtsi and Lvov regions in four years (1953-1957) increased meat production by 1.7-2 times or more, then in the collective and state farms of the Zhytomyr region meat production for this time has increased only by 7%, Luhansk—10%, Stalin—23%, Poltava—25%.

Collective and state farms of the Krasnodar Territory, Voronezh, Saratov, Omsk, Smolensk, Kurgan, Belgorod, Kirov, Sverdlovsk, Gorky regions, Chuvash, Mari and Udmurt ASSR

and some other regions and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation have increased meat production by 1.4–1.7 times. At the same time, the collective and state farms of the Altai Territory in 1957, compared with 1953, increased meat production by only 2%, Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk Territories, Kalinin, Novgorod, Tyumen, Astrakhan Regions - by 4-11%. In the Rostov region, meat production on collective and state farms increased by only 5%, and in the region as a whole, meat production even decreased by 11%.

In some regions, such as, for example, Pskov, Novosibirsk, Penza and some others, with a general increase in meat production in all categories of farms, there is still little meat produced on collective and state farms. In the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Georgian, Azerbaijani and Armenian SSR, Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Khabarovsk Territory, Perm, Kostroma and Yaroslavl Regions, the production of meat on collective and state farms during this time even decreased. The leaders of these republics and regions lose sight of the fact that the main producers of agricultural products in our country are collective and state farms and that the supply of the country with agricultural products depends on the level of their production.

The skilful use of reserves in increasing milk production was demonstrated by the collective and state farms of the Ukrainian SSR, in which over the past five years the gross milk production increased 2.7 times, the Byelorussian SSR—3.3 times, the Moldavian SSR—4 times. Collective and state farms of Kursk, Ryazan, Oryol, Voronezh, Lipetsk, Kirov, Kaluga, Belgorod, Tambov, Bryansk, Gorky, Tula regions, Udmurt, North Ossetian, Mari, Chuvash, Kabardino-Balkarian and Tatar autonomous republics beyond period increased the gross milk production by 2.8-3 and more times. The best results in milk production per 100 hectares of agricultural land were achieved by the Moscow region, which received 308 centners in collective and state farms in 1958, 249 centners each in Leningradskaya and 242 centners each in Kaliningrad region. At the same time, in many collective and

state farms, reserves for increasing the milk productivity of livestock are still poorly used and milk production per hundred hectares of land remains insufficient.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

Consider a sharp increase in the number of all types of livestock and poultry and a further increase in the productivity of animal husbandry in the next seven years in order to bring meat production to slaughter weight not less than 16 million tons, milk—up to 100-105 million tons, wool—up to about 548 thousand tons and eggs—up to 37 billion pieces.

The most important and urgent matter at the present time is the all-round increase in meat production on the basis of the accelerated development of public livestock raising on collective farms and state farms.

The fulfilment of this task, especially in the first years of the seven-year plan, should be carried out at the expense of the rapid development of pig and poultry farming. When you get a lot of pork and meat poultry collective and state farms will be able to significantly increase the number of cattle and sheep in order to produce more beef and mutton in subsequent years.

It is necessary to introduce broader raising and fattening of chickens with year-round uniform production of poultry meat in simple and cheap buildings and at low labour costs, mass raising of ducks, turkeys and geese. To organise around large cities and industrial centres large poultry farms and specialised poultry farms on collective and state farms. Particular attention should be paid to breeding waterfowl in the regions of the central and northwestern zones of the RSFSR, in Belarus, the Baltic States, Siberia, the South Urals, Northern Kazakhstan, the Far East and others areas where there are many bodies of water.

In the Kazakh SSR, in the North Caucasus, in the Volga region, Siberia, in the Far East and in other regions with large tracts of steppe pastures, it is necessary to develop in

every possible way the early maturing beef cattle breeding.

The most important condition for increasing meat production on collective and state farms should be the organisation of large-scale feeding and fattening of livestock, obtaining one-time farrowing, as well as the purchase of young cattle from collective farmers' cattle and raising it for delivery to the state. It is necessary to stop the wrong practice, when many collective and state farms sell to the state cattle of poor condition and low weight.

The surrender of unnatural cattle should be considered as a manifestation of intolerable mismanagement, which causes great damage to the state and collective farms, and leads to a decrease in meat resources in the country. To use all additional reserves for increasing meat production, in particular, to widely organise the fattening of cattle on the waste of food industry enterprises, creating for this purpose inter-collective farm feeding stations at sugar, alcohol and other factories, in to develop rabbit breeding on a much larger scale.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee considers that an increase in meat production is of paramount importance and the successes of regions, districts, collective farms and state farms should be evaluated primarily in terms of the level of production of this most important livestock product.

In order to increase milk production in the present conditions, the growth of the number of cows is of decisive importance. Therefore, the main indicator of the development of animal husbandry on collective and state farms should be the density of livestock, especially cows, per hundred hectares land. At the same time, attention should not be weakened to further increase the productivity of dairy cattle and increase the percentage of fat in milk.

It is necessary to improve breeding, to increase the number of pedigree livestock, to widely use highly productive breeding animals for artificial insemination.

In the next seven years, the production of wool, mainly

thin and semi-thin, of karakul smushki, fur and fur sheepskins, and also mutton, which is the main type of meat in many regions of the country, should be significantly increased. For these purposes, it is necessary to develop in every possible way sheep breeding, especially in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and other republics of Central Asia, in the regions of Siberia, the South Urals, the North Caucasus, the Volga region, where there are large areas still underdeveloped pastures.

The decisive condition for the further development of animal husbandry is the strengthening of the fodder base and, above all, an increase in the production of corn. Now many collective and state farms have already mastered the agricultural technology of growing corn. Based on the accumulated experience of obtaining a high yield of corn on large areas, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective and state farms need to develop a struggle to obtain 500-600 centners of green mass of corn (stalks and ears), and in areas of insufficient moisture about 300 centners with hectares, which will enable all collective and state farms to have a full supply of feed.

Along with the cultivation of high maize yields, it is necessary, taking into account the peculiarities of individual zones of the country, to significantly increase the production of potatoes, sugar beets, melons and gourds for fodder purposes on collective and state farms, to expand the crops of clover, alfalfa, vetch-oat mixture, lupine and other crops rich in protein, and also to organise industrial production of protein and mineral feed. The experience of the work of the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Byelorussian SSR, Moscow and Leningrad regions in improving hayfields and pastures, as well as creating long-term pastures.

The further development of animal husbandry and an increase in the production of meat, milk and other animal products will largely depend on the development of grain farming and the allocation of 85-90 million tons of concentrated feed for animal husbandry, as provided by the

control figures, by the end of the seven-year period.

The socialist agriculture of the Soviet Union possesses such reserves and opportunities that if they are used skilfully, then the tasks outlined by the control figures for the production of meat, milk, butter and other livestock products will not only be fulfilled, but also significantly surpassed both in volume and in time. Party organisations should in every possible way encourage the initiative of advanced people who have launched a movement to catch up with the United States in the production of meat and other livestock products per capita in a short time. When everyone is involved in this movement kolkhozes and state farms, and party organisations will skilfully lead it, then the planned targets may be significantly overfulfilled and thus the call of the advanced people of our agriculture will be carried out to catch up with the United States of America in livestock production per capita.

### ***Improving the work of state farms***

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that over the past five years a lot has been done to strengthen and develop state farms. During this time, mainly on virgin lands, many new state farms were created and existing ones expanded. The fixed assets of state farms increased in 1958 in comparison with 1953 by 2.3 times. The share of state farms in the production and delivery of agricultural products to the state has increased significantly. In 1958, state farms handed over to the state 1 billion 371 million poods of grain, while in 1953 they delivered only 225 mln. poods of grain. Substantial changes have also taken place in the development of state farm animal husbandry. If in 1953 the state farms delivered 1 million 855 thousand g of milk to the state, then in 1958 they delivered 4 million 900 thousand tons, meat, respectively 637 thousand tons and 1 million 240 thousand tons, wool—33 thousand tons and 89.7 thousand tons

At the same time, many state farms still operate unsatisfactorily, do not use all the possibilities to increase the production of grain, meat, milk and other agricultural products, and receive extremely low yields of forage crops. The cost of production of agricultural products and especially livestock products in a number of state farms continues to remain high. Livestock breeding is developing slowly in new virgin state farms.

In the control figures for 1959-1965. state farms are faced with new tasks to further sharply increase the production of grain, meat, milk and other agricultural products, as well as to supply cities and industrial centres with potatoes and vegetables.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees and regional party committees, councils of ministers of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to take all necessary measures to ensure that the work of state farms is raised to a higher level. It is necessary to focus the attention of state farm workers primarily on increasing the yield of all agricultural crops, increasing the number of livestock on farms and raising the productivity of livestock raising, increasing labour productivity and reducing the cost of production with the most economical expenditure of material resources and funds.

To propose to the Party and Soviet organisations in the areas of development of virgin and fallow lands to take urgent measures to complete the state farms in the coming years the construction of industrial, cultural and amenity premises and dwelling houses provided for by the plan, to carry out the mechanisation of labour-intensive work, especially in cleaning and drying grain, to improve the living conditions of workers and employees in order to have permanent personnel on state farms to carry out all

agricultural work and not send workers, employees and students from other parts of the country to harvest.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the state farms should take a leading role in the country in the production of varietal seeds and the raising of pedigree animals. To this end, it is necessary to significantly expand the network of seed and pedigree state farms, so that they mainly meet the needs of collective and state farms, the country in varietal seeds and highly productive breeding animals.

In order to more actively involve workers and employees of state farms and members of their families in social production, it is considered necessary to organise kindergartens and nurseries in all state farms, as well as good canteens in which they could have tasty meals and workers and state farm employees and their families to eat or take meals at affordable prices.

The initiative of workers and employees of the leading state farms should be fully supported, who correctly raise the question of selling their livestock to state farms. At the present stage of development of state farm production, when the personal needs of state farm workers for meat, milk and other products can be satisfied by state farm products, the need for workers and employees of state farms to have their own cows disappears. It is required that the leaders of local party and Soviet organisations, the directors of state farms were well prepared for this overdue event, so that gradually, over the course of two or three years, the state farms bought livestock from their workers and employees, ensuring their supply with livestock products.

State farms should take care of the satisfaction in the full needs of workers and employees for vegetables and potatoes; sell them vegetables, potatoes, and dairy and meat products at cost, but not higher than state retail prices.

As a result of the implementation of these measures, workers and employees of state farms will not need to engage in personal farming, the income of families will

increase due to earnings on the state farm, they will have more time for rest, raising their cultural level, studying and participating in public life.

The task of Party organisations, Soviet bodies, all workers and specialists of state farms is to transform all state farms into model farms in the shortest possible time. State farms must rise to a new level, make better use of land and technology, serve as an example of the correct conduct of large-scale socialist agricultural production, and ensure a significant increase in labour productivity and reducing the cost of production.

### ***Reorganisation of machine and tractor stations and issues of further mechanisation of agriculture***

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the party organisations have done a lot of work on the practical implementation of the party's decision to reorganise the machine and tractor stations.

The very first year of work has shown in a new way that the combination in the hands of the collective farms of the tools and means of production has opened up new possibilities for raising the productive forces of agriculture. The economically strengthened collective farms were able not only to buy equipment, but also to use it better.

To propose to the local party and Soviet bodies in the near future to complete the work on the reorganisation of the MTS, as well as to take the necessary measures to improve the work of repair and technical stations, to reduce unproductive costs in every possible way and reduce the cost of the work they perform.

In the field of agricultural mechanisation, the main thing now is that, along with the further equipping of collective and state farms with more advanced tractors and combines to organise in sufficient quantities the production of other machines that are extremely necessary for agriculture, and above all such machines, the use of which would free

collective farmers and women collective farmers from hard and unproductive labour, give the ability to expand agricultural production, get more products with less labour and resources.

To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the councils of ministers of the union republics, the councils of the national economy of the economic regions, agricultural bodies to accelerate work on the creation of machine systems for the complex mechanisation of the cultivation of cotton, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, flax, tobacco, as well as systems, machines for the processing and care of gardens and vineyards. It is necessary first of all to master and improve cotton-picking, beet-picking and potato-picking machines. In a short time, it is necessary to solve the problem of loading and unloading and transport operations, to create good machines for harvesting hay and pressing straw, mechanizing reclamation work, harvesting peat, lime and other local fertilisers and provide this technique for agriculture in the necessary quantities.

To oblige the USSR State Planning Committee, the councils of ministers of the union republics, economic councils and directors of enterprises to ensure, starting from 1959, the production of spare parts for cars, tractors, agricultural machines, automotive electrical equipment in quantities necessary to meet the full needs of the national economy for the entire range of parts, for organisation of free, unlimited sale to their consumers.

To consider the most important task of Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to carry out work on the electrification of collective and state farms in the coming seven years and on this basis widespread introduction of mechanisation and automation of labour-intensive processes at livestock farms.

State Planning Committee of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies, economic councils and directors of enterprises to organise the production and allocation of agriculture in

much larger quantities of milking machines, mechanisms for cutting sheep, incubators, feed preparation machines, mechanised feeders, transport devices and other equipment for the mechanisation and electrification of livestock farms.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees and regional party committees to provide assistance to collective and state farms in strengthening them with engineering and technical personnel, to show daily concern for training and raising the qualifications of tractor drivers, combine operators and other machine operators, so that the equipment on collective and state farms is used more productively.

Strengthening the social economy of collective farms and improving the material well-being of collective farmers

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the increase in the production of agricultural products was an important factor in further improving the well-being of the entire Soviet people. Workers in cities now get more food, especially those valuable as milk, butter, meat, sugar, as well as vegetables and fruits. The production of consumer goods increased.

As a result of the successes achieved in the development of the social economy, the growth of agricultural production, and the increase in marketability, incomes have increased significantly collective farms, their indivisible funds have increased and on this basis the material well-being of the collective farmers is steadily increasing.

If in 1952 the cash incomes of collective farms amounted to 42.8 billion rubles, then in 1957 they increased to 95.2 billion rubles. The total amount of payment in kind and in cash for workdays increased in comparable prices from 47.5 billion rubles. in 1952 to 83.8 billion rubles. in 1957 Real income of collective farmers in 1958 increase in comparison with 1952 by 1.6 times.

Along with the development of the productive forces, the

strengthening of collective farm socialist property, not only production, but also the cultural conditions of rural life, the appearance of the collective farm village is changing.

Many collective farms are reorganising their villages, villages, kishlaks and auls. Over the past five years, collective farmers have built 3.3 million residential buildings with the help of collective farms, collective farms are building nurseries and kindergartens, schools and boarding schools, hospitals and other cultural and social institutions, which the old village hardly knew. In modern conditions, economically strong collective farms, along with the construction of kindergartens and nurseries, schools and hospitals have the ability to set up bakeries, laundries, and public canteens.

With the growth of the social economy of collective farms, the personal economy of collective farmers will gradually lose its significance. It will become more profitable for collective farmers to receive food from the collective farm than to spend their labour on producing them on their own farm. This will contribute to the further growth of labour productivity and will bring great relief to the collective farmers, and especially to the collective farmers, will give them the opportunity to have more time for recreation, education, cultural growth and participation in public life.

The most important source of vitality, strength and development of the collective farm system, the growth of the social wealth of collective farms, and an increase in the well-being of collective farmers are the indivisible funds of collective farms, which they create with the active participation of the entire Soviet people. The indivisible funds of collective farms constitute the basis of cooperative socialist property. Increase of indivisible funds, their correct use, the strengthening and development of collective farm property, the gradual convergence and subsequent complete merger of it with public property are in the interests of our people, the interests building a communist society.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee obliges party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies to promote in every possible way the development and expansion of inter-collective farm production ties, support the initiative and provide assistance to collective farms in organising the joint construction of power plants, irrigation and reclamation structures, roads, enterprises for storing and processing agricultural products, inter-collective farm organisations for construction and production of building materials.

The growth of the social economy of the collective farms and the rise in the well-being of the collective farmers to a decisive degree depend on the increase in labour productivity. The incomes of collective farms and collective farmers will continue to grow as the collective farm system develops further and the production of gross and marketable agricultural products increases. The task is to ensure the growth of collective farms' incomes not by increasing the prices of food, but by increasing gross harvests, by significantly raising labour productivity, and by increasing the output of each worker. Only on this basis can a steady increase in income be achieved by collective farms and collective farmers.

### ***About the main tasks of the seminal plan in some issues of agricultural management***

Pre-Congress discussion of the theses of the report at the XXI Congress of the CPSU on the target figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. indicates that the planned agricultural production growth program in the next seven years it finds the unanimous approval and support of the entire Party, of the entire Soviet people. This program outlines the correct proportions in the development of the most important sectors of agriculture, taking into account the growing needs of the population and the country as a whole in food products and agricultural raw materials.

During the discussion of the control figures, collective farms, state farms, working people of regions, territories and republics note that our socialist agriculture has the ability not only to unconditionally fulfil the planned targets, but and surpass them.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU approves the provisions and conclusions set out in the report, and invites party organisations to mobilize all forces to implement the measures for the further development of agriculture at this stage of communist construction in our country.

Now the most important task of party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies of republics, territories, regions and districts is to organise in each collective farm and state farm the development of plans for the development of agriculture for the next seven years. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the identification and fuller use of reserves for a further sharp increase in the production of agricultural products with the lowest labour and cost per unit of output. Collective farmers, state farm workers, specialists should be widely involved in the development of plans of agriculture, in order to really deeply and comprehensively understand each collective farm and state farm, to determine at the expense of what opportunities in a given economy can be increased production of grain, industrial crops, livestock products, due to which crops can be sharply increased ^ production of fodder for animal husbandry. Development of plans for to each collective farm and state farm is not a simple assignment, but a deep study of the capabilities of each farm, the state of affairs in it and the level of leadership.

The most important condition for the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the further development of agriculture is the all-round enhancement of the role of the primary party organisations in the countryside, the strengthening of their influence on the implementation of production plans in collective and state farms. The Central

Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees and regional party committees need to improve the leadership of party organisations of collective and state farms, directing their attention to raising the level of political and organisational work among the masses, for a more active participation in solving issues of organising production, economy of the economy, increasing labour productivity and reducing production costs.

To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees and regional party committees to take practical measures to further improve the structure and reduce the staffing of state and party organisations in the localities, to improve the methods of leadership and their style of work.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that over the past five years, many thousands of qualified specialists and experienced organisers have been sent to leadership work in rural district party committees, district executive committees, collective farms and state farms. This had a favourable effect on the fulfilment of the task of raising agriculture. A new stage in the development of the collective farm system, large tasks for the further development of all branches of agriculture require a higher level of organisational and political leadership, in-depth knowledge of technology and economics of agricultural production. The success of the business will depend primarily on the ability of our cadres to lead the nationwide struggle for the fulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan, on the will and the ability of organisers to assist collective farmers and state farm workers in the development and implementation of specific and urgent measures for a sharp increase in the production of agricultural products.

To oblige the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, the regional and regional party committees to continue to work to strengthen the regions, collective and state farms with qualified personnel.

It is necessary to resolutely get rid of unsuitable workers who are unable to cope with the task entrusted to them. It is necessary not only to replace some workers with others, but to nominate worthy, competent, cultured leaders who are capable of organising business well and leading the masses to solve the tasks set by the party.

One of the important conditions for increasing labour productivity and reducing the cost of production is the correct organisation of production, rationing, accounting and remuneration of labour on collective farms. At present, the measure of labour input per unit of output on collective farms is the workday, although it does not reflect the specific amount of labour or time spent by collective farmers per unit of output. Therefore, many collective farms are moving from the assessment of labour in workdays to new, more progressive forms of accounting and remuneration, aimed at further increase in labour productivity and material interest of collective farmers in increasing the production of agricultural products. Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of republics, territories, regions and districts must in every possible way support the initiative of collective farms in this in fact, deeply study their experience, generalize it and recommend all the best to collective farms for widespread use.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee notes that Soviet agricultural science has made significant progress in the further development of the most important theoretical questions and renders great assistance to the practice of socialist construction. Valuable varieties of grains, oilseeds, vegetable crops, new highly productive breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry have been developed, many good machines have been developed, and introduced into practice a number of advanced agrotechnical and zootechnical techniques. But at the same time, there are serious shortcomings in the work of scientific research institutions. Some scientific institutions and scientists work in isolation from collective and state farms, the topics of their research

are often far-fetched and not contribute nothing useful to science, as well as to the practice of socialist agriculture.

At the present stage, the role and significance of science in solving the problems of increasing the production of agricultural products should increase significantly. Scientific research institutions are obliged to develop recommendations for the most effective management of grain farming, livestock raising, development the production of industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables and fruits, the mechanisation of collective and state farm production, the organisation of rationing, accounting and wages and many other issues.

Party organisations must, on a daily basis and with knowledge of the matter, delve into the work of scientific research institutions and provide assistance in solving the tasks facing them. The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, Ministry of Finance of the USSR, the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, it is necessary to develop a procedure for financing research institutions and experimental stations, a system of remuneration for scientific workers, so that the financing of scientific institutions and the remuneration of workers are directed towards the deployment of such scientific research that really would help the development of collective and state farm production, move science forward.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee obliges the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional and regional party committees, the Ministry of Culture of the USSR to take measures to further improve cultural and educational work in the countryside, to ensure the improvement of the production process, as well as the display of popular science and newsreel documentaries, and the expansion of publication and improving the quality of books on agricultural production.

In connection with the restructuring of the work of the higher and secondary schools, the strengthening of the

connection between the school and production, hundreds of thousands of young men and women who graduate from secondary schools will be poured into the collective and state farms. This requires a significant improvement in the organisational and educational work of the Komsomol among rural youth. Party organisations must show constant concern for the growth and strengthening of Komsomol organisations in village, more boldly to involve them in solving the most important tasks of economic and cultural development, to help the young men and women of the village to master agricultural technology, the achievements of science and advanced experience, to develop competition in every possible way, to support the patriotic movement that arose on the initiative of the Komsomol—the creation of brigades of communist labour in collective farms, state farms and RTS.

\* \* \*

In the five years that have elapsed since the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Party has carried out a tremendous amount of work to overcome the lag in agriculture and a sharp rise in all its branches. The successes that have been achieved in agriculture are legitimately all our Soviet people are proud, but these successes must not be allowed to weaken our will to fight for the further development of agriculture. We must bear in mind what is to come there is still a tremendous amount of work that what has been done is just the beginning. The successes achieved should serve as an impetus for a new, even more powerful rise in agricultural production, so that so that the Soviet people receive high-value foodstuffs in abundance, and the industry receives raw materials.

The majestic program of communist construction for the coming seven years has caused a new powerful upsurge in the political and labour activity of the working class, the collective farm the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the entire Soviet people. The working people of our country, warmly

approving the program worked out by the Party for the further development of industry, agriculture, spiders and culture, for the steady growth of the people's well-being, express their firm resolve to implement this program.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee calls on the Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations to lead the growing activity of the masses, to persistently instill in agricultural workers a constant desire to go forward, to achieve new high indicators in labour, in every possible way to support their creative initiative, innovation, to expand socialist competition for the successful implementation of plans for communist construction.

**Reprinted according to the  
text of the Pravda  
newspaper, 1958, Dec 20,  
No. 354**

# **RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY COMMITTEES IN LARGE CITIES PARTY ORGANISATIONS OF COLLECTIVE FARMS AND STATE FARMS, January 26, 1959**

The published decree marked the beginning of the creation of party committees in the largest party organisations of collective and state farms with the granting of brigades, farms and departments of the rights of the primary party organisation to party organisations. This measure led to an increase in the role of party organisations of collective farms and state farms in agricultural production, improved organisational and party work in brigades, on farms and departments, and increased mass political work among collective farmers and workers of state farms.

## **ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY COMMITTEES IN LARGE CITIES PARTY ORGANISATIONS OF COLLECTIVE FARMS AND STATE FARMS**

1. In order to enhance the role of party organisations of collective farms and state farms in agricultural production, to strengthen organisational and party work in brigades, on farms and departments, as well as to strengthen mass political work among collective farmers and state farm workers, to permit regional committees, regional committees, Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics If necessary, create in the largest party

organisations collective farms with 50 or more communists, and state farms with more than 100 communists, party committees with the granting of brigades, farms and branches of the rights of the primary party organisation to party organisations.

2. To establish that party committees in collective and state farms are created in each individual case by decision of the regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic, taking into account the territorial remoteness of brigades, farms and branches from the central estate of the collective farm or state farm. Work in the party committees of collective farms and state farms should be carried out, as a rule, by not released secretaries. In exceptional cases, the positions of paid secretaries of party committees may be established within the states of the freed workers of party organisations of collective and state farms in a region, territory, or republic.

Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPA NML, f. 17, op. 59, d. 403, l. 44-45. (First published in the book: Handbook of Party employee, vol. 2, p. 574-575)

## **EXTRAORDINARY TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CPSU Moscow, January 27—February 5, 1959**

12 (39 voting delegates and 106 deliberative delegates, representing 7,622,356 party members and 616,775 candidates) were elected to the congress. Delegations of communist and workers' parties from 72 countries attended the congress.

The next congress discussed the report "On the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1905" and adopted a detailed decision on it.

The congress determined the main tasks of the party for the seven-year period in the economic, political, ideological fields, as well as in foreign policy. In the economic field, the congress set the main task of the all-round development of the country's productive forces in order to take a major step in strengthening and further developing the material and technical base of socialism, in achieving the victory of the Soviet Union in peaceful economic competition with the capitalist countries, and significantly raising the living standards of the Soviet people.

In the political field, the congress aimed the party at further strengthening the socialist system, the unity and cohesion of the Soviet people, at the development of Soviet democracy, the activeness and initiative of the broad masses in building a communist society. Resolution

The congress pointed out the importance of expanding the functions of public organisations in resolving state issues, the need to increase the organisational and educational role of the party and the socialist state, to strengthen the alliance of workers and peasants, and the friendship of peoples.

In the ideological field, the congress recognized the need to strengthen the ideological and educational work of the

Party, to raise the communist consciousness of the working people, and above all the young generation, to educate them in the spirit of communist attitude to work, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, to fight the remnants of capitalism in the society of people, with penetration of bourgeois ideology.

The congress spoke in favour of the further consistent implementation of foreign policy aimed at the preservation and consolidation of peace and security of peoples on the basis of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, for the all-round strengthening of the world socialist system, the unity of socialist countries, for the rallying of the fraternal family of peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Based on an analysis of the results of the internal development of the USSR for the entire period after October, as well as taking into account the changes that have taken place in the international situation of the Soviet Union, the Party Congress made an important conclusion about the complete, final victory of socialism in our country. Congress decisions directed the party and the people towards the implementation of the new grandiose tasks of communist construction, called upon to tirelessly strengthen the might of our Motherland, raise the material and cultural level even higher life of the people.

The congress adopted a resolution to hold the next XXII Congress of the CPSU in 1961.

## **RESOLUTIONS AND RULES OF CONGRESS ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF Comrade N. Khrushchev "ON CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1959-1965". (EXTRACT)**

The twenty-first congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union met at an important historical milestone when the Soviet country, as a result of profound transformations in all spheres of social life, on the basis of the victory of socialism, entered a new period of its development - the period of the extensive construction of communist society. The great goal of building communism, for the achievement of which many generations of people have fought, is now being practically realized by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The planned program of communist construction in the Soviet Union, the program of a powerful new upsurge in the economy, culture and material well-being of the people, according to its own its grandiose scale is unmatched in history. The Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR is a concrete embodiment of the Leninist general line of the Party at the present stage.

The congress expresses deep satisfaction with the course and results of the pre-congress discussion of the theses of Comrade NS Khrushchev's report on the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. This discussion resulted in a powerful demonstration of the creative initiative and activity of the Soviet people, their solidarity around their tried and tested leader, the Communist Party. The entire Soviet people unanimously approved the control figures for the development of the national economy, perceived the seven-year plan as their own vital, dear affair and expressed their full readiness to fulfil and overfulfil its tasks.

The XXI Congress of the CPSU decides:

*To approve the theses and report of Comrade Khrushchev NS on the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965;*

*to approve the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. with amendments and additions introduced on the basis of discussion at the congress and pre-congress discussion of theses;*

*to propose to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to include in the annual plans for the development of the national economy of the USSR, drawn up on the basis of the control figures approved by the congress, the necessary clarifications arising from the course of development of the national economy of the USSR.*

## I.

The period that has elapsed since the 20th Party Congress was one of the most important in the history of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Implementing the decisions of the Congress and subsequent Plenary Sessions of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Soviet people achieved outstanding successes in their forward movement along the path to communism. This period showed the enormous importance of the decisions of the 20th Party Congress as for communist construction to the USSR, and to the entire international communist and workers' movement, to consolidate world peace.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU fully and completely approves the activities of the Central Committee and the major measures it has taken in the field of domestic and foreign policy. The most important decisions of the Party on the restructuring of the management of industry and construction, on the accelerated development of the chemical industry, on the reorganisation of machine and

tractor stations and the further development of the collective farm system, on increasing the production of agricultural products, on strengthening the connection between schools and life and further development of the system of public education are of great importance for the recovery of the economy, the development of culture, the improvement of the well-being of the working people, for the building of communism.

As a result of the Leninist course of the Central Committee and the Soviet government, the selfless labour of the Soviet people, the power of the Soviet state has grown even more and its international prestige has increased.

All activities of the Central Committee of the Party were based on the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory in solving the problems of communist construction, was based on based on a deep study of the experience of the masses and a constant connection with the life of the people, on the ability to find decisive links in the chain of historical development, to reveal prospects, to mobilize the masses, boldly and resolutely break down everything that has become obsolete, which hinders the movement forward.

The congress approves the decisions of the June (1957) Plenum of the Central Committee, unanimously supported by the entire party and the people, which exposed and ideologically defeated the anti-party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin and Shepilov. Applying the lowest methods of factional struggle, this group tried to destroy the unity of the party, to turn the party and the country from the Leninist paths. She opposed all the most important measures taken to implement the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, against measures that made it possible to achieve great success in the development of industry, agriculture, in raising the well-being of the people, and in the field of foreign policy—detente international tension and consolidation of peace. The Central Committee did the right thing in resolutely condemning and throwing away the despicable group of factionalists and schismatics.

Having exposed and ideologically defeated the anti-Party group, the party rallied even more closely around the Central Committee under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Communist Party has always won and is winning thanks to its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, the unity and cohesion of its ranks, and its inextricable ties with the people. In the Leninist party, the Soviet people see their tested leader and teacher, in its wise leadership it is the guarantee of new successes for communism.

The 21st Congress of the Communist Party is taking stock of the great victories of the Soviet people with deep satisfaction and revolutionary pride. The most important result of the heroic struggle and labour of the Soviet people is the new society they created—socialism and the corresponding political system—the Soviet Socialist State.

Our country has become a powerful socialist power with a highly developed economy and advanced science and culture. At present, in terms of industrial production in the USSR ranks first in Europe and second in the world. The gross industrial output increased in 1958 compared to since 1913, 36 times, and the production of means of production—the basis of the entire national economy—has increased 83 times, and the production of mechanical engineering and metalworking—240 times. In 1958 in our country about 55 million tons of steel were smelted, 113 million tons of oil, 496 million tons of coal were produced, 233 billion kWh of electricity were produced.

Serious progress has been made in the development of the light and food industries. The production of consumer goods in 1958 increased in comparison with 1913 almost 14 times, while the output of goods for cultural and household purposes—more than 45 times. At present, consumer goods are produced 2.7 times more than in 1940.

The enormous scope of industrial production and the unprecedentedly high rates of its development have been achieved thanks to the advantages of the socialist economic system, through the use of the latest achievements of

science and technology, and the popular socialist competition. On this basis, there is a continuous increase in labour productivity in all sectors of the national economy. Labour productivity in industry in 1958 increased 10 times compared with 1913 and 2.6 times compared with 1940, with a reduction in the length of the working day.

Along with the rapid growth of socialist industry, agriculture is also developing successfully. The Party boldly sharply criticized past mistakes and shortcomings in the management of agriculture, discarded everything that hindered the development of collective and state farm production, and outlined a program for a sharp rise in agriculture. The measures worked out and implemented by the Party and the Soviet people for the further development of agriculture have borne remarkable fruit for our Motherland. In 1958, 3 billion 500 million poods of grain were procured, that is, 1 billion 600 million poods more than in 1953.

As a result of the development of tens of millions of hectares of new lands, the country additionally received billions of poods of grain. Over the last five years compared with the previous average annual grain production increased by 39%. Great strides have been made in the production of other crops, especially sugar beets and cotton, and in the development of public animal husbandry.

The Soviet country has a powerful, all-round developed industry and highly mechanised agriculture. On the basis of the general advance of the socialist economy, the social wealth of the country is continuously growing, and the material well-being and culture of the people are increasing. During the years of Soviet power, the national income per capita has increased 15 times. Real incomes of workers and employees in 1958 in comparison with 1940, it almost doubled, and the real income of peasants per worker more than doubled.

In implementing the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, such major measures were taken as raising wages for

low-paid categories of workers and employees, reducing the working day on pre-holiday and pre-weekend days, transferring workers and employees of a number of branches of heavy industry to a shorter working day, establishing a six- and four-hour working day for adolescents, improving the provision of workers with social insurance benefits; the duration of maternity leave has been increased, and pensions for workers and employees have been significantly increased. Soviet state everything allocates more and more funds to meet the material and cultural needs of workers.

The Communist Party has trained millions of new people, the conscious builders of communism. This is the most remarkable achievement of the socialist system.

In the Soviet country, a genuine flourishing of the culture of all nations and nationalities has been achieved, unlimited opportunities have been created for the all-round and free development of science, technology, literature and art. A vivid expression of the high industrial and technical level of our country and the creative genius of the Soviet people is the launch of the world's first artificial earth satellites and the first artificial planet moving around the sun. The Soviet country with its magnificent victories in the field of scientific and technical thought opened a new era in the knowledge of the world. The great significance of these victories is that they demonstrated powerful creative powers of socialism, acting in the interests of humanity, its progress and prosperity. All Soviet people are filled with patriotic pride in their Motherland, leading the world scientific and technological progress and boldly paving the way for the future.

The historical victories of the Soviet people in the field of economy and culture, the measures taken by the party and the government in recent years have led to the further consolidation of the Soviet system and its unshakable foundation—the alliance of the working class and peasantry. Friendship became even closer and the political unity of all the fraternal peoples of the Soviet country strengthened. The

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shows the whole world an example of the communist community of free and equal peoples.

In the Soviet Union, which paved the way for humanity to socialism, such a level of productive forces, socialist production relations and cultural development, which allows the building of communist society to be launched on a broad front in the next seven years.

## II.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU considers the main tasks of the party in the upcoming seven years to be:

in the economic sphere—the all-round development of the country's productive forces, the achievement of such an increase in production in all sectors of the economy on the basis of the predominant development of heavy industry, which would make it possible to take a decisive step in creating the material and technical basis of communism and in ensuring the victory of the USSR in peaceful economic competition with capitalist countries. Strengthening the economic potential of the country, further technical progress in all sectors of the national economy, continuous growth in the productivity of social labour should ensure a significant increase in the living standard of the people;

in the political sphere—further strengthening the Soviet socialist system, the unity and cohesion of the Soviet people, the development of Soviet democracy, the activity and self-activity of the broad masses in building a communist society, expanding the functions of public organisations in resolving state issues, increasing the organisational and educational role of the party and the socialist state, the all-round strengthening of the alliance of workers and peasants, the friendship of the peoples of the USSR;

in the ideological field—strengthening the ideological and educational work of the party, raising the communist consciousness of the working people and, above all, the

younger generation, educating them in the spirit of a communist attitude to work, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, overcoming the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people, fighting bourgeois ideology;

in the field of international relations—the consistent pursuit of foreign policy aimed at preserving and strengthening the peace and security of peoples on the basis of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems; pursuing a course towards ending the cold war and easing international tension; the all-round strengthening of the world socialist system and the community of fraternal peoples.

The fundamental problem of the upcoming seven-year period is the problem of maximizing the gain of time in a peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism. It is necessary to ensure high rates and the necessary proportions in the development of the national economy.

Attaching paramount importance to the development of industry and especially heavy industry, the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers it necessary to envisage in the seven-year plan an increase in gross industrial output by about 80%, including in Group A (production of means of production)—by 85-88% and in group B (production of consumer goods)—by 62-65%. Establish the average annual increase in gross output in 1959-1965. in industry as a whole, approximately 8.6%, in group A—9.3%, and in troupe B—approximately 7.3%.

The congress considers it necessary to provide in the seven-year plan:

— a significant increase in the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals for a fuller satisfaction of the needs of the national economy. To bring in 1965 pig iron smelting to 65-70 million tons, steel—up to 86-91 million tons, rolled metal production—up to 65-70 million tons, production of commercial iron ore—up to 150-160 million tons; to increase the production of aluminium by 2.8-3 times, refined copper

by 1.9 times, to significantly increase the output of other non-ferrous and especially rare metals;

- the accelerated development of the chemical industry and especially the production of artificial and synthetic fibres, plastics and other synthetic materials, mineral fertilisers. To increase production by the end of the seven-year artificial fibres 4 times, plastics and synthetic resins—more than 7 times, mineral fertilisers—about 3 times;

- changing the structure of the fuel balance through the predominant development of mining and production of the most economical types of fuel—oil and gas. To ensure in 1965 oil production in the amount of 230-240 million tons, gas production and production—150 billion cubic meters. m, coal production—600-612 million tons;

- the rapid development of the electrification of all sectors of the national economy through the construction of mainly large thermal power plants. To bring in 1965 electric power generation to 500-520 billion KWh;

- high rates of development of mechanical engineering and instrument making for equipping enterprises with new high-performance equipment, mechanisms and instruments for the implementation of complex mechanisation and automation of production. To approximately double the output of mechanical engineering and metalworking products in the seven-year period.

The congress considers it necessary to envisage, on the basis of a high level of development of heavy industry and the further development of agriculture, a significant increase in the production of consumer goods in order to ensure sufficient satisfaction of the needs of the population in fabrics, clothing, footwear and other goods during the seven-year period.

In carrying out this task, increase in 1965 in comparison with 1958:

- the gross output of light industry by about one and a half times, including the production of cotton fabrics by 33–38%, woollen fabrics—by 65%, silk fabrics—by 76%, leather

footwear—by 45%;

— gross food product by about 1.7 times, including meat production—2.1 times, animal oil—by 58%, dairy products—by 2.2 times, sugar—by 76-90%, fish—by 60%.

Pay special attention to expanding the range and improving the quality of industrial and food products, increasing the production of household items.

Party organisations must ensure the rhythmic work of all enterprises, so that state plans from day to day, from month to month are carried out and overfulfilled in all quantitative and qualitative indicators. It is necessary to reveal more fully the internal reserves and capabilities of enterprises to increase output at existing facilities, to constantly improve the technology and organisation of production, and to improve the use of equipment, raw materials and materials.

In the field of agriculture, the main task is to achieve a level of production that will fully satisfy the needs of the population for food, and industry—in raw materials and to meet all other needs of the state in agricultural products. This task must be accomplished primarily through a significant increase in the yield of all agricultural crops, an increase in the number of livestock and a further increase in the productivity of public livestock raising.

Over the seven-year period, with a general increase in gross agricultural output by 1.7 times, the production of certain major types of products should be brought to the following sizes: grain—up to 10-11 billion poods, sugar beet—up to Tb —84 million tons, cotton-raw—up to 5.7-6.1 million tons, meat (slaughter weight)—not less than 16 million tons, milk—up to 100-105 million tons, potatoes—up to 147 million tons, vegetables—in a size that fully meets the needs of the population.

The main line in agriculture will continue to be the all-round increase in grain production, as the basis of all agricultural production. Collective and state farms now have everything conditions for increasing the yield of grain crops by an average of three to four centners per hectare in the

coming years. In the field of animal husbandry, the main task is an increase in the production of meat, milk, wool and eggs, which should be achieved by increasing the livestock and increasing the productivity of all types of livestock, the development of poultry and rabbit breeding on collective and state farm forms. It is necessary to strengthen the fodder base of animal husbandry even more pastorally, primarily by increasing the production of corn, potatoes, sugar beet and protein feed such as clover, alfalfa, vetch-oat mixtures, peas, lupine and other crops, in relation to the characteristics of a particular zone. Need to increase soybean production.

An important task is the successful implementation and overfulfilment of annual procurement plans for all types of agricultural products.

The congress expresses its confidence that the movement unfolding in the country for the early fulfilment of tasks stipulated by the control figures in the field of agricultural production, especially the production of meat and other animal products, will make it possible not only to fulfil, but also to overfulfil the seven-year plan both in terms of time and volume. ... The initiative of the republics, territories and regions that have developed specific measures to increase agricultural production in the coming years and have undertaken to increase production during 1959 deserves full approval, meat 2-3 times or more. By fulfilling the obligations assumed by the republics, territories, regions, districts, collective farms, state farms, they will make a worthy contribution to the solution of the call put forward by the leading collective and state farms to catch up in a short time the United States of America in the production of meat and other agricultural products per capita. At the same time, the contribution of each republic, territory, region, each district, collective farm and state farm to the implementation of this appeal must be assessed by the production of livestock products per 100 hectares of land.

In order to successfully cope with the solution of the

large tasks that are posed to agriculture in the next seven years, the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies are obliged to strengthen the social economy of collective farms in every possible way, to take major measures to further mechanize and electrify agricultural production, improve the organisation of labour and, on this basis, ensure significant increase in labour productivity and decrease in the cost of agricultural products. The role of state farms as the leading socialist enterprises in agriculture is to increase even more.

Along with measures to further expand agricultural production, it is necessary to develop the construction of enterprises for the processing of agricultural products by the efforts of collective farms, state farms and consumer cooperatives, to expand housing and cultural and household construction in the countryside in every possible way, and to work on the improvement of villages. In connection with the growth of incomes in collective farms, it is necessary to go more broadly towards pooling the funds of several collective farms for the construction of power plants, roads, enterprises for the production of building materials, large and well-equipped inter-collective farm canning factories, bakeries and other enterprises.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU believes that the development of all branches of agricultural production in the future should be in the centre of attention of party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, all workers of collective farms and state farms.

To achieve high rates of growth of the national economy, it is necessary to develop all types of transport. In the course of the seven-year period, a radical technical reconstruction of the main modes of transport, especially railways, must be carried out, where it is necessary to replace steam locomotives with modern economical locomotives—electric locomotives and diesel locomotives. It is also necessary to increase in every possible way transportation by sea, river, air and road transport, to expand pipeline transport, using the most economically profitable modes of transport for a

given region and the nature of goods. It is necessary to develop telephone communications, a network of radio and television stations.

The congress considers that the decisive condition for the successful fulfilment of the seven-year plan and the creation of the material and technical base of communism is the widespread introduction of new technology, comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production processes, specialisation and cooperation in all sectors of the national economy. The task is to eliminate heavy manual labour on the basis of comprehensive mechanisation of production processes in industry, agriculture, construction, and transport in the course of seven years. Due to the fact that the implementation of measures for mechanisation and wider automation of production has not only economic, but also great social significance, the congress instructs the Central Committee of the Party, local Party bodies to take under unremitting control the implementation of all measures for comprehensive mechanisation, and production automation.

It is necessary to persistently carry out the further comprehensive development of economic regions based on the most efficient use of natural resources, taking into account the expedient specialisation of enterprises and the improvement of cooperative ties between enterprises and economic regions, and the elimination of irrational transportation.

In order to achieve high rates of expanded socialist reproduction, the congress considers it necessary to carry out large-scale measures in the coming seven years in the field of capital construction. The volume of state capital investments in comparison with the previous seven years will increase 1.8 times and will be expressed in the amount of approximately 1940-1970 billion rubles, which is almost equal to capital investments in the national economy for all the years of Soviet power. In order to make the most rational use of capital investments, large funds should be spent on the reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of

existing enterprises, updating and modernization of equipment, which will make it possible to solve the problem of increasing production output and increasing labour productivity.

The XXI Congress of the CPSU draws attention to the fact that for the timely implementation of the planned volume of capital work, it is necessary to continue the course towards the all-round industrialisation of construction, the transformation of construction production into a mechanised flow process of assembly and installation of buildings and structures from large-sized elements and assemblies manufactured at factories. It is necessary to develop at an accelerated pace the industry of building materials, especially the cement industry, to increase the production of reinforced concrete structures; we need to boldly go for the consolidation of construction organisations, improve the design business, concentrate capital investments on the most important and launch facilities, to achieve a reduction in construction time, cost reduction and improvement in the quality of construction and installation work.

Bearing in mind the unprecedented scale of construction in the coming seven years and the need to achieve maximum savings social labour and gain in time, special attention should be paid to the correct placement of productive forces. It is necessary to pay attention to the further development of the economy of the eastern regions of the country, which have huge natural resources. When deciding on the further increase in production capacity, preference should be given to those areas where the invested funds can give the greatest economic effect. It is necessary that the party organisations strive for the strictest observance of the interests of the state, so that the slightest manifestations of parochialism are suppressed at the root.

The Soviet Union is a multinational socialist state based on the friendship of peoples with equal rights, united by a common will and desire to move steadily forward along the path of communist construction. Our plans clearly express

the Leninist nationality policy, which provides ample opportunities for the comprehensive development of the economy and culture of all peoples.

The Seven-Year Plan provides for a tremendous growth in the economy of all Union republics. In each republic, it is planned to develop, first of all, those sectors of the economy for which there are the most favourable natural and economic conditions in order to more efficiently use the resources of each republic and ensure the correct combination of interests of individual republics and the Soviet Union as a whole.

The congress considers the most important task of the seven-year plan to significantly increase the productivity of social labour, both the main source of expanded socialist reproduction and accumulation, the basis for the further rise of life the level of the people. Over a seven-year period, labour productivity in industry is to grow by 45-50%, in construction by 60-65%, in railway transport by 34-37%, on state farms by 60-65%, and on collective farms by about two times.

It is necessary to reduce production costs in order to achieve a reduction in the cost of industrial products by at least 11.5% and the cost of construction and installation work by at least 6% over the seven-year period.

All Party, economic, trade union and Komsomol organisations are obliged to develop a struggle for the fulfilment and re-fulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan to increase labour productivity, reduce production costs, and for the strictest economy. It is necessary to organise a nationwide campaign against all manifestations of mismanagement, wastefulness, negligent attitude towards the people's good, to increase the responsibility of leaders for improving all quality indicators of activity enterprises, construction projects, especially for reducing costs and improving product quality. It is necessary to strengthen in every possible way the cost accounting in industry, transport and agriculture.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU believes that in modern conditions, when tremendous successes have been achieved in the development of industry and agriculture, there are all conditions for the Soviet people to live even better in the near future, with more complete satisfaction of their material and spiritual needs. To this end, provide in the seven-year plan:

- growth of national income by 62-65%, which should ensure a significant increase in popular consumption, the consumption fund will increase by 60-63% over the seven-year period;

- an increase in the real incomes of workers and employees per worker over the seven-year period by an average of 40% and an increase in the real incomes of collective farmers by at least 40%, and the abolition of the collection of taxes from the population in the coming years;

- Carrying out measures to streamline wages and increase wages of low-paid workers and employees during the seven-year period from 270-350 rubles. up to 500-600 rubles. per month;

- an increase in the minimum size of old-age pensions from 300 rubles. currently up to 400 rubles. per month in the city and from 255 to 340 rubles. pensioners permanently residing in rural areas and related to agriculture, as well as increasing the minimum size of disability and survivor pensions;

- a significant improvement in trade and consumer services for the population, expansion of the network of public catering enterprises and a decrease in prices for products of public food;

- an increase in the number of boarding schools, nurseries, kindergartens, homes for the elderly;

- a wide scale of housing and communal construction in order to build residential buildings in cities and workers' settlements with a total area of 650-660 million square meters in the course of the seven-year period, or about 15 million apartments, to build about 7 million houses in the

countryside by the efforts of collective farmers and rural intelligentsia;

– implementation of measures to reduce the working day and working week. To complete in 1960 the transfer of workers and employees to a seven-hour working day, and workers leading the profession in the coal and mining industries employed in underground work - for a six-hour working day. To carry out in 1962 the transfer of workers and employees with a seven-hour working day for a 40-hour work week. Beginning in 1964, to begin a gradual transfer of workers employed in underground work and in industries with harmful working conditions to a 30-hour a working week and all other workers for a 35-hour week with two days off a week with a 6-7-hour working day;

– an increase in the volume of retail turnover of state and cooperative trade by about 62%. Significantly expand the sale to the population of animal products, vegetable fats, sugar, fruits and citrus fruits, the most important industrial goods—textiles, clothing, linen, shoes, as well as goods for cultural and household and economic purposes, especially goods that facilitate the work of women in everyday life.

The implementation of all these measures will be another great achievement of the working people of our country, a vivid expression of the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the welfare of the Soviet people.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU believes that the implementation of the grandiose plan of communist construction requires from party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations to further improve all work to educate Soviet people, raise their consciousness and activity, form a new person in the spirit of collectivism and hard work, consciousness of social duty, the spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism, unswerving adherence to the high principles of communist morality.

The communist education of the working people, overcoming the remnants of capitalism in the minds of

people should be placed in the centre of attention and activity of party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and other public organisations. It is necessary to continue the relentless struggle against hostile bourgeois ideology. In the ideological work of the party, propaganda and agitation, the press, cinema, radio and television, and cultural and educational institutions should play an important role.

Special attention should be paid to the communist education of the younger generation. Party and Soviet organisations must ensure the steady implementation of all measures related to the restructuring of secondary and higher education, to ensure that the Soviet school, closely linking education with production, with the practice of communist construction, prepare comprehensively educated and conscientious citizens, specialists in secondary and higher education. qualifications.

In the modern period of building a communist society, science is acquiring increasing importance. Noting the enormous achievements of Soviet science in all fields of knowledge, especially in the field of nuclear physics and atomic energy, jet aircraft and rocket technology, the Congress considers it necessary to achieve over the course of seven years of even more rapid development of all branches of science, the implementation of important theoretical developments that ensure further scientific and technological progress. With this aim to provide for a broad program of research work, concentrating scientific forces and resources on the most important areas of practical and theoretical importance.

It is necessary to constantly strengthen the ties of scientific institutions with practice, widely and quickly introduce the latest achievements of science and technology into the national economy, conduct experimental research more boldly and design work.

In the field of social sciences, especially economic science, the task is to creatively generalize the experience of economic and cultural development and to study new issues

put forward by life. It is necessary to deeply study the laws governing the transition to communism, comprehensively analyse the most important processes taking place in the capitalist world, expose bourgeois ideology, and fight for the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The upcoming seven-year period should be marked by the further development of socialist culture. Figures of literature, theatre, cinema, music, sculpture and painting are called even higher to raise the ideological and artistic level of one's creativity, to continue to be active assistants of the Party and the state in the communist education of the working people, in the propaganda of communist morality, in the development of a multinational socialist culture.

### III.

In defining the tasks of communist construction at the present stage, the 21st Congress of the CPSU proceeds from the fact that the Soviet Union entered a new phase of historical development. Socialism has won a complete and final victory in our country. Has passed the time when the Soviet Union was the only socialist state that was in a hostile capitalist environment. Now there are two world social systems: moribund capitalism and socialism full of growing vitality, on whose side the sympathies of the working people of all countries. There are no forces in the world that could restore capitalism in our country and overcome the socialist camp.

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the party, achieved such victories of socialism in all areas of economic and socio-political life, which make it possible to practically implement the tasks of creating the material and technical basis of a communist society and a planned transition to communism. Communism can be realized only if we surpass the production level of the developed capitalist countries and ensure higher labour productivity than under capitalism.

Expanded communist construction should provide, along

with an abundance of material benefits, genuine wealth spiritual culture, more and more complete satisfaction of the needs of all people, the further development of socialist democracy, the education of the conscientious workers of a communist society.

With the growth of the productive forces, socialist social relations based on the principles of comradesly cooperation, friendship and mutual assistance should also improve. With technical progress in all sectors of the economy and a closer connection between training and production, the essential differences between mental and physical labour will be erased, and the cultural and technical level of all working people will rise. Shorter working hours and further improvement working conditions based on comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production should contribute to the transformation of labour into a vital need for a comprehensively developed person.

As a result of the measures carried out in recent years to improve agriculture and the growth of the social economy of the collective farms, the collective farm system is being strengthened, its advantages and the richest possibilities inherent in it are being revealed more and more fully. All this shows that the collective-farm-cooperative form of production relations serves and can serve for a long time to develop the productive forces of agriculture.

In the course of communist construction, the level of socialization of collective farm production will rise, there will be a convergence of collective-farm-cooperative property with public property, and the blurring of the lines between them. The indivisible funds of collective farms will grow and strengthen, and inter-collective farm production ties will develop more broadly. The merger of the collective-farm cooperative and public forms of ownership will not occur in the future as a result of the curtailment of the collective farm cooperative property, but by raising the level of its socialization to the nationwide with the help and support of the socialist state.

In modern conditions of communist construction, the guiding principle remains at the basis of the distribution of material wealth: from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.

Distribution according to work ensures the material interest of people in the results of production, stimulates growth of labour productivity, professional development of workers, improvement of production techniques; it also plays a great educational role, teaches people to socialist discipline, makes work universal and obligatory. Equal distribution would lead to the consumption of accumulated funds and damage the building of communism.

With the development of socialist society and the growth of the consciousness of the masses, the labour enthusiasm of Soviet people rises ever higher, their concern for social well-being grows, the desire for profit is eliminated, moral incentives for work for the good of society are becoming increasingly important.

The transition to distribution according to needs will be carried out gradually, as the productive forces develop, when an abundance of all necessary consumer goods is achieved, and when all people voluntarily and regardless of the measure of obtaining material benefits will work according to their abilities, realizing that this is necessary for society.

Already now, in Soviet society, a significant and increasing part of material and cultural benefits is distributed free of charge in the form of pensions, scholarships for students, money for mothers with many children, funds for the construction and maintenance of schools and hospitals, kindergartens, nurseries, boarding schools, as well as clubs, libraries and other cultural institutions. This share of the social consumption fund will increase more and more, which is an important prerequisite for a gradual transition to the communist principle of distribution.

The congress notes that in modern conditions, the main direction in the development of socialist statehood is the all-

round development of democracy, the attraction of all citizens to participate in the management of economic and cultural construction, in the management of public affairs. It is necessary to enhance the role of the Soviets as mass organisations of the working people. Many of the functions now performed by government agencies are gradually should become the responsibility of public organisations. The issues of cultural services for the population, health care, physical education and sports should be resolved with an active and wide participation of public organisations. In the matter of observing the rules of socialist society, an increasingly important role is called upon to play the people's militia, comrade courts and similar amateur bodies, which, along with state institutions, must fulfil the functions of protecting public order and the rights of citizens, and preventing offenses inflicting harm to society.

The transfer of certain functions from state bodies to public organisations will not weaken the role of the socialist state in the building of communism, but will expand and strengthen the political foundation of a socialist society, will ensure the further development of socialist democracy. The Soviet state will be able to focus even more attention on the development of eco-economy, which is the material basis of our system.

The socialist state is called upon to carry out extremely important tasks in the field of protecting peace, in the field of defending the country against the threat of military attack from the imperialist powers. As long as the aggressive imperialist camp exists, the Soviet state is obliged to strengthen and improve the glorious Armed Forces - the Army and the Navy, guarding the socialist gains and the peaceful labour of the Soviet people. It is necessary to strengthen the organs of state security, the spearhead of which is primarily directed against the agents sent by the imperialist states. The functions of defending the socialist fatherland, which are now being performed by the state, can only wither away when the danger of an attack from the imperialists is

completely eliminated.

#### IV.

The congress expresses the firm belief that the implementation of the seven-year plan will further strengthen the position of the Soviet Union on the world socialist camp as a powerful bulwark of peace and progress, will lead to a further increase in the forces of peace and the weakening of the forces of war. The successes of the Seven-Year Plan will be the greatest triumph of the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, evidence of the superiority of socialism over capitalism. They will attract millions of new adherents to the side of socialism.

The Seven-Year Plan opens a new stage in the economic competition between socialism and capitalism. The gigantic labour of the Soviet people following the Leninist path have raised our country to such a height that it can now successfully compete economically with the United States of America, win this competition and leave behind the leading capitalist power. In this case, high rates of production growth in our country will be of decisive importance.

As a result of the fulfilment of the seven-year plan, the Soviet Union will produce more industrial output per capita than is currently produced in the most developed capitalist countries of Europe - England and West Germany, and will come out on top in this indicator in Europe. In absolute production of some of the main types of products, the Soviet Union will surpass, and in others, it will approach the current level of industrial production in the United States of America. By this time, production of the most important agricultural products in general and per capita will exceed the current level of the United States. After that, it will take about five years to catch up and surpass the United States of America in industrial production per capita. Thus, by this time, and maybe even earlier, the Soviet Union will come out on top in the world both in absolute volume of production

and in production per capita. This will be a world-historic victory of socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism.

A different line of development is characteristic of the capitalist countries. The general crisis of capitalism continues to deepen as a result of the growth of the forces of socialism, the collapse of the colonial system and the aggravation of internal social contradictions. Instability capitalist economy is growing, and it is experiencing one crisis fall in production after another. Neither an arms race nor other measures taken by capitalist states can eliminate the cause of crises. The contradictions of capitalism continue to accumulate, preparing new shocks.

On the world stage, there is an economic competition between the world socialist system and the world capitalist system. All countries of the world socialist system is developing at a rapid pace. High rates of production growth are a general law of socialism, now confirmed by experience.

all countries of the socialist camp. As a result of socialist industrialisation and the transfer of the peasantry to the cooperative path, some countries of people's democracies have already entered the period of completion of the construction of socialism.

As a result of the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan, as well as the high rates of economic development of the countries of the people democracy, the world socialist system, according to economists, will produce more than half of all world industrial production. This will ensure the superiority of the world socialist system over the world capitalist system in material production—in the decisive sphere of human activity.

The peculiarity of the economic development of the socialist countries is that as they move forward, their relationship, and the socialist world system is even more united. A directly opposite tendency prevails in the capitalist world, where the growth of production in one country or another leads to deepening contradictions between capitalist states, to intensified competition and to mutual collisions.

With the further growth and strengthening of the world socialist system, all socialist countries will develop successfully. Economically lagging countries in the past, drawing on experience other socialist countries, for cooperation and mutual assistance, are rapidly pulling up their economy and culture. Thus, the general line of economic and cultural development of all socialist states is levelled, and the prerequisites for their transition from the first phase of communism to its second phase will be created at an accelerated pace. The time is approaching when these countries, like the Soviet Union, will build a communist society.

The Soviet Union considers it its most important task to continue to promote the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries, the development of close economic and cultural ties between them, even greater unity of the fraternal family of free peoples on the basis of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The congress believes that the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan, as well as the plans of other socialist countries, will create even more favourable conditions for solving the fundamental problem of our time — the preservation of world peace. The conclusion drawn by the 20th Party Congress that there is no fatal inevitability of war has been fully confirmed. Now there are huge forces capable of defending peace, and if the imperialist aggressors will try to unleash a war, inflict a crushing defeat on them. The aggression of the imperialist states against the socialist camp can have only one outcome—the death of capitalism.

The new successes of the countries of the socialist camp will lead to the growth and strengthening of peace-loving forces throughout the world. All nations will join the peace consolidation states new countries. The idea of the inadmissibility of war will take root even deeper in the minds of the peoples. Relying on the might of the socialist camp, the peace-loving peoples can then force the militant circles

imperialism to abandon plans to unleash new wars. Thus, even before the complete victory of socialism on earth, with the preservation of capitalism in part of the world, there will be a real opportunity to exclude world war from the life of human society.

However, at present the possibility of unleashing a war by imperialism exists and the danger of war cannot be underestimated. Therefore, the socialist countries, all peace-loving forces must maintain the greatest vigilance and intensify the struggle to preserve peace.

The main source of military danger continues to be the aggressive course of American imperialism, which reflects the aspiration of the capitalist monopolies of the United States towards the world domination. The ruling circles of the United States of America, as well as West Germany, England, France and other countries of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, continue to stockpile atomic weapons, refuse a peaceful settlement of international problems, constantly provoke military conflicts in various parts of the world. At the same time, the role of the main strike force of the Alliance is assigned to West Germany, which is turning into the main nuclear and missile base of this alliance. Militarism and revanchism in West Germany have lifted their heads and threaten the peace-loving peoples.

Imperialist aggression, as the experience of recent years has shown, threatens the peoples of the most diverse regions of the world. The imperialists provoke military conflicts in the Near and Middle East, in the Pacific Ocean, conduct military operations against the peoples of Africa fighting for their freedom, they constantly threaten military intervention in the internal affairs of Latin America. All this makes the need for the struggle of peace-loving peoples to create collective security especially urgent, to rule out war as a means of resolving controversial international issues.

The aggressive course of the Western powers is opposed by the peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and all socialist states, supported by peace-loving peoples. Thanks

to solid The positions of the countries of the socialist camp and the peace-loving states of the East in recent years have succeeded in extinguishing the hotbeds of war in the Near and Middle East, in the Dalmatian East, in the very bud, as well as thwarting other plans of the imperialists.

The 21st Congress unanimously approves the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet government, which creates insurmountable obstacles in the path of the imperialist aggressors. The measures taken recently by the Soviet Union aimed at peaceful the resolution of the German question, the achievement of agreements on the cessation of tests and the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons, on disarmament, on the end of the cold war, on the convocation of a conference of heads of government.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet Government to continue to consistently fight for the implementation of these and other proposals aimed at ensuring the peace and security of peoples.

Through the efforts of all peace-loving peoples, it is necessary to clear the international atmosphere of inciting calls for military attacks, to seek the establishment of mutual trust and cooperation between states regardless of their social system. An important role in mitigating international tensions and building mutual trust should be played by extensive development of world trade, cultural exchange and other forms of communication between peoples. Improving the international environment could be decisively promoted by improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, as two great powers bearing special responsibility for the fate of world peace.

The Soviet Union, guided by the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, will unswervingly strive for all-round cooperation with all states. The growing might of the Soviet Union, like that of the entire socialist camp, and the new successes of Soviet science and technology are fully placed at the service of the peace and security of peoples.

The congress regards the implementation of the seven-year plan as further proof of the fulfilment by the working people of the Soviet Union of their international duty to the international workers' and communist movement, to all progressive mankind. New successes in building the communist societies will serve as powerful moral support for all forces fighting for peace, democracy and social progress. Such support is of particular importance at a time when signs of a new offensive of reaction appear in the capitalist countries and fascism.

The transition of the reactionary bourgeoisie to an open dictatorship is a sign of its weakness, its inability to maintain its rule by parliamentary methods. At the same time, we must not forget that under the conditions of an unrestricted dictatorship, reaction receives more opportunities to deploy repression and terror, suppress the opposition movement, process the masses in the spirit it needs, infect them with the poison of chauvinism, and untie their hands for military adventures. The peoples must be vigilant, always ready to resist the onset of reaction and the threat of rebirth fascism. It should be borne in mind that fascism can revive in new, and not only in old forms, already compromised in the eyes of the peoples. The unity of the democratic forces, in first of all, the working class is the most reliable obstacle to the fascist danger. The successful advancement of the Soviet Union along the path of communism, the victory of all socialist countries, a consistent struggle for peace open up favourable prospects for achieving unity of action of the working class, both internationally and nationally. In the course of the class struggle, the broad masses of the social democratic workers and their organisations in the capitalist countries will become increasingly aware of the new opportunities that are opening up for the international working class in connection with the successes of socialism, and it is hoped that they will march along with other contingents of the working class and broad democratic strata in order to block the path of fascism and war.

The congress notes with satisfaction that the meetings of representatives of the communist and workers' parties in November 1957 demonstrated the complete unity of views of the fraternal parties. The Declaration of the Conference was unanimously approved by all the communist and workers' parties and became the combat program of the world communist movement. The correctness of the conclusions of the Declaration has been fully confirmed by life. After the November Meetings, solidarity in the ranks of the communist parties and throughout the international communist movement on the ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism. Revisionism is ideologically and politically smashed ...

Continuing to expose revisionism as the main danger in the communist movement in modern conditions, it is impossible to weaken the struggle against dogmatism and sectarianism, which impede the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory and lead to separation from the masses.

The congress considers it necessary to strengthen the power of the socialist camp in every possible way, to further strengthen the unity of the international communist movement in accordance with the principles of the Moscow Declaration. It is necessary to develop and expand fraternal cooperation between the communist and workers' parties on the basis of the complete independence of each party, on the basis of proletarian internationalism, voluntary cooperation and mutual assistance. Communist Party of the Soviet Union, fostered by V. I. Lenin in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, considers itself as one of the constituent detachments of the international workers' and communist movement. Together with other communist parties, the CPSU bears responsibility for the fate of the socialist camp, for the fate of the world communist movement. It will continue to adhere to the great international teaching of Marx, Engels in Lenin, to fight against revisionists of all stripes, for the purity of Marxism-Leninism, for new successes of the world communist and

workers' movement.

## V.

The historical victories of socialism in our country, which created the conditions for the transition to a new stage of communist construction, are the result of the tireless creative work of the Soviet people, the enormous political and organisational activities of the Communist Party. Relying on the collective intelligence of the working class, the entire people, on their richest experience, the party develops and implements plans for communist construction. Our party came to its XXI Congress, as never before, united and cohesive, capable of successfully solving new daunting tasks.

The boundless love and confidence of the people for their native party is clearly manifested in the growth of the ranks of the CPSU at the expense of the best people of the working class, the collective farm peasantry, and the Soviet intelligentsia.

During the time that has passed since the 20th Congress, the party has consistently pursued a line on the development of internal party democracy, criticism and self-criticism, increasing the activity of the party masses. The Central Committee and local party organisations waged a decisive struggle for the restoration and further development of Leninist norms of party life and the principles of collective leadership, more and more.

Fulfilment of the seven-year plan will require a further rise in the level of all ideological, political and organisational work of the Party, an active mobilisation of the creative forces of the Soviet people. It is necessary to bring to the consciousness of all working people the tasks of the plan, to organise and direct the efforts of each collective towards their fulfilment, decisively eradicate shortcomings, and overcome the difficulties encountered in work.

The success of the plan will be decided directly at enterprises and construction sites, on collective and state

farms, and in scientific institutions. In this regard, the role of local party organisations, primary party organisations, called upon to mobilize and organise the masses for the implementation of specific production tasks, is further enhanced. Party organisations are obliged to strive to create an atmosphere of creative labour and productive upsurge in every enterprise, in every collective farm, state farm and institution. It should be remembered that victories will not come by themselves, they must be conquered and consolidated.

Calling for the implementation of plans for communist construction, party organisations, propagandists and agitators should explain in a clear and intelligible form what communism is, what great benefits it brings to people, and in every possible way support and develop communist forms of labour. Organisational and the educational activity of the party, all the means of its ideological work should contribute to the successful solution of the tasks of communist construction. It is necessary to strive to each worker made better use of the machine, machine tool, unit, tractor, harvester, applying advanced labour methods.

The congress considers that the paramount role in the implementation of the seven-year plan belongs to the cadres of the party and the state. It is necessary to improve the placement and education of cadres, putting forward trained, principled people with a sense of the new, who would give all their strength and knowledge for the good of the people, would bring Bolshevik passion into work, would be irreconcilable to shortcomings. It is necessary to put forward young cadres more courageously, to give them the opportunity to show their abilities in practical work.

Party organisations are obliged to strengthen lagging enterprises, collective farms, state farms and regions with qualified personnel, selecting good organisers and specialists who will be able to set in motion large reserves, organise people and raise lagging areas.

The duty of party organisations is to educate our cadres,

all communists, in the spirit of high exactingness and responsibility for the assigned work, loyal service to the people, the cause of communism. It is necessary to systematically raise the theoretical level of our cadres, their Marxist-Leninist training.

In increasing the organisational work of the Party and mobilizing the masses for solving the tasks of communist construction, everything more important is the consistent implementation of internal party democracy, the deployment of criticism and self-criticism, as a powerful means of correcting deficiencies in work and moving forward.

At the present stage of development of society, the role of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies is growing even more. Republican, territorial, regional, city, district and village Soviets must daily deal with the most important issues of the work of industrial enterprises and construction projects, collective farms and state farms in fulfilling the tasks of the sample plan, and take care of improving the welfare and culture of the working people. The work of the Soviet organs will be all the more efficient the more they rely on the activity of the masses, strive for the further expansion of socialist democracy, and resolutely suppress elements of red tape and bureaucracy.

It is necessary to make some changes and additions to the Constitution of the USSR. Since the adoption of the Constitution, important changes have taken place in the political and economic life of the Soviet Union, and the international situation has also changed. All these changes should have been reflected and legislatively enshrined in the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In mobilizing the broad masses to fight for the successful fulfilment of the seven-year plan, a great deal of work has to be done by the trade union organisations. Trade unions are called upon to develop the activity of the working class and all working people, to expand socialist competition for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of state tasks at every enterprise even more widely, innovators and inventors,

production leaders, to disseminate their experience. Trade unions are obliged to strengthen control over labour protection at work, implementation of housing plans, distribution of housing, over the work of trade and public catering enterprises, medical and communal service of workers. The most important task of the trade unions is to spread educational work among the masses, to improve the activities of cultural and educational institutions.

The program of communist construction, outlined by our party for the coming seven years, opens up the broadest scope for the activity and growth of the creative initiative and initiative of the young generation and its vanguard - the Leninist Komsomol. The Komsomol members are called upon to continue to show young people examples of selfless labour. Each Komsomol organisation should become a militant life collective, closely connected with the youth. The Komsomol will have to take an active part in industrial, housing and cultural and domestic construction, in the struggle for the further development of socialist agriculture, for the development of the natural resources of new regions of the country.

Party and Komsomol organisations need to pay special attention to the formation of a communist worldview of youth, the education of active, conscientious builders communist society, selflessly loving their homeland, able to live and work in a communist way.

The main task of the Communist Party and the Soviet people is now to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy. Fulfilment of the tasks set by the Party and the government for the next seven years will be of great importance for the further strengthening of the might of our country. The fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the main direction of which is the peaceful development of the economy and the improvement of the people's well-being, will at the same time further strengthen the country's

defence capacity, increase its readiness to give a crushing rebuff to any encroachments of the imperialist aggressors on the great achievements of socialism. The successes of the peaceful economic construction of the USSR and all socialist countries will be new expression of the advantages of socialism over capitalism, will further increase the attractive power of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

\* \* \*

In the course of socialist construction, the Soviet people accomplished great labours recognized by the whole world. The 21st Congress of the Communist Party expresses its firm conviction that the entry of our society into the period of expanded communist construction will give rise to a powerful wave of labour enthusiasm, new forms of nationwide competition for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan, will be marked outstanding victories.

The majestic program of communist construction mapped out by the Party opens up broad and bright prospects for the Soviet people of the movement towards communism. Our cherished goal is already close. We have to go through a decisive stage in peaceful economic competition with capitalism, win this competition in the shortest possible time. We have everything we need to take this milestone. And when we solve these problems and enter new spaces, then it will be easier to move forward. You can and must work hard for the great goal of building communism.

Paving the way to communism, the Soviet people are marching in close unity with the peoples of all countries of the socialist camp. The mighty camp of socialism is growing stronger every day. The ideas of communism have become the leading force of our time.

The 21st Congress of the Communist Party appeals to all working people of our great Motherland with an appeal to an active struggle for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan. The congress is filled with confidence that

the workers, collective farmers, the Soviet intelligentsia will do everything to further strengthen the might of our socialist state, to implement communist ideals inscribed on the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Soviet heroic people, led by the Communist Party, are confidently marching forward, creating the best and fairest society on earth—a communist society.

## **CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR IN 1959-1965**

The XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union notes with deep satisfaction that as a result of the consistent implementation of the historic decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU the peoples of our country, under the leadership of the party, have achieved new outstanding victories. The working people of the Soviet Union greeted the 21st Party Congress with tremendous industrial achievements, agriculture, in the development of science and culture, in raising the material well-being of the people. The role and authority of the Soviet state in international relations increased even more, in the struggle for peace and security of peoples. Our great Motherland is in full bloom of its creative powers, with a firm gait, confidently moving forward along the path to communism.

The Soviet people, rallied around their Communist Party, have reached such heights, carried out such grandiose transformations that make it possible for our country to enter now a new, most important period of its development - the period of the extensive construction of communist society. The main tasks of this period will be the tasks of creating the material and technical basis of communism, further strengthening the economic and defence power of our Motherland and at the same time all fuller satisfaction of

the growing material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people. This will be a crucial stage competition with the capitalist world, when the historical task must be practically fulfilled—to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production. The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are full of confidence that this task will be accomplished successfully.

In order to make fuller use of all the resources and opportunities we have, to fulfil the historical tasks facing our country as soon as possible, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR instructed the USSR State Planning Committee to develop, on the basis of the decisions of the XX Party Congress, subsequent decisions of the Party and the government, draft control figures for the development of the country's national economy for 1959-1965. in accordance with the program for the development of the productive forces of the Soviet Union, outlined by the Communist Party for the next 15 years and outlined at the anniversary session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on November 6, 1957.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, held in September 1958, recognized it necessary to convene an extraordinary XXI Party Congress, at which to consider the control figures for the development of the USSR national economy for 1959-1965<sup>1</sup>.

The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considered and approved the theses of the report at the XXI Congress of the CPSU "Target figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965" and decided to hold a broad pre-congress discussion of the theses<sup>2</sup>. During the pre-Congress discussion, more than 968 thousand meetings at enterprises took place and construction sites, on collective and state farms, in scientific institutions

---

<sup>1</sup> See p. 260-261 of this volume. Ed.

<sup>2</sup> See *ibid.*, P. 271. Ed.

and educational institutions, in parts of the army and navy, in Soviet institutions. More than 70 million people attended these meetings, 4 million 672 thousand comrades made proposals, additions and remarks at the meetings. Meetings of workers, party conferences and congresses unanimously approved the theses on the control figures, which provide a deep substantiation of the Leninist general party line at the present stage of communist construction in our country.

The control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965, introduced at the XXI Congress of the CPSU. on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, they were developed by enterprises, economic councils, Gosplan and councils of ministers of the Union republics, ministries, departments, the Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions and the State Planning Committee of the USSR with the active participation of party, trade union and Komsomol organisations, the broad masses of workers, collective farmers, engineering and technical workers.

Thus, the control figures are the result of the extensive and versatile activity of our Party, Soviet, planning and economic bodies, the result of the tremendous creative work of the broad masses of the working people. This corresponds to the essence of socialist planning, which is the most important principle of the socialist national economy and the vital cause of the entire people.

The majestic tasks of the development and strengthening of the Soviet state and its economy were successfully solved and are being solved at all stages of socialist construction due to the fact that the Communist Party proceeds from the basic provisions of Marxism-Leninism on the laws of social development, relies on the creative activity and initiative of the broad masses of working people and correctly determines state plans of the national economy, the main issues of building socialism and communism and ways to solve them.

The historical experience of building socialism in the USSR has convincingly shown that for the successful

transformation of the economy on socialist principles, uniform state long-term plans.

V. I. Lenin, who put forward the brilliant ideas of planning a socialist economy and developed the basic principles socialist planning, was the inspirer and organiser of the first long-term plan for the development of the national economy, a deeply scientifically grounded plan for the electrification of Russia - the well-known GOELRO plan. The tasks of the socialist transformation of agriculture were developed by Lenin in famous cooperative plan.

The Leninist ideas of planning the national economy were put by the Communist Party in the smallpox of five-year plans, the successful implementation of which ensured high rates of economic development and the transformation of our country into a powerful socialist industrial-collective farm power in a short time.

This rich experience of the accelerated development of the national economy in the USSR on the basis of state plans has received international recognition.

In modern conditions, when the national economy of the Soviet Union is at a new stage of development, the Communist Party at its 20th Congress put forward the task of developing a long-term plan for a longer period. The main directions and tasks of this plan were outlined at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dedicated to the fortieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the perspective of the development of the national economy of the USSR for the next 15 years, it is envisaged that during this period the decisive branches of industry in the USSR will increase their output by more than two to three times. Moreover, compared with 1957, the extraction of iron ore will increase by about 3.5 times, oil production - 4 times, gas production and production - 13-15 times, pig iron and steel production - 2.3 times, electricity - 4.3 times, cement - 4 times, etc. In the field of agriculture, a further powerful rise in all its branches is envisaged, which will ensure an abundance of products and full satisfaction of vital

needs of the Soviet people. The long-term plan for the development of the national economy for the next 15 years is the economic program for building communism in the USSR.

Control figures for the development of the national economy for 1959-1965. are an integral part of this long-term plan. In the period 1959-1965. a significant part of the 15-year program will be completed.

The fundamental problem of the coming seven years is the problem of the accelerated development of the national economy along the path to communism, the problem of maximizing the gain of time in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism.

The advantage in the rate of development has always been and remains the decisive advantage of the socialist economic system.

When, having restored the level of industrial production in 1913, we proceeded to a radical reconstruction of the national economy, began to implement the first five-year plan, the Soviet Union lagged behind the most developed capitalist countries by about 50-100 years. Over the course of ten to twelve years, our country, having overcome a century-long lag, made a leap from backwardness to progress and turned into a mighty socialist power capable of defending its great gains, freedom and independence.

Despite the enormous damage caused to the national economy of the USSR during the Second World War, the Soviet Union under approximately two and a half years after the end of the Patriotic War, he restored the level of industrial production of the pre-war 1940, and during the next decade exceeded it by more than four times.

In the next seven years, the national economy of the USSR, and above all its basis - heavy industry, will continue to develop at a rate many times higher than the rate of development of the economies of capitalist countries, including the United States of America. We have to make a new leap towards a higher quality state of the socialist economy along the path of its development to communism,

significantly increase the economic potential of the Soviet Union for the further rise in the well-being of the people. The tasks of the seven-year plan are subordinated to this great historical goal.

The seven-year plan is based on profound qualitative changes in all sectors of the national economy, developing along the path of progress. This will make it possible to ensure not only higher rates of development of the national economy, but also a higher absolute increase in the production of the most important types of products. Industry and agriculture in comparison with the most developed capitalist countries. Thanks to the stormy development of productive forces in the coming seven years will solve the problem of significantly raising the living standard of the people and creating the prerequisites for an abundance of material benefits in the country, necessary "... to ensure full well-being and free all-round development of all members of society"<sup>1</sup>

Over the next 15 years, the USSR will come out on top in the world not only in terms of the total volume of production, but also in terms of production per capita; the material and technical basis of communism will be created in our country, which at the same time will mean a great victory for the Soviet Union in peaceful economic competition with the most developed capitalist countries.

In setting new ambitious tasks in the building of a communist society, our party, the entire Soviet people rely on the world-historical gains achieved in as a result of the implementation of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the basic principles of scientific communism.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., vol. 6, p. 232. Ed.

## ***1. Some results of economic and cultural development in the USSR***

1. Guided by Lenin's plan for building socialism in our country, V. I. Lenin's teaching on the advanced development of heavy industry as the basis for raising the country's economy, and using the advantages of the socialist economic system, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, achieved great victories in the development of economy and culture, the growth of the people's well-being.

As a result of the industrialisation of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, the elimination of the exploiting classes and the cultural revolution in the Soviet Union, socialism triumphed and a gradual transition to communism is being successfully carried out.

The construction of the world's first socialist state took place in extremely difficult conditions. International imperialism has more than once tried to disrupt the building of socialism in the USSR by armed means. Of the 41 years of the existence of Soviet power, the Soviet people were engaged in peaceful labour only a little more than half, since about two decades were taken away by wars and subsequent periods of restoration of the destroyed economy. The great vitality of the Soviet system was clearly manifested in the fact that the Soviet people, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in their path, created a powerful and prosperous socialist economy.

The Soviet Union now possesses powerful, comprehensively developed industry, transport, highly mechanised socialist agriculture. The social wealth and national income of the country are growing from year to year. During the existence of Soviet power, the national income, in the growth of which is expressed the general rise of the national economy and the rise in the standard of living of the people, increased per capita by 15 times. The material well-being and cultural level of the working people of the

city and countryside are steadily increasing.

The most important result, the result of the heroic struggle and of labour of the Soviet people is the creation by them of a new society—socialism and the corresponding new political system—the Soviet socialist state. With the creation and development of socialist society and the Soviet state system, new, previously unknown patterns of social development, new norms of relations between people, arose.

If the main goal of modern capitalism, the main incentive and spring of its development are to extract maximum profits through the merciless exploitation of the working people, which leads to the enrichment of a small part of society, to the ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population, then the highest goal of socialism, its powerful driving force is the steady satisfaction of the growing the needs of the whole society, the growth of the material well-being of the working people on the basis of the continuous development and improvement of industrial and agricultural production, using all the achievements of advanced science and technology.

In socialist society there is no place for the contradiction inherent in capitalism between the social nature of production and the private mode of appropriation, there is no place for such phenomena, as competition, anarchy of production, unemployment, economic crises. In socialist society, other economic laws have formed and are operating: planned and proportional development of the national economy, continuous and rapid growth of production, which does not know recessions and crises. This makes it possible to plan the national economy, determine the direction of its development, a continuous increase in production volumes, a rational distribution of productive forces, socialist principles, specialisation and cooperation on a large scale.

Socialism gave birth not only to new economic laws, but also to new social relations. Instead of the exploitation of man by man inherent in bourgeois society under socialism, on the basis of socialist public property, mutual assistance and

cooperation in the joint work of equal and free members of society, deeply interested in the development of the national economy and culture, realising that this development depends entirely on the results of their labour, have been established. Competition, private entrepreneurship and the brutal exploitation of man by man have been replaced by new, truly humanistic relations between people of a socialist society—relations of comradely competition and cooperation, support each other in work, relationships that give scope for the development of creative initiative, activity, talents and abilities of the broad masses.

Under the conditions of socialism, the Soviet state system, new social relations arose and developed, which characterize genuine democracy. The inviolable alliance of the working class and the peasantry, which is the unshakable foundation of the Soviet state, was strengthened even more, fraternal friendship was strengthened free and independent peoples of the Soviet Union.

Every year the multinational Soviet state, which is a voluntary union of nations, is gaining strength. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, uniting equal nations and nationalities, ensures the all-round, steady development of the economy and culture of all Soviet republics.

All these new laws, characteristic features of new social relations have now gained wide scope for their action not only in our country, which was the first to build socialism, but in every socialist country, in the entire world socialist system, which is gaining vitality from day to day, showing its great advantages. before capitalism.

2. During the years of Soviet power, the working people of the USSR liquidated the age-old industrial backwardness of Russia and created a powerful industry that ensured the economic independence and independence of the Soviet state. The USSR currently occupies first place in Europe and second place in the world.

The huge scale of industrial production achieved in our country is characterized by the following data. In 1958, steel

smelting amounted to about 55 million tons, and oil production—113 million tons. This means that at present, steel is smelted and more oil is produced per month than in the whole of 1913. Electricity generation in 1958 reached 233 billion kWh.

Now it generates as much electricity every three days as was generated in tsarist Russia for a year. In old Russia, there was essentially no chemical industry. At present, the USSR ranks second in the world in terms of the volume of chemical production.

The successes in the development of the machine-building industry are especially great, which is the basis of industrial development and technical progress of the national economy. The production of many types of machinery and equipment has been re-established on a large scale. So, in 1913, turbines with a total capacity of 6 thousand kw were produced, and in 1958—6.6 million kw; metal-cutting machines was produced in 1913 only 1.5 thousand, and in 1958—more than 138 thousand. At present, the industry of the USSR produces 220 thousand tractors per year, over 10 thousand excavators, over 500 thousand cars.

The entire heavy industry of the USSR is developing at an accelerated rate: the production of means of production increased in 1958 in comparison with 1940 by more than 5 times.

The high rates of development of heavy industry and the growth of agricultural production have created a solid foundation for the rise of all branches of the light and food industries, consumer goods in 1958 increased in comparison with 1913 almost 14 times, while the production of cultural and household items—more than 45 times. Though during the Great Patriotic War, individual branches of the light and food industry were set back for many years in terms of production level; at present, consumer goods are produced 2.7 times more than in 1940.

The great successes of socialist industry have been achieved due to the fact that its development is based on the

latest achievements of science and technology, on the ever-increasing creative initiative and selfless labour of workers, scientists, engineers and technicians. In the period after the 20th Congress of the CPSU alone, more than 4,500 new types of machines, mechanisms and apparatuses have been created and mastered, or considerably more than were created during the entire fifth five-year period; more than 800 new types of devices were created and mastered.

The most important factor accelerating the development of the national economy was the restructuring of industrial management and construction. In a short period of work of the economic councils, the enormous advantages of the new form of industrial management were manifested. The growth rates of industrial production have increased, the use of internal reserves of production has significantly improved, the initiative and activity of the working class, engineering and technical personnel has increased, and socialist competition for the fulfilment of state plans has become even wider. In the first year of operation of the economic councils, the increase in industrial production was 17 billion rubles, more than the increase in the previous year. The technical and economic indicators of the enterprises have improved significantly. In 1957 and 1958, the plan for increasing labour productivity and reducing the cost of industrial production was exceeded. The total above-planned savings from the cost reduction for 1958 amounted to more than 10 billion rubles.

As a result of the restructuring of the management of industry and construction, the management of production has risen to a new, higher level, ample opportunities have been created for the further development of specialisation and cooperation both within economic regions and republics, and throughout the national economy.

3. The consistent implementation of the Leninist cooperative plan by the party ensured the victory of socialism in the countryside. Millions of peasant households are now united into collective farms—large socialist farms, of

which there are currently about 70,000. Along with the collective farms, there are 6,000 large state agricultural enterprises—state farms.

On the basis of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture and equipping it with modern technology, the size of agricultural production has significantly increased and the labour productivity of collective farmers and state farm workers has increased. With the decrease in the proportion of the population employed in agricultural production, almost twice as compared with the pre-revolutionary period, the gross and marketable agricultural production increased several times.

During the period after the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (1953), which developed a program for a sharp rise in agriculture, great success has been achieved in further strengthening the collective farm building and in the development of agricultural production. In a short time, the largest national economic task of developing 36 million hectares of virgin and fallow lands was solved, thereby a powerful grain base in the East and conditions for the implementation of specialisation of agricultural production in regions of the country. Over the last five years, compared with the previous five years, the average annual volume of grain production crops increased by 39%, while corn crops became widespread, production of raw cotton increased by 20%, flax fibre—by 77%, sugar beet—by 68%, sunflower—66%, potatoes—10%, vegetables—38%. The total sown area in the Soviet Union exceeded 195 million hectares.

The number of cattle in the country increased in 1958 in comparison with 1953 by 15 million heads, including cows—by 8.1 million; the number of pigs increased by 15.2 million, sheep—by 29.8 million heads. Production of meat (taking into account the growth of the herd) in 1958 compared to 1953 increased 1.4 times, milk—1.6 times, eggs—1.5 times, wool—1.4 times, the number of thin and half-thin—more than 2 times. The average milk yield per cow on collective farms in

1958 was 1913 kg against 1016 kg in 1953. Over the past five years (1954-1958), the average annual growth rate of gross agricultural output in the USSR was over 8%, while in the USA (1954-1958)—less than 2%.

The successes achieved in the development of agriculture are the result of the all-round organisational work of the party and government to strengthen the collective farm system and develop state farms, the implementation of major measures of an organisational, political and economic nature, and above all to increase the material interest of the collective farm peasantry and all rural workers in the growth of social production. Collective farms have the opportunity to plan the development of public farms, based on the fullest use of available reserves.

The party and the government show constant concern for equipping agriculture with modern technology that increases its performance. For the period 1954-1958, agriculture received 664 thousand tractors (or more than a million tractors in fifteen-strong terms), 361 thousand grain harvesters, 571 thousand trucks and many other equipment.

Socialist reconstruction of agriculture led to a radical change in the working conditions of the peasants. Nowadays the labour of agricultural workers is becoming more and more a kind of industrial labour. Collective and state farms employ numerous experienced cadres of organisers and specialists. At present, agriculture employs about 500 thousand specialists with higher and secondary specialised education.

Collective farms have become large, economically sound farms. As of January 1, 1958, the indivisible funds of the collective farms reached 102 billion rubles. against 71) billion rubles. in 1953 For the products sold to the state and cooperatives, collective farms and collective farmers received in 1958 more than 100 billion rubles worth of money. more than in 1952. All this made it possible to significantly increase monetary and in kind payments to collective farmers for workdays and thereby raise the level of

their material well-being.

In recent years, state farms have grown stronger and increased in number. The sown area of state farms has increased in five years from 15.2 million hectares to 52.4 million hectares.

The most important measures in the development of socialist agriculture were the reorganisation of the machine and tractor stations, a change in the practice of production and technical servicing of collective farms, the establishment of a new procurement procedure and new procurement prices for agricultural products.

The measures taken by the Party and the government to strengthen and develop collective and state farms create all the conditions for an even more successful development of socialist agricultural production, a significant increase in agricultural and livestock production and a decrease in its cost.

4. Significant progress has been made in the development of rail, water, road and air transport. In 1958, the turnover of all types of transport increased 3.3 times in comparison with 1940. The technical re-equipment of transport is being carried out on a large scale. Electric and locomotive traction is being successfully introduced, which has a huge advantage over locomotive traction and is decisive for ensuring an ever-increasing volume of traffic. The volume of shipments by sea, river and road has increased significantly. Air transport within the country and on international routes has received great development.

5. During the years of Soviet power, large-scale construction has been carried out in all branches of the national economy and culture. In the post-war period, capital investments in the USSR increased annually by an average of 12%.

Only for 1946-1958, the volume of public investment in modern prices amounted to more than 1 trillion 600 billion rubles. During this time, about 12 thousand large state industrial enterprises and a large number of medium and

small enterprises were built and put into operation.

Over the past 5 years, the new capacities put into operation in industry have in many cases exceeded the capacities that went into operation in the two pre-war five-year plans, as can be seen from the following data:

	For all the estimates of the second and second five-year plans	Over the past 5 years (1954-1968)
New production facilities were put into operation:		
pig iron—million tons per year	11.8	13.2
become - “ “	10.4	8.7
cement— “ “	3.1	13.2
for coal mining “ “	135.4	144.3
power plants - million kw	6.4	24
capacities for the production of sugar sand - thousand centners of beet processing per day	197.4	563

Housing construction was especially widespread. In the last five years alone, new dwellings with a total area of 223 million square meters have been built in cities and workers' settlements. m, which significantly exceeds the entire urban housing stock of Tsarist Russia in 1913. Over the past five years, collective farmers and rural intelligentsia have built more than 3 million houses in the countryside.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR over the past period have taken a number of measures in the field of capital construction, to create a powerful construction industry and the introduction of industrial construction methods, to reduce the cost and improve the quality of construction work. The restructuring of the management of industry and construction contributed to the successful implementation of the construction plan in 1957 and ensured an increase in the volume of construction and installation work in 1958 by more than 17 billion rubles.

compared to 1957.

6. During the years of Soviet power, a cultural revolution has been carried out, as a result of which an unprecedented flourishing of the culture of all the peoples of the Soviet Union has been achieved. The cultural and educational level of the population is constantly improving. More than 50 million people are now covered by all types of education. At the present time in the USSR there are 766 higher educational institutions, 3344 technical schools and other specialised secondary educational institutions, in which more than 4 million people study. The creation of numerous cadres of specialists is one of the greatest achievements of the Party and Soviet power. The number of specialists with higher and secondary specialised education in the national economy is about 7 and a half million people, that is, 39 times more than in 1913. Higher educational institutions of the USSR now graduate almost 3 times more engineers than higher educational institutions in USA.

In our time, successes in the field of industry and agriculture are largely determined by the progress of new technology, based on the latest achievements of natural and technical sciences, therefore the all-round development of science is one of the most important state tasks.

In the USSR, scientists have been provided with all the possibilities for fruitful scientific work—a wide network of scientific institutions equipped with the latest equipment has been created. By the end of 1958 there were more than 280 thousand scientific workers, that is, 28 times more than before the revolution.

Soviet scientists have made a great contribution to the technical progress of the national economy of our country. Outstanding achievements of scientists in the field of mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, electronics, automation, biology have made it possible to successfully solve the most complex problems of the development of the national economy, introduce the latest technology into industry and agriculture, and develop highly efficient

production methods.

Our scientists have repeatedly shown their ability to rent the most complex scientific and technical problems. The close combination of efforts of scientists, engineers and designers in the work on the use of atomic energy ensured a general rise in the level of science of the USSR reached the forefront in this leading field of knowledge and technology. A powerful nuclear industry has been created in the USSR.

The world's first nuclear power plant has been operating in the Soviet Union since 1954. In 1958, the first stage of the world's largest nuclear power plant with a capacity of 600 thousand ket was put into operation for 100 thousand ket, and the construction of the Lenin nuclear icebreaker was completed. The world's most powerful" charged particle accelerator with an energy of up to 10 billion electron volts has been created. Soviet scientists are successfully moving towards the use of thermonuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Serial production of intercontinental ballistic missiles has been organised.

The launch of the first Soviet artificial satellite of the Earth opened a new era in the history of mankind – the era of space exploration; the second and third satellites of the Earth were launched-the space rocket, which became the first artificial planet! In the Solar System, preparations are being made for flights to celestial bodies. A number of high-speed electronic computers have been created. The launch of the first Soviet artificial Earth satellite opened a new era in human history—the era of space exploration; the second and third satellites of the Earth were launched, a space rocket, which became the first artificial planet of the solar system, preparations are underway for flights to the heavenly bodies. A number of high-speed electronic computers have been created.

The successes of Soviet geology were most clearly manifested in the discovery and study of a number of large deposits of coal, oil, natural combustible gases, iron, nonferrous metals, as well as the place births of diamonds,

rare metals and radioactive ores.

7. As a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, conditions were created for a steady increase in the material well-being of the Soviet people. During the years of Soviet power, the size of the working class increased significantly. At present, 54 million 600 thousand workers and employees are employed in the national economy of the USSR, i.e., more than in 1913, in 4 sec. more than once, and in comparison with 1940—1.8 times.

In implementation of the decisions of the XX Party Congress, such major measures were taken as increasing wages for low-paid categories of workers and employees, reducing the working day on pre-holiday and pre-weekend days, transferring workers and employees of a number of heavy industry sectors to a shorter working day, established 6- and 4-hour working day and monthly leave for adolescents, a number of measures have been taken to improve the provision of workers with social insurance benefits. The duration of maternity leave has been increased; a new Law on State Pensions was adopted, significantly improving the provision of pensions for workers and employees.

The Soviet state annually allocates huge sums for social insurance payments, for allowances, pensions, scholarships for students, for free education, medical care, vacation payments, etc. In 1958 alone, the total amount of appropriations for these purposes exceeded 215 billion rubles. ... against 134.5 billion rubles. in 1953 Over the past five years (1954-1958) these payments and benefits have increased by more than 60%, while as in the previous five years they increased by 27%.

The size of State pensions paid to workers has especially increased. In 1958, the population received pensions from the state in the amount of 64 billion rubles, which is almost two and a half times the amount of pensions paid to the population in 1953.

8.8 billion rubles were invested in measures to improve labour protection included in collective agreements for 1956-

1958, and 13.5 billion rubles were invested in the issue of free workwear to workers.

The growth of the material well-being of the Soviet people finds its vivid expression in the increase in consumption and the development of Soviet trade. Since the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the volume of retail trade in comparable prices has increased by 31%, or an average of 9.4% per year. The entire volume of trade in 1958 amounted to 667 billion rubles.

8. During the years of Soviet power, all the republics have achieved great successes in raising the economy and culture, and the material well-being and cultural level of the working people have increased enormously. As a result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationality policy, fraternal mutual assistance, previously backward economically and culturally the national republics have created a powerful modern industry, large-scale mechanised agriculture, a wide network of educational institutions, scientific, cultural and educational institutions, brought up numerous qualified frames.

During the years of Soviet power, the output of large-scale industry increased 50 times in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, in the Transcaucasian republics, 30 times, and in the Baltic republics (by compared to 1940)—9.5 times.

In recent years, the Party and the government have taken measures to significantly expand the rights of the union republics in the field of economic and cultural development, which makes it possible to more effectively use the natural and labour resources of our country, and to develop the economy and culture of each republic faster.

9. The socialist economic system has created all the conditions for the rapid growth of labour productivity. On the basis of technical progress and nationwide socialist emulation in the USSR, labour productivity in all sectors of the national economy is continuously increasing. Labour productivity of workers in the industry of the USSR increased in 1958 in

comparison with 1913 by about 10 times, with a reduction in the length of the working day.

Compared with 1940, labour productivity in industry per worker has increased 2.6 times, and in construction - 2.4 times. During the period from 1953 to 1958, labour productivity on state farms increased by 35%, on collective farms—by more than 40%.

10. The Soviet Union has made significant headway in solving its main economic problem. Our country is superior to such developed capitalist countries as England, Western Germany, France, according to the absolute level of production of iron, steel, coal, electricity, cement, industrial wood, lumber, cotton fabrics and some other types industrial products. The distance separating our country from the USA for the production of ferrous metals, the extraction of iron ore, the production of a number of machines, devices, cotton fabrics. In some important industrial and agricultural products, such as coal mining, woollen fabrics, timber and lumber, animal oil production, wheat, sugar beet and potato harvest, the USSR surpassed the US level. Over the past eight years, on the whole, the absolute growth rates of a number of the most important types of products in the USSR (steel, cast iron, iron ore, oil, coal, cement, sulfuric acid, cotton and woollen fabrics, and leather footwear) have surpassed American indicators.

11. Enormous successes have been achieved in the recent period by all countries that have embarked on the path of socialist development. The world socialist system is increasingly revealing its undeniable advantages over the capitalist system.

According to preliminary data, the socialist countries in 1958 increased the volume of industrial production in comparison with the level of production on their territory in 1937 by 5 times. If we take into account that the Soviet Union in 1937 was the only socialist country, then the volume of industrial production of the socialist economic system for 1937-1958. increased by about 10 times. The volume of

industrial production of the capitalist countries for the same period increased by less than 2 times, while in the capitalist countries—in the United States and a number of others—there has recently been a reduction in production.

The results of the development of the economy and culture of the USSR, as well as the successes in the socialist reorganisation of the countries of people's democracies, irrefutably prove the advantages and great vitality of the new social system, which is replacing the obsolete its century to capitalism.

The Soviet Union, which paved the way for mankind to socialism, has now reached such a level of development of the productive forces that makes it possible to move on to solving new grandiose tasks of building communism.

## ***II. The main tasks of the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965***

1. The main task of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. is a further powerful rise all sectors of the economy based on the predominant growth of heavy industry, a significant increase in the country's economic potential in order to ensure a continuous increase in the living standards of the people.

As a result of the fulfilment of this plan, a decisive step will be taken in creating the material and technical basis of communism and in the implementation of the main economic task of the USSR - in the historical overtake and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production in the shortest possible time.

The Communist Party regards it as the most important task to ensure, in the current seven-year period, a new substantial rise in the real incomes of the population in town and country, a significant increase in wages for low and medium-paid groups of workers and employees. A large increase in the production and consumption of food and

industrial goods is envisaged. Housing construction will be developed on a large scale.

The upcoming seven years in the development of the Soviet Union will be characterized by a further rise in socialist culture, an increase in the spiritual wealth of Soviet society, and an increase in the level of consciousness of the working people—the active builders of communism. Therefore, the issues of the communist education of the working people, especially the younger generation, are acquiring exceptionally great importance in modern conditions, becoming central issues in the activities of party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and other public organisations.

As a result of the implementation of the tasks of economic and cultural development, major successes will be achieved in overcoming the essential difference between physical and mental labour, overcoming the essential difference between town and country.

Based on the rapid growth of productive forces, the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into industrial and agricultural production, the reduction of the working day, the restructuring of the system secondary and higher education, the development of literature and art, the expansion of the network of cultural and educational institutions in the city and countryside, a further increase in the cultural and technical level of workers and peasants will be achieved. This will also be one of the most important prerequisites for a significant increase in the productivity of social labour.

2. The Communist Party, developing a long-term plan for the development of the country's national economy, proceeds from the need to gain time in peaceful economic competition with the most developed capitalist countries and envisages maximum acceleration of economic development, especially in the decisive branches of production.

For the all-round acceleration of the economic development of the USSR, the control figures provide for the

predominant growth those branches of heavy industry which contribute to the further rapid development of the entire national economy. Implementation of this task is also subordinated to the structural changes outlined in the target figures in a number of industries, primarily a radical restructuring of the fuel balance, which will result in huge savings.

For 1959-1965, in the national economy of the USSR, serious qualitative changes will take place in the structure of production.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU considers the following as the most important tasks of the seven-year plan:

- high rates and necessary proportions in the development of the national economy;
- a significant increase in the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals for a fuller satisfaction of the growing needs of the national economy;
- the accelerated development of the chemical industry and especially the production of artificial and synthetic fibres, plastics and other synthetic materials. The chemical industry will become the most important source of raw materials for the production of consumer goods;
- changing the structure of the fuel balance through the predominant development of the extraction and production of the most economical types of fuel—oil and gas;
- the rapid development of the electrification of all sectors of the national economy through the construction of mainly large thermal power plants;
- further development of mechanical engineering, especially heavy machinery, the production of electrical machines and equipment, instruments and automation equipment as an important condition for further growth labour productivity;
- technical reconstruction of railway transport based on electrification and widespread introduction of diesel traction;
- further development of all branches of agriculture,

ensuring the satisfaction of the country's constantly growing needs for food and agricultural raw materials;

- the rapid development of housing construction in order to successfully fulfil the task set by the Party and the government to eliminate the shortage of housing for the working people.

3. An important task of the upcoming seven-year period is the intensive involvement of the rich natural resources of our country in the economic circulation, the improvement of the distribution of productive forces on its territory, further approximation of the industry to the sources of raw materials, fuel and areas of consumption.

Special attention should be paid to the further development of the natural resources of the eastern regions of the USSR. To this end, provide for:

- construction of a powerful third metallurgical base on the basis of new iron ore deposits discovered in Siberia and Kazakhstan in recent years;

- significant development of non-ferrous metallurgy in the regions of Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Urals, Transbaikalia in the rich deposits of raw materials;

- powerful development of power engineering in Siberia based on cheap coal from new deposits;

- high rates of development of the oil and gas industry; creation of a new centre for the gas industry in Uzbekistan;

- the accelerated development of the chemical industry, which will become one of the leading sectors of the national economy of the regions of the East and, in particular, the republics of Central Asia;

- rapid rates of development of logging in the many-wooded regions of Siberia and the Far East;

- a further rise in the production of grain, cotton and livestock products.

At the same time, it is necessary to use all possibilities to accelerate the development of productive forces in the European part of the country. To do this, provide:

- development of the raw material base of ferrous

metallurgy in the Centre and the South based on the use of the iron ore resources of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly and Ukraine;

- growth of non-ferrous metallurgy in the regions of the Kola Peninsula;

- high rates of development of the oil and gas industry in the Volga region, the North Caucasus and Ukraine;

- the accelerated development of the chemical industry based on oil and gas in many regions;

- the best use of highly fertile lands in the zone of stable moisture in the regions of the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltic republics;

- increasing the productivity of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry.

4. The upcoming seven-year period will be marked by technical progress in all branches of the national economy. This is ensured primarily by the development of domestic mechanical engineering, especially machine tool building, instrument making, radio electronics, electrical engineering, production of new, more advanced types of equipment for metallurgy, chemistry, oil and gas industry, development of the production of polymer materials, further expansion of the scope of application of atomic energy in peaceful purposes, etc.

5. An indispensable condition for the successful implementation of the seven-year plan is a comprehensive increase in productivity social labour. High rates of increase in labour productivity, based on the advantages of socialist organisation of the economy, for the widespread introduction of new technology, comprehensive mechanisation and automation and the growth of qualifications of personnel, will be the main factor in the increase in production in the coming seven years.

6. The fulfilment of the tasks set by the Party and the government for the next seven years will be of tremendous political and economic importance for the further strengthening of the might of our country. The fulfilment of

the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the main direction of which is the peaceful development of the economy and the improvement of the people's well-being, will at the same time contribute to the further strengthening of the country's defence capacity, its readiness to defend the great achievements of socialism against any intrigues of the imperialist aggressors. As a result of the fulfilment of the outlined plan, the might of our Motherland and the forces of all countries of the great camp of socialism, whose relations are built on the basis of friendship, fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, will grow even more. The successes of the peaceful economic construction of the USSR and all socialist countries will be a new expression of the advantages of socialism over capitalism, will further increase the attractive power of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

### ***Development of socialist industry***

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union attaches paramount importance to the development of industry and especially heavy industry, which is the basis of the foundations of a socialist economy, the country's power, a decisive factor in the development of productive forces and an increase in labour productivity in all branches of the national economy. "Large-scale machine industry and its transfer to agriculture," wrote V. I. Lenin, "is the only economic basis for socialism, the only basis for a successful struggle for the deliverance of mankind from the yoke of capital..."<sup>1</sup>.

The gross industrial output in 1965 in comparison with 1958 should increase by about 80%, including in group A—production of means of production—by 85-88% and in group B—production of consumer goods—by 62-65%. Average annual

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., v. 44, p. 135. Ed.

growth of gross production in 1959-1965 in industry as a whole it will be approximately 8.6%, in group A—9.3% and in group B—approximately 7.3%. In 1952, the percentage of growth in gross output (not counting the small subsidiary industry) was 5 billion rubles, in 1959 it will be more than 11 billion rubles, and in 1965 it will exceed 19 billion rubles. The average annual growth of industrial production in the next seven years will be about 135 billion rubles. against 90 billion rubles. for the previous seven years.

The development of the most important industries is to be determined in the following dimensions:

### ***A. Heavy industry***

**1. Ferrous metallurgy.** To provide for the accelerated development of ferrous metallurgy and especially its iron ore base.

In 1965, to smelt 65-70 million tons of pig iron, or 64-77% more than in 1958, steel—86-91 million tons, or 57-66% more, produce 65-70 million tons rolled products, or 53-63% more, to extract 150-160 million tons of commercial iron ore (230-245 million tons of crude). Average annual growth in 1959-1965, for pig iron smelting, 3.6-4.4 million tons against 2.5 million tons in 1952-1958, for steel smelting, respectively—4.4-5.1 million tons against 3.4 million tons, for the production of rolled products—3.2-3.9 million tons against 2.7 million tons and for the extraction of iron ore (marketable)—8.7-10.2 million tons against 6.3 million tons.

To improve the quality of rolled metal products, significantly increase the output of alloy and low-alloy steels. Smelting electric steel will increase by 1.7-2 times, the production of sheet steel should increase by about 2 times. The range of rolled products and pipes is expanding; the production of economical lightweight and periodic types of rolled products is increasing; the production of roll-formed profiles from sheet and tape is created. The widespread use of vacuum in the processes of steel production, heat

treatment of rolled metal and other progressive methods is organised.

To ensure the development of ferrous metallurgy with iron ore, along with a significant increase in its production at existing mines, it is planned to develop new iron ore deposits, mainly with open pit mining, and to build powerful mining and processing plants. To improve the productivity of blast furnaces to increase the iron content in commercial ores due to their deeper concentration.

In 1959-1965, to build and put into operation new production capacities for the smelting of pig iron for 24-30 million tons versus 16.3 million tons introduced in 1952-1958, for steel, respectively—by 28-36 million tons against 12.4 million tons for rolled products—23-29 million tons versus 6.9 million tons.

The technical level of the Soviet Union's ferrous metallurgy will rise significantly. In 1959-1965, to carry out the construction of powerful mechanised and automated metallurgical units equipped with modern technology. It is planned to install high-performance rolling and tube mills and finishing units to ensure the continuity of the production process and product quality control, mechanisation and automation of production operations; implementation, on a large scale, of comprehensive mechanisation and automation of coke-chemical, refractory, ferroalloy and hardware production. Further improvement and implementation of new, highly efficient technological processes will be carried out.

**2. Non-ferrous metallurgy.** To envisage an increase in the production of aluminium by a factor of 2.8-3, compared with 1958, and of refined copper by a factor of 1.9; the production of nickel, magnesium, titanium, germanium and silicon is considerably increased. The production of other non-ferrous and especially rare metals is also increasing. The aluminium industry is developing rapidly. Unlimited raw materials for the production of aluminium, favourable production conditions and high structural properties of this

metal predetermine the widespread use of aluminium in mechanical engineering, auto and tractor construction, transport engineering, shipbuilding, construction, in the production of consumer goods. It is envisaged to create a powerful aluminium industry in the Krasnoyarsk Territory on the basis of the largest reserves of nephelines with the associated production of cheap cement and soda products. The availability of cheap coal in the region and the possibility of using electricity from the Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric power station will ensure the production of the cheapest aluminium.

Much attention is paid to the development of non-ferrous metallurgy mining. The volume of ore mining by the open-cut method will increase by more than 2.8 times over the seven-year period and in 1965 will amount to 65% of the total volume of ore mining.

The discovered diamond deposits created a reliable raw material base for organising a large diamond mining industry in the USSR. The production of domestic diamonds in 1965 will increase approximately 15-16 times compared to 1958. This will make it possible to widely use industrial diamonds in mechanical engineering, in geological exploration and mining operations.

The development of non-ferrous metallurgy should be carried out on the basis of further electrification of technological processes, the development of new progressive technological schemes, with the widespread introduction of mechanisation and automation of production.

**3. Chemical industry.** Provide for the accelerated development of the chemical industry. To increase the total volume of production of chemical products by about 3 times. The production of synthetic materials should be widely developed: the production of artificial fibres increases by 4 times, of which the most valuable—synthetic fibres—by 12-13 times, and plastics and synthetic resins—more than 7 times.

Development of the production of polymeric materials should be carried out on a new raw material base. It is

envisaged to create a powerful and comprehensively developed industry of synthetic materials based on the use of associated gases of oil production and natural gases. Use in the production of synthetic rubber of associated petroleum gases instead of the previously used alcohol will make it possible to save about 1 billion 300 million rubles on capital expenditures in the next seven years.

The production of nitrogen fertilisers will mainly be based on the use of natural gases, which will free up about 4 billion rubles. capital investments.

Large-scale production of new types of synthetic materials will make it possible to dramatically expand the output of high quality and cheap consumer goods, as well as raise the technical level and economy of all branches of the national economy. Great opportunities are opening up for the use of these materials in construction, especially in housing, and in the manufacture of furniture.

It is planned to increase the output of mineral fertilisers by about 3 times, a significant expansion of the range chemical products. The production of concentrated mineral fertilisers, the most effective phosphorus-organic preparations for combating pests and diseases of agricultural crops, as well as chemicals for combating weeds will be increased.

Over the seven-year period, more than 140 major chemical enterprises must be rebuilt or completed, and over 130 enterprises must be reconstructed. It is envisaged to create large combined enterprises for the integrated processing of associated gases of oil production, natural gases, gases of oil refineries and other types of raw materials.

At the same time, the construction of new and reconstruction of existing chemical industry enterprises will be carried out based on the widespread use of the achievements of science and technology of our country and foreign experience.

**4. Fuel industry.** To further improve the structure of the

country's fuel balance, ensure the advanced development of the oil and gas industry. At the same time, it is envisaged that the oil and gas industry should provide fuel not only for motors and household needs, but also for industrial enterprises, power plants, for rail and water transport.

The share of oil and gas in total fuel production will increase from 31% at present to 51% in 1965, while the share of coal will decrease from 60% to 43%.

Expansion of the use of oil and gas as a technological and energy fuel and as a raw material for the chemical industry will make it possible to significantly improve the use of the country's coal and raw material resources and achieve great savings in social labour.

In the oil industry, to bring oil production in 1965 to 230-240 million tons, or to more than double against 1958. The average annual increase in oil production will be 16.7-18.1 million tons against 6.6 million tons in 1951-1955. and 14.1 million tons in 1956-1958.

It is planned to further increase drilling rates and reduce the cost per meter of penetration in exploration and production drilling, as well as improve the development of oil fields in order to ensure the most complete recovery of reserves and achieve a given level of oil production at the lowest cost. Planned for 1959-1965. the volume of oil refining fully meets the needs of the national economy for oil products, a significant improvement in the quality and performance of motor gasolines, diesel fuel and oils.

In 1959-1965, the capacity for primary oil refining will be increased by 2.2-2.3 times, for catalytic cracking—4.7 times, for catalytic reforming—16-18 times, for the production of oils—2 times...

In the gas industry, provide for an increase in gas extraction and production in 1965 to 150 billion cubic meters. m against 30 billion cubic meters. m in 1958, or 5 times.

While meeting all the needs for gas as a chemical raw material and as fuel for the household needs of the

population, more than 80% of all produced gas is planned to be used in industry.

In seven years, about 26 thousand km of gas trunk-lines and branches from them to cities will be built.

In the oil and gas industry, automation and telecontrol of the main technological processes in the oil and gas fields will be carried out on a large scale, oil refineries and all oil trunk pipelines, product pipelines and gas pipelines.

In the coal industry: to increase the production of coal in 1965 to 600-612 million tons, or 21-23% more than in 1958. At the same time, the production of the most economical coal in the eastern regions countries (excluding the Urals) to increase by 40-45%. The production of coals for coking will increase by 59-65% and in 1965 will amount to 150-156 million tons.

In order to ensure the planned growth in coal production, it is envisaged to be put into operation in the next seven years, taking into account the reconstruction of existing enterprises, the capacity of coal mines and cuts in the amount of 200-220 million tons, with the priority construction of new mines for the extraction of coking coal. At the same time, large mines and open-pit mines with higher technical and economic indicators should be built as a rule.

In the next seven years, the most efficient open-pit and hydraulic methods of coal mining will be further developed. Particular attention should be paid to improving the quality of coal and developing its beneficiation.

The most important task in the coal industry is to improve the working conditions of miners, to significantly increase the technical and economic indicators of work and, first of all, to increase labour productivity and reduce the cost of coal.

In order to further develop the country's productive forces and provide mineral resources for the planned growth of the national economy, increase the total volume of geological exploration work by about 67%.

It is envisaged, first of all, to sharply intensify geological exploration for oil and gas, as well as prospecting and exploration of deposits of rich and easy-dressing ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores located in favourable economic conditions for their development, taking into account the most rational location of new enterprises.

Particular attention is paid to increasing the economic efficiency of geological exploration by introducing the most advanced methods of geological exploration, new mining equipment and geophysical equipment.

5. Electrification. The forthcoming seven-year period will be a decisive stage in the implementation of Lenin's idea of the continuous electrification of the country.

In 1965, the country's electricity generation should be increased to 500-520 billion kWh, that is, 2.1-2.2 times; installed capacity of power plants—more than 2 times.

Along with the further electrification of industry, railways with a length of about 20,000 kilometres, as well as all state farms, repair and technical stations, collective farms and workers' settlements, will be electrified during the seven-year period.

As the main direction in the development of the USSR electric power industry in 1959-1965. Preferential construction of thermal power plants based on cheap coal, natural gas and fuel oil, accelerated development of electrical networks and consistent implementation of work to create a unified energy system of the USSR, which will ensure a faster pace of development of the country's energy sector with lower capital cost and on a higher technical basis.

The installed capacity of thermal turbine power plants by the end of the seven-year period will increase 2.4 times. Of the 58-60 million kilowatt capacity put into operation at turbine power plants, 47-50 million kilowatt-hours were put into operation at thermal power plants mainly due to the construction of large condensing stations with a capacity of one million kilowatts or more, with the installation of a block the scheme (boiler—turbine) of units of 100, 150, 200 and

300 thousand kw, allowing to significantly accelerate and reduce the cost of construction.

The enlargement of the capacity of thermal power plants, combined with the widespread use of natural gas and fuel oil in many of them, will make it possible at all condensing power plants built in 1959-1965 to reduce the estimated cost of one kilowatt of installed capacity by an average of 23% compared to 1958.

The preferential construction of thermal power plants will make it possible to increase the total commissioning of capacities at power plants by about 10 million Ketas in the seven-year period by reducing capital investments in hydropower construction. If the ratio between capital investments in thermal and hydraulic power plants remained the same in previous years, it would be necessary either to reduce the planned commissioning of capacities, or to increase capital investments in energy development by more than 20 billion rubles.

Along with the commissioning of powerful thermal power plants, it is planned to complete the construction of the Stalingrad, Bratsk, Kremenchug, Botkin, Bukhtarminskaya and a number of other hydroelectric power plants. It is also planned to start the construction of several new hydroelectric power plants, mainly in areas that do not have sufficient and cheap fuel resources.

In seven years, unified energy systems of the European part of the USSR and Central Siberia will be created, as well as unified energy systems in the regions of the North-West and West, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. It is envisaged to increase the length of 35-500 kV electrical networks by more than 3 times, which will allow wider coverage of cities, industrial and rural areas of the country with centralised power supply and reduce the construction of small expensive and uneconomical power plants. The task is to expand the construction of inter-collective farm and inter-district power plants with the involvement of collective farm funds. Further development of district heating of industrial

enterprises and cities.

To carry out major measures in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes during the seven years. To commission a number of nuclear power plants with different types of reactors.

6. Mechanical engineering. The high rates of development of mechanical engineering should ensure the provision of enterprises with new equipment and a radical improvement in production technology, which will be a decisive factor in the growth of labour productivity, facilitate working conditions and make it possible to further shorten the working day.

Particular attention is paid to the development of the electrical industry as the most important technical base for electrification country. It is envisaged, on the basis of the achievements of science and practice, to sharply raise the technical level and quality of electrical machines, devices, apparatus and cable products and electrical insulating materials and satisfy the need for them in all sectors of the national economy and the life of the working people.

The transition to complex mechanisation and automatically controlled production with the use of electronic equipment is the most characteristic feature of modern technical progress and should be the main direction in creating designs for new machines.

In 1959-1965, mechanical engineering should provide:

- manufacture of the latest equipment for all sectors of the national economy and, above all, for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, energy and construction—excavators, rolling mills, heavy presses, as well as a set of machines and devices for further mechanisation of heavy and labour-intensive work and widespread introduction of automation in industry, transport and agriculture;

- creation and production of machines based on the use of the latest achievements and discoveries of science and technology, especially radio electronics, superconductivity, ultrasound, radioactive isotopes, semiconductors, nuclear

energy, etc.;

- improving the technical and economic characteristics and indicators of manufactured machines and equipment: efficiency, productivity, reliability with a significant reduction in their weight;

- widespread use of materials with improved and special characteristics and properties, such as corrosion-resistant and heat-resistant metals, light alloys, plastics, semiconductor, ferromagnetic and other materials;

- further development of specialisation and cooperation of enterprises;

- implementation of measures to save materials in the production of equipment;

- radical improvement of production technology and re-equipment of machine-building enterprises due to extensive replacement and modernization of equipment, as well as a significant expansion of mechanisation and automation of not only basic, but also auxiliary works, primarily in foundry and press-forging industries, commissioning of at least 1300 automatic lines , development of production of special and multi-position stations and machine tools with automatic program control, stamping and embossing presses, precision injection moulding machines, chill moulds, shell moulds and investment casting.

It is planned to increase the output of mechanical engineering and metalworking products by about 2 times in the seven-year period. High such industries as heavy engineering, instrument making, radio electronics, electrical, machine tool.

The production of the most important types of machines and devices should be set in the following dimensions:

	1965	Growth by 1958
Metal-cutting machines—thous. pieces including special, specialised and modular machine tools—thousand pieces	190-200	1.4-1.5 times

Forging and pressing machines—thous. pieces	38	2 times
Automatic and semi-automatic lines - set		
Devices—RUB billion	36.2	by about 1.5 times
including calculating and mathematical machines - billion rubles.	280-300 18.5—19.2	2.1—2.3 times 2.5—2.6 “
Turbines—million kw	2—2.1	4.5—4.7 “
Generators for turbines—mln. chum	18.7—20.4	2.8—3.1 “
AC motors—million kw	17.5—18.4	in 3.4—3.5 “
Rolling equipment - thousand tons	32—34	in 2.2—2.3 r
Chemical Equipment—RUB bln.	200—220	in 2.3—2.6 r
Technological equipment for textile industry - RUB bln.	3.5—3.7	3.2—3.4 “
	2.5	in 2.2 “
Technological equipment for food and mill and elevator industry—bln. rub .	3.8—4.1 750—856	at 2.1—2.3 “ at 1.5—1.7 “
Cars—thousand units	2550—2700	at 2.4—2.6 “
Mainline electric and diesel locomotives - units—mln liters. from.	8.4—9	2.9—3.1 “
Technological equipment for cement industry—thousand tons	180-220	in 2.5—3.1 “
Technological equipment for foundry - million rubles	360-410	in 2.3—2.6 “

The development of mechanical engineering will require significant development specialisation and cooperation of production, replacement and modernization of outdated equipment and radical improvement of technological processes, primarily on the basis of the widespread introduction of automation. These activities will ensure construction of new factories a significant increase in production turbines, generators, steam boilers, tractors,

diesel locomotives, electric locomotives and other machines.

It is envisaged that the unit consumption of rolled ferrous metals will decrease by no less than 25% over the seven-year period on average in machine building. To more widely practice the use of aluminium and plastics in cable production, which will save the state up to 10 billion rubles over the next seven years. and will save more than 400 thousand tons of lead and over 400 thousand tons of copper.

7. Timber, paper and woodworking industries. Provide for a significant increase in production in the timber, paper and woodworking industries. The production of paper and cardboard, particle boards and fibreboards, standard houses, furniture, plywood and parts will increase significantly. Better use of timber and the processing of round-wood in logging areas is envisaged in order to significantly reduce the transport of raw timber.

The total volume of timber haulage, excluding small procurers, will be increased from 319 million cubic meters. m in 1958 to 372-378 million cubic meters. m in 1965. To increase the volume of timber export to 275-280 million cubic meters.

The volume of sawn timber production in the planned industry should be increased from 68.6 million cubic meters. m in 1958 to 92-95 million cubic meters. m in 1965. At the same time, in the many-forested regions of the North and Siberia, the volume of sawmilling increases by 1.8 times.

In the coming years, an increase in the production of prefabricated standard houses and kits for houses with walls from local building materials is planned. It is envisaged to increase the production of furniture in 1965 to an amount of 18 billion rubles, or 2.4 times more than in 1958, and to improve the quality of the furniture produced.

The pulp and paper, wood chemical and hydrolysis industries should be significantly developed. The production of cellulose in 1965 is projected at approximately 4.8 million tons, or 2.3 times more than in 1958, the artificial fibre industry will increase the production of viscose cellulose to

580 thousand tons in 1965, or 4.5 times.

The volume of paper production for 1965 should be set at 3.5 million tons, or 1.6 times, of cardboard—approximately 2.8 million tons, or 4 times more; than in 1958, containerboard production—from 70 thousand tons in 1958 to 1500 thousand tons in 1965; Provide a 1.8-fold increase in newsprint production. To increase the production of paper for the needs of the food industry.

### ***B. Production of consumer goods***

Based on the achieved high level of development of heavy industry and the successful implementation of the measures outlined by the party for a sharp rise in agriculture in our country the light and food industries are constantly growing, and the production of consumer goods is increasing.

At the present time, we have created the conditions for further increasing the production of industrial and food products, as well as household items, and thereby making significant progress towards solving the problem of fully satisfying the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the Soviet people, having in view of over the course of the seven-year period, to satisfy the population's needs in fabrics, clothing, footwear and other goods.

8. Light industry. The gross output of light industry is expected to increase by about 1.5 times over the seven-year period. The production of the main types of light industry products in physical terms is set in the following volume:

	1958	1965	1965 in % to 1958
Cotton fabrics, billion, m	5.8	7.7–8	133–138
Woollen fabrics - million m	303	500	165
Linen fabrics “	481	635	132
Silk fabrics “	845	1485	176
Hosiery - million pairs	887	1250	141
Lingerie jersey - million pieces	398	780	196
Outer jersey “	97	160	165
Leather footwear - million pairs	356	515	145

Further improvement of the range and quality of fabrics, clothing and footwear is also envisaged. The production of hosiery and other knitwear from low quality yarns should be strictly prohibited. The production of the most demanded fabrics will be significantly expanded population: pile—by about 3.5 times, melange—1.8 times, chintz—1.6 times, high-quality worsted fabrics from staple fibre will be produced in large sizes.

The increase in the production of consumer goods is ensured both through the growing supply of natural raw materials and through the processing of artificial and synthetic materials.

The projected growth rates in the production of fabrics, clothing and footwear will make it possible by the end of the seven-year plan to bring the USSR closer to the level of the United States both in terms of total production and production per capita.

In 1959-1965. it is planned to build about 156 new large enterprises of light industry and will be completed by the construction of 114 enterprises, begun before 1959; will be put into operation 3.7 times spinning spindles, weaving machine tools—3 times, the capacity for the production of footwear - more than 2 times more than was introduced in 1952-1958.

Along with the construction of new enterprises, a significant number of existing enterprises will be reconstructed with the replacement of old and low-performance equipment with new ones, modern, high-performance equipment.

9. Food industry. The gross output of the food industry is to increase by about 1.7 times over the seven years. Establish the following production volumes for the most important types of food products:

	1958	1965	1965 in % to 1958
Meat, including Category I by-products, from state raw materials - thousand ha	2863	6130	214
Animal oil from state resources of raw materials - thousand hectares	638	1006	158
Whole milk products translated into milk - mla, ha	6	13.5	223
Granulated sugar (from sugar beet) - thousand ha	5256	9250—10,000	176—190
Vegetable oil from state resources of raw materials - thousand. ha	1225	1975	161
Fish catch - million hectares	2.9	4.6	160
Ethyl alcohol - mln.dl including from food raw materials	163.3	202.8	124
	115.6	100	87

In terms of the level of production of a number of important food products per capita, the USSR will catch up and surpass the most developed capitalist countries.

Along with the growth in production, the necessary measures are planned to further improve the taste and nutritional properties of products, significantly improve the packaging of goods, expanding the production of semi-finished products, culinary products, baby and dietetic food, increasing the output packaged goods.

Within seven years, about 250 new meat processing enterprises, more than 1000 milk processing enterprises, more than 200 canneries should be put into operation and other businesses. The capacity of sugar factories will increase by 3.2 million centners of beet processing per day, or will more than double. The increase in fish production is planned to be achieved through the development of new fishing areas in the open seas and oceans, the widespread use of ponds, lake and river reservoirs and reservoirs created

in the country.

At the existing enterprises, it is planned to increase the output of food products due to a more complete use of production capacities, uniform loading of enterprises throughout the year, the introduction of new technological processes, mechanisation and automation of production, ensuring the integrated use of raw materials, increasing the yield of finished products, reducing losses and waste in production. Refrigerator capacity for food storage will more than double in industry and trade.

Bearing in mind that a significant part of agricultural raw materials is processed outside the state enterprises of the food industry, it is necessary by the efforts of collective farms, state farms and consumer cooperatives to launch the construction of enterprises for baking bread, producing sausages and semi-finished meat products, butter, cheese, cottage cheese, canned vegetables and fruit, starch and other food products. In connection with the growth of income in collective farms and an increase in the production of marketable products in them, along with the construction of enterprises for processing agricultural products in individual collective farms, it is necessary to go more broadly towards pooling funds from several collective farms, for the construction of inter-collective farm canneries, bakeries, sausages and other enterprises for the processing of meat, milk, vegetables and fruits. This will make it possible to build larger enterprises using modern technology and production technology.

10. Manufacture of household items. The output of household goods, as well as machines and devices that facilitate the domestic work of women, should be doubled and in 1965 increased to 88 billion rubles. The production of furniture, household sewing machines, refrigerators, washing machines, dishwashers, radios, radios and televisions, watches, bicycles, motorcycles and scooters, cameras, electrical household appliances.

On the basis of the development of the synthetic

materials industry, to organise the mass production of household and household goods.

Enterprises in the local and cooperative industries play a significant role in further increasing the production of consumer goods and improving the consumer services for the working people. These enterprises should make more extensive use of local sources of raw materials, improve the technique and technology of production, and thereby dramatically improve the range and quality of the goods produced.

### ***B. Comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production. Specialisation and cooperation in industry***

11. Comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production processes are the main, decisive means of ensuring further technical progress in the national economy, and on this basis - a new rise in labour productivity, lower costs and improved product quality.

Work on the automation of production processes is being carried out in all industries, in transport and communications. Our industry has achieved some success in the development of automation, primarily in the energy sector, ferrous metallurgy and mechanical engineering. Separate automatic control and remote control systems have been introduced in the chemical, oil refining, coal, light and food industries and in a number of other industries.

It is necessary to do a lot of work on mechanisation and automation in mechanical engineering, where the cost of manual labour is still up to half of the total working time. In many branches of industry, in agriculture, it is necessary to mechanize transport and loading and unloading operations. The main task in the coming years is to complete the complex mechanisation of production processes.

It is necessary to move from the automation of individual units and installations to complex automation, to the creation of fully automated workshops, technological

processes and enterprises.

Achievements of computer technology open up broad prospects in the field of automation of industrial processes.

The use of modern computers for the management of production processes allows you to automatically select and conduct the technological process at the most advantageous mode.

Along with the implementation of the general program of work on automation in all branches of industry, it is planned to create more than fifty pilot-demonstration enterprises, which will the latest schemes of complex automation have been implemented.

12. Provide for major events for specialisation and cooperation in industry:

- further comprehensive development of economic regions based on the most efficient use of natural resources, taking into account the need to specialise enterprises and improve cooperation, eliminate irrational transportation;

- significant improvement in the use of production facilities of operating enterprises;

It is necessary to do a lot of work on mechanisation and automation in mechanical engineering, where the cost of manual labour is still up to half of the total working time. In many branches of industry, in agriculture, it is necessary to mechanize transport and loading and unloading operations. The main task in the coming years is to complete the complex mechanisation of production processes.

It is necessary to move from the automation of individual units and installations to complex automation, to the creation of fully automated workshops, technological processes and enterprises.

Achievements of computer technology open up broad prospects in the field of automation of industrial processes.

The use of modern computers for the management of production processes allows you to automatically select and conduct the technological process at the most advantageous mode.

Along with the implementation of the general program of work on automation in all branches of industry, it is planned to create more than fifty pilot-demonstration enterprises, which will the latest schemes of complex automation have been implemented.

12. Provide for major events for specialisation and cooperation in industry:

- further comprehensive development of economic regions based on the most efficient use of natural resources, taking into account the need to specialise enterprises and improve cooperation, eliminate irrational transportation;

- significant improvement in the use of production facilities of operating enterprises;

- specialisation not only in industry, but also in other sectors of the national economy: transport, construction, repair and other work.

It is necessary to pay great attention to improving the technology of foundry and stamping and in every possible way to improve and develop methods of precision casting in mechanical engineering.

Provide for the further development of the procurement base of mechanical engineering both by improving the specialisation and reconstruction of existing enterprises, and by building new 75-80 large specialised workshops and factories for production of castings, forgings and stampings with the increase in 1965 of specialised capacities: for iron casting— up to 14.7 million tons, steel casting—up to 4 million tons, forgings—up to 1.6 million tons and stampings— up to 3.8 million tons. The capacity of specialised plants for the production of foundry equipment will be increased more than 4 times. It is envisaged to organise production of equipment for precision casting.

To envisage a significant expansion of specialised capacities for the production of mass-use products – normal gearboxes, metalworking tools, hardware, electrodes, fittings, industrial fittings and other products, as well as the concentration of their production at a smaller number of

enterprises.

In the automotive industry, tractor building, agricultural engineering, heavy, road-building engineering, it is envisaged to concentrate the production of the same type of products at a minimum number of factories and organise the centralised production of unified and normalised units, units and parts by methods of mass large-scale production. Large scale implementation measures are foreseen welding works according to the Paton method, meaning to organise the production of faceted profiles of various parts and products by the specified method. This will significantly reduce unproductive and labour-intensive work in foundry, forging and metalworking industries.

13. Based on the implementation of measures for comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production processes, development specialisation and cooperation in industry in the coming seven years will significantly increase labour productivity in industry, which is a decisive factor in the growth of production and improving the well-being of workers.

The growth of labour productivity in industry in 1959-1965. per worker is planned for 45-50% "and taking into account the reduction in the duration of the working day, hourly production will increase even more.

Technical regulation is of great importance for the further growth of labour productivity. A number of enterprises still use outdated, low production rates. Technically sound production rates must be vigorously implemented. Serious attention should be paid to the mechanisation of auxiliary work and the elimination of shortcomings in the organisation of labour and wages.

14. In accordance with the planned volume of gross output and the growth of labour productivity, it is planned to reduce the cost of industrial production in 1959-1965. at comparable prices by at least 11.5%.

\* \* \*

In the implementation of the ambitious program for the development of socialist industry outlined for 1959-1965, the most important role belongs to the councils of the national economy. The Soviets of the National Economy are obliged to ensure the further improvement of the management of industry, the most rational use of capital investments and material resources in order to obtain maximum efficiency from newly commissioned and reconstructed enterprises in the shortest possible time.

It is necessary to develop and support more broadly the creative initiative and activity of workers, engineers and technicians in the search for new reserves of production, to achieve their fullest use for the development of all branches of the national economy, to persistently introduce new technology, comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production, modernization of equipment, specialisation and cooperation in industry and, on this basis, continuously increase labour productivity.

Selfless labour and creative the initiative of the heroic working class, our glorious scientific and technical intelligentsia, the entire Soviet people.

### ***Development of socialist agriculture***

As a result of major economic and political measures carried out in recent years, great successes have been achieved in the development of socialist agriculture. Our socialist industry has equipped agriculture with modern machines and mechanisms, increased production mineral fertilisers and chemicals for pest and weed control. Collective and state farms now employ numerous highly qualified personnel. In recent years, vast areas of virgin and fallow lands have been developed and the sown area in the country has been significantly expanded.

In the next seven years, the task is to achieve such an increase in agricultural production that will satisfy the needs

of the population for the most important foodstuffs, sharply increase the resources of agricultural raw materials in order to provide the population with food in abundance, food in a wide range, high quality and meet all other needs of the state in agricultural products.

The planned program for the further development of agriculture will be accompanied by the improvement of socialist production relations, the convergence of two forms of socialist property - collective farm and national. This will manifest itself in the further development of the collective farm system, in the growth of production assets, an increase in the indivisible funds of collective farms and their correct use, the expansion of inter-collective farm production ties through the joint organisation of industrial, construction and other economic enterprises, the joint construction of power plants, roads, irrigation and drainage systems, enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural products, schools, especially boarding schools, nursing homes, hospitals, clubs.

With the development of collective farm production, in conditions when collective farms became large farms, armed with advanced equipment, and have qualified personnel, the material and everyday needs of the collective farmers will increasingly be satisfied at the expense of the social economy, therefore the personal subsidiary farming of collective farmers will gradually lose its significance.

State farms, whose role in socialist agriculture has significantly increased in the recent period, will develop as exemplary socialist enterprises, setting an example for collective farms in the best use of land and technology to obtain the maximum amount of agricultural products with the least cost of funds and labour. The development of state farms will move towards more active involvement of workers and female workers in direct production management.

A new stage in the development of the collective farm system, an increase in the role of state farms in raising agricultural production will make it possible to quickly create an abundance of agricultural products, which is the most

important condition for the transition to communism.

1. Provide in 1959-1965:

– further development of grain farming in order to ensure grain harvest in the amount of 10-11 billion poods per year by the end of the seven-year period;

– an increase in the production of basic industrial crops in 1965 to the following sizes: raw cotton - up to 5.7-6.1 million tons, or 30-40% more than in 1958, sugar beets—up to 84 million tons, or 40-55% more, oilseeds—up to about 5.5 million tons, or 10% more, flax fibre—up to 580 thousand tons, or 31% more than in 1958;

– an increase in the gross harvest of potatoes in 1965 to 147 million tons against 86 million tons in 1958;

– development of the production of vegetables in a size that fully meets the needs of the population;

– an increase in the production of fruits and berries over seven years by at least two times, grapes - at least four times;—an increase in the production of basic livestock products in 1965 in comparison with 1958: meat (in carcass weight)—not less than 16 million tons, or 2 times; milk—up to 100-105 million tons, or 1.7-1.8 times; wool - up to about 548 thousand tons, or 1.7 times, and eggs—up to 37 billion, pieces, or 1.6 times.

The volume of gross agricultural output as a whole to increase in 1965 in comparison with 1958 by 1.7 times.

In the next seven years to envisage a sharp improvement in the use of land as the main means of production in agriculture. Provide a significant increase in production of the most important agricultural products per 100 hectares of agricultural land, in order to surpass the production of these products per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the United States.

2. Agriculture. In the next seven years to ensure the further rapid growth of agricultural production. Now that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Party, have carried out a lot of work on the development of virgin and fallow lands, equipping agriculture with the latest technology

and providing it with qualified personnel, when the seed business has been significantly improved and the production of chemical fertilisers is increasing, the most important national economic task arose in full volume—increasing the yield of all agricultural crops.

The main line in the development of agriculture and for the coming period remains the all-round increase in grain production as the basis of all agricultural production. The main producers of marketable grain will continue to be the collective and state farms of Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region, the Kazakh SSR, as well as the Ukrainian SSR, the North Caucasus, the Central black earth zone of the RSFSR, where, along with the development of grain farming, the production of industrial crops and highly productive livestock raising will significantly expand. In the non-chernozem regions of the RSFSR, as well as in Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, an increase in yields and gross grain yields should meet the own needs of collective and state farms in food and fodder grain.

Along with an increase in grain production, it is necessary to improve its quality, paying special attention to the production of the most valuable durum wheat, the best varieties of buckwheat, leguminous crops.

To expand the crops and significantly increase the yield of sunflower, oil flax and other oil crops in the regions of the Urals and Siberia, as well as in the Kazakh SSR. Invert special attention to increasing the yield of sunflower in the regions of Ukraine, Moldova, in the North Caucasus, in the Volga region and in the central black earth regions of the RSFSR.

To concentrate the production of potatoes and vegetables in specialised state farms in the suburban areas of large cities and industrial centres, using for this primarily floodplain and irrigated lands and drained peatlands.

Obtaining high sustainable yields of all agricultural crops, bringing the gross yield of products to the planned size should be achieved on the basis of the introduction of a scientifically grounded farming system, in relation to the

conditions of individual economic zones of the country and each farm, further specialisation and improvement of the location of agricultural production, widespread use of achievements science and excellence. Introducing the correct farming system into production must be considered as a matter of great national importance.

In the next seven years, it is necessary to introduce correct crop rotations in each collective and state farm as the most important component of the farming system, determining the direction and rational combination of industries, ensure the correct system of soil cultivation and sowing of all agricultural crops with varietal seeds.

To continue work on expanding irrigated lands in cotton-growing regions, reclamation in the north-western and western regions, as well as irrigation of waterless and low-water pastures.

To bring the supply of mineral fertilisers to agriculture up to 31 million tons in 1965 against 10.6 million tons in 1958. It is also necessary to significantly increase the accumulation and application of organic fertilisers, the use of liming of acidic and gypsum soils.

As a result of the accelerated development of the chemical industry, conditions are being created in the coming seven years to improve the protection of agricultural plants from pests and diseases, as well as for chemical control of weeds, which is an additional reserve for increasing the gross yield of agricultural crops.

3. Livestock raising. In the field of animal husbandry, the main task in the next seven years is to increase the production of meat, milk, eggs and wool. If the average annual increase in meat production in 1952-1958. amounted to about 500 thousand tons (slaughter weight), then in 1959-1965. it should amount to more than 1 million 100 thousand tons, milk—respectively 3.1 million tons and 5.9-6.6 million tons, wool—18 thousand tons and 33 thousand tons. To increase the milk yield from a cow on collective farms to at least 2,600 kg per year.

Along with this, it is necessary to ensure a sharp increase in the number of all types of livestock and poultry. Average annual growth of livestock in 1959-1965. compared with the average growth for 1952-1958. should increase in cattle 3.2 times, including for cows—1.9 times; for sheep—1.5 times.

In the first years, the task of increasing meat production should be solved mainly through pig and poultry farming, and in the subsequent period, with an increase in the number of cattle and sheep, the production of beef and lamb will significantly increase.

In order to increase the productivity of livestock, improve the organisation of breeding, increase the number of pedigree livestock in collective and state farms, making extensive use of highly productive breeding animals for artificial insemination.

The main condition for the successful implementation of the outlined program for the development of animal husbandry is the creation of a solid forage base. It is envisaged to overcome the backlog in the production of feed and to provide animal husbandry in all regions of the country with a sufficient amount of varied and complete feed.

The projected increase in grain production will make it possible in 1965 to allocate 85-90 million tons of concentrated feed for livestock. At the same time, the production of hay should be at least doubled, and the production of silage should be at least doubled, and the production of potatoes for livestock feed will be approximately twice as much as in 1957.

Maize plays a decisive role in increasing feed production. The experience of growing corn on large areas in various regions of the country convincingly confirms the possibility of obtaining at least 500 centners of green mass with cobs per hectare. Corn sown in a square-nesting method, with proper agricultural technology and complete mechanisation of all sowing, care and harvesting works, gives in comparison with other crops the maximum number of fodder units per hectare of sowing with the least labour and cost.

By carrying out extensive work to improve natural hayfields and pastures, increase their productivity by at least one and a half times.

To increase the production of compound feed to 18-20 million tons as against 3.9 million tons in 1957 and to take measures for a more complete utilisation of wastes from the fish and meat industries.

Significantly increase the construction of the most economical livestock facilities, implement mechanisation of livestock farms, especially water supply, milking cows and intra-farm transport.

4. Purchases of agricultural products. To bring in 1965 purchases of the main types of agricultural products to the following sizes:

	1965 (thousand tons)	1965 in% to 1958
Raw cotton	5700—6100	130-140
Sugar beet	81000	159
Oilseeds	3920	136
Potatoes	11720	174
Flax - fibre	530	137
Livestock and birds (live weight)	11050	196
Milk	40610	184
Wool	54	172
Egg (billion, pieces)	10	221

It is envisaged to establish the size of grain purchases slightly higher than the level of planned purchases from the 1958 harvest, which meets the state's need for grain and, at the same time, makes it possible to significantly increase the consumption of grain on collective and state farms for the production of meat, milk and other animal products.

The planning and implementation of purchases of agricultural products should be closely linked with the correct distribution of agricultural production in individual zones and regions of the country, taking into account their

natural and economic conditions and contribute to the rise of productive forces in agriculture.

Full and timely fulfilment of the established plans for the procurement of agricultural products is the most important indicator of a correct understanding of national interests on the part of rural workers. It is necessary to continue to strictly observe state discipline in this matter, taking measures to successfully fulfil and overfulfil the annual plans for the purchase of all types of agricultural products, as well as the plans set for the seven-year period. At the same time, the unconditional fulfilment of the delivery tasks must be ensured products to the all-Union fund, intended for the timely coverage of national needs and the implementation inter-republican supplies.

5. Development of state farms. In the next seven years the production of agricultural products on state farms will increase on a large scale. The role of the state farms, as the leading socialist enterprises in agriculture, should grow even more. In the next seven years, it is planned to complete the construction of industrial and public buildings on state farms, especially in areas development of virgin lands. It is envisaged to ensure in 1965 in comparison with 1957 in comparable prices a decrease in the cost of grain by at least 30%, meat by 19%, milk by 23%, wool by 10%, cotton by 20%. To develop state farm production and ensure high profitability of state farms, it is planned to significantly increase their material and technical equipment, to fully satisfy the needs of state farms in mineral fertilisers. State farms will be specialised in the production of certain types of products.

6. Mechanisation and electrification of agriculture. One of the decisive conditions for the fulfilment of tasks for the development of agriculture for 1959-1965. is the all-round expansion of mechanisation and electrification of production, the further equipping of collective and state farms with advanced technology.

For the seven-year period it is planned to produce for

agriculture: more than 1 million tractors, about 400,000 grain combines and a large number of other machinery and equipment.

The increase in technical equipment will make it possible to shorten the time frame for agricultural work and expand the introduction of comprehensive mechanisation of agricultural production in relation to various zones of the country.

They will gain wide scope in 1959-1965. work on the electrification of agriculture. It is envisaged to complete, in the main, by the end of the seven-year period, the electrification of all collective farms in the country, and the electrification of state farms and RTS will be completed significantly sooner. The volume of work on the electrification of collective farms planned for the next seven years will be 2.5 times higher than the volume of these works in 1952-1958. Electricity consumption in agriculture will increase by about 4 times in 7 years. To accomplish the task of electrifying agriculture, collective farm funds should be widely attracted for the construction of inter-collective-farm and inter-district power plants. It is also envisaged to supply state and collective farms with electricity from the electric networks of state energy systems and power plants. Collective and state farms will more widely use electric energy in production.

7. Forestry. Provide for the use of forest resources based not only on the full satisfaction of the country's current needs, but also on the conservation and renewal of forests.

The growing needs of the national economy and the population in forest materials will be covered by strengthening the harvesting and processing of wood in the many-forested regions of the North, the Urals and Siberia. It is necessary to attract technical means and personnel of logging organisations to carry out reforestation work.

To carry out new and reforestation on an area of 262 million hectares, to carry out sowing and planting of forests and measures for reforestation on an area of about 11 million

hectares. An urgent task is to improve the qualitative composition of the forest, to carry out work to protect the forest from fires and harmful insects.

To expand work to increase the forest cover of the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the country through afforestation of inconvenient lands not used in agriculture, to develop road construction in the forest and forest drainage works.

\* \* \*

At present, in agriculture, as in all sectors of the national economy, the issues of increasing labour productivity, reducing labour costs and reducing funds for the production of a unit of output are brought to the fore. In the seven-year period, labour productivity on collective farms should increase by about 2 times, and on state farms by 60-65%. Each collective farm and state farm must not only ensure the receipt of the largest possible amount of production from the assigned land, but also conduct the economy prudently, with the most reasonable use of all possibilities, and the strictest implementation of the economy. It is on this basis that we will ensure a steady decline in prices for agricultural products and a further improvement in the welfare of the masses.

The control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. a high rate of further the rise of agricultural production in our country. Over the past five years, great changes have taken place in agriculture, all conditions have been created for the successful solution of the tasks put forward in the next seven years. The socialist competition of rural workers and the experience of the leading collective and state farms indicate a real possibility of successful implementation of these big tasks in the development of agriculture.

## *Development of transport and communications*

The upcoming seven-year period will be a period of radical technical reconstruction of the main modes of transport, especially rail and air.

1. To increase the freight turnover of railway transport in the seven-year period up to 1800-1850 billion ton-kilometres, or by 39-43%. In 1965, 85-87% of the total freight turnover of the railways will be carried out by electric and diesel locomotives, against 26% in 1958. The length of railways, converted to electric and diesel traction, will reach about 100 thousand km.

The most important highways will be electrified: Moscow–Kuibyshev–Irkutsk–Far East, Moscow–Gorky–Sverdlovsk, Moscow–Kazan–Sverdlovsk, Karaganda–Magnitogorsk–Ufa, Moscow–Kharkov–Rostov–Mineralnye Waters and others, as a result of which the network of electrified railways will approximately triple.

In order to develop natural resources in new regions and to strengthen transport links between the most important economic regions, it is planned to build about 9 thousand km of new railway lines and about 8 thousand km of second tracks. The construction of the largest South Siberian and Central Siberian main lines will be completed, a number of new railway lines in the regions of Kazakhstan, the Urals, the Volga region. In addition, it is planned to build 2.7 thousand km of railways in the areas of forest development.

The newest means of automation and tele-mechanics will find wide application in railway transport. For 1959-1965. it is planned to equip railway lines with a length of 18-20 thousand km with automatic blocking and centralization. To ensure the efficient use of new powerful locomotives, at least 70 thousand km of new rails, mainly of heavy type, will be laid in the existing network.

As a result of the technical re-equipment of the railways and the improvement in the use of fixed assets, labour productivity in railroad transport will increase by 34-37% in

the seven-year period. To reduce the cost of railroad transportation by about 22% over the next seven years.

2. To increase the freight turnover of sea transport approximately twofold over the seven-year period, while significantly increasing the participation of the domestic fleet in the transportation of export-import cargo.

Reconstruction of the merchant marine fleet is planned in terms of equipping it with new high-speed vessels. Total tonnage the navy will approximately double in seven years. The capacity of seaports will increase by 60-70%; by the end of the seven-year period, the complex mechanisation of loading and unloading operations in ports will be brought to 75% of their total volume.

3. The role of river transport in servicing the national economy will increase, especially in the regions of Siberia. To increase the freight turnover of river transport by about 1.6 times over the seven-year period.

It is planned to replenish and significantly update the river fleet, increase the carrying capacity of the self-propelled fleet by about three times, the throughput of river ports by 70-80%, and raise the level of complex mechanisation of loading and unloading operations in ports to 75%.

4. In the context of the rapid development of the oil industry, the length of main pipelines will almost triple, and the turnover of pipeline transport will increase by about 5.5 times over the seven years. This will make it possible to largely get rid of the expensive transportation of oil and oil products by rail.

5. To increase the freight turnover of motor transport in the seven-year period by about 1.9 times, and the transportation of passengers by buses more than 3 times. The automotive industry will be further developed public transport and the enlargement of automobile farms in the economic councils, the fleet of taxis will increase, centralised transportation will sharply increase, which will allow liquidate uneconomical small motor vehicle fleets. The

total carrying capacity of vehicles will increase by more than 40%) the vehicle fleet will be replenished with vehicles of new designs. The bus fleet will grow 4.4 times.

The most important task in the seven-year period is to strengthen the construction of highways. In 1959-1965. it is planned to build roads of national importance 2.8 times more than in the past seven years. At the same time, on the most important directions, the roads will be built mainly with cement concrete pavement. The network of hard-surfaced roads of republican, regional and local significance will be significantly expanded, especially in the areas of virgin lands development.

6. Air transport, as a result of the introduction of high-speed multi-seat turbojet and turboprop aircraft, will become one of the main types of passenger transport. Passenger traffic by air will increase approximately sixfold over the seven-year period. To ensure the operation of the latest types of heavy aircraft, it is planned to reconstruct and build over 90 airports, air lines will be equipped with modern aircraft navigation, and the network of airports on local air lines will expand.

7. Communication will be further developed. The network of long-distance cable communication lines will double, the length of radio relay communication lines—approximately 8.4 times. It is planned to increase the capacity of radio broadcasting stations and accelerate work on the widespread introduction of television and ultra-short-wave broadcasting, as well as the introduction of color television, amount of television stations will increase 2.6 times. For 1959-1965. the capacity of city telephone exchanges will increase by one and a half times, the work on radio and telephone installation in the village will be completed.

## ***Capital investments in the national economy and capital construction***

1. The upcoming seven-year period will be a period of unprecedented development of construction in all regions of the country, and especially in the eastern regions. To increase the volume of state capital investments in 1959-1965. up to 1940-1970 billion rubles, or 1.8 times in comparison with the previous seven-year period, which is almost equal to the volume of capital investments in the national economy for all the years of Soviet power.

The Communist Party attaches paramount importance to the most effective areas of capital investment, which make it possible, at a lower cost, to increase production capacity and increase the output of industrial products in the shortest possible time with a sharp increase in labour productivity and a decrease in production costs.

If, when determining the prospects for the development of certain regions of the country, with newly discovered natural resources, it is correct will be the direction of capital investments in the construction of new enterprises (for oil, gas, electricity generation, expansion of production of raw materials, etc.), then in relation to a number of industries, and especially the processing industry, the seven-year plan proceeds from the fact that the main direction for the coming years should be a radical reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises on the basis of comprehensive mechanisation and automation and new technological processes, providing for extensive renewal and modernization of equipment.

The reconstruction of enterprises should be carried out in a short time and must be accompanied by an increase in production capacity and a significant increase in labour productivity.

Implementation of large-scale reconstruction, as well as partial expansion and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises in many cases will allow with significantly lower

monetary and material costs and faster than in the construction of new enterprises, to solve the problem of increasing production output in the coming years.

At many enterprises, created in the years of the first five-year plans, and older ones, there is a need to replace outdated equipment, carry out reconstruction and, in some cases, expand the area in order to significantly intensify production and create production conditions at these enterprises that meet modern technical requirements and provide the necessary growth in labour productivity.

In a number of economic regions, the implementation of the reconstruction of existing enterprises is also dictated by the need for the most rational solution of issues of integrated development of industry of the region in order to more expediently organise the supply of enterprises in the region with the necessary products and significantly improve cooperation in industry.

2. With an increase in the volume of state capital investments as a whole in the national economy for 1959-1965. capital investments in industry will increase by a factor of 1.8 as compared with the last seven years.

To allocate about 100 billion rubles for the construction of ferrous metallurgy enterprises, which will be 2.4 times higher than capital investments in ferrous metallurgy in 1952-1958. At the same time, capital investments in the development of the iron ore industry will increase by 2.8 times.

For the development of the chemical industry, provide for the allocation of 100-105 billion rubles, including 16 billion rubles. for the development of enterprises for the processing of chemical products. About half of all appropriations for the development of the chemical industry will be directed to the construction of enterprises for the production of plastics, artificial and synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, and alcohol.

Capital investments in the oil and gas industry should be set at 170-173 billion rubles, that is, with an increase of 2.3-

2.4 times. At the same time, the volume of capital investments in the gas industry will increase by 4.2 times, and in the construction of petrochemical facilities - 25 times compared to the last seven years.

To allocate 75-78 billion rubles for the development of the coal industry, or 22-27% more than in 1952-1958, while the higher growth rates should be planned for the development of the coal industry in the eastern regions of the country and the extraction of coking coals.

Capital investments in the construction of power plants, electric and heating networks should be set at 125-129 billion rubles, ie, increased by about 1.7 times. At the same time, ensure preferential construction of thermal power plants.

Capital investments in the timber, paper and woodworking industries should be set in the amount of 58-60 billion rubles, then there is more than a factor of two. Of this amount, approximately 60% is directed to the development of the pulp and paper and woodworking industries.

Provide for 1959-1965, capital investments in the development of light and food industries in the amount of 80-85 billion rubles, or about 2 times more than in the previous seven-year period.

To allocate 375-380 billion rubles for housing and communal construction.

Capital investments in the amount of more than 80 billion rubles are envisaged for the construction of secondary schools, hospitals, children's institutions and other cultural and health care institutions.

In agriculture, provide for state capital investments in the amount of about 150 billion rubles.

The increase in the income of the collective farms as a result of the growth of the marketable output of agriculture and animal husbandry will enable them to make large capital investments at their own expense. According to preliminary calculations, the collective farms can during 1959-1965. to carry out work on the construction of industrial, cultural and

amenity facilities, improvement of the village in the amount of 250 billion rubles! and spend 95 billion rubles on the purchase of equipment.

Thus, the total volume of capital investments by the state and collective farms in agriculture will be in 1959-1965. about 500 billion rubles. and will exceed the actual investments made in 1952-1958, almost 2 times.

For the development of railway transport, provide for the allocation of 110-115 billion rubles, or 85-94% more than was spent in the previous seven years. At the same time, capital investments for the electrification of railways should be increased 2.7 times.

3. The planned grandiose program of capital construction should be carried out with maximum economy of state funds both in relation to the construction of production facilities and housing and cultural and social construction.

It is necessary, first of all, that our planning and economic bodies approach with particular care and economic prudence the placement of enterprises in economic regions, the specialisation of enterprises under construction, and also the implementation of expedient cooperation of enterprises under construction in one region.

We must resolutely overcome the vicious practice of the former departments in the design and placement of enterprises, in which each construction site in the same area acquired independently, isolated from others, handicraft building bases, and each enterprise was designed separately with its own auxiliary, repair shops and workshops. communications, without taking into account cooperation with other enterprises, which led to an increase in the cost of construction and an unjustified increase in the costs of operating enterprises.

The design of new enterprises should be carried out without frills, taking into account progressive technological processes, the latest technology, automation and mechanisation, high technical and economic indicators of production with a decrease in capital investments per unit of

output, as well as taking into account the creation of everything necessary to further improve working conditions (lighting , ventilation, showers, etc.).

There is a need to cancel the current procedure for financing the work of design organisations—to transfer them from the state budget to business accounting.

We must resolutely stop the practice of scattering capital investments across numerous construction sites and facilities.

4. In order to successfully cope with the tasks in the field of construction, it is necessary to ensure further wide industrialisation of construction, to turn construction production into a mechanised process of assembling and assembling buildings and structures from blocks, parts and parts manufactured at the factory.

Capital investments in the amount of 110-112 billion rubles are allocated for the development of the construction industry and the construction materials industry, or 79-82% more than in the previous seven years.

The basis of modern industrial construction is precast concrete. In 1958, 18 million cubic meters were produced. m of prefabricated reinforced concrete, which is 8 times higher than the volume of its production in 1953. In 1965, it is planned to increase the production of prefabricated reinforced concrete in comparison with 1958 by about 2.5 times. Special attention should be paid to increasing the production of pre-stressed precast concrete structures, wall panels and blocks.

For 1959-1965. it is planned to carry out measures to strengthen the technical base of the construction industry and complete complex mechanisation of mass and labour-intensive work in construction. Construction organisations will receive a large number of new, improved machines, mechanisms and vehicles.

It is necessary to continue work on the enlargement and specialisation of construction and installation organisations, the creation of economic areas of unified territorial construction organisations.

5. The implementation of the planned construction program requires further development of the building materials industry.

It is necessary in the next seven years to expand the production of building materials on such a scale that will fully meet the need for state capital construction, as well as individual housing construction in cities and renovation of buildings, significantly improve the satisfaction of the basic needs of collective farm and individual housing construction in rural areas. For this purpose to increase the production of cement in 1965 to 75-81 million tons, that is, 2.2-2.4 times compared with its production in 1958, prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and parts—up to 42-45 million tons. cub. m, or about 2.5 times, slate—6 billion, conventional tiles, or 2.5 times, soft roof—about 1.3 billion square metres, or 2 times, window glass—about 220 million square metres, or 1.7 times as compared with 1958. Provide for higher rates of growth in the production of building materials in the eastern regions of the country.

It is necessary to carry out major measures to develop the asbestos industry and a sharp increase in the production of asbestos-cement products. The widespread introduction of asbestos-cement products will give a great economic effect, reduce the cost of construction work and improve their quality. Fully meet the needs of the national economy for these materials and ensure the production of asbestos for export.

Particular attention should be paid to the introduction of building materials and products made on the basis of plastics and resins obtained from fuel oil and peat.

Significantly increase the production capacity of the cement industry in the seven-year period by expanding and reconstructing existing plants and intensifying production for them, as well as by building and putting into operation new plants.

It should be considered expedient to switch to covering residential buildings in cities with reinforced concrete with

insulation or asbestos slate, stopping covering residential buildings with an iron roof.

Construction of new and reconstruction of existing enterprises should be carried out on the basis of the latest progressive equipment.

Further development should receive the production of local building materials in the system of local industry and inter-kolkhoz construction organisations.

6. The experience of leading construction organisations shows that we have tremendous opportunities to reduce construction time in all sectors of the national economy. For example, in 1958 the construction of large blast furnaces was completed within 6-8 months. Recently, great strides have been made in reducing the time frame for housing construction.

However, the construction of many enterprises and structures is excessively delayed, which leads to the distraction for a long period of time in the unfinished construction of huge material resources. The long construction periods are mainly due to the existing practice of dispersing state funds over numerous construction projects. Some the head of the party, Soviet, economic bodies of regions, territories and republics, instead of concentrating capital investments on launch facilities, they seek to include new facilities in state construction plans, regardless of the possibilities of their material, technical and financial support and national expediency.

This vicious practice must be dealt with decisively. It is necessary to strictly adhere to the order in which each newly started construction would be provided with material and financial resources for the entire construction period, based on the possibilities to complete the construction of new facilities in a shorter time frame. Funds for new construction should be allocated only if they are satisfied in the required amounts under construction and, above all, launch facilities.

With an increase in the volume of capital construction, it is becoming increasingly important to save material and

financial resources spent in construction, reduce the cost of construction, profitable work of all construction organisations and enterprises. With the modern scale of construction reducing the estimated cost of construction and installation work by only one percent saves over a billion rubles a year.

The prime cost of construction and installation work must be reduced in seven years by at least 6%. For housing construction, reduce the average cost per square meter of living space by at least 14%.

The decisive condition for the further development of the construction industry is the steady growth of labour productivity. Based on the further industrialisation of construction, completion comprehensive mechanisation of mass and labour-intensive work, improvement of the organisation of construction production, wide dissemination of the advanced experience of innovators, labour productivity in construction in 1959-1965. increase by 60-65%.

### ***III. Placement of productive forces and economic development of the union republics***

When working out plans for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the Communist Party is guided by the Leninist national policy, proceeds from the need for correct placement of productive forces on the territory of the country in order to achieve the greatest economic effect and ensure the economic recovery of all union republics.

As early as 1918, V. I. Lenin said that the plan for the country's economic development should include the rational distribution of industry from the point of view of the proximity of raw materials and (Possibilities of the least loss of labour during the transition from processing raw materials to all successive stages of processing semi-finished products; up to obtaining finished product.

These Leninist instructions are acquiring special

significance at the present time, when our country is embarking on the implementation of a new grandiose program of communist construction.

Seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. the interests of further development of the economy and culture of all Union republics are taken into account.

It is envisaged to involve in the economic turnover the richest in content and advantageous in terms of exploitation of natural resources, especially in the eastern regions of the country, the fullest use of labour resources in accordance with the accumulated production experience and the availability of production assets in various regions and in all republics, further approximation of industry to sources of raw materials and fuel, all-round development of specialisation and cooperation in industry, improvement of interregional economic ties, rational use of all types of transport.

The tasks provided for by the control figures provide further specialisation and comprehensive development of the economy of both republics and large economic and geographical regions, for example, the Urals, Siberia, Central Asia, Transcaucasia and others. At the same time, it is necessary to resolutely fight against the parochial understanding of a complex economy as a closed economy. The allocation of large economic and geographical regions in planning contributes to the correct geographical location and the most economical territorial organisation of the national economy of the Soviet Union.

The main shifts in the distribution of productive forces in the next seven years are outlined above all in the direction of accelerated economic development in the country's eastern regions. On the development of the eastern regions, including the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, in 1959-1965. over 40% of the total capital investment is allocated. The share of the eastern regions in the all-Union production of the most important types of

products will increase and will amount in 1965: for pig iron production—about 44%, steel smelting—48%, rolled products—49%, coal mining—about 50%, oil—30%. electricity generation—46%; and lumber production—over 45%.

It is envisaged to put into operation the capacities of the third metallurgical base of the country, including the production of pig iron about 9 million tons.

In the regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan, the coal industry will receive outstripping development in comparison with the Dweddia regions of the country due to the fact that coal deposits are concentrated here, which have the most favourable mining and geological conditions for development. The increase in coal production in these regions over the seven-year period will amount to approximately 60% of the total increase in the country. It will be a powerful energy base was also created in the regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan. Electricity generation here will increase 3.3-3.5 times over the seven-year period, and the increase in electricity production will amount to almost 35% of the total growth in the country.

A large increase in energy capacities and cheap electricity in the eastern regions will create favourable conditions for the development of power-intensive industries, primarily non-ferrous metallurgy.

Shifts are outlined in the location of the oil and gas industry, which will receive priority development in the European part of the USSR and Central Asia on the basis of areas of rich oil and gas fields.

The construction of oil refineries will be essential in the location of the oil and gas industry in the seven-year period, factories in almost all major areas of consumption of petroleum products; construction of a large network of oil and gas pipelines.

As a result of the restructuring of the management of industry and construction, the role of the union republics in the management of the economy has sharply increased.

Seven-year plan for the development of the national

economy for 1959-1965. provides for the further all-round economic and cultural development of all union republics.

### ***Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic***

To increase the gross industrial output of the RSFSR by about 80% in the seven years. Smelting of pig iron will increase by 69-84%, steel - by 60-69%, aluminium production - by about 3 times, power generation - more than 2 times.

To increase oil production 2.1-2.3 times, gas production and production - almost 6 times. The oil-extracting industry will be especially developed in the Tatar ASSR, the Bashkir ASSR, and the Kuibyshev region. It is planned to build 6-7 new large oil refineries and over 15,000 km of trunk pipelines in various regions of the Russian Federation. Essentially, the oil refining industry will be created anew in the regions of the North-West, the Centre and Eastern Siberia.

In the coal industry, the main attention will be paid to the development of coking coal mining in the Kuzbass and cheap, open-pit mining in the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

Exceptionally rapid development is outlined in the chemical industry. The production of chemical fibres; by the seven-year period will increase by 3-3.2 times, synthetic rubber—2.6 times, plastics and synthetic resins—more than 5 times, mineral fertilisers—2.6-2.8 times.

A great growth in mechanical engineering is envisaged. Cement production will increase 2.2-2.4 times. The forestry and especially the woodworking industry will receive further development. The light and food industries will grow considerably. Sugar production will more than triple.

In the field of agriculture of the RSFSR, the task is to significantly increase grain production in the next seven years. For other agricultural products in 1965, in comparison with 1958, provide for an increase in approximately the following amounts: oilseeds production—1.2 times, sugar beet—2-2.2 times, flax fibre—1.4 times, potatoes—1.8 times, vegetables—2.4 times, meat—2.2 times, milk—1.6-1.7 times,

eggs—1.6 times and wool—1.7 times.

One of the most important tasks is a sharp rise in agriculture in the regions, the non-chernozem belt, the creation of a new large base for beet growing and sugar production in the Kuban, further development, beet growing in the central black earth regions, in the Urals and in Siberia, the expansion of oilseed production in the eastern and south-eastern regions.

In raising livestock raising, pay special attention to the development of dairy and meat and beef livestock raising in Siberia, the Far East, the Volga region and the North Caucasus. In suburban and other areas, the expansion of dairy farming must be ensured.

Increase the acreage for maize by reducing the sowing of oats and other less economical crops.

It is necessary to expand the area of irrigated lands, drain the lands and water the pastures.

To allocate capital investments in the amount of 954-974 billion rubles for the development of the entire national economy of the republic, that is, 85-89% more than was invested in the previous seven-year period.

The control figures attach great importance to the specialisation and integrated development of the economy of individual large parts of the republic—the European part, the Urals and Siberia.

In the European part of the RSFSR, a rapid growth of the oil and gas industry of the Volga region and the North Caucasus is planned, which makes it possible to replace thermal coal with more economical ones types of fuel—oil and gas. The construction of the largest gas pipelines from the regions of the North Caucasus to Leningrad is envisaged.

In places of high consumption of petroleum products, it is planned to build large oil refineries in various economic regions. Pipelines will be built to transport oil from the Volga region to oil refineries. On the basis of oil and gas in the European part of the republic, it is envisaged to expand the existing and build a large number of new chemical plants,

especially plants for the production of chemical fibres, mineral fertilisers and others.

The metallurgical base will expand. The planned work on the development of iron ore deposits in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly is of great importance. The construction of the Cherepovets metallurgical plant will be completed, and the metallurgical plant in Lipetsk will be significantly expanded.

The regions of the Urals will retain the leading position in the republic in the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and heavy machine building. For the seven years, further growth of metallurgy is planned here, oil, chemical, timber industry, mechanical engineering, strengthening of the energy base.

The capacities of the Magnitogorsk, Orsk-Khalilovsk and Nizhne-Tagil metallurgical plants, as well as the Chelyabinsk metallurgical, Sinarsk and Chelyabinsk pipe plants will increase, and the construction of the first stage of the Kachkanar mining and processing plant will be completed. In the Urals, Chelyabinsk Oblast alone in 1965 will produce more pig iron than modern France. The raw material base of nonferrous metallurgy will be strengthened.

In order to strengthen the energy and fuel base of the Urals, it is planned to build gas pipelines to the Urals from other republics and regions of the country. Oil production in the Urals will increase 1.8-2.2 times. The construction of large thermal power plants on oil and gas fuel is envisaged.

On the basis of the processing of associated gases of oil production in Bashkiria, it is planned to create large chemical enterprises for the production of new types of synthetic rubber and organic synthesis products.

Huge natural resources will be widely developed in the regions of Siberia. It is planned to build two large metallurgical plants, which will form the basis of the third metallurgical base of the USSR. Coal production in 1965 in Siberia and the Far East will reach 181-186 million tons, about 40% of it will be obtained in open pit mines. Kuznetsk Basin is still will remain the main base of coking coal for the

Ural and Siberian metallurgy. Large thermal power plants will be built on cheap coal. The largest in the world Bratsk hydroelectric power station with a capacity of more than three and a half million kilowatts, as well as deployed construction of the hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of over 4 million kw.

The forestry and woodworking industries should develop at a rapid pace. A powerful pulp and paper industry will be re-created. The construction of broad-gauge timber railways and the construction of a number of large oil refineries are envisaged. Trunk pipelines are being laid to transport oil and oil products. One of the world's largest diamond mining centres is being organised in the Yakut ASSR.

Economic ties between Siberia and the European part of the country are significantly increasing, transport is being strengthened for their implementation, the Siberian railway is electrified, new railways are being built.

The huge funds invested in the national economy of Siberia will make it possible to make fuller use of the natural resources available here to boost the economy of the entire Soviet Union. After the commissioning of the power plants under construction in Siberia, more electricity will be produced than in any capitalist country in Europe.

### ***Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic***

The gross industrial output of the Ukrainian SSR should increase by about 77%, further development of such important industries as ferrous metallurgy, coal industry, chemical industry, energy, oil and gas industry, mechanical engineering, sugar industry is planned.

Capital investments are being directed to develop the economy of the Ukrainian SSR in the amount of 214-219 billion rubles, of which over 50% is directed to the leading branches of heavy industry.

A number of large industrial enterprises will be built in the western regions.

In the ferrous metallurgy of the republic, the task is to ensure the advanced development of the iron ore and manganese industry, 5 large mining and processing plants are being built in the Krivoy Rog iron ore basin and a plant on the newly developed Kremenchug deposit, the Kamysh-Burun plant will be expanded. All these measures will make it possible to increase the production of iron ore by 1.6 times over the seven-year period. Production of manganese ore at the Nikopol deposit will increase by 2.1 times.

Iron smelting in the republic will increase by 47-57%, steel – by 39-45%, rolled steel production – by 32-39% over the next seven years. At the same time, the production of the most scarce types of rolled products and pipes will increase by 2-3 times.

In the coal industry of Ukraine, a lot of work is planned for the construction of new and reconstruction of existing mines in Donbass, as well as for the development of the Lvov-Volyn coal pool.

Oil production in 1965 will reach 6 million tons, gas—31.5 billion cubic metres. It is planned to build three oil refineries and a number of main gas pipelines.

The chemical industry, especially the production of organic synthesis products, will rapidly develop on the basis of the use of natural and associated gas and by-product waste. During the seven-year period, three large chemical plants will be built, as well as the construction of viscose and nylon fibre plants, a tire plant, the expansion of potash plants, and the construction of a sulphur plant.

The anticipatory development of the republic's energy base is planned through the construction of a number of powerful thermal power plants and the commissioning of the Kremenchug hydroelectric power station.

The great work in the coming seven years should be carried out in the field of specialisation of machine-building plants of Ukraine and improvement of the use of their capacities.

The production of consumer goods will increase

significantly. Large textile enterprises will be built. Furniture production will double.

Further development of the food and meat-and-dairy industry is envisaged. Sugar production in 1965 will increase to 4.9-5.3 million tons.

In the field of agriculture, the main task is to further increase the production of industrial crops and livestock products, as well as increase grain production for

by increasing yields, developing horticulture and viticulture. In 1965, compared with 1958, the production of meat increased 1.9 times, milk—1.9-2 times, eggs—1.8 times, and wool—1.6 times. Sugar beet production will be brought up to 36-40 million tons. During the seven-year period it is planned to lay about 400 thousand hectares of orchards and berry fields and 340 thousand hectares of vineyards.

As a result of the fulfilment of the planned tasks, the Ukrainian SSR will significantly surpass the most developed capitalist countries in the production of a number of basic types of industrial products per capita. Thus, in terms of pig iron production, the Ukrainian SSR will surpass in 1965 the per capita production level achieved in 1957 in the United States by about 1.7 times, West Germany by 1.9 times, France and England by 2.5 times; in terms of steel production, the US level will be surpassed by about 1.2 times, West Germany—1.4 times, England—1.6 times, France—2.2 times; in terms of electricity production per capita in the Ukrainian SSR will be higher than the level of West Germany and France in 1957.

### ***Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Byelorussian SSR, the creation of an oil refining and chemical industry is envisaged, further development mechanical engineering, light and food industries, significant strengthening of the fuel and energy base. New industrial enterprises will be built in the western regions, which in the past had a low level of industrial development.

About 32 billion rubles are allocated for the development of the republic's economy. capital investments, which will more than double the volume of capital investments in the previous seven years.

To increase the gross industrial output of the republic by 1.8 times in seven years. Electricity generation will increase 2.6 times, the production of tractors and cars will significantly increase freight—1.4-1.5 times, chemical fibres—3.3-3.5 times, cement—3-3.2 times, cotton fabrics—18 times, granulated sugar—5.5 times—6.1 times.

The completion of the construction of a number of large machine-building plants is envisaged.

The fuel and energy base of the republic will be strengthened due to the construction of large oil refineries, thermal power plants, laying of a gas pipeline, putting into operation new peat enterprises and peat briquettes factories.

The chemical industry will be greatly developed. It is planned to build; potash plant, superphosphate and nitrogen fertilizer plants, start construction of the second superphosphate factory. As a result, a new large base for the production of mineral fertilisers will be created in the west of the USSR.

The further growth of light and food industries is ensured.

Agriculture of the republic will continue to specialise in the direction of intensive dairy and meat cattle breeding, meat pig breeding, waterfowl breeding, potato, fibre flax and sugar beet production. In 1965, compared with 1958, the production of flax fibre will increase by about 1.3 times, potatoes by about 2.1 times, sugar beet by 3.2-3.6 times, grain by 2.3-2.6 times, meat—2 times and milk—1.9-2 times.

As a result of the fulfilment of the assigned tasks, the Byelorussian SSR will provide in 1965 more than 20% of the all-Union production of potash fertilisers, 9% of metal-cutting machines, 18% of tractors, 15% of flax fibre.

## ***Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic***

The Uzbek SSR will continue to be the country's main cotton base. Therefore, in the next seven years, the main attention is paid to the development of cotton growing and related industries.

To allocate 35-36 billion rubles for the development of the national economy of the republic. capital investments, or about 2.4 times more than in 1952-1958.

Irrigation construction will be launched on a large scale. Machine building will develop, serving the needs of cotton growing. The total volume of industrial output will increase approximately 1.8 times over the seven years.

The discovery in the Bukhara region of gas fields of great national economic importance will make it possible to create a large gas industry that will provide gas not only most of Central Asia, but also the largest industrial centres of the Urals. The share of gas in the fuel balance of the republic will increase to 60% in 1965 against 3.3% in the year 1958, which will make it possible to abandon the supply of Karaganda coal. Two large gas-fired power plants will be built. The Angrenskaya SDPP, operating on cheap local coals, will start operating at full capacity.

The construction of a large oil refinery will be completed, which, together with the existing plant, will ensure the processing of all oil produced in the Uzbek SSR and the Kirghiz SSR.

The chemical industry and non-ferrous metallurgy will be greatly developed. Nitrogen fertilizer plants will be built. The production of mineral fertilisers will more than double over the seven-year period, and the production of chemical fibres will significantly increase. The production of copper, lead and zinc is organised. Production cement increases by about 4 times.

In the field of agriculture, it is planned to increase in 1965 against 1958 the production of raw cotton by 1.2-1.3 times, silkworm cocoons—by about 1.3, vegetables—by 2.5,

meat—1.9 times, milk—1.4-1.5 times, wool—1.2 times, and karakul—1.4 times. Expansion of the area of orchards and vineyards is planned.

To further significantly increase the production of raw cotton, it is essential to increase yields in every possible way through the use of new, progressive agricultural techniques and the completion of comprehensive mechanization of cotton cultivation in the coming years. Significant work will be carried out on the introduction and development of cotton crop rotations in collective farms and state farms, on the expansion and reclamation improvement of irrigated lands.

### ***Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Kazakh SSR, further development of nonferrous metallurgy, energy, mechanical engineering, chemical, oil, coal, cement, food and light industries is planned, the creation of large-scale ferrous metallurgy.

The volume of capital investments in the national economy of the republic will amount to 116-119 billion rubles, or about 2.3 times more than in the previous seven years. The gross industrial output in 1965 will increase by about 2.7 times compared to 1958, the existing ones are expanding and new large non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises will be built.

The most important construction sites for ferrous metallurgy will be the Karaganda Metallurgical and Ermakovsky Ferroalloy Plants. A great development of the iron ore industry is planned by building new mining and processing plants.

In Kustanai region in the period 1959-1965 should enter into force the country's largest Sokolov-Sarbai mining and processing, the plant capacity of 19 million tons of iron ore per year, which will provide iron ore developing black metallurgy of the Urals and the needs of industry of Kazakhstan.

For the first time in Kazakhstan, the production of pig iron is organised. Steel smelting will increase by about 17 times.

We envisage the construction of rolling and mining equipment factories and other machine-building enterprises. For the first time, the production of electric motors and electrovacuum devices, cable products.

In the seven-year period, it is envisaged to put into operation coal mines with a total capacity of 27-30 million tons, and increase the production of coal by 1.5-1.6 times, including coking coal by about 3 times.

The chemical industry will develop at a high rate. Man-made fibre production will increase by about 10 times; the production of mineral fertilisers will significantly increase, the production of synthetic rubber will be organised, car tires, caustic soda. The production of cellulose and cardboard is created on the basis of the use of reeds, of the light and food industries, the textile, leather and footwear, meat and sugar industries will receive the greatest development.

In the field of agriculture, a further increase in grain production is envisaged. Along with this, the northern regions of the republic (Should specialise in meat and dairy cattle breeding, fine-fleece and semi-fine-fleece sheep breeding, and areas of the desert and semi-desert steppe—on meat livestock, semi-fine fleece and meat-lard sheep and astrakhan sheep breeding. Production of sugar beet compared to 1965 1958 will increase 1.9-2.2 times, raw cotton—1.7-2, oilseeds—about 3.4, meat—2.5, milk—1.8 and wool—in 2.1 times.

The most important condition for obtaining stable yields and increasing the gross yield of grain and other crops is the introduction and development of correct crop rotations, bringing the proportion of pure fallow to 15-20% of arable land. Work will continue on the further development of new lands and watering of pastures.

## ***Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Georgian SSR, the chemical industry, mechanical engineering, the production of tea and citrus fruits, horticulture and silkworm farming, viticulture and winemaking, and other branches of the food industry will be further developed.

The volume of capital investments in the national economy should be set at approximately 16.8 billion rubles. The gross industrial output will grow by almost 75% in the seven-year period.

The fuel and energy base is being strengthened, and a large power plant will be built using gas fuel. New coal mine capacities, new manganese ore mines and processing plants are commissioned.

Among the branches of mechanical engineering, the greatest development will be given to the electrical industry and instrument making; a large-scale production of electric locomotives is being created. Chemical industry production will increase by about 6 times; production of mineral fertilisers—2.2 times; the release of new types of chemical products is organised.

During the seven-year period, 15 tea factories will be built, and the production base of primary winemaking will expand. Tea production will increase 1.6 times, grape wine - 2.5 times.

In 1965, compared with 1958, the collection of fruits will increase by about 1.4 times, grapes by 1.9, meat production by 1.8 times, and milk production by 2.3 times. In 1959-1965. on collective and state farms it is envisaged to establish new orchards and vineyards on an area of about 78,000 hectares and to expand citrus plantations.

## ***Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Azerbaijan SSR, the most important tasks of the national economy are the further development of the oil, gas

and chemical industries, as well as the black and color industry, mechanical engineering, textile industry, from the branches of agriculture—cotton growing, animal husbandry, gardening and viticulture.

The volume of capital investments in the national economy of the republic for 1959-1965 is planned at about 29 billion rubles, with an increase of 1.6 times against the previous seven years. To increase gross industrial output by about 90% in the seven-year period.

Oil production will increase by 33% over the seven-year period, gas—2.6 times, the production of oil equipment—2.2 times, electric motors—2.4 times. The generation of electricity is almost doubling, and the production of chemical products is increasing significantly. The production of cotton fabrics will increase by 63%, woollen fabrics—3.3 times, grape wine—by 88%. Completion of construction is foreseen of a number of chemical and metallurgical plants.

In 1965, compared with 1958, the production of raw cotton will increase by 2.1-2.2 times, silkworm cocoons—by about 1.2, grain—by 1.9-2.2, grapes and fruits—2.7 times, meat—1.8 times, milk—6 times and wool—1.6 times. On collective and state farms is planned to establish new orchards and vineyards on an area of about 118 thousand hectares.

### ***Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Lithuanian SSR, further industrialisation of the republic's economy is planned, the development of mechanical engineering, light, food and fish industries, the creation of a chemical industry.

About 12.5 billion rubles are allocated for the development of the republic's national economy, capital investments, that is, twice as much as in the previous seven years.

To increase the gross industrial output in the seven-year period by about 1.8 times, while the volume of machine-

building output—2.6 times, electricity generation—2.9, the production of linen fabrics—2.5 times, leather footwear—2 times, animal oils—1.7 times the catch of fish—1.7 times. Significantly increase the production of building materials.

Strengthening the energy base of the republic is planned through the construction of new and expansion of existing power plants.

The agriculture of the republic will specialise in dairy and dairy farming, meat and bacon pig farming in combination with the production of potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets and flax. Grain farming should also be further developed. In 1965, compared to 1958, grain production is expected to increase by 1.8–2 times, sugar beet—by 1.8–2.1 times, potatoes—by about 2.1 times, flax fibre—by 1.7 times, oilseed oil—by 1.5 times, and milk—by 1.6–1.7 times.

### ***Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Moldavian SSR, further development of mechanical engineering, construction materials industry, food industry, energy, the rise of agriculture, especially viticulture, horticulture, vegetable growing, beet growing.

To increase the gross industrial output in the seven-year period by about 2.2 times, the production of grape wine by 3.4 times, and granulated sugar by 2.4-2.7 times.

The volume of capital investments in the economy of the republic will amount to approximately 8.8 billion rubles over the seven-year period.

The construction and commissioning of more than 100 wineries, 5 sugar factories, 3 meat processing plants, 6 canneries, machine-building factories, a plant for production of technological equipment for the food industry, a cement plant.

In the field of agriculture, it is planned to expand the production of sugar beets in 1965 by 1.6-1.8 times compared with 1958, meat—about 2.2 times, milk—2.1-2.3, vegetables— approximately 1.8 times, grapes—2.7 times. On

the collective and state farms of the republic, vineyards will be established on an area of about 180 thousand hectares, orchards and berry fields—on an area of 116 thousand hectares.

It is planned to build factories for processing fruits and grapes at the expense of collective farms, with a view to the creation of inter-collective-farm and inter-district enterprises.

### ***Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Latvian SSR, the most important tasks are the development of the electrical and radio engineering industries, instrument making and transport engineering, and the fishing industry.

The volume of capital investments in the national economy of the republic in 1959-1965 will be approximately 10.8 billion rubles, or 2 times more than in the previous seven years.

To increase the gross industrial output of the republic over the seven-year period by more than 1.6 times, including the production of mechanical engineering and metalworking—by more than 2 times. The production of passenger cars will almost double, diesels—2.2 times, electric lamps—1.8 times, appliances—2.3 times, cement—about 1.6 times, animal oil—1.8 times, meat—at 1.7, catch fish—2.1 times. It is planned to build and reconstruct a number of factories in the chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering industries. A significant increase in the fishing fleet and the expansion of the fishing port in Riga are envisaged.

About 12.5 billion rubles are allocated for the development of the republic's national economy. capital investments, that is, twice as much as in the previous seven years.

To increase the gross industrial output in the seven-year period by about 1.8 times, while the volume of machine-building output—2.6 times, electricity generation—2.9, the

production of linen fabrics—2.5 times, leather footwear—2 times, animal oils—1.7 times the catch of fish—1.7 times. Significantly increase the production of building materials.

Strengthening the energy base of the republic is planned through the construction of new and expansion of existing power plants.

The agriculture of the republic should continue to specialise in dairy farming, meat and bacon pig farming, and livestock breeding. It is planned to increase in 1965, compared with 1958, the production of meat by 1.6 and milk—by 1.5-1.7 times, grain—by 2-2.2 times, potatoes—by 1.7 times, sugar beet—by 1.5-1.7 times.

### ***Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Moldavian SSR, further development of mechanical engineering, construction materials industry, food industry, energy, the rise of agriculture, especially viticulture, horticulture, vegetable growing, beet growing.

To increase the gross industrial output in the seven-year period by about 2.2 times, the production of grape wine by 3.4 times, and granulated sugar by 2.4-2.7 times.

The volume of capital investments in the economy of the republic will amount to approximately 8.8 billion rubles over the seven-year period.

The construction and commissioning of more than 100 wineries, 5 sugar factories, 3 meat processing plants, 6 canneries, machine-building factories, a plant for production of technological equipment for the food industry, a cement plant.

In the field of agriculture, it is planned to expand the production of sugar beets in 1965 by 1.6-1.8 times compared with 1958, meat—about 2.2 times, milk—2.1-2.3, vegetables—approximately 1.8 times, grapes—2.7 times. On the collective and state farms of the republic, vineyards will be established on an area of about 180 thousand hectares, orchards and berry fields—on an area of 116 thousand

hectares.

It is planned to build factories for processing fruits and grapes at the expense of collective farms, with a view to the creation of inter-collective-farm and inter-district enterprises.

### ***Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Latvian SSR, the most important tasks are the development of the electrical and radio engineering industries, instrument making and transport engineering, and the fishing industry.

The volume of capital investments in the national economy of the republic in 1959-1965 will be approximately 10.8 billion rubles, or 2 times more than in the previous seven years.

To increase the gross industrial output of the republic over the seven-year period by more than 1.6 times, including the production of mechanical engineering and metalworking—by more than 2 times. The production of passenger cars will almost double, diesels—2.2 times, electric lamps—1.8 times, appliances—2.3 times, cement—about 1.6 times, animal oil— 1.8 times, meat—at 1.7, catch fish—2.1 times. It is planned to build and reconstruct a number of factories in the chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering industries. A significant increase in the fishing fleet and the expansion of the fishing port in Riga are envisaged.

The republic's agriculture should continue to specialise in dairy farming, meat and bacon pig breeding, and livestock breeding. It is planned to increase in 1965 in comparison with 1958 the production of meat by 1.6 times and milk by 1.5-1.7 times, grain by 2-2.2 times, potatoes by 1.7 times, sugar beets—1.5-1.7 times.

### ***Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic***

Non-ferrous metallurgy, oil, gas, coal, light and food industries will be further developed in the Kirghiz SSR.

Capital investments in the national economy of the republic will amount to 10.5 billion rubles, or 2.3 times more than in the previous seven years. To increase the gross industrial output of the republic by 2.2 times.

The supply of electricity to the economy will sharply improve, two large electric power units will be put into operation. The republic will retain its leading position in the Soviet Union in the production of mercury and antimony. Oil production will triple, and gas production is being organised on a large scale. The enterprises of mechanical engineering, building materials, light and food industries will be built.

The republic's agriculture will specialise in the production of cotton, sugar beets, meat, and the development of fine-fleece and semi-fine fleece sheep breeding. It is planned to increase in 1965 in comparison with 1958 the production of sugar beet by 1.2-1.3 times, raw cotton—1.3-1.4 times, grain—1.4-1.6 times, meat—approximately 2.8, milk—2.2-2.4, wool—2.4, silkworm cocoons—2.2 times.

The laying is envisaged in 1959-1965, new gardens and vineyards on an area of 28 thousand hectares. A lot of road construction will be carried out.

### ***Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic***

The Tajik SSR provides for the further development of cotton growing, light and food industries, industry building materials, horticulture and viticulture, the energy base is being strengthened; a gas pipeline from the Uzbek SSR will be built. The chemical and cement industries are being created.

It is planned to invest 8.6 billion rubles in the national economy of the republic, 2.6 times more than in 1952-1958.

Gross production industry to increase by more than 80%.

In the field of agriculture, it is envisaged to increase in 1965 and in comparison with 1958 the production of raw cotton, mainly of fine-stapled varieties, by 1.3 times, silkworm cocoons—by about 1.5 times, meat—by 2, milk—by 2.3. and wool—1.4 times.

It will be laid down in 1959-1965. new vineyards and orchards on an area of about 43 thousand hectares.

### ***Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Armenian SSR, further development of the chemical industry is envisaged based on the use of natural gas, the development of precision engineering and instrument making, as well as food and light industry, strengthening the energy base.

The volume of capital investments during the seven-year period will amount to 12 billion rubles, 2.2 times more than in 1952-1958. Gross production industry to increase by about 2.2 times.

To strengthen the energy base of the republic, it is envisaged to build and commission two power plants on natural gas, as well as to complete the construction of two hydroelectric power plants.

In the field of agriculture, it is planned to increase in 1965, compared with 1958, the production of grapes by about 2.8 times, fruits—2.7 times, tobacco—1.2 times, silkworm cocoons—1.6 times, meat—1.7 times, milk—1.6 times. The area of vineyards and orchards will increase by 44 thousand hectares. The production of high-quality wines and cognacs will expand significantly.

### ***Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Turkmen SSR, the oil, gas, chemical, light and food industries will be further developed.

It is envisaged to allocate about 15.7 billion rubles for

the development of the republic's national economy, 2.4 times more than in 1952-1958. Gross industrial output of the republic increase by about 2 times.

Large capital investments are planned to be directed to the development of the oil and gas industry. Oil production will increase 1.8 times, gas production—4.7 times. Two district thermal power plants will be built. The production of fertilisers is organised. The production of cotton and silk fabrics and leather footwear will sharply increase.

The republic's agriculture will continue to specialise in the production of cotton, especially fine-fiber varieties.

It is envisaged to increase in 1965 in comparison with 1958 the production of raw cotton by about 1.4 times, meat—2.1 times, wool—1.3 times, karakul skins—1.5 times and mulberry cocoons silkworm—1.2 times.

### ***Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic***

In the Estonian SSR, the task is set for the further development of the oil shale industry, the chemical industry, the electric power industry, machine building, the textile and fishing industries, increasing the production of butter and meat.

It is planned to allocate capital investments in the amount of more than 8 billion rubles for the development of the national economy of the republic, 1.8 times more than in 1952-1958. To increase the gross industrial output by about 1.8 times, including mechanical engineering—2.3 times, oil shale mining—1.8 times, cement production—more than 6 times, meat and meat products—1.9 times, animal oil—1.8 times, fish catch—2.2 times. Electricity generation will increase more than 5 times.

The fishing fleet will be greatly developed and a fishing port will be built in Tallinn to serve it.

Agriculture will continue to specialise in dairy livestock breeding, meat and bacon pig breeding. It is envisaged to increase in 1965 in comparison with 1958 the production of

meat by 1.6 times, milk by 1.8-1.9 times, grain by about 1.6-1.8, potatoes by 1.9 , vegetables—1.7 times, flax fibre—1.8 times.

#### ***IV. The growth of the well-being of the Soviet people***

The law of the development of Soviet society is the continuous growth of the people's well-being on the basis of the development of socialist production and an increase in labour productivity.

If under capitalism the growth of production leads to the enrichment of a handful of exploiters and is accompanied by a relative and absolute impoverishment of the masses of the working people, then under socialism production develops in the interests of the whole society, in order to meet the growing material and cultural needs of all members of society, and the growth of production leads to a steady rise in the well-being of the entire people.

The decisive superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system lies in the fact that under socialism there is an accelerated development of the productive forces of society and in contrast to capitalism, a fair distribution of the products of social labour among all workers in a socialist society. In the Soviet Union, the socialist principle of distribution according to work is in effect, in accordance with its quantity and quality, which creates a personal material interest for the worker in the results of his labour and is an important incentive to increase labour productivity and production growth.

Lenin taught that without material interest it is impossible to lead tens and tens of millions of people to communism.<sup>1</sup> The founders of Marxism-Leninism emphasized the importance of the principle of material interest of all

---

<sup>1</sup> See: V. Lenin II. Poly. collection cit., v. 44, p. 151-152. Ed.

workers in the growth of social production in order to create an abundance of products, ensuring the transition to communism, and at one time criticized the equalizing approach to distribution. Demand distribution can only be done at the highest phase of communism, when the productive forces of society have reached a higher level of development than under socialism, and when all members of society will work according to their ability, and their labour will become even more highly productive. Only under these conditions will an abundance of consumer goods be achieved and a transition will be made from the socialist principle of distribution according to work to the principle of communism: "each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

At the present stage of development, when powerful industry and large-scale agricultural production have been created by the efforts of the Soviet people, there are all conditions for our working class, collective farm peasantry, intelligentsia, and all Soviet people to live even better, with more complete satisfaction of their growing material and spiritual needs.

The nutrition of the population will be significantly improved, especially through such products as milk, butter, meat, sugar, vegetables and fruits. It should be borne in mind that in the USSR, an increase in food production leads to a continuous increase in consumption, and an improvement in nutrition is achieved in relation to the entire population and all peoples of the Soviet Union without exception. Meanwhile, in the capitalist countries, the average figures hide a huge gap in the volume of production and consumption, in the level of nutrition of the possessing classes and working people, as well as the population of the metropolitan countries and colonies.

Soviet people will be provided in abundance with good-quality and beautiful clothes and shoes. Housing conditions will be radically improved. population through extensive housing construction in cities, workers' settlements and rural

areas. The production of furniture and various household goods is significantly expanding; great attention is paid to expanding production and improving the quality of products and goods for children.

Increases in wages are envisaged, especially significant for low and medium-paid groups of blue-collar workers. In the next seven years, the state is allocating large funds for the payment of pensions, benefits, for organising the upbringing of children, for expanding, improving and reducing the cost of public catering.

The control figures for the development of the national economy, which provide for a large rise in the material well-being and cultural level of the population of the USSR, are a new vivid expression of the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the welfare of the Soviet people.

1. National income, which in the USSR is truly the people's income, is used not to enrich the exploiting classes, as is the case in capitalist countries, but in the interests of a systematic rise in the people's standard of living and for the expansion of socialist production. The national income will increase in 1965 against 1958 by 62-65%. On the basis of the growth of the national income, there will be a further rise in popular consumption. The consumption fund will increase in seven years by 60-63%.

2. In connection with the enormous scale of the growth of socialist production, as well as the significant expansion of the network of enterprises and institutions of science, culture, education and health care, public catering, trade, housing and communal services of the population, it is envisaged to increase the number of workers and employees in all sectors in seven years, the national economy by about 12 million people, or 22%. The total number of workers and employees in the national economy by the end of the seven-year period will amount to 66.5 million.

3. The real incomes of workers and employees over the seven-year period per worker will increase by an average of

40%, both as a result of an increase in monetary wages, pensions and benefits, and as a result of a further decline in prices in public catering.

On the basis of an increase in agricultural production and an increase in labour productivity, the real incomes of collective farmers will also increase by at least 40% over the next seven years, mainly due to the growth of social production of collective farms.

To raise the standard of living of the working people, the wide development of housing construction, the network of boarding schools, children's institutions and the further development of free medical care, education and other forms of cultural and social services for the population will be of great importance.

4. With a general increase in the wages of workers and employees in the next seven years, the regulation of the wages of workers and employees in all sectors of the national economy, begun in recent years, must be completed. Gradual wage adjustment will mean higher wages for low- and medium-paid workers and employees, and thus a reduction in the pay gap between low- and medium-paid groups of workers in comparison with high-paid groups.

Raise the wages of low-paid workers and employees during the seven-year period from 270 - 350 rubles. up to 500-600 rubles per month.

This measure will be implemented gradually, in two stages.

The first stage was 1959-1962. At this stage, it will be necessary to complete the begun streamlining of the wages of workers and employees with a simultaneous increase in the minimum wage to 400-450 rubles. per month in all sectors of the national economy.

The second stage was 1963-1965. At this stage, it is planned to increase the minimum wages of workers and employees during all industries by an additional 100-150 rubles. per month, that is, to bring it from 400-450 rubles. up to 500-600 rubles. per month with a slight increase in the

rates and salaries of average-paid workers and employees.

The second stage was 1963-1965. At this stage, it is planned to increase the minimum wages of workers and employees during all industries by an additional 100-150 rubles. per month, that is, to bring it from 400-450 rubles. up to 500-600 rubles. per month with a slight increase in the rates and salaries of average-paid workers and employees.

An important task will be to ensure a faster growth in labour productivity in all sectors of the national economy in comparison with an increase in wages as a necessary condition, further reduction of costs, growth of savings and an increase in the material well-being of the working people.

5. To provide in 1959-1965. further improvement of working conditions, industrial sanitation and safety measures at enterprises and construction sites by applying the latest achievements of science and technology in the field of improving working conditions. To take measures to further improve the supply of workers with overalls and footwear.

The widespread introduction in the next seven years of new technology, mechanisation and automation of production in a radical way changes the working conditions of workers and peasants. Working conditions for women and young workers in production will significantly improve.

6. It is envisaged to allocate significant funds to expand the network of nurseries and kindergartens, boarding schools and day-care groups in schools. The allocations for free training and advanced training, for free medical care, for sanatoriums and rest homes, for benefits for workers and employees on state social insurance, for state benefits for mothers with many children and single mothers, for state pensions, for the maintenance of homes for the elderly, for payments wages and salaries to workers and employees during vacations and other payments and benefits to workers. State expenditures for these purposes in 1965 will amount to approximately 360 billion rubles. against 215 billion rubles in 1958.

7. Provide also for further improvement of pension

provision, to raise the size of minimum pensions.

In connection with the increase in the minimum wage by 1963 to 400-450 rubles. it is necessary to increase the minimum pension amounts per month. It is planned to carry out in 1963 an increase the minimum size of old-age pensions from 300 rubles, currently in force, to 400 rubles. per month in the city and from 255 to 340 rubles. for pensioners permanently residing in rural areas and connected with agriculture, as well as to increase the minimum size of disability and survivors' pensions.

After the completion of the second stage of raising the minimum wage to 500-600 rubles. per month, it is planned in 1966 to carry out a new increase in the minimum size of pensions to about 450-500 rubles. per month for old-age pensioners in the city and, accordingly, increase the minimum in rural areas, as well as increase the minimum size of disability pensions and in case of loss of a breadwinner.

8. In accordance with the decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU, it is planned to complete in 1960 the transfer of workers and employees to a seven-hour working day, and workers of leading professions in the coal and mining industry, employed in underground work, to a six-hour working day, and 1962 transfer of workers and employees with a seven-hour working day to a 40-hour working week. Starting from 1964, to begin a gradual transfer to a 35-30-hour working week, that is, for workers employed in underground work and in industries with harmful working conditions - a 30-hour working week (5 working days for 6 hours each two days off) and for all other workers - a 35-hour working week (5 working days for 7 hours with two days off), completing these activities in 1966-1968. The transition to a 30-35-hour work week while maintaining one day off means the introduction a five- or six-hour working day, respectively.

Proceeding from the fact that for the majority of workers and employees it is more convenient to have not a five-six-hour working day with a six-day working week, but a six-seven-hour working day with two days off a week, it is

envisaged to introduce a five-day working week, that is, to establish two days off in week.

The transition to a shorter working day and a decrease in the number of working days per week are planned to be carried out without reducing wages.

As a result, the USSR will have the world's shortest working day and the shortest working week.

9. In accordance with the growth of industrial and agricultural production and the income of the population, the volume of retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade will increase over the seven years by about 62% (in comparable prices). In connection with the more rapid growth of the monetary income of the rural population, the trade turnover in the countryside will also develop at a faster pace.

The sale of livestock products to the population for the seven-year period will increase 2.2 times, vegetable fats—1.9 times, fruits and citrus—3 times. Sugar production is sharply increasing: by the end of the seven-year period in the Soviet Union, sugar production per capita will reach 41-44 kg per year instead of 26 kg in 1958. In connection with the further rise of agriculture and a huge increase in the production of synthetic materials and artificial fibres, the sale of the most important industrial products: fabrics, clothing, linen, footwear.

The sale of cultural, household and household goods to the population will increase even more, especially goods that facilitate women's work in everyday life: washing machines, electric polishers, vacuum cleaners, electric irons, refrigerators. Compared to the last seven years, the sale of refrigerators to the population

will increase 5.8 times, washing machines and appliances—9.1 times, sewing machines—2.1 times, televisions—4.6 times, radios—1.8 times, motorcycles and scooters—2.7 times. To meet the needs of individual housing construction and the construction of outbuildings on collective farms the broad development of trade in

construction materials is outlined. Sale of standard houses to the population will increase approximately 10 times, cement—3 times, soft roof—2.2 times, window glass—1.6 times.

10. The Communist Party and the Soviet government believe that the further development of housing construction, which is of national importance, is one of the most important tasks of all Party, Soviet, trade union, economic bodies, of the entire Soviet people.

The tasks set in the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers on the development of housing construction in the USSR are being successfully carried out and will be ensured on time in order to eliminate the lack of housing in the country. For this purpose, it is planned to build in 1959-1965. residential buildings with a total area of 650-660 million square meters in cities and workers' settlements, settlements of state farms, RTS and timber industry enterprises at the expense of state capital investments and funds of the population with the help of state loans. m, or about 15 million apartments, which is 2.3 times more than built in the previous seven years. In rural areas, the efforts of collective farmers and rural intelligentsia will build about 7 million dwelling houses. The housing stock in cities and workers' settlements will increase 1.6 times by the end of the seven-year period. In cities and rural areas will be built economical, comfortable apartments for one family. The task is to make the transition in the distribution of living space to the provision of a separate apartment for a family. The state will do its utmost to encourage and help workers to build their own houses and apartments at the expense of personal savings. At the same time, it is planned to improve the quality of the national teams sold to the population, prefabricated houses, as well as assist builders in their assembly. Measures will be taken for the broad development of housing and construction cooperation in order to attract personal savings of workers for the development of housing.

It is planned to allocate about 80% more funds for the development of communal services in cities and workers' settlements than in the previous seven years. Carry out activities to improve the fuel supply to the population of treeless regions of the country.

11. In 1959-1965, it is planned to significantly improve consumer and commercial services for the population.

Much attention will be paid to the development of public catering. The output of public catering enterprises should be more than doubled. Leave of meals at home will be widespread. Most workers, employees and students will be provided with public catering.

A large increase in the output of pre-packaged products and semi-finished products is envisaged, an increase in the acceptance of orders from the population for goods and their delivery to their homes, and the development of other progressive forms of trade services that enhance the culture of trade.

The network of public catering enterprises, shops and shops, workshops for sewing and repairing clothes and shoes, laundries and other consumer services enterprises will expand.

Trade unions must carry out unremitting public control over the work of canteens at factories, factories, other enterprises, organisations and institutions, involving workers, employees and their families in this matter.

The course outlined by the Central Committee with regard to price reduction will be consistently pursued. The task is to significantly expand the system of public catering enterprises, improve their work and reduce the prices for products of public catering enterprises. It will have a beneficial effect on the budget, primarily working families and will facilitate the work of millions of women.

In addition to lower prices for public catering products, prices for some other goods will also decrease (due to the need to streamline and eliminate price discrepancies).

12. Provide for further improvement of public health

protection. Capital investments in the construction of healthcare institutions, social security, physical education and sports and in the medical industry will amount to more than 25 billion rubles. This will allow in 1959-1965, due to new construction, to double the number of new beds in hospitals and more than 2.5 times in nurseries compared to the increase in the previous seven-year period. In order to further improve medical care for the population and create the most favourable conditions for the work of doctors, it is envisaged to provide them with free apartments with heating and lighting at hospitals in workers' settlements, regional centres and rural areas.

The medical industry will receive significant development, especially the production of antibiotics and other modern effective remedies. With an overall increase in the production of medical devices in 1965 compared to 1958, the production of antibiotics will increase 3.7 times, vitamins—6 times, medical instruments, instruments and apparatus, including apparatus for the use of atomic energy for medical purposes—2-2.5 times.

In order to create more favourable conditions for elderly citizens, it is planned to organise on a large scale the construction of boarding houses for them both in the city and in the countryside.

For this, it is planned to allocate the necessary funds by the state, trade unions and collective farms.

#### ***V. Questions of communist education, public education, development of science and culture***

The transition to communism requires not only a powerful material and technical base, but also a high level of consciousness of all citizens of socialist society. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the undividedly dominant ideology of Soviet society, have taken possession of the masses and have become a great material force transforming society on a communist basis.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that in the process of building communism, along with the growth of productive forces and fundamental changes taking place in material production, the entire spiritual life of society is also transformed, the person himself changes, and his communist worldview is formed.

The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, have grown immeasurably in the course of building socialism, tempered as an active fighter for the victory of communism. Lenin closely linked the building of communism with the tasks of the Party's educational work. He spoke about the need for the transition "... to education,

education and training of comprehensively developed and comprehensively prepared people, people who know how to do everything. Communism is moving towards this, must and will come, but only after a long series of years".<sup>1</sup>

During the years of socialist construction, the Party and the people have accomplished great deeds, and now we face the practical task of further educating the comprehensively developed and prepared people of communist society. We have to take a new big step in the development of socialist culture. An important task that provides for the "connection of education with material production", as stated in the great creation of K. Marx and F. Engels "The Manifesto of the Communist Party", our people decide in the course of communist construction and will solve it successfully.

The implementation of the grandiose plan of communist construction requires a decisive improvement in all work to educate Soviet people, increase their communist consciousness and activity, and form a new person in the spirit of collectivism and industriousness, awareness of social duty, in the spirit of socialist and sub-nationalism and patriotism, in the spirit compliance with the high moral principles of the new society. It is necessary to pay special

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., v. 41, p. 33. Ed.

attention to educating the younger generation in the spirit of communism, bringing school closer to life, combining education with productive labour, mastering the scientific knowledge accumulated by mankind, overcoming survivals of capitalism in the minds of people and the deployment of an implacable struggle against hostile bourgeois ideology.

The Seven-Year Plan provides for major measures to develop public education, science and culture.

1. In 1959-1965. a significant development of general secondary education in cities and rural areas is planned, an expansion of evening and correspondence higher and secondary specialised education, an increase in the network of evening schools for working and rural youth. The number of students in primary and secondary schools in 1965 will increase to 38-40 million as against 30 million in 1958.

The number of students in schools for working and rural youth, in vocational schools, as well as in adult schools must be significantly increased.

Boarding schools will be widely developed as the most important form of education for the younger generation. The number of students in these schools in 1965 will be at least 2 million 500 thousand people.

The number of children in kindergartens will increase from 2 million 280 thousand in 1958 to 4 million 200 thousand.

In the next seven years, further improvement of the public education system will be carried out in accordance with new tasks. Developed by the Central Committee of the CPSU measures to radically improve the entire system of public education mean a new stage in the development of the Soviet school, reflect the urgent needs in the life of society during the transition from socialism to communism. The main task of the school is to prepare the younger generation for life, for useful work, instilling in our youth a deep respect for the principles of socialist society. The school is designed to cook versatile educated people who know well the basics of science and at the same time are

capable of systematic physical labour, to instil in young people the desire to be useful to society, to actively participate in the production of material values necessary for society.

In 1959-1965, it is planned to carry out the following activities:

a) Transition from 7-year to 8-year general and compulsory education. Ensure the organisation and proper equipment of training workshops at 8-year schools, combining labour polytechnic education with the wide involvement of schoolchildren in interesting and accessible forms of socially useful work at their age.

b) Reorganise the network of 10-year schools (their senior grades) into different types of urban and rural secondary labour schools, the students of which, combining study with work at enterprises, collective farms or special workshops, receive both

completed secondary general and polytechnic education, as well as special training for a mass profession of a wide profile depending on local staffing needs.

c) Significantly expand the network of urban and rural schools providing secondary education on the job.

The new tasks being solved by Soviet society insistently put forward the need to further enhance the role of the state in the upbringing of children and to strengthen the state's assistance to the family. The sooner we cover all children with kindergartens, kindergartens, boarding schools, the sooner and more successfully we will solve the problem communist education of the younger generation.

2. In accordance with the tasks of development of the national economy and culture, further expansion and improvement of the training of specialists with higher and secondary special education. For 1959-1965, will graduate from higher educational institutions 2 million 300 thousand specialists against 1 million 700 thousand people in 1952-1958, ie, 1.4 times more. There are 1.9 times more engineers trained for industry, construction, transport and

communications, and there are 1.5 times more agricultural specialists than in the previous seven-year period. The greatest growth in the output of engineers will be in the specialties of chemical technology, automation, computer technology, radio electronics and other branches of new technology. At the same time it is envisaged to improve the existing system of higher education, bring it closer to production, and admit more young people who already have life experience and practical work experience to universities. In the system of training specialists with higher education, the role and importance of evening and correspondence educational institutions will increase immeasurably.

Further development will be given to secondary specialised education, which is as close as possible to production. In secondary specialised educational institutions for 1959-1965. over 4 million people will be hired, including on-the-job students.

3. Development of science. In the next seven-year period, the necessary conditions will be created for an even faster development of all branches of science, the implementation of important theoretical research and new major scientific discoveries. For this purpose, a broad program of research work is planned, the concentration of scientific forces and resources on the most important research, having theoretical and practical value. The state allocates large funds for the construction of new scientific institutions, equipping institutes and laboratories with the latest equipment. Soviet scientists who have penetrated the secret of the atom, thermonuclear reactions, created artificial satellites of the Earth and an artificial planet of the solar system, will enrich our science with even greater discoveries and achievements.

The leading place in natural science is occupied by the physical sciences, on the successful development of which the progress of related sciences and the national economy depends. Further prospects for technical progress are currently being determined before all the achievements of

the main directions of physical science. The efforts of Soviet physicists will be concentrated on the development of problems of cosmic rays, nuclear reactions, and semiconductors.

Works in mathematics are of great theoretical and practical importance for the development of many branches of science and practice. In particular, the advances in computational mathematics are directly related to the development of automation.

In the field of chemical sciences, the most important task is the comprehensive expansion of theoretical research that contributes to the development of new improved technological processes and the creation of synthetic materials with properties that meet the requirements of modern technology.

A necessary theoretical prerequisite for the rise of medical science as well as agricultural sciences is development of biology. The significance of the complex of biological sciences will especially increase with the use of the achievements of physics and chemistry in biology. In this case, an important role will be played by such branches of science as biochemistry, agrochemistry, biophysics, microbiology, virology, breeding, genetics. In the field of technical sciences, the main goal of research is to ensure sharp qualitative shifts in the effective use of tools, raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity, in increasing labour productivity, reducing costs and improving product quality while simultaneously improving the culture and labour safety.

Workers in the social sciences face great challenges. They must create fundamental works that generalize the laws of social development and the practice of socialist construction, and work out the problems associated with the gradual transition to communism. The most important task of employees social sciences is a criticism of modern revisionism and bourgeois ideology.

In the present conditions of the development of the

national economy of the USSR, the successful restructuring of the management of industry and construction, the development and strengthening of the collective farm system, the growth of labour activity of the people, the importance of economic science, which should be closely linked with the planning of the national economy and the entire practice of communist construction, is growing.

In the next seven-year period, the network of scientific institutions will expand significantly, in particular in the eastern regions of the country, and the training of scientific personnel will increase, especially in the most important fields of science.

4. Cinema, print, radio and television will be widely developed in the next seven years.

By the end of 1965 it is planned to increase the total number of cinema installations to 118,000-120,000, which will make it possible to provide each state farm and collective farm with a cinema installation in rural areas.

In 1959-1965, it is planned to significantly increase the number of public libraries and club institutions; further development of physical education, sports and tourism will be ensured. Approximately 100 new television centres and television stations will be built. Television will be carried out in the capitals of all Union republics, in large industrial centres and surrounding their rural areas. The number of radio receiving points in 1965 will increase by almost 30 million, including TV sets - 12.5 million. In 1965, the circulation of books will increase to 1 billion 600 million copies, magazines - more than twice, the annual circulation of newspapers - more than one and a half times.

5. Soviet literature and art, which play an important role in communist construction and in the education of the new man, in modern conditions should further strengthen their connection with the life of the people, to more fully reflect the struggle of the Soviet people for the construction of a communist society.

Figures of literature, cinema and theatre, music,

sculpture and painting are called upon to raise the ideological and artistic level of their creativity, to continue to be active assistants of the party and the state in the communist education of the working people, the development of a multinational socialist culture, the formation of high aesthetic tastes, the propagation of the principles of communist morality.

### ***VI. International significance of the seven-year plan development of the national economy of the USSR***

1. The experience of building socialism and communism in our country is of international importance. VI Lenin foresaw that the Soviet Union would exert its main influence on the entire course of world development by its economic construction. "... If Russia," said Lenin, "is covered with a dense network of power stations and powerful technical equipment, then our communist economic construction will become a model for the coming socialist Europe and Asia."<sup>1</sup>

The successful fulfilment of the five-year plans by the Soviet Union demonstrated the advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist one over the entire world, and contributed to the change in the balance of forces of capitalism and socialism on a world scale in favour of socialism.

The national economic plans of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all countries of the socialist camp being implemented today are of the greatest international importance.

Implementation of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy for 1959-1965. will be a new major stage in the peaceful economic competition between the two systems—socialist and capitalist.

The eye-catching point in the seven-year plan is to

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., v. 42, p. 161. Ed.

ensure the further development of the country's economy and an increase in the living standards of the people and thereby achieve victory over the capitalist countries in peaceful competition. This plan is an expression of the peace-loving policy consistently pursued by the Soviet Union, the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, as opposed to the aggressive policy of the imperialist countries, which are militarizing the economy, a frantic arms race, and preparations for a new war.

The majestic tasks of the seven-year plan, aimed at a further rapid rise in the productive forces of society, the creation of an abundance of material and spiritual benefits for the working people testify to the irresistible vitality of socialism, to its indisputable economic and social superiority over the moribund capitalism. The successes of building socialism and communism in the USSR and the countries of the socialist camp are significantly accelerating the development of mankind along the path of peace and progress.

2. As a result of the fulfilment of the seven-year plan, the Soviet Union will produce more industrial output per capita than is currently produced in the most developed capitalist countries of Europe—England and West Germany—and will come out on top in Europe.

Based on the rates of industrial growth in the USSR and the USA, the Soviet Union, as a result of the fulfilment of the plan for the absolute production of some of the main types of products, will surpass, and in others it will approach the current level of industrial production in the USA. By this time, production of the most important agricultural products in general and per capita will exceed the current level of the United States.

The superiority of the USSR in the rate of growth of production will create a real basis for catching up and exceeding the level of US production per capita for about five years after 1965 population. Thus, by this time, and maybe even earlier, the Soviet Union will come out on top in

the world both in absolute volume of production and in production per capita, which will provide the world's highest standard of living. This will be a world-historic victory of socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism.

3. The international significance of the seven-year plan lies in the fact that its fulfilment means a further strengthening of the might of the world socialist system. The Seven-Year Plan provides for the all-round development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and all socialist countries. If the capitalist world is characterized by an increasing anarchy of production, crises, fierce competition between monopolies and bourgeois states, then the law of planned economic development operates in the world socialist system, fraternal ties between countries are strengthened, mutual exchange of experience, close economic cooperation and friendly mutual assistance are strengthened. Over a seven-year period, industrial and agricultural production, the material and cultural level of the population will increase in the Soviet Union and in all socialist countries.

As a result of the fulfilment of the seven-year plan, the share of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist system in world industrial production will increase significantly. If in 1917 the share industrial production of the Soviet country in world industrial production was less than 3%, and in 1937 - about 10%, then in 1958 the share of the USSR in world production reached almost 20%. About a third of the world's population is concentrated in the socialist countries, and they account for over a third of world industrial production. The socialist countries provide almost half of the world's grain production and 43% of cotton. According to economists, as a result of the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, as well as the high rates of economic development of the countries of people's democracy, the countries of the world socialist system will produce more than half of all world industrial production.

This will ensure the material superiority of the world socialist system over the world capitalist system, production—in a decisive field of human activity.

The seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR opens up new, truly remarkable prospects for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between socialist states, which will contribute to a fuller disclosure of all the advantages inherent in the world socialist system and accelerate economic progress in every socialist country.

Further interstate specialisation and cooperation of production through comradely coordination in the plans of interconnected branches of the national economy will mean a new stage in the development of the international division of labour in the socialist countries. Rational location of production in which national interests are harmoniously combined each socialist state with the interests of strengthening and developing the entire socialist camp, is one of the most important sources of accelerating the growth rates of the productive forces in all socialist countries.

4. The Soviet Union is expanding its international economic ties from year to year. If in 1946 the USSR traded with 40 countries, at present foreign trade is carried out with more than 70 countries. The target figures provide for further expansion of foreign trade.

The foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union with the socialist countries will increase in 1965 in comparison with 1958 by more than one and a half times. The economic ties of the Soviet Union with economically underdeveloped countries; in 1957 the trade turnover of the USSR with them increased against 1953 by more than 5 times. The Soviet Union expects that its economic ties with these countries will continue to expand continuously.

Trade between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries shows that the development of foreign trade relations regardless of the economic and political system of individual states is not only possible, but also a necessary

condition for normal relations between countries. Economic the program of peaceful construction in the USSR for 1959-1965. opens up broad prospects for the development of foreign trade of the Soviet Union. The USSR can and is ready to develop economic ties and trade with all countries.

5. The implementation of the seven-year plan will be new proof of the fulfilment by the working people of the Soviet Union of their international duty to the working people of all countries, to the international communist and workers' movement, to all progressive humanity.

The interests of the working people of the USSR fully coincide with the fundamental interests of the working people of the whole world. The working class, all progressive mankind see their own future in communist construction in the USSR, in all socialist countries. The world socialist system is the greatest achievement and pride of the working people of all countries. Actively supporting and protecting from the intrigues of imperialist reaction the construction of a new society in the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, in all socialist countries, the working people are fulfilling their internationalist duty.

The development and prosperity of the USSR and the world socialist system make it easier for the working class and all working people in the capitalist countries to fight for their vital interests, for peace, democracy, and socialism. Example of the Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic, of all countries of people's democracies shows to all the exploited and oppressed the inexhaustible creative possibilities of the working people, who have become the master of their own fate.

The seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the successes of building socialism in the USSR and in all socialist countries expose the fabrications of our enemies that the socialist revolution brings with it the destruction of civilization. In fact, it is only under socialism that a rapid, truly massive movement forward begins in all areas of social and personal life, a rapid growth in material

production, an increase in the well-being of the working people, an unprecedented flourishing of science and culture. Only the socialist revolution allowed the Soviet Union to transform from a backward, semi-literate country into an advanced industrial power before itself an absolutely real task - in a historically short time to come out on top in the world in ensuring the material and cultural standard of living of its citizens.

The enemies of socialism, being unable to hide from the population of their countries the great victories of socialist construction in the USSR and the countries of people's democracies, are trying with all their might to discredit these victories, present them as some kind of threat to the cause of peace and thereby divert the attention of the working people from the ulcers and vices of the capitalist system, which are trying to save by intensifying the "cold war", the arms race and unleashing wars in various parts of the world, by increasing the reaction within their countries.

The successes of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries not only threaten no one, but are a guarantee of the preservation of peace and the security of peoples.

6. In the current international situation, poisoned by imperialist provocations, the arms race, the threats of the most terrible war of mankind, the seven-year plan the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union is a powerful means of preserving and strengthening peace.

Peace is a necessary condition for the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the grandiose tasks set forth at the new stage of communist construction. The Seven-Year Plan is a new proof that in the Soviet Union and in the entire world socialist system there are no and cannot be social forces interested in external expansion, in international tension, in aggressive wars of aggression.

The Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, is waging a tireless struggle in defence of peace, against the threat of a new destructive war. The whole world knows the repeated proposals of the Soviet government on general

disarmament, on the prohibition of the production and use of nuclear weapons, on ensuring European security. The Soviet Union is resolutely in favour of a general cessation of nuclear weapons tests.

The policy of peace and peaceful coexistence pursued by the socialist countries is not an accidental, transient phenomenon; it is organically inherent in socialist society. Peace politics inseparable from socialism, just as the policy of aggression and war is inseparable from imperialism.

The seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR and the successes of building socialism in the USSR and in all socialist countries expose the fabrications of our enemies that the socialist revolution brings with it the destruction of civilization. In fact, it is only under socialism that rapid, truly massive progress begins in all areas of public and personal life, the rapid growth of material production, the rise in the welfare of workers, and the unprecedented flourishing of science and culture. Only the socialist revolution allowed the Soviet Union to transform from a backward, semi-literate country into an advanced industrial power, setting itself a very real task—in a historically short period of time to take the first place in the world in ensuring the material and cultural standard of living of its citizens.

The implementation of the seven-year plan will further strengthen the economic and defence power, unity and cohesion of the world-class of the socialist system, will greatly strengthen the position of peace-loving forces throughout the world, erect new insurmountable obstacles in the way of warmongers, and will be a new confirmation of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist position put forward by the 20th Congress of the CPSU on the possibility of preventing wars in the modern era.

7. The Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR is a living embodiment of Lenin's ideas of building communism in our country, the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that the criterion of truth is practice. The successes of communist construction in the USSR are the best proof of the correctness of the Leninist general line of the Communist Party. In the seven-year plan, the great vital force of the Marxist-Leninist theory, which asserts that in the development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in different countries, is vividly confirmed there are basic general laws inherent in all countries that embark on this path.

At the same time, the decline and decomposition in the capitalist countries are indisputable proof of the reactionary nature and doom of the capitalist system, the futility of reformist and revisionist attempts to “improve” and embellish capitalism, gloss over its ulcers and blatant antagonistic contradictions. The attempts of the revisionists to emasculate, pervert Marxism, and bring discord into the fraternal family of the socialist countries are doomed to failure.

The Seven-Year Plan is a crushing blow to bourgeois ideology, international reformism and revisionism.

The economic and political results of the competition between the two systems and the prospects for their further development convincingly indicate that the forward movement of socialism forward is irresistible, that its victory in peaceful competition with capitalism is inevitable.

## ***VII. The Communist Party is the leading and organising force of the Soviet people in the struggle for the victory of communism***

1. The tremendous successes in the development of socialist industry, agriculture, science and culture, in improving the material well-being of the working people are the result of the tireless creative work of the Soviet people, the enormous political and organisational activity of the Communist Party, consistently implementing the Leninist general line.

As a result of the persistent implementation of the historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the leading role of the party in the struggle for the fulfilment of plans for communist construction, in the entire state, general, economic and cultural life of the country, strengthened the unity and cohesion of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The party became even closer to the people, immeasurably expanded and strengthened its relations with the masses, the experience of her political and organisational activities among all strata of the working people was enriched. Leninist Central Committee, local party organisations, eradicating the consequences of the personality cult, waged a determined struggle for the restoration and further development of the Leninist norms of internal party life and the Leninist principles of the collectivism of the party and state leadership.

Our party and its Central Committee constantly consult with the workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia when solving problems of communist construction, and rely on their experience, and knowledge, listen to their suggestions and criticisms. Such events as the nationwide discussion of bills on the most important issues of state, economic and cultural development, the convocation of meetings of workers in various sectors of the national economy, science and culture, appeals to the working people on pressing problems of the country's life, have become a system in the work of the Party, further strengthened its ties with masses.

Implementing the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU and relying on the great strength of the masses, the Party has taken radical measures in recent years to improve the management of the national economy. The main of these measures: the restructuring of the management of industry and construction, the creation of councils of the national economy in economic administrative regions, the expansion of the rights of the union republics, local bodies and enterprises, the restructuring and strengthening of planning

bodies, the development of long-term plans of the national economy, the reorganisation of machine and tractor stations and the implementation of measures on the further development of the collective farm system, changing the order of procurement and establishing uniform prices for agricultural products, expanding rights and restructuring the work of trade unions, and others.

All this marks the triumph of the Leninist principles of democratic centralism, which ensure the correct combination of the centralised leadership of communist construction with the maximum development of the creative activity and initiative of the working people.

The Party has strengthened the most important sectors of the national economy with cadres, has achieved a significant improvement in ideological work, subordinating it to the solution of concrete tasks of communist construction.

2. Control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. reflect a new stage in the development of our country on the road to communism In developing the great plans of communist construction, the Party turns to the inexhaustible source of the creative energy of the people as a decisive condition for the successful implementation of these plans. The task of the party and its local organisations is to continue to tirelessly expand and strengthen their ties with the masses, to educate and organise them, and at the same time to tirelessly learn from the masses, generalise and disseminate their experience.

We must always remember the behest of the great Lenin: "In order to serve the masses and express their correctly recognized interests, the vanguard, the organisation, must all its activity lead the masses, attracting from it all the best forces without exception, checking at every step, carefully and objectively, whether the connection with the masses is maintained, whether it is alive. Thus, and only in this way, the advanced detachment educates and enlightens the masses, expressing their interests, teaching them how to organise, directing all the activities of the masses along the

path of a conscious class policy”<sup>1</sup>.

The success of the fulfilment of the seven-year plan will be decided directly at enterprises and construction sites, on collective and state farms, in scientific institutions, in Party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organisations. In this regard, the role of the primary Party organisations, designed to entice the masses to carry out concrete production tasks, is raised even higher. It is necessary to ensure that in each party organisation the forms of organisational and political work among the masses are constantly improved, it is necessary to educate Soviet people in the spirit of understanding the importance of those facing our country tasks, the strictest observance of state and labour discipline, so that all communists are active fighters for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of planned targets by enterprises and construction sites, collective farms and state farms, for the further strengthening of the might of our Motherland.

3. The greatness of the tasks put forward by the Seven-Year Plan requires a further increase in the communist consciousness of the broad masses of the working people, an intensification of the Marxist-Leninist education of our cadres, of all Soviet people. All means of the Party’s ideological work—propaganda, agitation, the press, radio, science, literature, art—must be directed towards the successful solution of the tasks of communist construction. We must even more persistently strive for the closest connection between ideological work and the solution of practical tasks, ensure the creative assimilation of the theory and experience of the CPSU by the communists, increase political vigilance, and wage an irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology and various kinds of revisionist views. The most lively, direct participation in propaganda and agitation work should be taken by all leading cadres.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., v. 24, p. 37. Ed.

Without their personal participation in educating the masses, Lenin pointed out, there is neither real political activity, nor organisational work.

The strength of the Communist Party lies in its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, in the creative application and development of the theory of scientific communism. The founders of Marxism scientifically substantiated the historical inevitability of the victory of communism, revealed the basic laws of building socialism and communism, but they did not and could not set themselves the task of determining in detail the specific ways and methods of building a communist society.

Knowledge of the laws of social development and a deep study of the experience of the masses enable our party and all fraternal communist and workers' parties to creatively develop Marxist-Leninist theory, to solve new questions of tremendous theoretical and practical significance that are being raised by life itself. A concrete example of the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory are the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the decisions of the plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, in which a program of communist construction in our country was developed.

In recent years, important measures have been taken in our country aimed at strengthening the economic might of the Soviet state, at the further development of industry and agriculture, the flourishing of science and technology, the steady growth of the people's well-being, and the development of socialist democracy.

to strengthen the alliance of workers and peasants and the friendship of the peoples of the USSR. These measures, worked out and implemented by the Party, are not only of practical but also of the greatest theoretical importance. The Party is boldly carving new paths into the future. And in all this, living Marxism-Leninism is manifested in action, the indissoluble unity of theory and practice, the further enrichment of theory with the experience of communist construction.

Creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, the party is waging a decisive struggle against those who cling to the old, obsolete forms and methods of work, who are infected with conservatism and resist the implementation of the Leninist general line of the party. The June Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU exposed and defeated the anti-party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, Shepilov, which fought against the Leninist general line of the party, against the political course adopted by the XX Congress of the CPSU, against the leading role of the party, slipped onto the path of factional splitting activity. The anti-party group opposed such urgent and vital measures as the development of virgin and fallow lands, the restructuring of the planning of the national economy, especially in the field of agricultural production, the restructuring of the management of industry and construction, against the Party's measures aimed at further raising the welfare of the working people, as well as against the party's foreign policy aimed at easing international tension, strengthening the cause of peace, developing cooperation and strengthening friendship between peoples. Throwing the anti-Party group out of the way, our Party has further strengthened the Leninist unity of its ranks, rallied them even more closely under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism.

4. The most important condition for the successful fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR is the further strengthening of our state, the strengthening of its economic, organisational and cultural and educational activities. In recent years, the party and the government have taken a number of important measures ensured the further development of Soviet democracy and the strengthening of socialist legality.

The most striking manifestation of the triumph of socialist democracy was the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, held in March 1958. More than 133 million voters—almost one hundred percent of all voters—voted for the candidates of the popular bloc of communists and non-

party people. The remarkable results of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the results of a nationwide discussion of the most important measures to restructure the management of industry and the construction and further development of the collective farm system speak with all convincingness of the unanimous support and ardent approval of the working people for the policy of our Leninist Party, about the monolithic unity and indestructible solidarity of all the peoples of the Soviet Union around the Communist Party.

Only a socialist, truly people's democracy is capable of unleashing the talents of the working people, giving full vent to the inexhaustible reserves of the people's creative energy. The higher the activity of the masses and the more ambitious the tasks of the communist construction, the broader the scope of the organisational activity of the socialist state, the higher its role in communist construction.

As our society advances towards communism, the work of the Soviets of Deputies is becoming more and more widespread, working people for the management of economic and cultural development. The Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of the Union and Autonomous Republics, Territorial, Regional, City, District, Village and Village Soviets must daily deal with the most important issues of the work of industrial enterprises and construction projects, collective farms and state farms in fulfilling the tasks of the seven-year plan, strive for the fullest use of all opportunities and local resources to raise production, take care on improving the welfare and culture of the working people, on the fulfilment of plans for housing and cultural and social construction, to develop and support creative initiative from below. To solve these problems, the Soviet authorities are obliged to tirelessly strengthen ties with the masses, resolutely suppress elements of red tape and bureaucracy, and reduce the cost and improve the state and the economic apparatus.

The experience of restructuring the management of industry, construction and agriculture, bringing management

closer to production have shown that there are tremendous opportunities for significantly reducing and simplifying the administrative apparatus of Soviet, economic and other organisations. This is not about the current mechanical reduction of some part of the existing apparatus, but on the implementation of radical measures to significantly simplify the structure of the administrative apparatus in the centre and in the field, in order to make it more operational, qualified and economical. Now that our cadres have grown up and have been enriched by the experience of managing economic and cultural construction, it seems possible the administrative apparatus in the central, republican, regional, regional, city and district Soviet and economic bodies, as well as in economic departments, trusts, at industrial enterprises, transport, trade and communications, at construction sites, in collective farms, state farms and RTS significantly reduce and switch the redundant personnel to direct production work. All this must be done both by reducing the existing apparatus, and mainly by reorganising, by enlarging the levels of administrative management.

The implementation of such measures will significantly reduce the cost of maintaining the administrative apparatus and, at the same time, bring management closer to production and raise the level of this management. In accordance with this, measures should be taken to restructure and reduce the apparatus of party, trade union, Komsomol and other public organisations.

5. In mobilizing the broad masses of working people in the struggle for the successful implementation of the plan of development of the national economy of the USSR in 1959-1965 important role of trade unions as the largest non-governmental organisation, which unites more than 50 million employees. All its activities are directed by the party and are inextricably linked with the heroic struggle of the people for the victory of communism. Recently, trade union organisations have begun to involve the masses even more widely in the management of the economy, to deal more

deeply with issues of production, rationing and remuneration of labour, and to fight more vigorously for increasing labour productivity. The activity of trade unions in improving the working and living conditions of workers and employees, implementing a housing construction program and other measures to steadily improve the well-being of workers has noticeably increased.

The struggle for the implementation of the great program of communist construction outlined in the seven-year plan is the most urgent, most important task of the trade union organisations. They are called upon to mobilize the working class and all working people for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of state assignments at each enterprise, and to expand the socialist competition, which is a proven method of communist construction in our country. It is necessary to develop such forms of attracting the masses to the management of production as permanent production conferences, meetings of workers, economic and trade union activists.

Trade unions should continue to improve their work in the field of housing and consumer services for workers and employees, strengthen control over labour safety at work, the implementation of housing construction plans, the distribution of housing area, work of trade and public catering, medical and communal services for workers.

Trade union organisations are obliged to strengthen educational work among the masses, better fulfil their role as an educational organisation, as a school of communism and persistently instil working people, Soviet patriotism, intolerance of shortcomings, a socialist attitude towards labour and social property, support innovators and foremost workers in production, spread their experience by channelling public anger against bunglers, truants and idlers.

Together with party and Komsomol organisations, trade union organisations are called upon to pay special attention to the need to eradicate such phenomena alien to socialist society as hooliganism, drunkenness, bribery, speculation,

and other disgusting relics of the past.

The trade unions will be able to successfully fulfil the tasks entrusted to them only on condition of a further increase in the level of organisational work, relying on a broad activist, developing the initiative of trade union members.

6. The Leninist Komsomol, which unites in its ranks 18 million young men and women, has always been a faithful assistant to the Party in the implementation of plans for communist construction. Over the past period, the Komsomol and Soviet youth have played an outstanding role in solving such national tasks as the development of virgin and fallow lands, construction of the most important enterprises in the east of the country, accelerated construction of enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, coal and chemical industries. This is a manifestation of the fighting spirit, ideological steadfastness, and communist consciousness of Soviet youth, who warmly respond to the Party's calls. The Party and the people highly value the heroic work of the young men and women of our country.

Inspired by the confidence of the Party, Soviet youth grows and matures in struggle and labour. Experiencing the great happiness of creation, the creation of a new life, our youth is enriched spiritually, acquires a revolutionary temper, learns to value and love the most important thing, the most valuable thing in the life of a Soviet person - work for the good of society.

At a new stage in the development of our state, the Komsomol and all Soviet youth face even more magnificent tasks. The grandiose program of building communism opens up enormous scope for the growth of creative initiative and amateur performance of young men and women. Komsomol members and Komsomol members, all young men and women of our country should be even more energetic to take up the development of natural resources of Siberia, the North, the Far East and Kazakhstan. The Komsomol will have to take a large and active part in industrial, housing, cultural and

social construction, in the struggle for the further development of socialist agriculture, in the exercise of patronage over the most important construction projects in heavy industry. Komsomol members must continue to show all young people examples of highly productive, selfless work.

Communism presupposes all-round spiritual and physical development of a person. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the formation of the communist worldview of young people, the education of active, conscientious builders of a communist society, selflessly loving their homeland and hating its enemies. Young people must skilfully and persistently combine labour in production with learning, be at the level of modern knowledge, and master the achievements of socialist culture. The most important role in the communist education of the younger generation belongs to the Soviet school, which is designed to prepare young people for life, for useful work. The Leninist Komsomol is to take an active part in the restructuring of the public education system planned by the party. It is necessary to strengthen the connection between the school and production, instil in pioneers and schoolchildren love and respect for physical labour, the desire to master knowledge, technology, and temper your body.

The struggle to implement the seven-year plan will require tireless improvement in the organisational and educational work of the Komsomol among the masses of young people. It is necessary to ensure that each Komsomol organisation is a militant, vital collective, closely connected with all young people. A source of strength and creative activity of the Komsomol in the leadership of the party. Communists must show constant concern for the growth and strengthening of Komsomol organisations, help them improve educational and organisational work among young people, and involve them in solving the most important tasks of economic and cultural development.

7. As a result of the victory of socialism, the Soviet Union

entered a new historical period of gradual transition from socialism to communism. In the long-term development plan of the Soviet Union for the next 15 years, it is planned to create the necessary conditions for completing the transition to communism. Implementation of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. will be a decisive stage in the creation of the material and technical base of communism.

While outlining grandiose plans for building communism, the party is confident that this time too they will be successfully implemented. We can take a new major step along the road to communism because the country has created all the necessary prerequisites for this. We have a powerful, technically developed socialist industry and a rapidly growing large-scale mechanised agriculture. The restructuring of the management of industry and construction, great achievements in the development of science and technology, the countless natural resources of the country, and the availability of inexhaustible sources of energy create tremendous opportunities for a fuller and more efficient use of the richest resources for the rapid development of all sectors of the national economy of the USSR.

The building of a communist society is a lively creative activity of the many millions of people. The Soviet people will perceive the new seven-year plan as their own vital, dear affair, and there is no doubt that they will work on its implementation with their characteristic activity, enthusiasm and initiative. Our country has remarkable cadres who are capable of solving all the most difficult problems of the development of the national economy in a qualified and successful manner. Our Leninist party is strong and monolithic today as never before. It unites and organises the masses and leads them in the most correct ways to the intended goal.

The main task of the Communist Party and its Central Committee now is to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of

the seven-year plan for the development of the country's national economy and thereby further strengthen the might of our country, raise the material and cultural standard of living of the people higher. In order to successfully accomplish this historic task, the party, following the Leninist principles of leadership, must tirelessly strengthen its ties with the masses, the unity of its ranks, expand criticism and self-criticism, develop initiative and increase responsibility for the fulfilment of state tasks of each party organisation, all communists, to raise the role of the Soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol in the implementation of plans for communist construction.

\* \* \*

Seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965, marks an important stage in the life of the Soviet Union, which entered the period of the extensive construction of the communist society.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU calls on all party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations to mobilize the working people of our country for the successful implementation of the seven-year plan, to lead the growing creative activity of workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia in the struggle for the victory of the historic program of communist construction.

## **ON THE REGULAR XXII CONGRESS OF THE CPSU**

To consider it expedient to hold the next XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1961.

Reprinted from the text of the book: Extraordinary XXI Congress Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Verbatim record. M., 1959, vol. 2

## **THE RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT CATERING SERVICES, February 20, 1959**

The decree outlined the main directions for the further development of public catering in the country. It obliged local party, Soviet and trade union organisations to ensure day-to-day control over the work of public catering enterprises, take timely measures to eliminate shortcomings in the activities of these enterprises and seek to improve the culture of serving the population.

### **ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT CATERING SERVICES**

The decree outlined the main directions for the further development of public catering in the country. It obliged local party, Soviet and trade union organisations to ensure day-to-day control over the work of public catering enterprises, take timely measures to eliminate shortcomings in the activities of these enterprises and seek to improve the culture of serving the population.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note that the Party, Soviet, economic and trade union organisations, fulfilling the decisions of the XX Congress of the CPSU, have done a certain amount of work to develop public catering in the country. In recent years, in cities and rural areas, the network of public catering enterprises has been significantly expanded, equipping it with refrigeration, technological and commercial equipment, the output of kitchen products increased and

service to the population.

However, under current conditions, the level of development of public catering is still lagging behind the increased needs of the population and does not ensure the fulfilment of the task set - to make public catering more massive, convenient and beneficial for the population. In many cities, workers' settlements and rural areas, the network of canteens, teahouses, cafes and snack bars is insufficient. Have not received the organisation of home kitchens and the practice of making meals at home are widespread; semi-finished products and culinary products are sold to the population in extremely limited quantities.

There are serious shortcomings in the organisation of the work of public catering enterprises. Nowadays, even small canteens, restaurants, teahouses, cafes and eateries are separate enterprises, in which all production processes are concentrated, from the primary processing of raw materials to the preparation of dishes. Each of these enterprises are forced to maintain a large staff of cooks, accountants, auxiliary workers, storekeepers and many other personnel; it is irrational to use the existing premises for the organisation of various workshops, warehouses, offices, as well as to have a large number of technological equipment and inventory.

This method of cooking is expensive; at the same time, it constrains the growth of labour productivity in public catering, does not contribute to an increase in the output of kitchen products. These disadvantages can be largely eliminated by transferring canteens, teahouses, cafes and snack bars to work with semi-finished products, which are more expedient to be produced in specially organised workshops, kitchen factories or at meat and dairy and food industries.

In many public catering establishments, food is prepared tastelessly, the service culture is low, and the facts of consumer fraud have not been eliminated. Not enough attention is paid to reducing overhead costs in public catering enterprises, eliminating various kinds of losses, using

more modern heating equipment and cheap fuels.

Locally, the existing opportunities are insufficiently used to improve the supply of public catering enterprises with meat, milk, fish, potatoes and vegetables by organising pig feed in subsidiary farms, breeding and catching fish in ponds and local water bodies, strengthening the procurement of agricultural products, growing potatoes and vegetables in state farms and collective farms.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider it wrong when some heads of economic organisations, directors of industrial enterprises, state farms and educational institutions do not deal with the organisation of public catering, the construction of canteens, they believe that this is the business of trading organisations, and the party, Soviet and trade union bodies do not point out to such leaders their wrong attitude to this important matter, do not take into account the fact that public catering not only saves the material and labour resources of society, but also radically changes the life of the family, frees women from the burdens of the household.

Lenin called public canteens “sprouts of communism,” while emphasizing that they “... in fact are able to free a woman, in fact are able to reduce and destroy her inequality with a man, according to her role in social production and in public life.”<sup>1</sup>

Considering that in the conditions of the extensive construction of a communist society in our country, the all-round development and improvement of public catering is an important state task, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decide:

1. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, the Territorial Committees, the Regional Committees, the City Committees and the District Committees of the CPSU, the Councils of

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., vol. 39, p. 24. Ed.

Ministers of the Union and Autonomous Republics, the Executive Committees of the Territorial, Regional, City and District Soviets of Working People's Deputies, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Tsentrsoyuz and their local bodies to develop, taking into account local conditions and to carry out specific measures for the development of public catering in each region, city and district, with a view to making public catering truly massive, convenient and beneficial for the broad masses of workers in the coming years.

2. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics to ensure an increase in the output of public catering enterprises in 1965 in comparison with 1958, more than twofold, covering the majority of workers, employees and students with public catering.

3. To approve for 1959-1965, as the minimum, the task to increase the network of public catering enterprises of state and cooperative trade in the amount of 64.3 thousand enterprises with 3.1 million seats, with distribution across the Union republics in accordance with Appendix No.1<sup>1</sup>.

The Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics shall, within three months, establish a task for the development of a network of public catering enterprises for the seven-year period, as well as for regions, territories and autonomous republics.

4. To oblige the councils of ministers of the union republics, ministries and departments to make maximum use of the local opportunities for the development of a network of public enterprises, food by adapting buildings suitable for this purpose, more rational use of the premises of existing canteens, transfer of premises occupied not for the intended purpose. Allocate also premises in the first floors of new buildings for the equipment of canteens, cafes, home

---

<sup>1</sup> Appendices referred to in this decree are not published. Ed.

kitchens, bread and other food stores.

When designing and building industrial enterprises and educational institutions, provide for the obligatory presence of canteens and other public catering establishments.

5. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, the regional committees, the regional committees of the CPSU, the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of the regional and regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies and Tsentrosoyuz to develop and implement during 1959-1961. measures for the transfer of canteens, restaurants, tea houses, cafes and eateries to work with semi-finished products, for which to provide:

a) organising in large canteens and kitchen factories the production of semi-finished products to provide them to other public catering enterprises;

b) construction of new workshops and billet factories, as well as equipment in the existing premises of special workshops for the production of semi-finished products;

c) the organisation of the production of semi-finished products at the enterprises of the meat, dairy and food industries to supply them to catering enterprises and shops;

d) organisation of shops at existing and newly built fruit and vegetable plants for sorting, cleaning potatoes and vegetables to provide them with catering enterprises.

6. Instruct the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics:

– to take the necessary measures to reduce the costs of production and circulation in public catering enterprises by improving the organisation of work, extensive mechanisation of production processes and, on this basis, increasing the productivity of public catering workers, eliminating various kinds of losses, eliminating the excessive number of management, service and production personnel, and also by reducing other costs. At the same time, ensure an improvement in the quality of food and service consumers;

– to revise during 1959 the existing pricing procedure in

public catering enterprises, instead of the daily calculation of the cost of food, to establish, taking into account local conditions, permanent prices for catering products.

To the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, the resulting savings from the implementation of these measures should be directed to reducing the cost of products of public catering enterprises. In these the same purpose is to make wider use of the products of subsidiary farms and decentralised purchases of agricultural products.

7. To propose to the State Planning Committee of the USSR in accordance with the target figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965. to submit in the second half of 1960 to the Council of Ministers of the USSR concrete proposals to reduce prices for the products of public catering enterprises starting from 1961. At the same time, provide for the amount of savings in public catering enterprises (except restaurants) on average in the republic within 1-1.5 %.

8. To oblige the councils of ministers of the union republics to ensure an uninterrupted supply of public catering enterprises with the necessary products, to take measures to increase food resources by fattening pigs in subsidiary households, widely using food waste for this purpose, breeding rabbits and waterfowl, breeding and catching fish in ponds and local water bodies, as well as by increasing the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes in suburban state and collective farms.

The widespread use in public catering enterprises of the products of subsidiary farms should be an additional source of improving nutrition and reducing its cost.

9. To oblige the USSR State Planning Committee:

a) to ensure in 1959 the supply of 3,000 Moskvich Universal cars and 1,000 motor scooters to the Union republics for public catering enterprises in accordance with Appendix No. 2;

b) to allocate in 1959 at the expense of import receipts for 50 million rubles. tableware (white without cutting with a

thickened handle) for public catering establishments of the Union republics;

c) provide in the national economic plans for the production and supply of the most important types of thermal and technological equipment for the Union republics in accordance with the appendix Number 3.

To instruct the councils of ministers of the union republics to consider the development and expansion of production of certain types of equipment and implements for public catering at enterprises of local industry and industrial cooperation.

10. To oblige the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR to develop and supply a special tableware in terms and quantities according to Appendix No. 4.

11. To oblige the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council. The ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR provide in 1959-1965. development of new types of technological equipment and devices for public catering enterprises in accordance with Appendix No. 5.

12. To oblige the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR to manufacture in 1959-1961, at the enterprises of the Omsk, Kuibyshev, Gorky, Saratov, Tatar and Voronezh economic councils 980 thousand sets of metal tables with hygienic cover and chairs, including in 1959 - 300 thousand sets, for their delivery to public catering enterprises of the Union republics.

13. To oblige the Scientific Research Institute of Plastics of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry to carry out work in 1959 on the selection of plastic materials and their processing technology for the manufacture of tableware and equipment and, in agreement with the trade ministries of the union republics, to develop a range of tableware and equipment from these materials for catering establishments.

14. To oblige the councils of ministers of the union republics to prepare production facilities and organise the production of dishes and utensils from plastic materials and polyethylene film for public catering enterprises according to the technology developed by the Research Institute of Plastics, in quantities in accordance with Appendices No. 6 and 7.

15. 15. The councils of Ministers of Union republics to provide for the years 1959-1961 a broad introduction to public catering enterprises such innovative forms of service pasteleria as the release of meals at home, pre-sale tickets and receipts for Breakfast, lunch and dinner, redistribution and improving self-service and other methods to increase the capacity of existing enterprises and promote a culture of customer service.

16. To oblige the councils of ministers of the union republics to allocate the necessary funds for capital construction, the reconstruction of public catering establishments and the acquisition of technological equipment both at the expense of appropriations provided for this purpose according to the national economic plan and at the expense of funds allocated by enterprises of the economic councils, union ministries for construction and equipment of trade enterprises.

17. To extend the terms of lending by Tsekombank, established by the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU of October 10, 1953, No. 2593 for consumer services and the production of local building materials, to enterprises and catering organisations for payment costs associated with the purchase and installation of equipment and machines.

Establish that loans for the specified purposes in the amount of up to 100 thousand rubles. are provided by Tsekombank at the request of self-supporting public catering enterprises, and for an amount exceeding 100 thousand rubles—at the request of higher organisations.

18. Instruct the State Committee of the Council of

Ministers of the USSR for Construction to develop standard projects for the construction of catering establishments, taking into account their transfer to work with semi-finished products. To approve in 1959 new standards for technological and sanitary design of these public catering establishments.

19. To oblige the Tsentrosoyuz and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to organise in 1959-1960. public canteens in all state farms, both on central estates and in large branches of state farms. To take measures to significantly improve the work of the existing canteens and canteens on state farms.

To charge state farm directors, leaders of consumer unions and state farm workers with responsibility for the uninterrupted supply of canteens with the necessary foodstuffs, both from centralised funds and from state farm products.

To organise the work of all state farm canteens so that workers and employees of state farms and members of their families could eat tasty food and at affordable prices or take meals to their homes.

20. Recommend the collective farms to expand their work on organising collective-farm canteens to serve collective farmers and their families.

The Tsentrosoyuz and local consumer cooperation organisations provide collective farms with practical assistance in organising public catering by sending cooks to collective farm canteens, allocating the necessary technological equipment, tableware, inventory, as well as providing collective farms with standard designs for the construction of canteens.

21. The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR draw the attention of trade union organisations to the need to strengthen public control over the work of public catering enterprises. Public controllers from among workers, employees, students, housewives, auditing and canteen commissions of consumer cooperation should play an important role in the struggle for a high culture of serving workers, in improving the quality of food

and reducing the cost of food, in strict observance of the norms for laying raw materials and the established prices for public goods. nutrition.

It is necessary to widely organise socialist competition among workers in public catering for the best organisation of business in public catering and good service for the working people.

22. Propose to the USSR Ministry of Health and its local authorities to significantly improve control over the sanitary state of public catering enterprises, to strengthen exactingness to catering workers for compliance with the sanitary regime of food preparation, to increase the responsibility of employees of the sanitary service for the assigned business.

23. To oblige the councils of ministers of the union republics to ensure the training of catering specialists in universities and technical schools in accordance with the needs of enterprises and public catering organisations, to widely organise the training of cooks in technical schools and in schools of trade and culinary apprenticeships, as well as directly in production.

\* \* \*

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that the further development and radical improvement of public catering is one of the most important tasks of all party Soviet, trade union and economic bodies.

Local party, Soviet and trade union organisations are obliged to ensure day-to-day control over the work of public catering establishments, take timely measures to eliminate shortcomings in the work of these enterprises and seek to improve the culture of serving the population.

Printed according to the text of  
the document stored in the CPA

NML, f. 17, op. 59, d. 403, l. 46-55. (First published with the text of the appendices in the newspaper "Pravda", 1959, February 28, No. 59)

**RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE  
STATUS OF AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE  
MASS-POLITICAL WORK AMONG THE  
WORKERS OF THE STALINIST REGION,  
March 11, 1959**

In a resolution adopted on the basis of a generalization of the experience of the party organisation of the Stalin (Donetsk) region, the Central Committee of the CPSU recommended party organisations, propagandists and agitators in a clear and intelligible form explain to the working people the decisions of the party aimed at further development of socialist society in our country. The most important task of party organisations and agitators was to create an atmosphere of creative labour enthusiasm in every sector of work, to develop the activity and initiative of the working people in every possible way, to expand criticism and self-criticism as a sure means for identifying and eliminating shortcomings in work.

In the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU, ways of further improving the communist education of the masses were determined.

**ON THE STATUS OF AND MEASURES TO  
IMPROVE MASS-POLITICAL WORK AMONG THE  
WORKERS OF THE STALINIST REGION**

The 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union approved the majestic program of communist construction in our country. In the current conditions, when the Soviet Union has entered a new period of its historical

development, party organisations must decisively raise the level of ideological, political and organisational work, comprehensively and widely use all the various forms and means of communist education of the masses, and mobilize the creative forces of the Soviet people to fulfil and overfulfil seven-year plan.

After hearing and discussing the reports of the Stalin Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU “On the state and measures to improve the mass political work among the workers of the Stalin region”, the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Stalin regional party organisation, thanks to the great organisational, mass political work, developed in recent years among the working people, has achieved serious success in economic and cultural development.

The most important measures taken by the party in recent years to further develop socialist democracy, restructure the management of the national economy, planning, improve the style and methods of work of state and public organisations, have contributed to a new powerful upsurge in all sectors of the national economy, an increase in the material well-being of the working people, the growth of creativity and activity. masses. The party organisations of the region, the fighting efficiency of which has significantly increased, began to more widely use numerous means of organisational and ideological and educational work in order to successfully solve the problems of economic and cultural development.

At present, in the region, as in the whole country, socialist competition has developed with renewed vigour for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the tasks of the first year of the seven-year plan. Specific ways are being sought to increase the output of products, reduce its cost, improve quality by the method of N. Mamai, A. Kolchik and other production innovators. The movement of communist labour brigades is assuming wide dimensions, and many other new

forms of socialist competition are being born.

Party organisations of the region have achieved an increase in the level of political agitation. The mass agitation work in connection with the 21st Congress has especially revived; it has become more urgent, concrete, answering the most important questions of the practice of communist construction. Many party, Soviet, trade union and economic leaders, as well as leading people of production, engineers and technicians, and agricultural specialists take part in mass political work. A number of city and district party committees systematically generalize and discuss proposals, critical remarks of workers and collective farmers, and take the necessary measures on them.

At many enterprises, construction sites, on collective and state farms, party organisations, in order to increase the labour activity of workers and collective farmers, to involve them in solving fundamental issues of production, skilfully use various forms and methods of work: mass public reviews and raids to check the organisation of labour, the state of jobs technology, permanent production conferences, economic and production-technical conferences, days of advanced brigades, mutual verification of the fulfilment of socialist obligations. A lot of work is being done to generalize and implement the experience of innovators in industrial and agricultural production.

Meetings held at enterprises, collective farms, institutions and educational institutions play an important role in educating young people on the revolutionary and labour traditions of the working class with veterans of the October Revolution, Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, with noble people of production. Popular among workers and collective farmers are oral and sound magazines, movie newspapers, satirical leaflets, special programs of the "miner's television", evening cultural universities and many other types of mass political work.

All this significantly enriches the content of political agitation, increases the interest of the working people in the

measures carried out by party organisations, and has a positive effect on the implementation of the region's national economic plans.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that there are still serious shortcomings in the organisation of mass political work in the Stalinist regional party organisation. Successes in industry, agriculture and cultural development could be much greater if all Party organisations carried out daily, deep political work among the masses. Many party organisations do not carry out permanent control over the content of political agitation, they care little about its effectiveness and efficiency. The regional party committee does not show the necessary persistence in using all the variety of forms and methods of communist education of the working people, does not take the necessary measures for the wider dissemination of the valuable experience accumulated in some party organisations area.

The most important events in the life of the country, questions of the international situation, decisions of the party and government are not always explained to workers and collective farmers in a timely, intelligible and convincing manner. In reports and conversations, vivid, life facts and examples are not used enough to help listeners to better understand the party's policy. Campaigning is often declarative, superficial and formal, not tied to the specific tasks of a given enterprise or collective farm, is not aimed at overcoming difficulties in work, at strengthening labour discipline and therefore often does not affect the solution of production problems.

Mass-political work is still poorly carried out in the night shifts, among the working people living in the suburbs and remote settlements. Political agitation at the place of residence, in hostels is organised irregularly, in a campaign manner. Many agitation centres do not work. Some leaders are weakly connected with the collectives of enterprises: workers, office workers, technical intelligentsia - and do not

conduct daily mass political work among the working people.

In agitational work, Lenin's thesis that the art of every agitator should consist in the ability to find contact with the audience, to influence it in the best way, to set a goal in each specific case and to achieve its implementation is not sufficiently taken into account. Concreteness and purposefulness in mass agitation work is not always achieved.

Many party organisations, agitators, lecturers, speakers are weakly fighting against manifestations of parochialism, avarice, disregard for national interests, do not create the proper public opinion around those who violate labour and production discipline, the rules of socialist society. In many cases they pass by the facts of plundering the people's property, drunkenness, absenteeism, they do not always react in a timely manner and sharply to manifestations of bourgeois ideology, various kinds of rumours, slanderous fabrications spread by hostile and philistine elements.

Some rural party organisations in mass political work do not focus due attention on solving the fundamental issues of the further development of the collective farm system: increasing the yield of agricultural crops, the all-round development of public livestock raising and increasing its productivity, reducing labour costs for the production of a unit of output, improving the culture of agriculture, rational use equipment, increasing the indivisible funds of collective farms, building inter-collective farm enterprises, studying and disseminating best practices. In a number of collective farms, lectures and reports are rarely held, there is no radio, film services for the population are poorly organised, and amateur art circles work poorly. Newspapers and magazines are delivered to many collective farms, brigades and farms with great delay.

One of the main reasons for serious shortcomings in political and mass work is that in many party organisations the task of selecting, placing and educating agitators is unsatisfactory, there is no constant control over the activities of agitators, lecturers, speakers, they are not

provided with systematic assistance in their work.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To propose to the Stalin regional party committee to take measures to consolidate and widely disseminate the positive experience of mass political work accumulated in the regional party organisation, as well as to eliminate the serious shortcomings noted in this resolution.

2. The Central Committee of the CPSU considers the primary task of all party and Komsomol organisations to deeply study and explain the report at the XXI Party Congress on the control figures for development the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965, decisions of the historical extraordinary XXI Congress of the CPSU, the deployment of comprehensive party political work among the masses to mobilize all the forces of the people to implement these decisions, to fulfil and overfulfil the tasks of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR.

To this end, make wide use of all forms of mass political work: holding meetings of workers, conversations, reports, lectures, the press, cinema, radio, television and cultural and educational institutions.

To oblige editors of newspapers and magazines, directors, publishing houses to provide in-depth coverage of decisions and documents of the XXI Congress of the CPSU, to summarize the positive experience of promoting materials congress, publish articles and materials, publish books, popular brochures, visual aids devoted to the main theoretical problems and practical tasks of the seven-year plan, subordinating all this work to helping party organisations in mobilizing workers to implement decisions of the XXI Party Congress.

The Ministry of Culture of the USSR shall ensure the release of popular science films and newsreel magazines devoted to the propaganda and implementation of the decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

To oblige the State Committee on Radio and Television

under the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

a) organise on the radio in the centre and in the field cycles of lectures and conversations to explain the materials of the XXI Congress of the CPSU, theoretical problems and practical tasks set by the congress, to attract the best agitators and propagandists, scientists, party and Soviet workers, journalists, artists as authors ;

b) introduce in the central radio broadcasting regular broadcasts from the republics, territories and regions dedicated to showing their life and development prospects according to the seven-year plan;

c) ensure the systematic broadcast on television of special programs, television films and other programs that visually and convincingly show concrete successes and the majestic prospects of the Soviet people for the implementation of the decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

The Board of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge and its local branches take the necessary measures to strengthen the work of all members of society on clarification of theoretical questions and practical tasks set before the party and the people by the XXI Congress of the CPSU.

The Central Committee of the CPSU reminds the party organisations that explaining the historical decisions of the 21st CPSU Congress is not a short-term campaign, but the main task for a long period.

All communists and, above all, party activists must take part in the implementation of this task.

3. The Central Committee of the CPSU draws the attention of party organisations to the fact that in the conditions when our country has entered a new, most important period of its development - the period of expanded construction communist society, questions of the communist education of the working people, mass political work acquire of paramount importance, become central to the activities of party, Soviet, Komsomol, trade union and

other public organisations.

The building of communism is organically linked with the continuous raising of the consciousness of all citizens, with the education of the working people, especially the youth, in the spirit of communist morality, the correct attitude to work, to their duties to society.

The main task of mass political work is to deeply explain the significance of the great victories of the Soviet people, which mark the triumph of the Leninist party line, to reveal the majestic prospects of communist construction, to inspire the working people for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU. All ideological and educational, mass political work should have a specific purposeful character, contribute to mobilisation, multiplication efforts of the Soviet people in the struggle for the implementation of the assignments of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plan of 1959 – the first year of the seven-year plan.

Party organisations, propagandists and agitators should explain to the working people in a clear and intelligible form what communism is, what great benefits it brings to the people, actively support and develop the germs of communism in every possible way. It is necessary for all Soviet people to deeply understand for themselves that communist ideals can be realized only in conditions of an abundance of material and spiritual benefits of society, and in order to create these conditions, it is of paramount importance to increase the production of metal, machinery, oil and coal, and the production of electricity. production of grain, meat, oil, clothing, footwear, housing construction.

The most important duty of propagandists and agitators is to bring to the consciousness of every worker that the task of catching up with and surpassing the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production of products can be successfully accomplished only then; when we reach higher productivity. It is necessary to systematically explain

to the working people that the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan will be a major new step along the road to communism, that a new upsurge in all

branches of the economy and the provision, on this basis, of a significant rise in the living standards of the people depend on the efforts of the working class, collective farm peasantry and the intelligentsia, on the highly productive labour of every Soviet person.

A closer connection of mass political work with life, with practical tasks is the key to its success. Party organisations of industrial enterprises must build political agitation in such a way as to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of production plans by every enterprise, section, workshop, brigade, every worker, rhythmic work, an all-round increase in labour productivity, improve quality, reduce the cost of production, the strictest economy of funds and materials, the widespread introduction of mechanisation and automation of production, the development and better use of new technology, the promotion and implementation of advanced experience.

Rural party organisations should focus their main attention on comprehensively explaining and implementing the instructions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU and the resolution of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee "Results of the development of agriculture over the past five years and the tasks of further increasing the production of agricultural products." To intensify the struggle for a further increase in the yield of all agricultural crops, an increase in the number of livestock and high productivity of public livestock raising, for the creation of a solid fodder base in collective and state farms, primarily due to the further expansion of maize crops, for the careful and fullest use of agricultural machinery, for organisational - the economic strengthening of collective farms, the elimination of excesses in the expenditure of collective farm funds and workdays. It is necessary to explain to the collective farmers as well as to the workers of state farms and RTS, which at

present in agriculture, as in all sectors of the national economy, brings to the fore the issues of organising and increasing labour productivity, reducing the cost of producing a unit of output.

Explaining the decisions of the 21st Congress, the tasks of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy, party organisations should strive for the workers to know not only the general figures, but also what needs to be done and in what time frame at a given enterprise, in the given collective farm and state farm, what are the internal opportunities and reserves and how best to use them, what is the material incentive established for higher achievements in labour. The most important task of party organisations and agitators is to create at every enterprise, collective farm, state farm, institution, an atmosphere of creative labour and production upsurge, to develop in every possible way the activity and initiative of the broad masses of working people, to expand criticism and self-criticism as a sure way to identify and eliminate shortcomings in work.

It is necessary to disseminate in every possible way the experience of the work of communist labour brigades, whose members set themselves the task of achieving high labour productivity and together they undertake to improve the general educational and technical level, master the heights of socialist culture, irreconcilably fight the remnants of the past. It is also necessary to encourage other forms of socialist competition arising in industry, transport, agriculture and other sectors of our economy.

Party organisations are obliged to continue to support and develop the noble initiative of the advanced collective farms, state farms, districts, which have undertaken to fulfil ahead of schedule the tasks of the seven-year plan to increase the production of meat, milk and other agricultural products, which laid the foundation for a remarkable a movement to catch up with the United States of America in per capita livestock production in the coming years.

In order to disseminate best practices in industry,

agriculture and transport, to broaden the involvement of production innovators themselves. More often practice conducting conversations, popular lectures on the experience of innovators, showing technical and agrotechnical films, conducting excursions to the best enterprises, workshops, brigades, and farms.

4. To oblige the party organisations to intensify the work on educating the working people in the spirit of collectivism and industriousness, consciousness of social duty, in the spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism, adherence to the high principles of communist morality. Pay special attention to strengthening the struggle against the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people and, above all, with such shameful phenomena as disregard for social labour and discipline, theft of socialist property, drunkenness, hooliganism, bribery, and speculation.

Wage an irreconcilable struggle against various manifestations of bourgeois ideology, resolutely expose all kinds of whisperers, slaves, spreading false rumours and anti-Soviet inventions.

Take the necessary measures to improve scientific and atheist propaganda.

5. To oblige party organisations to pay special attention to strengthening mass political work at lagging enterprises, collective and state farms, to strengthen the lagging sectors qualified personnel, good organisers. To raise the responsibility of the primary Party organisations for the state of affairs in production and for the fulfilment of national economic plans.

6. To draw the attention of party organisations to the need for the direct participation of leading workers in political agitation, as the most important condition for the success of all party activities in educating the working people. Business, everyday communication with the masses should be a serious criterion in assessing the work of each leader.

In order to attract executives to active participation in

political agitation, it is necessary to consider:

a) to ensure systematic speeches with political reports to the working people by the leaders of Party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organisations. The secretaries of regional committees, city committees, regional party committees and primary party organisations are obliged to show a personal example in this matter;

b) that the heads of various organisations and departments of trade, public education, health care and public services, along with political reports, should often speak to the population also on the work of the institutions and enterprises headed by them;

c) Party committees more often discuss issues of the participation of party activists in mass political work, summarize the results of the leaders' speeches before the population, take into account and study the proposals and comments of the working people,

him practical measures. Regularly inform the speakers on the most important issues of the theory and practice of communist construction, the international situation of the USSR;

d) to recommend to Party organisations to use the experience of the periodic speeches of the leading workers and specialists of the Stalin Council of the National Economy before the workers of industrial enterprises and construction projects with reports on the work of the Economic Council. In the future, to practice speaking on a wider scale workers and specialists in front of workers on production, general political and scientific and technical issues.

7. To regard the improvement of the selection, placement and education of agitators as the most important task of Party organisations. For this purpose:

a) to ensure a careful selection of agitators from among the most trained communists, Komsomol members, leaders in production, the intelligentsia, and leading workers. To concentrate the best forces of agitators on decisive sectors of production. To restore the practice of approving agitators

and discussing their reports at party bureaus and party meetings, to prevent agitators from being overloaded with other instructions;

b) regularly inform agitators on the most important issues of domestic and foreign policy, on the progress of implementation of plans economic and cultural development, to teach them the ability to deeply analyse life processes, to link the party policy with the specific tasks facing the collective of an enterprise, collective farm, institution. Consider it necessary for campaigners to systematically speak first secretaries of regional, city and district party committees, chairmen of the executive committees of regional, city and district Soviets of Working People's Deputies, heads of economic organisations;

c) regularly conduct seminars of agitators on various issues of the content and methods of campaigning mass work. To practice the organisation of seminars for agitators directly at leading enterprises, on collective and state farms, where there is a positive experience of mass political work;

d) periodically hold city, district, as well as in the branches of industry and agriculture meetings of agitators, at which to widely practice the exchange of positive experience in campaigning;

e) noting that the experience of the Leningrad, Stalin, Azerbaijan, Sverdlovsk and a number of other party organisations in creating schools of agitators has justified itself, recommend to the party organisations make extensive use of this form of training campaigners. School curricula should be approved by the bureau of party committees, taking into account the characteristics of each city, district, enterprise, collective farm;

f) establish that the leaders of agitation collectives can be not only secretaries of party organisations, but also other most trained communists from among the party activists. City committees, district party committees regularly convene meetings and seminars leaders of agitation collectives, at which to practice the exchange of experience, discuss issues

of methods of agitation work, topics of regular reports and conversations among the workers;

g) entrust the houses and offices of political education with assisting agitators in selecting the necessary literature and materials, organising group and individual consultations for them, generalizing and disseminating positive experience in mass political work.

8. To assist party organisations and agitators in carrying out mass political work, instruct the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Gospolitizdat to periodically publish the popular “Agitator's Library” both on the practice of propaganda work and on the most important general political issues. Engage more widely as brochure authors party workers, writers, agitators, industry and agricultural specialists.

Suggest the editorial board of the “Agitator” magazine to focus on assisting agitators in explaining and advocating historical decisions and materials of the XXI Congress of the CPSU, the tasks of the seven-year plan, the internal and international situation of the Soviet Union. To publish more often articles and selections containing specific facts and figures showing the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system, the growth of creative activity and initiative of the working masses. To widely cover the positive experience of the mass political work of party organisations, agitation teams and agitators. Involve more local workers in the magazine.

To instruct the editorial offices of the Pravda newspaper, the Party Life and Agitator magazines to cover the experience of mass political work in the Stalinist regional party organisation.

9. To oblige party organisations to take measures to enhance the role of regional, city, district, large-circulation newspapers in the political education of workers, in covering the state positive experience of mass political work. To regularly publish materials on the pages of newspapers to help agitators. To widely involve non-editorial asset, print

more letters of workers.

10. Party organisations, when carrying out mass political work among the working people, creatively use all variety of forms and methods of political agitation, proven by life, reports, newspaper readings, political information, conversations and others, as well as support in every way new, valuable undertakings. Pay special attention to conducting conversations as one of the important and intelligible forms of political agitation, which gives the ability to timely respond to issues of concern to the population. Leadership workers, agitators should more often to conduct easy, intimate conversations with workers in production, at their place of residence, not to avoid acute, topical issues, to give truthful and clear answers to them, to carefully respond to the demands of the population.

To ensure that the agitator does not confine himself to a formal explanation of national tasks, decisions of the party and government, but persistently fought for their implementation, showed personal example in work, in the understanding of national interests.

11. To oblige the Stalin regional committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine to take measures to ensure that political work is systematically carried out among all segments of the population. For this purpose:

a) ensure a differentiated approach to political agitation among workers: industrial workers enterprises, builders, collective farmers, the intelligentsia, taking into account the nature of production, the moods and needs of this collective, the level of training of people, as well as the ethnic composition and other characteristics of various groups of the population (women, youth, family members, etc.);

b) to improve mass political work among workers at night shifts. Party, economic, trade union and Komsomol leaders regularly attend night shifts and carry out the necessary work in them. During the rest hours of workers (in the daytime), they often read lectures, reports, show films, amateur performances, etc.;

c) to carry out mass political work among the workers of industrial enterprises living outside the cities, select special agitators. Provide working trains with newspapers, magazines, libraries, ultra-accessories, as well as radio them. To send to the settlements where these workers live, agitation and culture teams, film-moving vehicles, book-carriers;

d) to improve the conduct of mass political work among collective farmers who are in remote brigades, on livestock farms, in field camps, among machine operators, especially during the period of the most important agricultural work;

e) to raise the level of mass political work among workers at the place of residence. The centre of this work should be permanent propaganda points at enterprises, collective farms, large residential buildings, dormitories and workers' settlements. In clubs, houses of culture, red corners, in agitation centres, organise information desks, establish the duty of agitators who could answer the questions of the workers themselves or with the help of the appropriate workers;

f) to achieve better work in dormitories. Have them equipped with red corners, radio, newspapers and magazines, board games. To allocate the most trained communists and Komsomol members, as well as labour veterans for work in hostels. Ensure a careful selection of educators in dormitories. Recommend the primary party organisations to approve educators at the meetings of the party bureau.

12. To draw the attention of Party organisations to the need for systematic holding of workers' and collective farm meetings. To discuss more often at meetings issues of production activities of collectives of enterprises, collective farms, institutions, housing construction and cultural and consumer services, as well as general political issues. To raise the effectiveness of meetings, to ensure systematic control over the implementation of decisions made on issues discussed, critical comments and wishes of workers. To

practice reports of heads of trade union and economic organisations, collective farm boards on the implementation of decisions of previous meetings.

13. The CPSU Central Committee considers the most important task of Party organisations to decisively intensify educational work among young people. Pay main attention to educating young people on the heroic traditions of the working class, in the spirit of love for work, for their profession, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and friendship between nations. To instil in boys and girls high moral qualities. Achieve the involvement of all young workers and women workers, collective farmers and collective farmers in public events. Ensure the improvement of educational work among school and student youth, subordinating this work on the successful implementation of the measures outlined by the party and the government to strengthen the connection between school and life and the further development of the public education system in our country.

14. To oblige party organisations to show more concern for the conduct of political, cultural and educational work among workers on weekends and holidays.

To practice on these days the speeches of leading workers in front of the workers, meetings with scientists, literature and art, innovators of production, holding festivities at squares, parks, squares, sports competitions, collective visits of workers and employees with the participation of leading workers out of town, etc.

To increase the role of clubs, houses of culture and other cultural and educational institutions in carrying out mass political work among workers, especially in rural areas.

Clubs, houses of culture, libraries should promote the policy and decisions of the party, explain the achievements of science and technology, disseminate the experience of production leaders, take the initiative in carrying out work on landscaping, greening villages and workers' settlements, etc. It is necessary that each Palace and House of Culture actually became a methodological centre for workers and

rural clubs.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organisations. The Ministry of Culture and its local bodies shall ensure the further all-round development of amateur performances, wide participation of workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia in it. Ensure that in every club, the Palace of Culture there are drama, choral and musical groups have been created. Revive the good practice of creating amateur folk theatres. Strengthen sponsorship assistance to amateur art groups from professional theatres, philharmonic societies and other art institutions.

15. To propose to Party organisations to diversify and concretize visual agitation, to widely propagandize by means of visual agitation the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the achievements of the foremost workers in socialist competition, the experience and methods of work of the innovators of production. For these purposes, make wider use of posters, appeals, special boards and stands, indicator boards, sheets of labour glory, lightning sheets, satirical newspapers, light and film newspapers and other forms.

To instruct the Union of Soviet Artists and Izogiz to prepare and publish a series of colourful political posters and diagrams revealing the tasks of the seven-year plan and further prospects for the development of the national economy of the USSR. Provide systematic publication of large print runs of posters such as ROSTA windows on topical topics with and without texts (for printing texts on site), as well as the publication of colourful layouts for step newspapers, satirical sheets, sheets of labour glory, lightning leaves, etc.

16. To propose to the Stalin regional committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine to submit by September 1, 1959 to the Central Committee of the CPSU a report on the implementation of this resolution.

**It is printed according to the text of  
the document stored in the CPA of the**

NML, f. 17, op. 59, d. 403, l. 67-78.  
(First published in the journal "Party  
Life", 1959, l. 6)

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, June 24-29, 1959**

The plenum discussed the following issues: 1) On the work of party and Soviet organisations and councils of the national economy for the implementation of the decisions of the XXI

Congress of the CPSU on the acceleration of technical progress in industry and construction - reports of the Moscow City, Leningrad, Stalin, Sverdlovsk and Dnepropetrovsk Soviets of the National Economy;

2) Report of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Chemistry on the implementation of the resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU of May 7, 1958 on accelerating the development of the chemical industry, and especially the production of synthetic materials and products from them, to meet the needs of the population and the needs of the national economy; 3) Report on measures to further develop the textile industry.

The plenum adopted a resolution, which outlined specific measures for the introduction of comprehensive mechanisation, automation of production, the introduction of production lines, replacement of outdated equipment, stamps and tools, to improve the quality of manufactured products, reduce its cost, as well as the cost of construction, to accelerate the implementation of scientific achievements into production.

At the Plenum, an appeal was adopted to workers and women workers, to collective farmers and collective farmers, to the Soviet intelligentsia, to all working people.

Soviet Union. It contained a call to fight for high labour productivity, for comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production processes, for improving product quality, for a creative union of science and labour.

**PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE  
CPSU DECISION OF THE PLENUM ON THE WORK  
OF THE PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANISATIONS  
AND THE COUNCILS OF THE PEOPLE'S  
ECONOMY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECISIONS OF THE XXI CPSU CONGRESS ON  
ACCELERATING TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN  
INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION**

*(On measures to implement the decisions of the XXI Congress of the CPSU on the introduction of complex mechanisation in industry and construction, automation of production, introduction of production lines, replacement of obsolete equipment, dies and tools and tools in order to further expand industrial production and construction, improve the quality of products and reduce their cost, as well as the cost of construction)*

The historic XXI Congress of the CPSU adopted a majestic program for the further development of the country's productive forces, achieving such an increase in production and labour productivity in all sectors of the economy, which will significantly increase the well-being of the people, to take a decisive step in the current seven years in creating the material and technical basis of communism. The implementation of the seven-year plan will further strengthen the position of the Soviet Union and the world socialist camp as a powerful bulwark of peace and progress, and will be the greatest triumph of the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism. This will be a new world-historical victory of socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism, in solving the main economic task of the USSR is to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries, including the United States, in per capita

production.

The decisions of the Congress caused a new upsurge in the political and labour activity of the Soviet people. As a result of the widespread nationwide socialist competition the working people of our country are successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets of 1959—the first year of the seven-year plan.

After hearing and discussing the reports of the Moscow City, Leningrad, Stalin, Sverdlovsk and Dnepropetrovsk economic councils on their work on the implementation of the decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU on the introduction of comprehensive mechanisation in industry and construction, automation of production, the introduction of production lines, the introduction of outdated equipment, stamps and tools in order to further expand industrial production and construction, improve the quality of products and reduce its cost, as well as the cost of construction, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the councils of the national economy are doing a lot of work to fulfil the tasks of the seven-year plan and to further raise the technical the level of production in the leading sectors of the national economy.

Recently, enterprises in these largest economic regions have created a large number of new equipment for heavy and light industry, automatic lines and automated units for machine-building plants, modern instruments and automation equipment, high-performance technological processes have been introduced into production. Important measures have been taken in the technique and organisation of construction, especially in the construction of residential buildings, which made it possible to widely introduce industrial methods of construction work, reduce the construction time and reduce its cost.

The major successes in the development of our economy indicate that the formation of councils of the national economy was a truly revolutionary measure in improving the forms management of industry and construction. The

elimination of departmental barriers, the approach of management to enterprises and construction sites, the active participation of local party, trade union and Komsomol organisations in the management of the economy, the increased initiative of the workers made it possible to better use the reserves, increase the rate of industrial growth of production, created the conditions for a more rapid implementation of the achievements of science and technology, advanced experience in industry and construction, further development of specialisation and cooperation. In a short time, the economic councils decided a number of important technical problems that were previously not solved for a long time due to the departmental approach to them from the ministries. The restructuring of the management of industry and construction has significantly increased the role of party organisations in economic construction, their responsibility for the implementation of state plans, the best use of available reserves and capabilities, the implementation of technical tasks progress.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes with satisfaction that the party organisations, leading the growing activity of the broad masses of the working people, are directing their efforts to implement the historic decisions of the 21st CPSU Congress, to fulfil the seven-year plan.

The five-month plan for the production of gross industrial output was fulfilled in the country as a whole by 105%. All the Union republics and all the economic councils are successfully fulfilling the tasks for the production of industrial products. In comparison with the corresponding period of 1958, the volume of industrial production in January-May 1959 increased by 11%. The volume of capital investments in the national economy as a whole has increased over the past five months in comparison with the corresponding period of 1958 by 9%, and the volume of construction and installation work - by 14%. Cargo

transportation by rail increased by 11%, by sea - by 8% and by river transport - by 23%. Per worker, labour productivity in the past five months of 1959 increased in industry by 8% and in construction by 9%.

These indicators in the work of industry, construction, transport and agriculture indicate that all the peoples of our country perceived the seven-year plan as their tailored, native business and persistently fight for its successful implementation.

1. The struggle for technical progress in the national economy is the decisive condition for the successful fulfilment of the seven-year plan Marxism-Leninism teaches that technical progress in the national economy is of paramount importance for building a communist society—the steady development of science and technology, the raising of the cultural and technical level of the working people, the most perfect organisation of production and, on their basis, an all-round increase in the productivity of social labour.

The great Lenin pointed out that “raising labour productivity is one of the fundamental tasks, for without this the final transition to communism is impossible”<sup>1</sup>.

At all stages of socialist construction, the Communist Party paid great attention to the continuous growth of the country's productive forces, the creation of a powerful socialist industry as the basis of the entire national economy, the technical improvement of industry, construction, transport and agriculture, the development of Soviet science and technology. Thanks to the consistent implementation of the Leninist general line of the party and the heroic efforts of the Soviet people, the previously backward Russia has turned into a country with a first-class industry, highly mechanised agriculture, and advanced science and technology. In 1958, compared since 1913, the basic production assets in industry, construction and transport

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V, V. Poly. collection cit., v. 38, p. 97. Ed.

have increased approximately 22 times, and the labour productivity of workers in industry—10 times.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that in the time that has passed since the 20th Party Congress, a new major step has been taken in our country in the development and technical improvement of all branches of the national economy. During this period, more than 5 thousand new, more advanced types of machines, mechanisms, apparatus and devices were created and mastered in serial production, progressive technological equipment was developed and implemented on a large scale processes in industry and construction, the level of mechanisation, especially heavy and labour-intensive work, has significantly increased, many production operations have been automated in industrial enterprises, in the construction industry and in transport.

In the mining industry, the processes of drilling, dressing and agglomeration of ores are mechanised; the mechanisation of the haulage of ore and rock is at the stage of completion. A lot of work has been done to mechanize production processes in blast-furnace and open-hearth shops. Last year, over 90% of pig iron and steel was smelted in mechanised and largely automated blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces.

A number of new high-performance technological processes have been introduced in the chemical industry and the production of many valuable synthetic materials has been organised. Deployed work on the complex automation of the main 'shops at the factories of synthetic rubber and alcohol, nitrogen, soda, sulfuric acid, chlorine and tire enterprises.

The leading position in the oil industry was taken by the most productive turbine drilling method. The progressive method of artificially maintaining reservoir pressure has become the main method for developing oil fields. More advanced catalytic oil refining processes are widely implemented at refineries with the use of large-scale high-performance units. In the coal industry, the cutting, breaking

and delivery of coal in the faces, as well as lifting transport, are mechanised. The USSR was far ahead of all countries in the use of coal mining by combines. The open method of coal mining with the use of powerful equipment has become widespread, hydraulic mining and hydro-transport of coal are being introduced.

The power plants have introduced modern power equipment and automatic control of the processes of generating electricity and heat.

The machine-building industry has mastered the production of high-power condensing turbines and ultra-high pressure steam boilers, modern types of metal-cutting machines, press-forging machines, electric and diesel locomotives, automobiles, excavators, combines and other machines and equipment with high technical and economic characteristics. The range of manufactured agricultural machines has been significantly updated and expanded. Along with the rise of the technical level of the newly produced machine tools and machine tools, more than 100 thousand units of existing metalworking equipment have been modernized.

Technical improvements that contribute to an increase in production, a decrease in its cost and an increase in labour productivity have been introduced in the forestry, light, food and other industries.

Industrialisation has significantly increased and the technology of construction, especially housing construction, has improved on the basis of the widespread use of prefabricated reinforced concrete, the production of which increased in 1958 to 19 million cubic meters. m against 3 million cubic meters. m in 1954 The method of continuous vibro-rolling is being mastered and the cassette method of production of precast concrete structures is being introduced, which open up new opportunities for further industrialisation and reducing the cost of construction.

Technical reconstruction of the main types of transport is underway. The general plan for the electrification of railways

and the task of introducing diesel traction are being successfully fulfilled. Water, road and air transport is being replenished with new technical means.

The achievements of the Soviet Union in the peaceful use of atomic energy, jet aircraft, the launch of the first artificial earth satellites in the history of mankind and the first space rocket have clearly shown to the whole world what heights in science and technology our people have reached during the years of Soviet power. In all this, the great merit of our glorious scientists, engineers, technicians, designers, and an army of thousands of workers - the innovators of production.

New successes in the technical improvement of industry and construction were achieved as a result of consistent implementation of the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU in the field of technical progress, restructuring of the management of industry and construction, and increased attention of party and economic organisations to the introduction of new technology. Measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU to increase the production of instruments and equipment are of great importance for accelerating technical progress, mechanisation and automation, modernization of equipment, further industrialisation of construction and especially the development of production of precast concrete structures and products, improvement of technical information and the use of best practices.

In order to successfully fulfil the seven-year plan the 21st Congress of the CPSU outlined the ways for further technical improvement of production in all sectors of the national economy. The decisions of the congress provide for the elimination of hard labour on the basis of comprehensive mechanisation of production processes in industry, construction, transport, agriculture and trade, replacement and modernization of outdated equipment, the introduction of new high-performance processes, the rapid development of the country's electrification, automation and further

specialisation of production, all-round use of achievements and discoveries of science and technology, especially in the field of radio electronics, radioactive isotopes-semiconductors and nuclear energy. In construction—further industrialisation of construction works, transformation of construction production into mechanised in-line process of assembly and installation of buildings and structures from large-size elements and assemblies manufactured at enterprises. In rail and water transport—to complete basically the transition from low-efficiency steam engines to electric, diesel and gas turbine, and in air—to turboprop and turbojet engines. The rapid development of the chemical industry should play a great role in accelerating technical progress. In our country there are all the necessary conditions for successfully fulfilling the planned program of further raising the technical level of production. The plenary session of the Central Committee considers that the main thing now is to raise the organisational work, the Party and economic leadership in introducing advanced technology to the level of new tasks. Attention of party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organisations should focus on eliminating serious shortcomings that exist in the work on technical improvement of all sectors of the national economy and restrain the pace of technical progress. It is no longer possible to put up with the fact that many economic councils, enterprises and research organisations do not fulfil the established assignments for the development and implementation of advanced technology, mastering the production of new types of products and modernizing outdated equipment and thereby seriously damage the interests of the national economy.

The organisation of research, design and experimental work, the use of the achievements of science and technology in industry, construction and transport requires a radical improvement. The wrong practice, in which the creation of new machines, the development of more advanced technological processes, rational types of buildings and

structures, efficient materials and their introduction into production and construction, is spent unreasonably long time and by the time of putting into operation some of them become obsolete.

*Some heads of enterprises, employees of design, design and research institutes, when developing and introducing new technology, strive to get only an increase in production and miss an equally important goal—an increase in productivity and easier labour of workers, an increase in quality and a decrease in production costs.*

In the machine-building industry, for example, the production of the latest foundry equipment is not developing at an insufficient pace; the specific weight of press-forging equipment is still small. This leads to the fact that a huge amount of metal is processed into shavings, the weight of machines is overestimated, the labour intensity of manufacture and the cost of machine-building products increase. Measures to introduce new technology and especially mechanisation and automation of production are carried out in many cases without a preliminary analysis of their effectiveness.

In projects for the construction of plants, factories and mines, everything new and progressive that has been achieved in our industry and abroad is often not reflected, obsolete equipment and low-productivity production methods, complex mechanisation and automation of technological processes are not provided, master plans are made up with great excesses. As a result, unnecessary funds are spent on the construction of such facilities, unjustifiably large quantities of metal, equipment and building materials, and labour productivity at new enterprises does not differ significantly from existing ones.

*The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee believes that these shortcomings are largely generated by technical conservatism among some business executives and engineering and technical workers, the force habits of old methods of production and tools of labour, the unwillingness*

*of many business leaders to overcome difficulties associated with the introduction of new technology, the lack of they have a state approach to solving issues of technical improvement of production.*

At the same time, it should be recognized that in the practice of our economic construction, the principle of material interest of workers, engineering and technical workers of enterprises and construction projects, specialists in research, design and design organisations in creating new technology and its fastest introduction into production is still weakly used. Facts are not uncommon when collectives of enterprises mastering new equipment find themselves in the worst wages position in comparison with employees of enterprises producing obsolete products. Specialists of research, design and engineering organisations who successfully solve major issues of further improving equipment and technology have practically no material advantages in remuneration of their labour compared to those who have not given nothing new.

The transfer of the main work on drawing up plans for new technology at enterprises, in the economic councils and the union republics made it possible to more fully take into account the interests of the development of the national economy, to involve a wide circle in this matter, specialists and innovators of production and has fully justified itself. However, the planning of work on the introduction of new technology in the republics does not yet meet modern requirements. Developed by republican bodies plans are excessively detailed, which constrains the initiative of economic councils, collectives of enterprises and construction projects, at the same time does not focus their attention on solving the most important problems.

The measures outlined in these plans are not organically linked with the tasks to increase production, improving quality and reducing its cost, increasing labour productivity. At the same time, the State Planning Commissions of the Union Republics and the Economic Councils, when

determining planned adaptations to enterprises and construction sites, do not take into account the costs of developing new samples of equipment, machines, building structures and products, for conducting experimental work, for the creation and operation of experimental installations and workshops, as well as for experimental construction, do not allocate the necessary material resources for these purposes, which negatively affects the economic performance of enterprises and construction organisations.

The plenum of the Central Committee considers it wrong that the national economic plans do not provide for the most important measures for development and implementation of new technology of national importance. This complicates the pursuit of a unified technical line in the development of branches of the national economy, the use of the latest achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology, the organisation of inter-branch cooperative deliveries in the creation of new machines, as well as verification and control of performance.

The presence of serious shortcomings in the work on the further technical improvement of the national economy is also explained by the fact that some workers of the economic councils and local party and Soviet bodies regard this most important and decisive aspect of economic development as a secondary matter and do not use the enormous opportunities that the new system has opened. management of industry and construction to accelerate technical progress.

Planning bodies, state committees of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for industries and construction, as well as state technical committees still poorly coordinate the work of research and design organisations, design bureaus and enterprises in solving the most important technical problems, do not devote the necessary attention to the further streamlining of scientific and technical information and the use of advanced technologies.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. Based on the decisions of the XXI Congress of the CPSU on the all-round acceleration of the pace of technical progress, to oblige the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the regional and regional committees of the CPSU, the councils of ministers of the union republics, the economic councils, ministries and departments:

to expand work in the field of further technical progress to ensure a new upsurge in all branches of the national economy, to wage a decisive struggle against the manifestations of technical conservatism, indifference to state interests and indiscipline, to raise the responsibility of heads of enterprises and construction projects, scientific, design and design organisations for the timely fulfilment of tasks for the development and development of new technology, to develop the initiative of workers, engineers and technicians and scientists in the technical improvement of production;

to take measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the organisation of research and experimental work on the creation of high-performance technological processes, new machines, mechanisms, devices and their introduction into production, on the development of rational types of buildings and structures, in the planning and financing of work on new technology.

2. To establish that assignments for the most important work in the field of creating and introducing new technology, which are of national importance, must be an organic component of the national economic plan. The state plans should also establish tasks for the Union republics to increase the production of new types of equipment and remove obsolete types from production. Activities for the creation and introduction of new technology should be provided with funding and material and technical resources as a matter of priority.

The preparation of these assignments shall be entrusted to the USSR State Planning Committee, the State Scientific

and Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Automation and Mechanical Engineering and the USSR State Construction Committee on the basis of draft plans submitted by the councils of ministers of the union republics, economic councils, ministries and departments.

3. To oblige the economic councils, ministries and departments, directors of enterprises, heads of construction organisations, research and design institutes, design bureaus in the development and implementation of new technological processes, machines, mechanisms, building structures proceed primarily from the fact that they meet the requirements of the most rational and economical use social labour, material and monetary funds, ensured an increase in output, an increase in the quality and a decrease in the cost of production, an increase in labour productivity, a facilitation and improvement of working conditions for workers, compliance with safety rules, an acceleration and reduction in the cost of construction, reduction of the payback period of capital investments in comparison with the best achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology.

The plenary session of the Central Committee draws the attention of party, Soviet and economic organisations to the need to continue to ensure that the growth of labour productivity is ahead of growth in wages, which is the basis of socialist accumulations necessary for the further expansion of production and the improvement of the people's well-being.

4. To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for automation and mechanical engineering and the state committees of the Council of Ministers of the USSR by industry and construction to develop and, within three months, in agreement with the councils of ministers of the union republics, approve standard provisions on the procedure for the development, manufacture and testing of

prototypes of new machines, equipment, instruments, products, materials, building structures and their transfer to mass production.

5. To oblige the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Finance to develop with the involvement of interested organisations and by September 1 of this year. d. submit proposals to the Council of Ministers of the USSR on improving the conditions for financing events for the introduction of new technology and specialisation of production carried out by enterprises and construction organisations through the use of a bank loan and fund enterprises, the allocation of material resources for these purposes, as well as the procedure for setting prices for new types of products, based on the fact that prices stimulate both the manufacture and use of these products.

6. Instruct the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Labour and Wages, the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, together with the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and the State Committees of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the industries and construction and by November 1, 1959 to submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on the creation of economic incentives for enterprises and construction organisations in the introduction of new equipment and technology, comprehensive mechanisation in industry and construction, automation of production, as well as increasing the material interest of workers in industry, construction, transport, research, design and engineering organisations in the technical improvement of production.

7. Proceeding from the fact that the creative initiative and activity of the working masses is the key to the successful development and improvement of all sectors of the national economy, the Plenum of the CPSU Central

Committee invites party, economic, trade union and Komsomol organisations to pay special attention to the struggle for technical progress in the leadership of socialist competition. In modern conditions, the main content of socialist competition should be overfulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan to increase output, improve quality and reduce the cost price, labour productivity growth on the basis of complex mechanisation and automation of production, modernization of outdated equipment, introduction of technical innovations. When assessing the economic activities of enterprises and construction projects and summing up the results of socialist competition, it is necessary to take into account, as a most important indicator, the implementation planning tasks for the development and implementation of new technology.

8. The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee expresses deep satisfaction with the high activity of the party organisations and the broad masses of the working people in the discussion during the preparation for the present

The plenary session of issues of further technical improvement of production and obliges the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional party committees, the council of ministers of the union republics, economic councils, ministries, the USSR State Planning Committee, the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, the state committees of the USSR Council of Ministers for industries and construction the proposals made by the workers and ensure their rapid introduction into production.

## ***II. Reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises is the most important national economic task***

In recent years, significant work has been carried out in the country on the technical improvement of existing industrial enterprises and construction organisations, which contributed to the increase in production capacity, increase in output, acceleration of construction, and a systematic increase in labour productivity.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the scale of work to improve the technical level of existing enterprises and construction organisations does not yet meet the new tasks, put forward by the seven-year plan. The national economy suffers great losses due to the fact that many factories, mines, factories and construction organisations, and especially enterprises of the local and cooperative industry, are seriously lagging behind in terms of technical equipment, which hinders the growth of labour productivity and determines the low quality and high cost of products, and also poor quality and high construction costs. There are still quite a few enterprises that produce outdated equipment and products, although new highly efficient technological processes have been introduced at similar plants and factories and the production of more advanced machine tools, machines, mechanisms and products for the same purpose has been organised. In industry and construction, a large number of obsolete machine tools, forging and pressing machines, metallurgical, chemical, mining and other equipment continue to operate, and the specific costs of metal are high.

The XXI Congress of the CPSU emphasized the need to use capital investments in the most efficient way in order to rapidly increase production at a lower cost. An extremely important condition for the successful implementation of the seven-year plan is the reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises, further

technical equipment of construction organisations, which accelerates the construction of industrial enterprises, residential buildings and other facilities and reduces its cost.

The experience of leading enterprises in the chemical and other industries, whose teams have done a great job of identifying production reserves and developing proposals for increasing capacities with minimal capital expenditures, indicates that we have truly enormous opportunities to ensure that in the shortest possible time compared to new construction to significantly increase the production of industrial products.

A valuable initiative in this direction was shown by workers, party and economic organisations of the Vladimir and Sverdlovsk regions, Moscow, Leningrad, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Gorky and other regions, Byelorussian SSR.

The Vladimir Regional Committee of the CPSU and the Vladimir Economic Council have developed measures that allow, at lower costs and faster than with new construction, to increase production through the reconstruction and partial expansion of existing plants and factories.

The workers of enterprises and construction sites of the Sverdlovsk economic region have undertaken obligations to achieve the level of gross output planned for 1965 in industry as a whole, ahead of schedule - in 1964. This will be ensured through the reconstruction of existing enterprises and workshops, modernization of equipment, the implementation of each collective of the enterprise and the construction of comprehensive plans for the mechanisation and automation of production processes.

The collectives of the machine-tool, electrical and instrument-making factories of the Moscow City Economic Region have taken on additional obligations to increase the production of the latest machine tools, machines, instruments and automation equipment, which will contribute to the practical solution of the problem of technical re-equipment of our country's industry in a shorter

time.

Workers and engineers and technicians of enterprises and construction projects in the Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky, Zaporozhye and Dnepropetrovsk regions, the Byelorussian SSR took increased socialist commitments based on the widespread introduction of new technology, mechanisation and automation of production, reconstruction and expansion of existing enterprises without increasing the allocated capital investments, to fulfil ahead of schedule the tasks of the seven-year plan, to reach in 1963-1964. the level of industrial production and labour productivity planned for 1965. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To approve the initiative shown by workers, party and economic organisations of the Vladimir and Sverdlovsk regions, Moscow, Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk and other regions,

Byelorussian SSR in finding opportunities for a rapid increase in output, reducing its cost, raising the technical level of manufactured machines, instruments, equipment and labour productivity, for early fulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan through better use of production facilities and reconstruction of existing enterprises.

To recognize as correct and timely the decisions of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee on the development and implementation at enterprises, construction sites and design institutes of measures to increase production and further increase production capacities through the reconstruction and expansion of existing enterprises, replacement and modernization of outdated equipment in order to rapidly increase industrial production and labour productivity with the lowest cost of material and money.

2. The basis for the measures being developed for the reconstruction of existing plants, mines, mines, factories and enterprises of the construction industry should be based on the introduction of new technological processes, including

the use of radioactive isotopes in the control of production processes and scientific research, and advanced methods of organisation production, modernization and replacement of obsolete equipment, maximum placement of units and installations in open areas, the use of new, more efficient types of raw materials with its comprehensive processing.

The following technological processes and improvements should be especially widely used:

in ferrous metallurgy—high-quality preparation of ore raw materials and charge for smelting, continuous coking of low-caking coals to obtain moulded metallurgical coke, increase in blast temperature and pressure of blast furnace gas in blast furnaces, use of natural gas and oxygen in blast furnace and steelmaking industries, converter and electrometallurgical production methods steel, smelting of semi-calm and low-alloy steel, continuous casting and evacuation of steel, continuous high-speed rolling of metal, production of economical rolled profiles, new high-performance grades of steels and alloys, new types of pipes for various purposes, calibrated metal, metal cord for the manufacture of tires, heat treatment of rolled products, pipes and hardware;

in non-ferrous metallurgy—electrolysis, electro-thermy and electric smelting, the use of oxygen and active additives in pyro and hydrometallurgy, the “fluidized bed” method for drying, calcining, sublimation and firing of materials and charges, replacement in alumina and other industries of intermittent and semi-continuous processes with continuous, complex use of raw materials;

in the chemical industry—obtaining chemical products based on the use of natural and oil gas and gases of oil refineries, more economical methods for the production of synthetic materials and mineral fertilisers, especially complex and highly concentrated, the most effective methods of separation of gas mixtures and fine purification of raw materials, new methods of processing plastics and synthetic resins, production of tubeless tires and tires with

the use of metal and synthetic cords and new types of rubbers;

in the oil and gas industry—drilling of wells of reduced and small diameters with lightweight drilling rig designs, the use of electric drills and small-sized turbo-drills, increasing the efficiency of oil field development by improving methods of maintaining reservoir pressure and hydraulic fracturing, using electric centrifugal and hydraulic piston pumps, dehydration, desalination, oil stabilization and utilisation of associated gas in the fields, catalytic reforming, hydro-treating and dewaxing of fuels, selective methods of obtaining lubricating oils, synthesis of highly efficient additives and raw materials for petrochemicals;

in the coal industry—underground mining using coal mining complexes, combines and other equipment in working faces; open-pit coal mining, mainly by non-transport schemes, using new high-performance equipment, hydraulic mining and transportation of coal, efficient methods of coal preparation and briquetting;

in the mining industry—open pit mining and efficient underground mining systems—stage and sublevel forced collapse, sublevel drifts with ore breaking with deep holes and the use of high-performance machines and mechanisms, progressive ore beneficiation schemes in heavy environments and staged flotation, deep enrichment of poor oxidized iron ores using crushing and grinding and processing equipment of high productivity and more effective reagents;

in mechanical engineering—methods of plastic deformation, including volumetric cold stamping, periodic rolling; production of gears, drills and other parts by cold and hot knurling and rolling; use of welded and forged structures, precision casting using thermosetting mixtures, metal cutting with the use of new grades of tool steels, diamonds, carbide and cermet materials for cutting tools, treatment of external surfaces and holes by electric erosion, ultrasound and rollers, methods of chemical thermal treatment in active environments; the group method of

processing parts, the use of new, especially synthetic materials, which make it possible to improve the technical and economic indicators of machines, as well as to save non-ferrous metals; organisation of production and delivery of equipment to consumers by enlarged complete units and assemblies;

in the construction and building materials industry—a mechanised in-line process of assembly and installation of buildings from large-sized elements and prefabricated units, rational design solutions for general plans, layouts, structures of industrial and civil buildings and structures, cost-effective methods of cement production, including dry, combined and other methods of producing clinker, production of reinforced concrete structures, especially thin-walled and pre-stressed, by vibro-rolling and in cassettes, wall panels made of reinforced concrete and asbestos cement, large-sized lightweight wall, partition walls panels and slabs of coatings, thermal insulation materials and products on synthetic bonds, finishing materials and sanitary ware made of plastics, hydro-mechanisation in the extraction of non-metallic building materials, production of fractionated crushed stone;

in the paper and woodworking industry - complex use of wood, modern methods of production of high-quality paper and cellulose, containerboard, chipboard and fibreboard, economical furniture from standardized parts, high-temperature drying of wood, continuous cellulose cooking processes;

*in the light and food industry*—reduced processes in fibre spinning, continuous-flow processes in fabric finishing, the use of persistent modern dyes and special impregnations that improve the quality and consumer properties of fabrics, the creation of new types of fabrics from a mixture of natural and chemical fibres, the production of nonwoven materials, the adhesive method of fastening garments, the refining of artificial and natural leather; continuous processes of extracting juice from sugar beet, producing

butter, extracting vegetable oils, dough preparation and fish processing; application of cold in production, storage and transportation of food products, meat and dairy and fish industries, especially fast freezing;

*in transport*—modern methods of forming and disbanding trains at large railway junctions with the use of mechanisation and automation, centralised control of switches and signalling devices at stations and railway lines, an increase in the daily mileage of electric and diesel locomotives due to a significant lengthening of the traction arms; centralised transportation by road freight transport; remote control of machine ship installations, automation of navigation in water transport.

Paying attention to the need for the widespread introduction of these and other progressive technological processes, the Plenum of the Central Committee considers that Soviet scientists, workers in design institutes and design bureaus, collectives of enterprises and construction projects will ensure in the current seven years the creation and application of new, even more perfect methods of production in all sectors of the national economy.

3. Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and the Economic Councils to provide, when drawing up national economic plans, the production of new types of equipment necessary for the reconstruction of industrial enterprises, technical re-equipment of construction, transport and communications, paying special attention to:

on the priority provision of equipment for the machine-building and chemical industries as a basis for the technical re-equipment of the entire national economy;

to maximize the production of equipment through the reconstruction of machine-building plants, the best

use of existing production facilities, further specialisation and cooperation of production.

4. Considering that the modernization of equipment provides a rapid increase in production and labour

productivity with less material costs, it is necessary to recognize the need to accelerate this work at enterprises.

To oblige specialised institutes, design bureaus and machine-building enterprises to organise the development of standard projects for the modernization of obsolete equipment.

To propose to the councils of ministers of the union republics to organise centralised production according to standard designs of units and parts necessary for the modernization of obsolete equipment, as well as devices and devices for automating its work.

5. To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR and the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Mechanical Engineering with the participation of the Councils of Ministers of the Union republics, within two months, to develop and submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals to strengthen the design and experimental base of mechanical engineering. The proposals provide for the unification of small and overlapping special, design, design and technological bureaus and the creation of powerful design and technological organisations, primarily at enterprises, so that they took a leading role in the development of new and technical improvement of the manufactured equipment and were responsible for the technical level of the relevant industry.

### ***III. Comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production is the basis for further increasing labour productivity***

The Communist Party regards comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production processes as the main means of technical progress, without which high rates of further growth in labour productivity are impossible. Mechanisation and automation of production has not only economic, but also of great social importance. In a socialist society, comprehensive mechanisation and automation of

production processes meets vital interests workers, facilitates and radically changes the nature of the work of millions of people, increases its productivity, creates conditions for reducing the length of the working day and to eliminate significant differences between mental and physical labour.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that, despite the significant work being done in the field of mechanisation and automation of production, there are serious shortcomings in this most important matter.

In most branches of production, the question of the complex mechanisation of many types of work, especially auxiliary work, which employs about half of all workers, has practically not been resolved. A low level of mechanisation remains in the procurement and auxiliary shops of machine-building and in the rolling shops of metallurgical plants, at operations sampling and loading of coal in mines. Mechanisation is insufficiently carried out in construction, where about 60% of workers are still engaged in manual labour, at enterprises of building materials,

in the forestry, light, food, printing industry. in trade and public catering and a number of other sectors of the national economy. Loading and unloading operations in industry, construction and transport are poorly mechanised, where more than 25% of all workers are concentrated. Work on the comprehensive mechanisation of agricultural production is proceeding slowly.

In the field of automation, a still particular problem is being solved—the automation of individual units, operations and workshops.

The work is mainly focused on the automation of production control functions; automatic regulation and control of production processes is not widely used.

Research, development and design organisations are poorly working on the creation of complex automation schemes and the means necessary for this. Scattered the actions of individual institutions and enterprises do not give

the desired results, serious shortcomings in the field of coordination and planning of work on the automation of production do not allow giving this business the proper scope.

Work on the mechanisation and automation of production processes is also largely constrained by the still insufficient volume of production of instruments, electrical equipment, new means of mechanisation and automation, means of intra-plant transport and poor development research and development organisations designed to develop these issues.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of the union republics, economic councils, ministries and departments, heads of enterprises, transport and construction and installation organisations to focus on solving the task set by the 21st Congress of the CPSU—the elimination of hard manual labour in industry, construction, transport and agriculture on the basis of complex mechanisation of production processes.

Consider the implementation of measures for the comprehensive mechanisation of the following most labour-intensive processes as a priority and urgent matter:

in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy - the production of rolled products, pipes and hardware, ore and rock removal during mining, packaging of products;

*in the chemical industry*—dosage, in-plant transport, packaging and packaging of products;

*in the coal industry*—the loading of coal and the movement of conveyors on seams of gentle and inclined fall, the extraction of coal in steep seams, loading of coal and rock during development workings, underground transport, work on the surface of mines, enrichment processes;

*in the oil and gas industry*—tripping operations, derrick and assembly works, preparation and cleaning of drilling fluids in drilling, underground and capital well workover;

in mechanical engineering - production of castings and

forgings, transportation of materials, workpieces and products, assembly and control operations in large-scale production, locksmith and painting works;

***in the light, food and fish industries***—ancillary and auxiliary work, transportation of raw materials, materials and semi-finished products, packaging and packaging of products, fishing and processing of fish on ships and fish processing enterprises, container production; in the building materials industry—work on the extraction and processing of non-metallic materials, asbestos and cement raw materials, for the production of reinforced concrete and asbestos-cement structures and sanitary ware;

***in construction***—earth, concrete and reinforced concrete, installation and finishing works, transport operations;

***in the timber and paper industry***—logging operations, work in lower warehouses, timber bases and timber exchanges;

***in the printing industry***—production of printed forms, dressing of forms, binding and stitching works, transportation of semi-finished products, packaging of products;

***in cinematography and the film industry***—filming of films, printing of film prints, the process of making films and films, assembly and installation of film equipment and apparatus;

***in railway transport***—repair and reconstruction of tracks,

***in water transport***—reconstruction of ports and modernization of ships;

***in agriculture***—cultivation and harvesting of industrial crops, potatoes and vegetables, processing and drying of grain, selection and transportation of straw, procurement, preparation and distribution of feed, water supply for livestock farms; loading and unloading and warehouse operations—in all industries, construction, transport, agriculture and trade.

Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and the Economic

Councils to determine the range and need for machines and mechanisms necessary to carry out work on complex mechanisation of the specified labour-intensive processes, calculating and computing machines, providing for the production of this equipment in the necessary size, as well as the organisation of production of means of in-plant transport and expansion of production of the latest foundry equipment.

2. In the field of automation, focus on the practical solution of the problem of transition from the automation of individual production operations to the creation of fully automated technological processes, workshops and enterprises, primarily in those industries where automation provides the maximum economic effect.

Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, together with the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Automation and Mechanical Engineering, the USSR Council of Ministers State Committees for Industry and Construction, and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and Economic Councils, to develop and submit by December 1, 1959 to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on the procedure and the timing of work on complex automation in various sectors of the national economy. These activities must provide for:

- promising tasks for the complex automation of industries, construction and transport;

- an increase in the production of automation equipment and devices, especially due to the specialisation of enterprises, the normalization and unification of manufactured equipment, assemblies and parts;

- expansion of research, development and design organisations in the field of integrated automation of production processes and the creation of an experimental base for them;

- ensuring a unified technical policy and strengthening the coordination of work in the field of creating automation equipment and instruments.

3. Given the great potential of electronic technology in

the automation of production processes, instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for automation and mechanical engineering, with the participation of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for radio electronics, to develop and, in agreement with the union republics, approve a plan for the introduction of radio electronic equipment in all sectors of the national economy.

4. In order to correctly establish the sequence of measures for comprehensive mechanisation and automation in certain sectors of the national economy, to concentrate efforts and material resources in the most important areas, instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture The USSR to develop in 1959, with the involvement of interested organisations, a methodology for determining the economic efficiency of the introduction of mechanisation and automation of production, taking into account the specifics of individual industries.

5. Bearing in mind that the implementation of complex mechanisation and automation of production will require a large number of highly qualified specialists who are well aware of modern equipment and means of complex mechanisation and automation, goals special training of workers and engineering and technical workers.

The State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education of the USSR and the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Labour and Wages to implement development of programs, textbooks and publication of visual aids on the issues of complex mechanisation and automation of production.

The Main Directorate of Labour Reserves under the Council of Ministers of the USSR to make the necessary changes to the curriculum associated with an increase in the volume of knowledge of students in the field of complex

mechanisation and automation of production.

6. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees, councils of ministers of the union republics, economic councils, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for automation and mechanical engineering and the State Construction Committee of the USSR to summarize the best practices of enterprises and construction projects in mechanisation and means and forces, to develop appropriate recommendations on the most economical and widespread areas in this area.

#### ***IV. Further development of specialisation and cooperation in the national economy***

One of the most important conditions for the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan is the further development of specialisation and cooperation in all sectors of the national economy. V. I. Lenin pointed out that “in order to increase the productivity of human labour, directed, for example, at the production of some part of the whole product, it is necessary that the production of this part should be specialised, become special production dealing with a mass product and therefore allowing (and causing) the use of machines, etc.”<sup>1</sup>.

Recently, the economic councils have carried out significant work on the concentration of production of the same type of products and the cessation of its production at low-power, technically backward enterprises, as well as on the development of rational cooperative ties, which made it possible to significantly reduce the volume of irrational transportation. The proportion of work performed by specialised construction organisations has increased.

Along with this, the Plenum of the Central Committee of

---

<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., vol. 1, p. 95. Ed.

the CPSU notes that the great opportunities created as a result of the restructuring of the management of industry and construction for the development of specialisation and cooperation in all branches of the national economy is still used unsatisfactorily.

The State Planning Committee of the USSR, the State Planning Commissions of the Union republics and the economic councils are poorly engaged in the development of specialisation and cooperation in production. Until now, a long-term plan for specialisation and cooperation in industry and construction has not been developed, and the measures planned in the Union republics and economic administrative regions for the development of specialisation and cooperation are being carried out extremely slowly. Work on the development of inter-sectoral and inter-district specialisation is poorly coordinated; in a number of cases, the prevailing historical and economic conditions for the development of individual regions are not taken into account. Co-operation of production in many cases is based on old irrational relations between enterprises, which developed under the previous form of industrial management and were established proceeding from the departmental interests of ministries.

The production of identical and identical mechanisms, assemblies and parts, and especially spare parts, is still diffused by many non-specialised enterprises. Great economic damage is inflicted on the national economy due to weak centralization production at specialised enterprises of casting, forgings, welded structures, fasteners and tools.

Some economic councils, in the implementation of specialisation and cooperation, proceed only from the needs of their economic regions and do not always take into account the needs of other regions. In construction, the specialisation of construction organisations by types of general construction work has not received the proper distribution.

In industry and construction, little work is being done to

unify and normalize parts, assemblies, etc. products to economically reduce the number of their standard sizes.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional party committees, the State Planning Committee of the USSR, councils of ministers of the union republics, economic councils, ministries and departments to ensure the further expansion of specialisation in industry and construction using advanced methods of organising production, the latest technology, mechanisation and automation of production processes, as well as the all-round development of rational cooperative ties.

To instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, the councils of ministers of the union republics, ministries and departments, on the basis of the seven-year control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR approved by the 21st Congress of the CPSU, to develop plans for the development of specialisation in industry and construction in 1959. The plans include:

determination of the profile of specialised enterprises of leading industries and specialised construction and installation organisations for the coming years;

assignments for the development of specialised production facilities, taking into account the expansion of specialisation in the manufacture of individual parts and assemblies. In order to increase economic results in the work of enterprises and construction projects, pay special attention to the organisation of centralised production at a modern technical level of casting, forgings, welded structures, fasteners and tools both within economic regions and for the needs of several economic regions;

the amount of work performed by specialised construction and installation organisations;

organisation of specialised enterprises for the manufacture of means of mechanisation of production

processes;

the creation of regional enterprises for the repair of plant equipment, construction, road and other machines and mechanisms;

a significant expansion of the specialised production of spare parts for automobiles, tractors, construction and agricultural machines, as well as wear parts for all types of equipment and machines for mass use, in order to ensure their free sale.

2. To oblige the councils of ministers of the union republics and the sovarkhoses to develop specific plans for organising rational cooperation in production, ensuring the improvement of economic indicators in the work of enterprises. The transition to new economic relations should be carried out in agreement with the State Planning Commission of the USSR.

3. To oblige the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the USSR Gosstroy to develop and, within six months, submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR measures to transfer, in the next two or three years, the manufacture of mass-use products to production according to state standards, as well as proposals for radical improvement of work on unification and normalization of the same type of products, assemblies and parts.

4. To oblige the ministries and departments of the USSR, councils of ministries of ministries of the Union republics and economic councils to significantly expand the specialisation of building organisations in certain types and complexes of general construction work both in housing and in industrial construction. To strengthen the interdistrict specialised organisations of the republican ministries of construction for the implementation of assembly and highly specialised works, and also to streamline the network of these organisations. To develop, where appropriate, in the system of territorial construction organisations also branch specialisation in the construction of enterprises in leading industries

(metallurgical, chemical, coal, oil) and housing construction.

5. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that some leaders of economic councils, industrial enterprises, supply and sales organisations did not draw conclusions from the instructions of the Central Committee about the need to fully strengthen and observe the strictest state discipline, disrupt cooperative deliveries to other economic regions, do not concentrate material and monetary resources on the most important and launch facilities, they divert material resources and money from construction sites of heavy industry for local needs, thereby creating difficulties in the national economy.

To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees, regional party committees and primary party organisations to resolutely suppress manifestations of parochialism, to strengthen control over the use of capital investments and material resources at the most important and launch facilities, severely punish managers who violate the state discipline, regardless of their positions.

***V. To enhance the role of science in technological progress, accelerate the introduction of scientific achievements into production***

The Communist Party and the Soviet government show constant concern for the development of science and higher education in our country. All the necessary conditions for the creative development of science and technology have been created in the Soviet Union. Employees of research institutes, higher educational institutions, design bureaus and factory laboratories have created many new machines and devices, technological processes and materials, the use of which in the national economy brings great economic benefits. In training engineers and technicians, the USSR is far ahead of the capitalist countries.

At the same time, there are serious shortcomings in the scientific activities of research institutions and higher educational institutions. Many research institutes and higher education institutions are weakly connected with production, their scientific work is carried out without sufficient consideration of the needs of practice. Research institutes do little to large scientific work under economic contracts with economic councils, enterprises and construction sites. Some scientific institutions do not have a clear scientific profile, do not develop major promising problems and for a long time have received valuable practical results.

One of the biggest drawbacks is the weak coordination of research work of research institutes and universities that are close in profile, which leads to inconsistency in the development of the most important problems, separation of forces, a decrease in the level of scientific work, lengthening of the terms of their implementation and implementation in practice. The information on plans and results of scientific work between institutions working in related fields is poorly organised, which leads to parallelism and wasted public funds. Research institutes and especially higher educational institutions are not fully provided with modern instruments and equipment.

Mistakes are made in planning the training of specialists with higher education. The output of specialists for some branches of industry exceeds the needs of the national economy, while for other branches, especially those related to new technology, it is insufficient.

In order to enhance the role of science in technological progress, improve the organisation of research and experimental work and accelerate the introduction of scientific achievements into production, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To consider the further creative development of science and technology inextricably linked with the practice of communist construction to be the most important task of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Civil

Engineering and Architecture, the academies of sciences of the union republics, industrial research institutes, higher educational institutions, and all Soviet scientists.

It is necessary that scientists, in collaboration with production workers, equip the national economy with new theoretical research, conclusions, recommendations and discoveries that would accelerate technical progress in all sectors of the national economy, contributed to the successful implementation of the seven-year plan.

2. To instruct the Council of Ministers of the USSR to carry out further measures to bring scientific research, design and design organisations closer to production, to create the necessary conditions in the economic councils for a broad organisation of scientific research, to strengthen the scientific base on which the economic councils could rely in their work on technical progress...

Develop and implement measures to strengthen the material and technical base of research institutes of the academies sciences, sectoral research institutes and higher educational institutions, as well as to improve their supply of equipment, instruments and materials.

3. Propose to the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, the State Committees of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the branches of industry and construction, ministries and departments to prepare by January 1, 1960 and submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on the creation of research institutes directly at large enterprises, on the merger of some sectoral research institutes with higher educational institutions and the consolidation of scientific institutions of the same profile.

The Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and the Economic Councils to consider and resolve the issue of strengthening the existing and creating at the enterprises of new experimental bases, factory laboratories and design bureaus, equipping them with the latest equipment and instruments, as well as ensuring staffing their qualified

personnel.

4. To instruct the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Academy of Sciences, state committees of the USSR Council of Ministers on industries and construction, together with the economic councils, to develop and implement measures to improve the organisation of research experimental work and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, bearing in mind a significant reduction in the time required for the creation of new equipment and advanced technology.

5. To recommend the expansion of research work carried out under economic contracts with economic councils, industrial enterprises and construction sites.

To instruct the USSR State Planning Commission, together with the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Scientific and Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education, to develop a procedure for financing scientific work carried out under economic contracts, providing for these purposes the allocation of economic councils, industrial enterprises and construction projects of the necessary funds by reducing budget allocations,

6. Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, the Union Republic State Planning Commissions, the Economic Councils, together with the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education, within 6 months to clarify the prospective need for specialists with higher education for the branches of new technology and develop measures to expand the training of these specialists.

## ***VI. The tasks of party organisations in the struggle for technical progress***

The plenum of the Central Committee considers that the restructuring of the management of industry and

construction, the approach of management to enterprises and construction sites immeasurably increased the role and responsibility of local party, Soviet and trade union organisations for further the rise of the national economy. Party, Soviet and trade union organisations have become more qualified, with knowledge of the matter to delve into the activities of industrial enterprises and construction projects, more specifically to deal with the implementation of the achievements of spiders and advanced experience in the production, research and use available reserves. An even wider scope and socialist emulation was achieved, ensuring a continuous growth in labour productivity.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee notes that many district committees, city committees, regional committees, regional party committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics still poorly organise work to fulfil the instructions

XXI Congress of the CPSU on the introduction of comprehensive mechanisation and automation, replacement of outdated equipment, effective use of new equipment and technology, specialisation of production. At the same time, some workers forget that comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production processes not only contributes to the successful fulfilment and overfulfilment of current state assignments, but also creates a solid foundation for achieving high and stable rates of growth in production in the future, a sharp increase in labour productivity, and a decrease in the cost of industrial products. , improving its quality and making construction cheaper. Many local party organisations put up with the fact that individual enterprises and construction sites for a long time do not fulfil production plans and do not take measures to pull up those lagging behind enterprises to the level of advanced.

At a number of industrial enterprises and construction sites, there is no day-to-day control on the part of party organisations over the implementation of plans for the introduction of new technology, over the implementation of

cooperative and other important types of supplies. In this work, party organisations rely little on engineering and technical personnel, on the foremost workers in production.

Party organisations are often tolerant of the fact that the management of individual enterprises and construction projects has bad organisers, people who are behind the times, who do not know and do not study modern technology and production economics. There are facts of underestimation of young specialists who are able to ensure the technical improvement of production.

Regional committees, regional party committees, and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics do not yet sufficiently delve into the practice of economic councils and planning bodies, do not pay due attention to enhancing their role in the struggle for technical progress in industry, construction and transport, for the fulfilment of state plans.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics to focus the main attention of the party organisations of industrial, construction and transport enterprises on the practical implementation of the tasks set by the 21st KISS Congress in the field of technical progress, as a decisive condition for the successful implementation of the seven-year plan. At the present stage of communist construction, the struggle for technical progress in all sectors of the national economy is a nationwide affair and requires a lot of organisational work from all party, trade union and Komsomol organisations.

It is necessary to deeply explain to the working people the tremendous importance of technical progress in communist construction, to develop propaganda of the achievements of science and technology, making extensive use of the press, films, radio and television for this. Scientific and technical propaganda should help every

worker, engineering and technical worker to improve their knowledge and business qualifications, to promote the acceleration of technical progress and the growth of labour productivity.

Party organisations are called upon to lead the struggle for technical progress, specifically and purposefully to deal with the issues of complex mechanisation and automation of production processes, to support and persistently introduce everything progressive and advanced into production, to resolutely fight against manifestations of inertia, a disdain for new technology and the experience of innovators. A sense of the new, constant concern for the growth of labour productivity, for improving the culture of production should be inalienable qualities of every communist.

2. To propose to the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to improve the party leadership of the national economy councils of the economic administrative regions and local planning bodies, to delve deeper into their activities, to put an end to the facts of bureaucratic distortions and irresponsible attitude to the assigned task, to ensure that the main economic councils was organisational work directly at enterprises and construction sites.

3. It is necessary to constantly improve the forms and methods of party and state control over the activities of economic bodies, bearing in mind that under current conditions monitoring and verifying compliance are of paramount importance and should be the focus of attention of all party organisations.

The plenum approves the measures taken by the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee to enhance the role of the party and state apparatus both in the centre and in the localities in strengthening control over the implementation of party and government decisions at all levels of state, party, economic and other organisations, as well as to improve control over activities administration on

the part of the primary party organisations of industrial and commercial enterprises.

Local Party Bodies in their Organisational Activity to Implement Party and Government Directives must first of all rely on the broad masses of the working people, develop and support the creative initiative of trade union and Komsomol organisations in exercising public control in every possible way, remembering that control from below most effectively helps to identify and promptly eliminate shortcomings in work.

4. Trade unions are called upon to play an important role in the implementation of technical progress in the national economy. Their primary task is to organise the workers to fight for the introduction into production of the latest achievements of science and technology, progressive technology and advanced production experience. The mastery of the latest technology and active participation in its creation, the daily improvement of production technology and the organisation of labour, an increase in the skill and cultural and technical level of the working people should be reflected in the work of the trade unions in organising socialist competition. By developing the movement of brigades and shock workers of communist labour, the trade union organisations are obliged to direct this valuable initiative of the masses to solve specific problems of technical progress.

Trade union organisations need to support the mass movement of innovators and inventors in every possible way, to stand firmly against the manifestations of red tape and bureaucracy in the consideration and implementation of rationalisation proposals

and inventions, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers, scientific and technical societies are obliged to generalize and disseminate advanced experience, to develop the creative community of workers in science and industry.

5. Komsomol organisations and all Soviet youth are called upon to take an active part in the struggle for technical

progress.

The tasks put forward by the Party for the technical improvement and re-equipment of all branches of the national economy open up a wide scope for the growth of creative initiative and initiative of the young generation. An urgent matter of the Komsomol is the organisation of a mass movement of youth for mastering the latest technology and its highly productive use, for raising the technical and cultural level of young workers, technicians and engineers.

6. The plenum of the Central Committee considers that in modern conditions, when the party has set at its full height the task of realizing technical progress, improving work with cadres is of decisive importance. Party organisations are obliged to ensure that trained workers with a good knowledge of technology and economics stand at the head of all sectors of economic development, possessing high organisational qualities, capable of ensuring technical progress in the national economy. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of the command cadres of industry and construction for the task entrusted to them, to educate them in the spirit of strict observance of state discipline, high exactingness, and irreconcilability towards shortcomings. Leaders who have stopped growing, who do not care about technical progress, replacing live organisational work with general calls, should be strongly replaced. We need to be more bold in nominating young specialists, guided by Lenin's instructions on combining old and young cadres.

The plenum of the Central Committee obliges the Party, Soviet and economic bodies to reinforce the lagging sectors of the national economy in the shortest possible time with experienced cadres of good organisers and specialists capable of putting into action the large reserves that our industry has at its disposal.

To implement the plans for technical progress outlined by the Party, it is necessary to raise the level of technical training of workers, especially young workers. The saturation of modern production with sophisticated machines and

mechanisms requires from each employee versatile general and special knowledge. Therefore, in the current conditions, industrial training of workers cannot be limited by the technical minimum program, but must include elements of engineering and technical training.

\* \* \*

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee expresses its firm belief that the heroic working class, collective farm peasantry, the Soviet intelligentsia, all the working people of our country, inspired by the historic decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU, will fight with even greater energy and enthusiasm for further technical progress in all sectors of the national economy. put all their forces to ensure that the achievements of science and technology, the advanced experience of innovators in the shortest possible time become the property of the broad masses. High labour activity, inexhaustible initiative and the conscientiousness of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, is a sure guarantee of the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan—the plan for the extensive construction of a communist society in our country.

Reprinted according to the text  
of the Pravda newspaper, 1959,  
June 30, No. 181

**RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON  
EDUCATION IN PRIMARY PARTY  
ORGANISATIONS INDUSTRIAL AND  
COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES  
COMMISSIONS FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION PARTY  
ORGANISATIONS THE RIGHT TO  
CONTROL THE ACTIVITIES OF THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF ENTERPRISES, June  
26, 1959**

The resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU defines organisational forms that allow primary party organisations to increase their role in economic construction. The Central Committee of the CPSU recognized the need to form in the primary party organisations of production and trade enterprises commissions of members and candidates of the party for the implementation of control over the activities of the administration. At the same time, the “Regulations on commissions under primary party organisations of industrial and commercial enterprises for the exercise by party organisations of the right to control the activities of the administration” were adopted, which set out the tasks of the commissions, their rights, duties, the procedure for formation and reporting.

## **ON EDUCATION IN PRIMARY PARTY ORGANISATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES COMMISSIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTY ORGANISATIONS OF THE RIGHT OF CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ENTERPRISES**

Successful fulfilment of the historical tasks set by the 21st Congress of the CPSU for the full-scale construction of a communist society in our country is possible under the condition of further development of socialist democracy, creative initiative and initiative of the broad masses, even more active involvement of public organisations, all working people to participate in the management of state affairs, management of economic and cultural construction.

New tasks require an increase in the role and responsibility of party organisations in the implementation of state plans, further development of intra-party democracy, and an increase in the activity of the party masses. An extremely important task in the work of party organisations in fulfilling the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR is the all-round strengthening of control and organisation of the execution of party and government directives. In this regard, the expansion of public control as a proven method of improving the work of all bodies of state and economic administration is now acquiring special significance. VI Lenin pointed out that the individual administrative power of individual leaders must necessarily be combined with a variety of forms and methods of control from below.

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the primary party organisations of industrial and commercial enterprises do not sufficiently use the right granted to them by the Party Charter to control the activities of the administration of enterprises, and the existing organisational

forms of control do not adequately meet the requirements and tasks put forward by the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Often, control is reduced only to hearing the general reports of economic managers on the results of the implementation of production plans, at the same time, many important issues of the work of enterprises remain outside the field of vision of party organisations. Trade union and Komsomol organisations are still poorly involved in exercising public control at enterprises.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. In order to eliminate the existing shortcomings and more fully exercise the right to control the activities of the administration of enterprises, granted by the CPSU Charter, it is necessary to establish commissions in the primary party organisations of production and trade enterprises from among the members and candidates for members of the CPSU to exercise the right to control the activities of the administration by party organisations.

Depending on the nature and conditions of work of enterprises, party organisations may create commissions to control timely and high-quality implementation of plans and assignments for the supply of products to other economic administrative regions, for export, for the defence industry, for the quality of products, the introduction of new equipment and technology, mechanisation and automation of production and other issues. In commercial enterprises, commissions are created to control ensuring the uninterrupted delivery of goods, compliance with the rules of Soviet trade, reducing the costs of circulation and production, etc.

To approve the Regulations on the commissions at the primary party organisations of industrial and commercial enterprises for the exercise by party organisations of the right to control the activities of the administration (attached).

2. To oblige the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional

committees, city committees and regional party committees to provide the necessary assistance to the primary party organisations in exercising control over the work of enterprises, to generalize and disseminate the experience of the commissions. To oblige the heads of economic councils, enterprises and other Soviet and economic organisations to immediately consider the proposals of the primary Party organisations and commissions and take the necessary measures to improve the activities of enterprises.

***REGULATIONS on commissions under primary party organisations Industrial and commercial enterprises for the Exercise by party organisations of the Right to control the activities of the administration***

In order to increase the responsibility of the primary party organisations for the implementation of state plans, to more fully exercise the right to control economic activity granted to them by the CPSU Charter, as well as to further expand internal party democracy, develop the initiative and initiative of the party masses in the primary party organisations of industrial and commercial enterprises, commissions are formed from among the members and candidates for members of the CPSU to exercise the right to control the activities of the administration of enterprises.

***Tasks of the commissions of party organisations, their rights and obligations***

1. Proceeding from the fact that the most important task of the primary party organisations is the daily organisational work among the masses, aimed at the successful implementation of the plans for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the commissions of party organisations should carry out systematic control over the timely fulfilment of production assignments, government orders and supplies by the enterprise. the entire

nomenclature with high quality products, to monitor strict observance of state discipline by all employees of the enterprise, to combat manifestations of parochialism and a narrow departmental approach that harm the national interests.

The commissions do not represent some kind of special control body that exists in parallel with the party organisation; they are one of the organisational forms through which the primary party organisations exercise the right, granted to them by the CPSU Charter, to control the activities of the administration. The commission's work under the direction of party committees, party bureaux and secretaries of primary party organisations.

2. For the successful implementation of party control over all the diverse activities of enterprises in industry, transport and construction, as well as design organisations, design bureaux and research institutes that carry out orders for enterprises and construction projects, at the discretion of party organisations, depending on the nature of production, the following can be created:

- commissions for monitoring the fulfilment of government orders and cooperative supplies to other enterprises and economic administrative regions;
- commissions for control over the implementation of special, special and export supplies;
- commissions for control over the quality of products;
- commissions for control over cost reduction and improvement of the quality of construction work;
- commissions for control over the rational use of technical means of transport;
- commissions for monitoring the implementation of plans for the introduction of new technology, mechanisation and automation of production processes.

Party organisations of trade and public catering enterprises can create commissions:

- to control over ensuring uninterrupted delivery of goods;

- to monitor compliance with the rules of Soviet trade;
- to control the reduction of distribution and production costs.

Primary party organisations of industrial, transport, construction and commercial enterprises, as well as design organisations, design bureaus and research institutes that fulfil orders for enterprises and construction projects, based on the need, create commissions on other issues, depending on local conditions and the importance of tasks that decides this enterprise, workshop, organisation, institute.

3. Commissions should carefully study the state of affairs in those areas over which they directly exercise control, immediately upon identifying shortcomings in the work of the enterprise (workshop, organisation, institute), report the results of the inspection party committee (party bureau) or party meeting, the economic management of the enterprise (workshop, organisation, institute) and together with them to take measures on the spot to elimination of the revealed abnormalities.

In cases where the economic leadership does not promptly eliminate the shortcomings revealed by the commission, the party committee (party bureau) or party meeting, the right to control economic activity granted to the party organisation, discusses this issue at its meeting or meeting and takes measures against the economic management party influence. If these measures are insufficient, the party organisation applies for assistance to district, city, regional and republican party and Soviet bodies, to the council of national economy of an economic administrative region.

If the aforementioned governing bodies do not take appropriate measures on the signals of the primary party organisation, the latter can inform the Central Committee of the CPSU or the USSR Council of Ministers about this.

4. Commissions have the right to submit, through party committees or party bureau, for discussion of meetings of workers and employees, questions on improving the work of a

shop, plant, enterprise, institute in order to mobilizing the team to eliminate shortcomings, raise individual issues at their meetings for preliminary consideration and development of proposals. Relying on the support of the public and a wide range of activists, the commissions should persistently ensure that the solutions to the issues they raise are brought to the attention of end, and the revealed shortcomings were completely eliminated.

5. Party committees, party bureaus and secretaries of party organisations must ensure that the activities of the commissions do not turn into unnecessary paperwork. It is necessary to ensure efficiency in the work of the commissions in order to prevent disruptions in the performance of a particular task by the enterprise, to prevent the accumulation of shortcomings, and to take timely measures to eliminate them. The commissions periodically report on their work to the party committee, party bureau or general meeting of communists of the party organisation.

6. The commissions of primary party organisations, while checking the state of production, cannot cancel or issue any administrative orders, as this would be a violation of the principle of one-man management. At the same time, business managers should help the commissions in every possible way in carrying out the work, submit for review the necessary materials and data on the issue of interest to them and objectively inform about the state of affairs, immediately consider the commissions' proposals and take timely measures to eliminate the shortcomings they have discovered.

### ***Procedure for the formation and reporting of commissions***

7. The numerical and personal composition of the commission members is determined depending on the volume and nature of the work and is elected by open vote at the

general party meeting of communists of the primary party organisation or party conference. The commissions are elected for a period of one year and are re-elected at the next reports and elections of party bodies.

If, during the reporting period, it becomes necessary to form a new commission or change the composition of existing ones, then these issues are submitted for consideration by the next party meetings, but in large party organisations, where party conferences are held once a year, they are decided at meetings of party committees.

It is necessary to select the most trained, fundamentally staunch, active communists - workers, office workers and engineers and technicians, who are capable of organising effective control over the implementation of Party and government directives into the commissions.

8. When forming commissions at defence, security enterprises and in special workshops, the existing instructions for the protection of state secrets must be strictly observed. All members of such commissions are selected only from among the communists working in a given area and having permission to work in this area. The activities of the commissions of secure enterprises and workshops must fully comply with the requirements for maintaining secrecy of production and exclude any possibility of divulging state secrets.

9. In small primary party organisations, commissions are created at the discretion of the general party meeting. Where it is deemed inappropriate to create commissions, all communists exercise control over economic activity under the leadership of the secretary of the primary party organisation.

10. At those enterprises where there are no primary party organisations, the functions of control and signalling to party bodies about existing violations of state discipline are performed by trade union and Komsomol organisations, as provided for by the relevant regulations on the work of trade union organisations, as well as the CPSU Charter in relation

to the Komsomol.

11. Party committees and party bureaus widely involve trade union and Komsomol activists, the best non-party workers, specialists, people who know production well in the work of the commissions, ensure close interconnection in the work of commissions with other proven forms of social control existing in party, trade union and Komsomol organisations (hearing reports of economic leaders at party meetings, permanent production meetings, mass production commissions of trade union committees, Komsomol posts and raids of “light cavalry” and others). The unity and consistency of action between various forms of party and public control should help to eliminate the unnecessary heap of various checks, unnecessary jerking of the apparatus of economic management and create normal conditions for it to perform its functions.

12. Party committees and party bureaus of party organisations, in the event that cooperative deliveries are disrupted due to the fault of other enterprises or institutions, may inform the Party organisations of these enterprises or institutions. Party organisations that have received such a message are obliged to discuss it urgently, take appropriate measures on the spot and immediately respond on the merits of the case.

**Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPA IML, fl. 17, op. 59, d. 403, l. 79-84. (First published in the presentation in the journal “Party Life”, 1959, No. 13)**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow. December 22-25, 1959**

The plenum of the Central Committee discussed the question of the further development of agriculture. It heard and discussed the reports of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan on the implementation of the decisions of the XXI Congress and the December (1958) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the rise of agriculture and animal husbandry and an increase in the production of agricultural products.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution.

*(On measures to implement the decisions of the XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the December (1968) Plenum of the Central Committee on the rise of agriculture and an increase in the production of sugar beets, cotton and other industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, grapes and other plant products; on the development of public livestock and an increase in the production of meat, milk, wool, eggs and others livestock products; on the strengthening of collective and state farms with personnel; on further mechanisation economy, increasing productivity and labour, reducing costs and production; on strengthening the social economy of collective farms and increasing material welfare of collective farmers)*

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes with satisfaction that the period that has passed since the 21st Congress of the CPSU, which outlined a grandiose program of communist construction, was marked by new major successes in the development of industry, agriculture,

in raising the well-being of the people, in the implementation of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet state.

Thanks to the efforts of the heroic working class, the industrial production plan for 11 months of 1959 was exceeded. Industrial production exceeded the plan for more than 40 billion rubles.

Industrial output during this time increased as compared to the corresponding period last year by 11.3% instead of 7.7% envisaged by the plan. Thus, the results of work in the first year of the seven-year plan show that our industry is developing at a faster pace than is outlined by the control figures of the seven-year plan. Successfully implemented

a program of accelerated technical progress in industry and construction developed by the party. Planned targets for the growth of labour productivity and the cost of industrial products and the cost of construction. The successes achieved in the current year made it possible to establish a level of industrial production in the plan for the development of the national economy for the second year of the seven-year plan, which significantly exceeds the target figures previously outlined for 1960.

The measures worked out by the 21st Party Congress and the December (1958) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU to further develop agriculture caused an unprecedented industrial activity of the Soviet people. Agricultural workers, inspired by the decisions of the Congress of the CPSU, widely launched socialist competition to fulfil the tasks of the seven-year plan ahead of schedule, in four to five years, and to catch up with the United States in a short time for the production of meat and other livestock products per capita. Collective and state farms in 1959 exceeded the plan for sowing spring crops. The total sown area of all agricultural crops in the current year amounted to 196 million hectares, or almost 40 million hectares more than in 1953. The area under corn has exceeded 22 million hectares. Despite the drought in a number of large grain

regions of the country, this year the state has bought enough bread.

Public animal husbandry continues to develop at a rapid pace. For 11 months of 1959, collective and state farms produced meat by 32%, milk—15%, eggs—25%, wool—11% more than in the corresponding period last year. The plan of state purchases of all livestock products has been exceeded.

In 1959, the country will produce 62 million tons of milk, which will exceed the gross milk production in the United States by more than five million tons. Oil production in the current year was 845 thousand tons, or 4 kg per capita, which exceeds the production of oil per capita in the United States, where this year, approximately 3.7 kg of oil will be produced per capita.

Along with the increase in production and purchases of livestock products, collective and state farms have achieved a significant increase in the total number of productive livestock this year. Livestock cattle on December 1, 1959 compared with the corresponding date of last year increased by 18%, including cows—by 13%, pigs—by 19%, sheep and goats—by 5% and poultry—by 33%. The decisive condition for the rise of livestock raising was the strengthening of the fodder base, mainly due to the expansion of crops and an increase in the yield of maize.

The technical equipment of agriculture has increased. Arming the collective farms with their own equipment was one of the most important means for the further development of collective farm production. The implementation of this measure created new opportunities for realizing the advantages inherent in the very nature of the collective farm system, for a more accelerated solution of economic and political problems in the movement of the collective farm village towards communism.

In recent years our Party has carried out extensive organisational work to strengthen all sectors of socialist agriculture with experienced cadres of specialists and organisers. Many good leaders have grown up on collective

and state farms. More than 300,000 specialists with higher and specialised secondary education now work in collective and state farm production. More than half of the chairmen of collective farms and almost 90% of directors of state farms have higher and specialised secondary education.

Having heard and discussed the reports of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan on the implementation of the decisions of the XXI Congress

The CPSU and the December (1958) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the rise of agriculture and animal husbandry and increasing production of agricultural products, Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies of these republics have developed and implemented measures to further improve agriculture and fulfil the planned targets and obligations assumed for the first year of the seven-year plan.

The Party, Soviet, agricultural bodies, collective and state farms of the Russian Federation and the Ukrainian Republic carried out significant work to develop grain farming and provide the country with bread, to expand the production of sugar beets and other industrial crops.

In the Kazakh Republic, which has great opportunities and reserves to increase grain production, a good harvest was grown this year, but due to serious shortcomings in the management of agriculture, a low level of organisational work, the harvest was not harvested on time. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Council of Ministers of the republic, the Kustanai, Kokchetav and North Kazakhstan regional party committees and regional executive committees did not organise proper preparation for harvesting, did not provide the collective and state farms with machine operators, as well as the repair of harvesting equipment. In the collective and state farms of the republic, more than thirty thousand combines and eleven thousand

reapers did not participate in the harvest. Republican the organisations failed to properly use the great assistance provided by the state this year to Kazakhstan by machine operators, harvesting equipment and vehicles. All this led to the fact that the harvesting work was greatly delayed, grain losses were allowed and on large areas the grain remained unharvested, went under the snow. The Republic did not fulfil not only their obligations, but even the state grain procurement plan.

In the Russian Federation and the Byelorussian Republic, the production of vegetables and potatoes has increased, especially in specialised state farms created around large cities and industrial centres.

The Uzbek and Tajik republics have made great strides in increasing cotton production. This year, the collective and state farms of the cotton-growing regions have exceeded the annual plan and sold to the state 4,669,000 tons of raw cotton—the largest amount in the history of cotton growing in our country.

Collective and state farms of the Russian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Uzbek, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Tajik, Kirghiz, Armenian and Turkmen republics have achieved significant success in increasing the production of grapes and fruits and tea.

Significant progress has been made in meat production. Over the 11 months of this year, meat production on collective and state farms of the Russian Federation increased by 35%, in the Ukrainian SSR—by 30%, in the Kazakh SSR—by 37%, in the Byelorussian SSR—by 31%, in the Uzbek SSR—by 13%, in the Georgian SSR—by 9%, Azerbaijan SSR—12%, Lithuanian SSR—32%, Moldavian SSR—9%, Latvian SSR—39%, Kirghiz SSR—32%, Tajik SSR—22%, Armenian SSR— 5%, Turkmen SSR—by 6%, Estonian SSR—by 42%. The production of milk, wool and eggs also increased.

The working people of the Ryazan region under the leadership of the party organisation won an outstanding victory in the struggle for the rise of public livestock raising.

They honourably fulfilled their lofty obligation by increasing the production of meat on collective and state farms in 1959 by 3.8 times, and in total they sold three times more meat to the state than in 1958. This remarkable example of the working people of the Ryazan region convincingly confirms that what huge reserves have been laid down in every collective farm, state farm, in every district and in every region to increase the production of agricultural products.

In the course of the nationwide competition for the early fulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan, the leading collective and state farms, the innovators of agricultural production, show examples of the skilful use of huge reserves for a sharp increase in the production of agricultural and livestock products.

The collective farm named after the Comintern of the Tambov Region, headed by Comrade E. I. Andreeva, fulfilled its obligation a year ahead of schedule and produced 171 centners of meat and 350 centners of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land.

The Kirov collective farm of the Ryazan region, headed by Comrade A. I. Efremov, in 1959 increased meat production by 4.5 times, per 100 hectares of agricultural land produced 173 centners meat and sold to the state 346 centners of milk.

Pigger of the collective farm named after Shevchenko in Lviv region Yaroslav Chyzh for 11 months of this year handed over to the state more than 560 centners of pork and took the obligation to hand over 1,000 centners in 1960, and in 1961-2.5 thousand centners of pork.

Particularly valuable in the work of this innovator of animal husbandry is the low cost of adding a centner of pork, which amounted to 224 rubles this year. This is the result that Comrade Chyzh achieved due to the reasonable composition of the pig feed ration, in which cheap juicy feed predominates, concentrated feed per centner of weight gain this year was spent only

2.7 The use of station-free keeping of animals in large groups, the mechanisation of labour-intensive work has made

it possible to dramatically reduce labour costs.

Tatiana Pereshivko, a pig-breeder of the Pobeditel state farm in the Omsk region, has fattened 2,076 pigs in eleven months and handed over to the state 1,972 centners of pork.

Valentina Belova, a pig-breeder of the Bolshevik state farm in the Kalinin region, has pledged to raise 1,500 pigs this year and hand over 1,200 centners of pork to the state. She fulfilled her obligation.

Anton Bartulis, pig breeder of the state farm “Katenieki” of the Latvian SSR, fattened 2014 pigs and handed over to the state 2000 centners of pork. ... Next year, he pledged to fatten 3 thousand pigs and hand over to the state at least three thousand quintals of pork.

In 1959 Vera Sidora, a poultry housekeeper of the Borki state farm, Kharkiv region, alone serves 6 thousand laying hens and received from them a million eggs. In 1960, she pledged to serve 12 thousand chicken hens and receive 2 million eggs.

A noble milkmaid from the collective farm “Fundamental Socialism” of the Ryazan Region, twice Hero of Socialist Labour, Praskovya Kovrova this year milked an average of 8,259 kg of milk per cow.

Vera Rybachek, a milkmaid from the Krasnoe Sormovo collective farm in the Stalingrad region, has milked 5100 kg of milk from each cow for 11 and a half months of this year. Following the example of Valentina Gaganova, she transferred the group of high-yielding cows assigned to her to another milkmaid, and took a group of cows with low productivity and undertook to milk from each cow at least 6 thousand kg of milk per year.

The senior shepherd of the collective farm named after Stalin in the Stavropol Territory, Ivan Malashenko, organised compacted lambing and received in 1958-1959. 374 lambs from every 100 ewes. Shearing wool for the flock reached 10 kg on average per sheep per year.

Famous machine operators Nikolai Manukovsky and Alexander Gitalov, who achieved major successes in the

mechanisation of the cultivation of corn and other crops, initiated the comprehensive mechanisation of all branches of collective farm production.

Outstanding production successes achieved in cotton cultivation by machine operators are important.

Valentin Tyupko, Tursuna Akhunova, Melikuza Umurzakov, Samad Kurbanov, Abubakir Balabaev and others.

A young collective farm machine operator Tursunoy Akhunova from the Kirov collective farm in the Tashkent region this year collected 210 tons of raw cotton with a cotton picker. She pledged in 1960 with her team of machine operators to cultivate 100 hectares cotton plant from sowing to harvesting by machine without catmen. The team she heads undertook to grow in 1960 500 g, or 50 centners of raw cotton per hectare.

Many districts, collective farms, state farms, production innovators have grown a high corn crop on large areas. In Ermakovsky, Karatuzsky, Kuraginsky, Krasnoturansky, Rybinsky, Sayansky, Minusinsky districts of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, a crop of green mass of corn has been grown over 300 centners per hectare. Machine operators N. Filippov and N. Myagkikh from the Stalin collective farm in the Minusinsk region, competing with N. Manukovsky, raised this year, without the use of manual labour on an area of 153 hectares, the harvest of green mass of corn is more than 600 centners per hectare, and M. Seleznev, a member of the collective farm named after Stalin in the Ermakovsky district, on an area of 110 hectares of floodplain virgin lands, has grown a corn crop of 1300 centners of green mass per hectare.

In the Ternopil region, an average corn crop was grown, but 40 centners of grain per hectare on an area of 38 thousand hectares, and on an area of over 100 thousand hectares, 550 centners of green mass with cobs were harvested. Link of Pyotr Motruk from the collective farm named after the 800th anniversary of Moscow Zaleshchitsky district from an area of 15 hectares harvested 221 centners of grain, and on an area of 65 hectares - 1460 centners of

green mass of corn with cobs. The link of Evgenia Dolinyuk from the Stalin collective farm in the Melnitsa-Podolsk region received 1605 centners of green mass of corn from hectares on an area of 105 hectares and 223 centners of grain per hectare on an area of 20 hectares.

In all republics, territories and regions, there are thousands of production innovators, showing examples of high labour productivity in various sectors of agriculture. Their

This remarkable example inspires all agricultural workers to new exploits in the struggle for the further advancement of agriculture, for the abundance of agricultural and livestock products in our country.

The experience of leading collective and state farms, innovators of production, their achievements in increasing agricultural production instil confidence that the tasks of the seven-year plan and obligations for their early fulfilment can be successfully carried out by every collective and state farm, every region and republic.

Noting the significant successes of the republics, regions, advanced regions, collective farms, state farms and innovators of production, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU at the same time draws attention to the fact that in many regions, districts, collective farms and state farms the reserves and opportunities for increasing the production of agricultural products were not fully used. and there was a lag in fulfilling the obligations assumed.

With a general increase in the production of livestock products in the country, a number of republics, territories and regions this year gave insufficient growth. For eleven months in 1959, compared with the same period of last year, meat production on the collective and state farms of the Turkmen SSR increased by only 6%, in the Armenian SSR - by 5%, in the Tomsk region - by 5%, and in the collective and state farms of the Novosibirsk and In the Bryansk region, meat production has even decreased compared to last year.

The main drawback in the development of agriculture in

many regions, territories and republics is the presence of great diversity in the level of economic activity of collective and state farms.

Along with the advanced collective and state farms, which are conducting public economy at a high level and are steadily increasing production of agricultural products, there are still quite a few economically weak farms, which are sharply lagging behind the advanced ones, they produce little products per hundred hectares of land. Often, collective farms, state farms and districts as a whole, located nearby, in the same conditions, have sharply different indicators in crop yields, livestock productivity, labour costs and production costs.

Now, when the task of creating an abundance of agricultural products in our country has arisen at its full height, the work of bringing economically weak collective farms up to the level of advanced ones is becoming extremely important. It is necessary to ensure the maximum increase in the production of products in every collective and state farm, in all regions, regions, territories and republics without exception. The decisive condition for this is the strengthening of the lagging collective and state farms with experienced, qualified personnel capable of organising business and ensuring a sharp rise in the culture of agriculture and animal husbandry.

The experience of the leading collective and state farms clearly shows that the culture of agriculture and livestock raising depends primarily on the skilful organisation of production, the fullest use of available reserves and the widespread introduction of scientific achievements and advanced practice. Meanwhile, there are numerous facts of gross violation of the elementary requirements of agricultural production: sowing dates are not observed, local fertilisers are poorly used, poor quality of soil cultivation is allowed, harvesting is delayed, straw is removed from the fields untimely, plans for ploughing fallow and fall ploughing are not systematically fulfilled.

The mismanagement of land has not yet been eliminated. In a number of regions of the RSFSR (Vologda, Novgorod, Pskov and some others), in the Latvian SSR and the Estonian SSR, not only previously neglected agricultural land has been restored, but there is a further reduction in arable land and a decrease in sown areas.

In many collective and state farms, the reproduction of the herd, especially cattle, is unsatisfactorily organised; the number of cows on farms is slowly increasing, as a result of which the density of cows per hundred hectares of agricultural land remains extremely low. Collective and state farms of Lipetsk, Kemerovo, North Kazakhstan and some other regions and the Stavropol Territory have only 2-4 cows per hundred hectares of agricultural land.

Social livestock raising is slowly developing on the collective and state farms of the Georgian, Azerbaijan, Kirghiz, and Tajik union republics.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee notes that many heads of state farms, collective farms and agricultural bodies underestimate the importance of breeding and artificial insemination of animals for the rapid qualitative improvement of the livestock population on collective and state farms.

In a number of regions, territories and republics the task of creating a solid forage base has not yet been fully solved. This is explained by the fact that some heads of collective and state farms continue to underestimate the importance of corn for providing public livestock with fodder, the cultivation of this crop is carried out at a low agro-technical level and harvests poor harvests. In many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, maize is harvested over large areas before the formation of cobs of milk-wax ripeness, due to which a significant amount of harvest is not harvested and the nutritional qualities of silage are reduced.

The virgin land development areas have large reserves for a significant increase in the production of meat, milk, wool, eggs. However, in most collective and state farms in

these areas animal husbandry is still developing slowly.

The most important condition for further increasing labour productivity in agriculture is the widespread introduction of comprehensive mechanisation. However, the tractor and agricultural machine-building industry, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and research institutes poorly solve the problems of complex mechanisation of agricultural production. The factories, design and research organisations of the Stalingrad, Lipetsk, Kalininsky, Gruzinsky, Ryazan, Voronezh, Tashkent, Zaporozhye economic councils did not fulfil the tasks for the development and introduction into production of more advanced equipment - tractors at high speeds, mounted machines and guns, self-propelled chassis, potato harvesters and other machines necessary for further mechanisation of labour-intensive work and replacement of obsolete, low-productivity equipment available in agriculture.

Major shortcomings in the organisation of production and trade in spare parts for tractors, cars and agricultural machines, rubber products, especially tires. Enterprises of Novosibirsk, Rostov, Penza, Bryansk, Dnepropetrovsk and Vinnitsa economic councils did not fulfil the plans for the production of spare parts.

The Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Union republics, many research and educational institutes are poorly developing the most important theoretical problems of agricultural development, are slowly reorganising their work, and are still insufficiently connected with production. The work of scientific institutions is arranged in such a way that many scientific workers are not responsible for the implementation of their scientific research and recommendations into production. Often, agricultural experimental stations, scientific institutions and educational institutions are not examples for collective and state farms, since their production indicators are lower than those of the farms located next to them.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the shortcomings in the development of agriculture and animal husbandry are largely due to the fact that many local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies do little organisational work, often approach the management of collective and state farms in the old fashioned way. Instead of being the organisers of production, persistently implement in practice, everything new and progressive, they confine themselves to formal approval of the Party's measures, general appeals, put up with shortcomings, do not have a significant impact on the state of affairs in collective and state farms.

All the necessary conditions have now been created in our country for the further powerful development of all branches of agriculture. The national movement is gaining ever wider scope, started on the initiative of the leading collective and state farms, in order to catch up and overtake the United States of America in the production of meat, milk and butter per capita in the coming years.

The socialist competition unfolding in the republics, territories and regions shows that the tasks of the seven-year plan for the development of agriculture can be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To approve measures to further improve agriculture and animal husbandry, increase the production of agricultural products and commitments to fulfil tasks ahead of schedule the seven-year plan, set out in the reports of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR (t. Polyansky), the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (t. Podgorny), the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan (t. Belyaeva), the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belarus (t. Mazurov), the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (t. Rashidova), The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan (t. Uljabaev), the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

Azerbaijan (T. Akhundova).

To instruct the party and Soviet bodies of the indicated republics to concentrate the efforts of party organisations and all agricultural workers on the practical implementation of measures developed and approved by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the implementation of the decisions of the XXI Congress of the CPSU on the further development of agriculture.

2. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, district party committees, councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and district executive committees, taking into account the results achieved in the first year of the seven-year plan, to develop measures for each district, collective farm and state farm to fulfil the tasks of the seven-year plan ahead of schedule, increase production of grain, sugar beet, cotton and other industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, grapes and other crop products; to develop public livestock and increase production of meat, milk, wool and eggs; to increase labour productivity and reduce production costs. Measures should be developed with the broad participation of specialists, innovators of production, collective and state farm activists, discussed at meetings of collective farmers, state farm workers, plenums of district committees, regional committees, regional party committees, summarized in the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics and represented in the Central Committee of the CPSU.

When developing measures for each collective farm, state farm and district, consider the identification and mobilisation of reserves in order to increase the production of agricultural products as the main task. Based on the experience of advanced farms, innovators of production, scientific achievements, it is necessary to provide for the best use of technology, the introduction of progressive methods in agriculture and animal husbandry in order to

ensure steady growth of labour productivity, reducing the cost of funds and labour per unit of output and, on this basis, the early fulfilment of seven-year tasks for each farm. Pay special attention to ensure the fulfilment and overfulfilment of targets for increasing the production of agricultural products in 1960—the second year of the seven-year plan.

As mechanisation grows in agricultural production, the qualifications of collective farmers improve, and the organisation of labour improves, systematically revise and establish more progressive production rates and rates of wages on collective farms, just as is done at industrial enterprises. This will ensure continuous productivity growth of labour, increasing savings for expanded reproduction of the social economy and improving the material well-being of collective farmers. An increase in the production of agricultural products and a decrease in their cost, along with an increase in the incomes of collective farms and collective farmers, will make it possible to reduce retail prices for these products, which will have a beneficial effect on the further rise in the standard of living of the entire Soviet people. Moreover, the wages of collective farmers should not exceed the level of wages of a worker in a given district or region. Workers and collective farmers who work together to create the material wealth of the country must take a single step to improve their well-being.

3. To consider the most important task of local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective and state farms to increase grain production to at least 10-11 billion poods per year in order to create real opportunities for the formation of more stable resources of marketable grain.

To do this, expand the sowing of grain crops by developing new lands, replacing clean fallow with those employed in the humid zone, as well as by revising the structure of sown areas with the aim of replacing low-yielding crops with more productive ones and expanding the sowing of corn.

To resolutely raise the culture of agriculture in all

collective and state farms, strictly observe the time and quality of all agricultural work, increase accumulation and improve use of local fertilisers, switch to sowing only with varietal seeds and, on this basis, achieve an increase in productivity and stability of gross grain harvest.

4. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and councils of ministers of the union republics, regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU, regional (region) executive committees to take measures to expand the cultivated areas and increase the yield of sugar beets, cotton, fibre flax and other industrial crops.

To increase the production of potatoes and vegetables to a level that fully meets the needs of the country, expanding the production of these crops in every way as in the previously created specialised state farms, and through the organisation of new state farms around cities and industrial centres.

In the regions of the North Caucasus and Transcaucasia, Ukraine, Moldavia and Central Asia, which have favourable natural conditions, provide for the organisation of specialised state farms or the specialisation of individual collective farms in the production of fruits, berries and grapes.

The USSR State Planning Committee shall develop and submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR measures to increase the production of fertilisers, pesticides for horticulture and viticulture, as well as wires for setting vineyards on trellises.

5. Approve the proposals of the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and Councils of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, Tajik SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Turkmen SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Georgian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, Council of Ministers of the RSFSR to reduce the cost of production of raw cotton, tea leaves, melons, grapes, fruits and wool on collective farms and their proposals to reduce the purchase prices for some agricultural products sold by collective farms to the state, and to bring them closer to the delivery prices for state farm products, which will further reduce the retail state prices for

consumer goods and, thus, raise even higher the material standard of living of the Soviet people.

Instruct the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministries of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of Finance of the USSR in agreement with the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics in three months deadline to develop and submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on this issue.

6. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to develop and implement measures for further development of public livestock raising, a sharp increase in the number of all types of productive livestock and production on collective and state farms, the creation of a solid fodder base, improving the breed and increasing productivity of livestock, expanding artificial insemination, the introduction of new progressive methods in animal husbandry in order to increase production by 100 hectares of farmland and significantly reduce the cost of meat, milk, butter, wool, eggs and other products. For these purposes it is necessary:

to create specialised farms and brigades for raising cattle for meat for sale to the state. Organise intensive feeding and feeding of animals on these farms and in brigades; until high fatness and sell to the state cattle with a live weight of at least 325-375 kg;

to expand the network of state, state, collective and inter-collective farm fattening stations at sugar factories and other food industry enterprises;

to organise rearing, fattening and fattening on state farms and specialised fattening farms. livestock supplied to state procurement.

Socialist competition in the countryside creates confidence that the task of the seven-year plan for meat production in the amount of 16 million tons will be fulfilled

ahead of schedule—in 1963. At the same time, in order to solve the problem of catching up with the United States in meat production per capita, it is necessary to have 20-21 million tons of meat. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU calls on all agricultural workers to produce an additional 4-5 million tons of meat in excess of the targets of the seven-year plan in order to fulfil their obligations in socialist emulation.

7. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee believes that in order to successfully fulfil the tasks set by the 21st Party Congress for the further development of agriculture, it is first of all necessary to ensure continuous technical progress in mechanisation and electrification, to increase the pace of equipping collective and state farms with new equipment for comprehensive mechanisation, and on this basis significantly reduce the timing of agricultural work, increase the general culture of agriculture, to achieve a new increase in labour productivity and reduce the cost of production of the most important direction in the development of the mechanisation of agricultural production in the coming years should be the transition to increased operating speeds of tractors and main agricultural machines, the creation of new types of tractors and agricultural machines and implements for this, equipping collective and state farms with machines and mechanisms for those processes that have lagged behind in the general complex of agricultural production mechanisation (grain cleaning, loading and unloading operations, harvesting cotton, beets, potatoes, complex mechanisation of livestock farms, on-farm transport, mechanisation of work in horticulture and viticulture and others).

The State Planning Committee of the USSR, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Mechanical Engineering and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, together with the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, to develop measures for the development of a design and experimental base in the

tractor industry and agricultural engineering and submit them to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers within a month USSR.

To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR to ensure the production and supply of tractors, machines and mechanisms to agriculture in sizes that ensure the comprehensive mechanisation of all branches of agricultural production on the basis of technological maps, primarily for spring sowing in five to six days and harvesting grain in 10-12 working days.

Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to submit proposals on this issue to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers within a month.

8. Consider the most important task of agricultural science the development of theoretical research on the basis of a fuller use of the latest achievements in biology, physics, chemistry and other related sciences, ensuring the rise of productive forces and continuous technical progress in agriculture.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin, scientific research institutions and educational institutions in agriculture to expand and strengthen ties with production in every possible way, to raise the quality of training of specialists, to strengthen practical assistance to collective and state farms in raising culture agriculture and animal husbandry, generalization and widespread introduction of new progressive techniques and methods of farming, allowing to quickly raise the economy and increase the production of agricultural products per 100 hectares of land, with the least cost of labour and resources.

9. The plenum notes that recently in the village inter-collective farm ties have developed widely, numerous construction organisations have arisen, enterprises are being created for production of building materials, construction of power plants, roads, boarding schools, hospitals, childcare

facilities, for processing agricultural products, fattening livestock.

The implementation of measures for the further development of the collective farm system, the reorganisation of machine and tractor stations and the sale of equipment to collective farms, a change in the procurement system created new conditions for the further development of the collective farm's social economy, an increase in labour productivity and a reduction in the cost of production and, on this basis, an increase in the material and cultural standard of living of collective farmers.

Based on the achieved level of development of the social economy, it is advisable to increase, according to the decisions of the general meetings of collective farmers, deductions from monetary incomes to the indivisible funds of collective farms. Direct the monetary funds of the indivisible funds primarily for the purchase of tractors, agricultural machinery and equipment, the construction of industrial premises, irrigation and reclamation facilities, roads, major overhaul of fixed assets and other measures that ensure a rapid rise in the collective farm economy, growth in labour productivity, marketability of the economy and collective farm income, also for the construction of houses for collective farmers with payment in installments. To allocate indivisible funds for the creation of inter-collective farm funds for the construction of enterprises for the production of building materials, processing of agricultural raw materials, roads, boarding schools, hospitals, houses of culture and other structures for inter-collective farm purposes.

When establishing contributions to indivisible funds, take into account the need to provide the collective farm in the coming years with its own circulating assets for the implementation of normal production activities, as well as the observance of the principle of the material interest of collective farmers in the development of the social economy.

The growth of agricultural production, an increase in the social income of collective farms, and an improvement in the well-being of collective farmers are accompanied by a large scale of construction in the countryside.

It is necessary that design organisations now begin to develop schemes for district and on-farm planning. These schemes should provide for the development prospects and specialisation of agricultural production, rational placement of industrial and public buildings, residential areas, electrification, water supply, road construction and communications, further development of settlements of collective and state farms.

Local party and Soviet bodies to strengthen control over construction and provide the necessary assistance to collective and state farms with equipment for organising the production of local building materials, products and structures and in strengthening inter-collective farm construction organisations.

Gosstroy of the USSR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to develop the most economical standard designs of industrial, cultural, domestic and residential buildings for collective and state farms using a prefabricated reinforced concrete frame and local building materials, taking into account zonal conditions, to strengthen control over the quality of construction in rural areas.

The State Planning Committee of the USSR to provide in the annual plans for the development of the national economy the production and supply to collective and state farms for the needs of construction: mechanisms, construction machines and equipment for the production of building materials and parts, lifting vehicles and attachments for the park of agricultural machines, pipes, sanitary equipment, timber, cement available on collective and state farms, slate, nails, glass and ironmongery.

Instruct the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee to study and consider these issues.

10. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

obliges the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees, regional party committees, and primary party organisations to raise the level of organisational and political work among the masses even higher, to direct the efforts of communists, Komsomol members, collective farmers, workers and all village workers to fulfil the tasks of plan, for the unconditional fulfilment of the assumed obligations for the production and sale of grain, industrial crops, meat, milk, vegetables, potatoes and other products to the state.

The widespread deployment of mass political work among the population and an increase in its level are of paramount importance. Party organisations are obliged to ensure improvement all the work on instilling a communist attitude towards labour among rural workers and further raising their consciousness, activity, discipline, and overcoming the remnants of the past in the minds of people.

To propose to local party bodies, primary party organisations of collective farms and state farms to use all means and forms of mass political work among the population in order to achieve a clear and deep understanding by each collective farmer and workers of the state farm, all agricultural workers of their role and place in the common struggle of the Soviet people for the practical implementation of the decisions of the XXI Congress of the CPSU, plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the early fulfilment of the seven-year plan.

11. In order to increase the responsibility of primary party organisations for the production activities of state farms, extend to the primary party organisations of state farms the effect of the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU of June 26, 1959 on the creation of commissions at enterprises to control economic activity.<sup>1</sup>

12. In the future, to consider one of the main tasks of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the

---

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 467-472 of this volume. Ed.

Union republics, regional committees, regional and regional party committees to further improve the work on the selection, placement and training of cadres, to strengthen collective and state farms by qualified workers, energetic and skilful organisers capable of uniting, organising and mobilizing the masses for the successful implementation of specific tasks set by the seven-year plan for a sharp increase in agricultural production.

13. The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction the great creative work carried out by the Komsomol organisations and all our youth in the countryside on the practical implementation of the decisions of the 21st Party Congress and the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Komsomol organisation of the Ryazan region sent more than 40 thousand young men and women to livestock farms to work as milkmaids, pigs, calves, shepherds, foremen, farm managers. Many of them have secondary education and successfully cope with business, achieve high performance indicators. A lot of work is done by Komsomol organisations of areas of development of virgin lands of Siberia and Kazakhstan. Komsomol members of Brest and other regions of Belarus have made good progress in growing corn.

Party organisations need to support and comprehensively develop the creative initiative and amateur performance of rural youth, daily take care of the growth and strengthening of Komsomol organisations in the countryside, and more boldly involve them in solving the most important tasks of economic and cultural development.

14. Significant growth of state farm production, especially in virgin areas, increases the role of party, trade union and Komsomol organisations in the struggle to raise state farm production, increase labour productivity and reduce production costs.

The trade union organisations of state farms under the leadership of party organisations should develop socialist

emulation on a broader scale, develop in every way the creative activity of the masses in

management of production through permanent production conferences, to strive for further improvement of cultural and everyday services for workers of state farms, especially in areas of virgin lands.

15. The most important condition for the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan and socialist commitments is the correct organisation of socialist competition between collective farms, state farms, districts, regions and republics with a wide exchange of advanced experience, day-to-day consideration of the results of competition, systematic coverage of the course of competition in print and on the radio. The fulfilment of the obligations assumed must be under the control of the masses. The task of party, trade union and Komsomol organisations is to develop in every possible way the creative initiative and activity of the participants in the nationwide competition for the early fulfilment of the seven-year plan, and to ardently support the movement of brigades and shock workers of communist labour.

\* \* \*

In the short time that has passed since the 21st Congress of the CPSU, new major successes have been achieved in the development of industry, agriculture and science, in raising the welfare of the Soviet people. All this is the result of the heroic labour of workers, collective farmers and the Soviet intelligentsia, of the enormous creative activity of our party.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calls on collective farmers, workers of state farms, agricultural specialists, all workers, party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations to direct their creative energy to the implementation of socialist obligations to fulfil the tasks of the seven-year plan ahead of schedule and create an

abundance of agricultural products, to contribute a worthy contribution to the cause of the nationwide struggle for the building of communism in our country.

**Reprinted from the text of the book:  
Plenum of the Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of the Soviet Union,  
December 22-25, 1959. Verbatim record.  
M., 1960**

## **RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE TASKS PARTY PROPAGANDA IN MODERN CONDITIONS, January 9, 1960**

In connection with the expansion and complication of the tasks of the country's economic and social development, the growing importance of educating a new person, a staunch builder of communism, the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted the resolution published below. It defined the main directions of ideological work, forms and methods of its implementation. A special place was given to improving the system of political education.

### **ON THE TASKS PARTY PROPAGANDA IN MODERN CONDITIONS**

In the period of the extensive construction of communist society in our country, the ideological work of the party and especially its decisive area - party propaganda, becomes extremely important. The assimilation of the communist worldview, the mastery of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, a deep understanding of the party's policy becomes a vital necessity for every Soviet person. This is determined by the fact that:

firstly, the successful implementation of the program of communist construction, the creation of the material and technical basis of communism, the further strengthening of the economic might of the USSR, the achievement of an abundance of material benefits are directly dependent on an increase in the level of consciousness of the working people;

secondly, with the further development of socialist democracy and the gradual development of socialist

statehood into communist public self-government, persuasion, education of the masses is increasingly becoming the main method of regulating the life of Soviet society;

thirdly, the formation of a new person with communist character traits, habits and morals, the elimination of the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people is currently one of the main practical tasks;

fourthly, the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems does not weaken the ideological struggle. Our party has led and will continue to wage an irreconcilable struggle for a communist ideology - the most progressive and truly scientific ideology of our time.

At present, especially favourable conditions have been created for the successful conduct of ideological work.

The historic decisions of the 20th and 21st Party Congresses and the plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU determined the program for the development of our country on the 1st path to communism. Relying on the great Leninist legacy, the party has developed and is implementing the most important measures in the economic, political, ideological fields and in the field of international relations, has achieved outstanding victories in all sectors of communist construction.

Our Motherland is on a new mighty upsurge, the tasks of the seven-year plan are being successfully fulfilled, and the pace of economic competition with the capitalist countries is gaining momentum. The Soviet socialist system became even stronger and stronger, the unity of the party and the people, the alliance of workers and peasants, the friendship of the peoples of our country, comradesly mutual assistance and solidarity of all Soviet people. There was a further improvement in the welfare of workers, significantly their general educational, cultural and political level has increased. The creative activity of folk the masses in building a communist society.

Life every day brings more and more victories of the communist ideology, which has now captured the minds of

hundreds of millions of people and has become an active factor in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. Our opponents fear a tremendous attractive and revolutionary transformative force communist ideology. In Marxism-Leninism, the decisions of the CPSU, fraternal communist and workers' parties are embodied advanced ideas of our time.

In the struggle for the victory of communism, our party enriched the Marxist-Leninist teaching with new ideas, comprehensively and deeply worked out questions about the laws of the development of socialism into communism, the creation of the material and technical basis of communist society, the development of socialist democracy, the laws of the development of the world socialist system, coexistence of states with different social systems. The party posed the problems of peace and war in a new way under present-day conditions.

In recent years, there has been a radical change in the balance of forces in the world arena in favour of socialism. Socialism in the USSR won not only completely, but finally. The international prestige of our country and all socialist states, their influence on the course of world history, on the fate of all mankind have grown immeasurably. Through active and consistent struggle of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, all peace-loving peoples, there has been a softening of international tension, the peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems is a real fact, the paths to lasting peace on earth have opened.

The world-historical successes achieved by our country and the even more remarkable prospects for moving forward inspire Soviet people and open up new opportunities for raising the communist education of our entire people.

A study of the state of ideological work in Moscow and Leningrad, in the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Kazakh, Georgian, Uzbek SSR, in the Sverdlovsk, Saratov, Ulyanovsk and some other regions of the RSFSR shows that party organisations have achieved a serious restructuring of party propaganda in

recent years. A number of measures have been taken to overcome the elements of dogmatism and pedagogy—the main drawback, which became widespread under the influence of the personality cult and caused considerable damage to ideological and educational work.

Basically, the abnormal situation has been eliminated, when the propaganda was mainly directed to the past and was built only around the “Short Course on the History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)”, and for years the pre-revolutionary period in the development of the party was studied. All this aimed at a deep study of the experience of the Soviet people's struggle for the victory of socialism, and did little to help clarify the actual questions of theory and policy of our party.

After the XX and XXI Congresses of the CPSU, the ideological life in the country became much more active and rose to a new level. The propaganda of communist ideology has become more lively and diverse character, its effectiveness, organising and mobilizing role has increased. We began to study deeper and wider the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin, decisions of congresses and plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU were propagandized; a number of books summarizing the practice of socialist construction, as well as useful teaching aids on Marxism-Leninism were created; newspapers and magazines improved the propaganda of party theory and politics.

The Party organisations, using new forms of work, have significantly increased the level of economic education of cadres, which had a positive effect on improving the management of the activities of enterprises, construction projects, collective farms and state farms. Increased attention to the study of the history of the CPSU, especially the post-October period, as well as Marxist philosophy, internal and external party policy, the most important issues of building socialism in the people's democratic countries, the world communist, workers', democratic and national liberation movement. The criticism of the bourgeois became

more active and profound ideology and modern revisionism. Diversified experience of ideological work has been accumulated, propaganda cadres have grown, their theoretical and methodological training has improved, and the material base of party propaganda has significantly strengthened.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that oral and print propaganda still suffers from serious shortcomings.

*The main drawback of party propaganda remains the gap from life, from the practice of building communism, which has not yet been completely overcome.*

Many party organisations often forget that the main meaning of propaganda work is in its effectiveness, expressed in concrete results in one or another sector of communist construction, that the struggle to create the material and technical base of communism, for an abundance of material and spiritual values, for a higher level of organisation of production is an integral part of ideological work. It should not be overlooked that the very success of ideological and educational work depends on the development of the material base of society and that only in the course of the struggle for the solution of practical problems can a person of the communist future be educated.

Oral and printed propaganda, as a rule, still lacks concreteness and purposefulness, it is often of an abstract, purely educational nature, is limited to general appeals and slogans, it moves away from sharp, exciting popular lots of questions. Often, the living ideas of communism are brought to the consciousness of the masses in an abstract form, and not in the form of definite, concrete tasks, the main emphasis is placed on the mechanical memorization of book formulas, and not on a creative understanding of the essence of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, not on the struggle to translate communist ideals into reality... Fostering a communist attitude to work, the struggle for the practical implementation in modern conditions of the principle "he

who does not work, he does not eat”, the struggle against idlers and the remnants of parasitic elements who want to live at the expense of society without giving it anything, have not taken due place in advocacy.

In the oral and printed propaganda, the deep theoretical and practical meaning of the party's activities carried out in recent years is not sufficiently revealed; the sprouts of the new communist in the life of our society are poorly generalized and popularized; the best practices of industrial and agricultural production are poorly disseminated. Advocacy is often carried out in an undifferentiated manner, without taking into account local conditions, as well as the age, professional, educational, national and other characteristics of different segments of the population.

In ideological and educational work, the advantages of socialism are poorly and sometimes ineptly explained, the great achievements of our Motherland in all areas of social life are not used sufficiently in order to educate Soviet people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and national pride. This is a serious oversight, especially since opponents socialism strengthen the propaganda of the capitalist way of life, the reactionary ideology of cosmopolitanism. Some party organisations do not attach due importance to the issues of educating the working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism, the inviolable, ever-growing friendship of peoples, intransigence to the remnants of bourgeois nationalism, to the restoration and artificial implantation under the name of “national traditions” of backward, reactionary customs and mores, to the slightest attempts to oppose misunderstood local “interests” to the common interests of the Soviet people's struggle for communism.

While resolutely condemning peasantry and the separation of ideological work from practical tasks, the CPSU Central Committee, at the same time, draws the attention of party organisations to the inadmissibility of underestimating theory, facts, when the issues of economic construction, concrete economy, current policy are covered and studied

superficially, without creative comprehension, deep theoretical generalizations and conclusions, which can damage the formation of the communist worldview of the working people.

*Another serious drawback of party propaganda is the narrowness of its sphere of influence, weak mass character and not always accessible form of presentation.*

At present, all conditions have been created for expanding the framework of party propaganda so that it reaches every worker, collective farmer, intellectual, every Soviet person. However, the party organisations make insufficient use of these conditions. The main direction in oral and print propaganda (party education, lectures, publication of political literature, a significant part of the periodicals) is still addressed mainly to members and candidate members of the party, non-party activists, intelligentsia. Some groups of the population are generally outside the daily ideological and political influence. Party organisations are still doing little to so that the system of ideological and educational work among the broad masses of working people would be versatile, flexible and fully comply with modern conditions.

Rarely and often at a low level, mass events are held designed for a wide stratum of workers: lectures and reports, evenings of questions and answers, creative discussions, theoretical conferences, comradely interviews, thematic evenings, Sunday readings, etc. such means of propaganda as the press, radio, television, cinema, clubs, libraries and other cultural and educational institutions, as well as the best works of literature and art, are used to the fullest extent.

Due and constant attention is not paid to the clarity and popularity of lectures, conversations, reports, articles, brochures, political studies. Not all party organisations are still concerned about educating skilled propagandists who love their work, about raising their theoretical level and methodological skill. Therefore, propaganda speeches

sometimes bear the stamp of dullness, dryness and lack of expression, they do not bother listeners and readers.

Noting the great importance and positive role of the social sciences and their cadres in the development and popularization of the Marxist-Leninist theory, in the ideological education of Soviet people, the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the same time, believes that many shortcomings in the content of party propaganda are explained by the well-known lag of social scientists from the practice of the communist construction and tasks of ideological work. Many economists, philosophers, historians and other scientists have not overcome the elements of dogmatism, do not show bold and creative approach to life, to the experience of the struggle of the masses, poorly develop topical theoretical and practical issues, are often found in captivity of outdated and fruitless problems.

Institutes of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU and its branches, the Academy of Social Sciences and the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the CPSU, theoretical journals, many departments of social sciences in higher educational institutions are still little connected with the life of party organisations, not always actively and creatively help in carrying out ideological work.

The Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the main reason for the shortcomings in party propaganda is that some Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional party committees, as well as departments and institutions involved in ideological work, poorly manage this most important area of party activity.

The Party committees, their departments of propaganda and agitation are often carried away by the ostentatious side of propaganda, evaluate the propaganda work mainly by the number of events carried out, and not by its results, not by how it ensures an increase in labour and socio-political

activity, communist consciousness masses. In a number of cases, party, Soviet and economic leaders, referring to the general satisfactory indicators of the economic activity of a region, district, enterprise, or collective farm, do not pay the necessary attention to educating the working people in the communist spirit. The leaders of some party organisations do not conduct a persistent struggle against alien ideology, do not give a proper rebuff to manifestations of nationalism, cosmopolitanism and apoliticism, sometimes take a passive, defensive position in relation to an idealistic, religious ideology hostile to Marxism-Leninism, without sharpness and belatedly react to cases of rude violations of labour discipline and principles of communist morality, are conciliatory to the remnants of the past in the minds of Soviet people.

Still a significant part of the leading Party, Soviet, and economic workers does not take personal part in propaganda activities, forgetting that hard work on raising their ideological and theoretical level, daily close communication with people, active explanation of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism to the masses, mobilisation of workers for the implementation of the party's policy is an inalienable quality and the most important duty of every communist, and even more so for a communist leader.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, territorial, regional, city, district party committees and primary party organisations to eliminate the shortcomings noted in this resolution, to seriously improve the leadership of party propaganda, to fight daily and persistently to raise its ideological level and increase influence on the masses, to place the communist education of the working people at the centre of all party political work.

*The main task of party propaganda is to deeply and comprehensively explain the idea of Marxism-Leninism, to show their successful implementation in the course of the*

*party's struggle for the victory of socialism and communism in our country, to teach how to use in practical activity and creatively develop the theoretical wealth accumulated by the Party, to raise the working people to the struggle to put the Party's policy into practice, to educate active and staunch fighters for communism.*

The leading place in all ideological work should be occupied by the struggle for the strict implementation of the principle “who does not work, he does not eat”, against persons who avoid participating in socially useful labour, fostering communist attitudes and developing moral incentives to work. It is necessary to strive for every Soviet person to deeply understand the enormous socio-historical significance of his everyday life of activity, he saw in it a decisive condition for strengthening the might of the Motherland, achieving an abundance of material and cultural benefits, and the complete victory of communism.

The effectiveness of party propaganda is manifested primarily in concrete production results. It is necessary to strive for less political chatter in propaganda, more concrete struggle to accelerate the pace of communist construction. Oral and printed propaganda should serve to mobilize the masses for the successful implementation of the seven-year plan and the entire program of building communism in the USSR, increasing labour productivity and technical progress in the national economy, the identification of new reserves and the introduction of best practices, economy and frugality of state funds and values, the fight against manifestations of inertia and conservatism, the education of intolerance to shortcomings.

It is the duty of party propaganda to use vivid life examples to reveal the advantages of the socialist system and Marxist-Leninist ideology, wonderful examples of communist labour and everyday life, to educate ideologically convinced and comprehensively developed people of communist society. It is necessary to educate the working people in the spirit of unshakable faith in the cause of the

Party and the people, collectivism and industriousness, socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, high moral principles of the new society; to wage an irreconcilable struggle against the individual manifestations of apoliticism, nationalism and cosmopolitanism still encountered in our Soviet reality, against the remnants of the past: disregard for work and public duty, plundering of public property, bureaucracy, bribery, speculation, toadying, drunkenness, hooliganism and other phenomena alien to our system ...

It is necessary to wage an active offensive struggle against the hostile bourgeois ideology and its right-wing socialist and revisionist preachers, which is hostile to Marxism-Leninism, and to unceasingly raise the political vigilance of the Soviet people.

In modern conditions, a profound explanation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union is of great importance. Based on concrete facts of the struggle for the implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, party propaganda is called upon to educate the working people in a spirit of pride for their great Motherland, which is at the forefront of the forces of peace and progress, to evoke in every Soviet person an ardent desire to strengthen the might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp with their selfless labour. to participate actively in the great cause of the competition between socialism and capitalism, to contribute in every way to strengthening the cause of peace throughout the world. It is necessary to continue to resolutely expose the imperialist supporters of the continuation of the cold war, all those who seek to maintain and exacerbate international tension and the arms race.

The main content of party propaganda should be a deep study and broad explanation of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, theoretical problems and practical tasks put forward in the decisions of the XX and XXI Party Congresses, plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, in speeches by the leaders of the party and government, in

the most important documents of the international communist movement, the study of the history of the CPSU, political economy, Marxist philosophy. In modern conditions, when the theory of Marxism-Leninism has merged with the practice of communist construction, when the solution of practical questions of building communism is at the same time the solution of large theoretical questions, it is necessary to deeply study life, generalize the practice of communist construction and on this basis learn Marxism-Leninism, develop and propagate our revolutionary theory.

For these purposes it is necessary:

a) to popularize more widely the advanced experience of industrial and agricultural production, the best examples of communist labour; to conduct propaganda inextricably linked with the daily affairs and tasks of enterprises, construction projects, collective farms and state farms, to promote the creation in each collective of an atmosphere of high political and labour enthusiasm; to reveal the theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism on the basis of life material, on positive examples of the heroic struggle of the Soviet people for the victory of communism;

The leading place in all ideological work should be occupied by the struggle for the strict implementation of the principle “who does not work, he does not eat”, against persons who avoid participating in socially useful labour, fostering communist attitudes and developing moral incentives to work. It is necessary to strive for every Soviet person to deeply understand the enormous socio-historical significance of his everyday life of activity, he saw in it a decisive condition for strengthening the might of the Motherland, achieving an abundance of material and cultural benefits, and the complete victory of communism.

The effectiveness of party propaganda is manifested primarily in concrete production results. It is necessary to strive for less political chatter in propaganda, more concrete struggle to accelerate the pace of communist construction. Oral and printed propaganda should serve to mobilize the

masses for the successful implementation of the seven-year plan and the entire program of building communism in the USSR, increasing labour productivity and technical progress in the national economy, the identification of new reserves and the introduction of best practices, economy and frugality of state funds and values, the fight against manifestations of inertia and conservatism, the education of intolerance to shortcomings.

It is the duty of party propaganda to use vivid life examples to reveal the advantages of the socialist system and Marxist-Leninist ideology, wonderful examples of communist labour and everyday life, to educate ideologically convinced and comprehensively developed people of communist society. It is necessary to educate the working people in the spirit of unshakable faith in the cause of the Party and the people, collectivism and industriousness, socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, high moral principles of the new society; to wage an irreconcilable struggle against the individual manifestations of apoliticism, nationalism and cosmopolitanism still encountered in our Soviet reality, against the remnants of the past: disregard for work and public duty, plundering of public property, bureaucracy, bribery, speculation, toadying, drunkenness, hooliganism and other phenomena alien to our system...

It is necessary to wage an active offensive struggle against the hostile bourgeois ideology and its right-wing socialist and revisionist preachers, which is hostile to Marxism-Leninism, and to unceasingly raise the political vigilance of the Soviet people.

In modern conditions, a profound explanation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union is of great importance. Based on concrete facts of the struggle for the implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, party propaganda is called upon to educate the working people in a spirit of pride for their great Motherland, which is at the forefront of the forces of peace and progress, to evoke in every Soviet person an ardent desire to

strengthen the might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp with their selfless labour. to participate actively in the great cause of the competition between socialism and capitalism, to contribute in every way to strengthening the cause of peace throughout the world. It is necessary to continue to resolutely expose the imperialist supporters of the continuation of the cold war, all those who seek to maintain and exacerbate international tension and the arms race.

The main content of party propaganda should be a deep study and broad explanation of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, theoretical problems and practical tasks put forward in the decisions of the XX and XXI Party Congresses, plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, in speeches by the leaders of the party and government, in the most important documents of the international communist movement, the study of the history of the CPSU, political economy, Marxist philosophy. In modern conditions, when the theory of Marxism-Leninism has merged with the practice of communist construction, when the solution of practical questions of building communism is at the same time the solution of large theoretical questions, it is necessary to deeply study life, generalize the practice of communist construction and on this basis learn Marxism-Leninism, develop and propagate our revolutionary theory.

For these purposes it is necessary:

a) to popularize more widely the advanced experience of industrial and agricultural production, the best examples of communist labour; to conduct propaganda inextricably linked with the daily affairs and tasks of enterprises, construction projects, collective farms and state farms, to promote the creation in each collective of an atmosphere of high political and labour enthusiasm; to reveal the theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism on the basis of life material, on positive examples of the heroic struggle of the Soviet people for the victory of communism;

b) daily equip cadres and, first of all, cadres conducting

propaganda work among the masses, with specific economic knowledge, to ensure that every propagandist, every worker of the ideological front is well-versed in economic issues, familiar with the achievements and advanced experience of production, can skilfully link the presentation questions of theory, history and politics of the party with urgent practical tasks;

c) regularly convene conferences and meetings of agitators, propagandists, intelligentsia at the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees, regional party committees, discussing at these meetings the reports of leading party, Soviet, trade union, and economic workers on the most important issues of the internal and foreign policy of the party, about practical tasks and the prospects for the development of republics, regions, cities, districts, enterprises, construction projects, collective and state farms.

3. Considering that in modern conditions the mastery of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, a deep understanding of the party's policy and the struggle for its implementation are a vital need not only of communists, but of all working people, it is necessary to expand the scope of propaganda work, to give it an even greater scope, to reach everyone Soviet man.

For this purpose:

a) do away with abstractness and quotation in oral and print propaganda. Explain the most important provisions of Marxism-Leninism in an accessible and captivating language, in the form a bright, passionate and convincing story about the urgent tasks of the Soviet people, their remarkable achievements, skilfully using the power of a positive example. The propaganda of the ideas of communism should be close and understandable to the working people, be of a sincere character, reach the mind and heart of every Soviet person, awaken in him the brightest and noblest thoughts and feelings;

b) to improve in every possible way and make truly

massive such proven forms and means of propaganda as the system of political education, lectures, the press, radio and television. Strictly observing the principle of voluntariness, to more widely involve non-party people in the system of political education, primarily activists, Komsomol members and youth,

leaders and innovators of production. To strive to ensure that students in the system of party education are engaged in agitation and propaganda work among the masses, make reports, conduct conversations, and pass on the knowledge gained to the working people;

c) persistently fight for raising the ideological level of various forms of mass propaganda: meetings, conferences, evenings of questions and answers, oral journals, thematic evenings, discussions, universities of culture, universities and clubs

technical education, Sunday readings, etc. To ensure that each of these forms of work is not reduced to mere culture, but with its specific techniques skillfully and intelligibly promotes communist ideology, helps to educate a new person;

d) more actively use the ideological and emotional impact of the best works of fiction and art in order to enhance the educational role, popularity and effectiveness of propaganda work. Convene on a regular basis conferences of readers and spectators to discuss works of fiction, performances, films; to hold film festivals and film lectures, exhibitions of fiction, painting, sculpture, to improve bibliographic work, to promote books and music;

e) pay more attention to improving the work of Palaces and Houses of Culture, clubs, libraries, reading rooms, museums, parks and other cultural and educational institutions, which should

to become, especially in rural areas, genuine centres of agitation and propaganda work;

f) to strengthen the ideological and educational work among the working people at their place of residence. To

widely practice individual forms of educational work, reach every Soviet person, help his ideological growth, concretely and substantively fight against the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people.

The Central Committee of the CPSU stresses the great role of trade unions, the Komsomol, all mass public organisations and creative unions in the communist education of Soviet people. Ideological and educational work in our country will be able to acquire a wide scope, to embrace every Soviet person with its influence only if this work takes a central place in the activities of trade union, Komsomol and other public organisations, if huge forces of our public take an active part in it.

4. The Central Committee of the CPSU draws the attention of party committees and organisations to the need for differentiated propaganda work, a comprehensive account of professional, age, educational, national and other characteristics of various strata of the population.

In propaganda activities among workers and collective farmers, special attention should be paid to fostering a conscious, communist attitude towards labour and socialist property,

the development of collectivism, comradely mutual assistance and mutual respect, communist norms of behaviour in everyday life, a spirit of innovation and intolerance towards conservatism and vestiges of the past.

To focus the propaganda work among the intelligentsia on the development of moral incentives to work for the benefit of society, placing at the forefront ideological education, political education of knowledge workers, attracting them to active educational work among the masses. It should be borne in mind that it is precisely the high communist ideology, the inextricable link with the practice of communist construction and the life of the people that allows the intelligentsia to most fully manifest its role in Soviet society.

Ideological and educational work among young people

should help them correctly understand social phenomena, transform the principles of communist morality into deep personal convictions, instill intolerance towards manifestations of bourgeois ideology, apoliticism, and philistinism. Got to raise the level the work of Komsomol organisations, focusing the main attention on political education, expanding the general educational, vocational and technical and cultural horizons of young men and women, on instilling in them a sense of Soviet patriotism, respect for work, respect for public good, the ability to see a huge historical meaning in their everyday activities. It is necessary to educate the young generation to be vigorous, courageous and courageous, unshakably confident in the ultimate triumph of communism.

The propaganda of communist ideology among young people should be varied and interesting in forms and methods, be lively, imaginative, popular. It should be based on the study of the most important issues of Marxist-Leninist theory, the heroic history of our party and country, education on the military traditions of the past and the heroism of the present, on the examples of the selfless struggle of the Soviet people for the victory of communism.

Subordinate the propaganda work among women to raising their ideological needs and interests, attracting women, especially housewives, to active social and political life, the fight against religious prejudices, as well as the remnants of the bourgeoisie. The ideological education of women should be prominent and expressed in all forms of oral and print propaganda. Lectures, talks and other events for women should be conducted more often and at a higher level, taking into account their professional activities and occupation. It is necessary to wage a merciless struggle against the manifestations of the feudal Baikal attitude towards women.

Party organisations and committees must strictly take into account in their propaganda work the national characteristics of various strata of the population of our

country, placing the main emphasis on the international education of the working people, on further strengthening friendship of peoples, for the steady rapprochement and all-round mutual enrichment of the socialist nations. It is necessary to wage an irreconcilable struggle against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, tendencies towards idealization and concealment of social contradictions of the past, against the perversion of the true history of one nation or another and its relations with other peoples of the USSR, against individual manifestations of national isolation and exclusion.

5. To oblige the party committees to raise the ideological level of party education, considering the creative study of Marxism-Leninism as a decisive link in all propaganda work.

Considering that mastering the history of the Communist Party is of great importance for the formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview and the communist education of the working people.

The Soviet Union, to organise a broad, differentiated by methods and timing of the study in the system of political education of the history of the CPSU. At the same time, the main attention should be focused on studying the activities of the party during the Great Patriotic War, the pre-war and post-war years, especially after the 20th Party Congress.

Drawing extensively on materials from the history of local party organisations, it is necessary at the same time to emphasize the international content of the history of our party, to study and develop the history of the communist parties of the union republics as an integral part of the history of the CPSU. To reveal the organic connection between the history of the CPSU and the history of the world communist movement.

In modern conditions, the main attention of party organisations should be focused on the promotion of economic knowledge, on a deep study of the laws of development of the socialist mode of production, especially the ways of creating the material and technical base of

communism and further improvement.

industrial relations in town and country. More attention should be paid to the study of the main tasks in the development of the socialist economy, put forward by the XX and XXI Party Congresses, plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as pressing economic problems of industry, agriculture, construction, transport and other sectors of the national economy.

An important place in the system of political education should be occupied by the study of questions of Marxist philosophy, dialectical materialist comprehension of the actual processes of modern social life, especially the laws governing the development of socialism into communism, and new data from natural science. It is necessary to study the foundations of Marxism-Leninism in organic the unity of all its constituent parts. To increase the role of political schools in mastering the fundamentals of political knowledge by communists and non-party people who do not have the necessary general educational and theoretical training.

6. The Central Committee of the CPSU believes that in organising political education, the centre of gravity should in fact be shifted to political self-education, as the main method of mastering Marxism-Leninism that has fully justified itself in practice.

In the present period, when the general educational, cultural and political horizons of the working people have significantly expanded, and theoretical and political literature is being published in large print runs, it is necessary to strive to ensure that only those who really do not have the necessary training for independent work with a book study in circles and political schools.

In political self-education, focus on collective, seminar forms of independent study. Create a widespread network of theoretical seminars for the study of both systematic courses and individual problems of the history of the CPSU, political economy, philosophy, etc. In every possible way to encourage the study in seminars of theoretical issues related

to practical activities, and professional interests of the audience (questions of specific economics, technical progress, communist education, Marxist-Leninist aesthetics, philosophical problems of biology, physics, chemistry, etc.).

To strengthen assistance to those who independently study the theory and history of the CPSU, to organise lectures and lecture cycles for them, individual and group consultations, theoretical interviews and conferences. To more actively involve independently studying theory in practical propaganda work.

7. To oblige the party organisations to pay the most serious attention to consistency and continuity in political education, to persistently strive for every communist to systematically and purposefully raise his ideological and political level from year to year, to master Marxism-Leninism as a holistic teaching. Resolutely live out the facts when the communists either do not work at all to raise their ideological and political level, or for many years in a row have been treading around the same issues, as a rule, very distant from modernity.

In recent years, the party has developed a flexible system of political education. Improving it, party organisations should proceed from the premise that no system of political education can be considered final, forever given. The main task is to fully satisfy all the diverse needs and interests of communists and non-party people, strictly observing the principle of voluntariness in the choice of forms of political education.

Recommend the following exemplary system of political education in party organisations:

- a) political school, as the initial stage of Marxist-Leninist education;
- b) circles and theoretical seminars for the study of the history of the CPSU;
- c) circles and theoretical seminars to study the foundations of Marxism-Leninism;
- d) theoretical seminars and circles for the study of

Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, concrete economics, issues of atheism, current politics, international situation, world communist movement; economic schools;

e) universities of Marxism-Leninism; independent work on individual plans, as well as in theoretical seminars for the study of individual works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, individual problems of the history of the CPSU, political economy, dialectical and historical materialism, ethics, aesthetics, atheism, world communist, workers', democratic and national liberation movements and others... Strengthen guidance and assistance to the Komsomol political education system. To allocate for the leadership of the Komsomol political circles and seminars the best communists who know and love working with young people, to put an end to fluidity and to create stable propaganda cadres in the Komsomol.

8. Proceeding from the fact that the level of party propaganda to a decisive extent depends on propaganda cadres, to oblige party organisations to improve the selection, education, theoretical and methodological training of leaders of political schools, circles, theoretical seminars, consultants, lecturers. For this purpose:

a) to more widely involve party workers, as well as engineers, agronomists and other specialists in the national economy, in propaganda activities. It must be remembered that only well-rounded and convinced people can successfully propagandize the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, who are able to creatively, intelligibly and clearly, in close connection with life, reveal the most important provisions of Marxism-Leninism, who are knowledgeable in matters of specific economics, they know well practical needs of enterprises, collective farms and state farms. Show more concern for broadening the horizons and raising the cultural level of propagandists, for improving their methodological skills;

b) take measures to improve the work of seminars and courses for propagandists at party committees;

c) to enhance coverage of the experience of propaganda work in newspapers, magazines, brochures and books, on

radio and television. Publish the “Library of the Propagandist” from a series of brochures on the practice and methodology of advocacy;

d) more actively involve the forces of the public in propaganda work, show more concern for increasing the authority and moral encouragement of propagandists. Prohibit, as wrong and damaging to the cause, the practice of overloading propagandists with public assignments. Consider propaganda work as the main and most important party assignment.

9. To oblige party committees to intensify the activity of houses and offices of political education, to increase their role in generalizing and disseminating the best experience of propaganda work, in the organisation of theoretical and methodological assistance to independently studying theory and propagandists. To approve the practice of setting up offices for political education on a voluntary basis, as well as methodological councils and groups at large primary party organisations.

In order to provide concrete assistance to the offices of political education and propagandists of the rural district party committees, to improve the work on the generalization and dissemination of the positive experience of propaganda work, to reorganise the houses of political education of the city party committees of regional and regional centres into the houses of political education of the regional committees, regional committees and the corresponding city party committees, strengthening them with highly qualified personnel...

10. Taking into account that the ideological level and scope of political education largely depends on the availability of textbooks, teaching-methodological and visual aids, continue to work on their creation. First of all, it is necessary to publish various, short and popular textbooks on the constituent parts and the most important problems of Marxism-Leninism, widely using for this purpose the proven practice of organising open competitions.

Provide preparation and publication in 1960-1961. for the system of party education of popular textbooks on philosophy, atheism, on the economics of industrial and agricultural enterprises, on the history of the international communist movement, on the history of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; anthologies (separately for each of the constituent parts of Marxism-Leninism); books on communist education, Marxist-Leninist ethics and aesthetics, philosophical problems of natural science; a series of visual aids, taking into account the specifics of the forms of political education.

To equip houses and offices of political education with modern technical means of visual propaganda. To oblige the Ministry of Culture of the USSR to provide houses and offices of political education for free use with the funds of documentary and chronicle historical-revolutionary films; to permit the demonstration at reduced prices of historical and revolutionary feature films; more to create short-length historical-revolutionary, documentary, popular science films, as well as filmstrips for the system of political education.

11. To oblige the party committees to strengthen the scope and raise the ideological level of lecture propaganda. Consider the tendency towards a reduction in the number of lectures on questions of Marxist-Leninist theory that has emerged in some party organisations as a mistake. To fight against the substitution in lectures of a serious analysis of the most important processes of modern social development by general abstract reasoning, annoying repetition of common truths or superficial enumeration of facts. Systematically monitor the quality of lectures. Provide regular, taking into account the characteristics of the audience, reading deep in content and bright, intelligible in form lectures on the theory, history and policy of the Party in all settlements, enterprises, construction sites, collective farms, state farms.

To strengthen the lecture groups at the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics,

regional committees, regional committees, city committees, regional party committees, and at party committees of large primary organisations. To improve the work of the local branches of the All-Union Society for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge and lecture groups of the Komsomol committees, to strengthen party control over their activities. To more actively involve in lecture work on a voluntary basis scientists, workers of literature and art, specialists of all branches, party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic workers.

12. To increase the role of the press in the communist education of the people. In modern conditions, when the task of creating an extensive network of newspapers and magazines and the mass publication of books has basically been solved, the main thing is to steadily increase their ideological level and skilfully use them to solve the urgent tasks of communist construction. For these purposes it is necessary:

a) it is more bold to pose, develop and propagate in the press actual political, economic, ideological and moral-ethical problems, new, most effective forms and methods of organisational-party and party-political work. Newspapers and magazines are obliged to become a truly popular tribune, to provide answers to all burning questions, to invade life more actively and actively help the Party in solving concrete tasks of communist construction and educating the working people;

b) radically improve the content and quality of propaganda materials in the press, reveal the theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism in an inextricable connection with the historical creativity of the masses. In the propaganda speeches of the press, it is necessary to avoid general reasoning and repetition, to provide more accurate, vivid data and reasoned, mobilising conclusions, to diversify the forms of presentation of the material (special pages, reviews, creative discussions, etc.). Use the genre of militant party journalism in every possible way, promptly explain and

comment on the activities of the party and government, the most important events in the domestic and international life of the country, and sharply expose an ideology alien to Soviet society. It is especially important to teach the masses through positive examples, to show widely in the press the enormous successes of the Soviet people, the sprouts of a new, communist one in the life of our society;

c) to put an end to the harmful practice of participation in print propaganda of only a narrow group of authors, to involve party and Soviet workers, scientists, specialists in all sectors, innovators of industry and agriculture, literary and art workers in the press, to persistently raise new journalistic and people who know life and have experience in party, state, economic work, from workers and rural correspondents. Around each newspaper, magazine, it is necessary to rally talented publicists, propagandists, skilful popularisers of revolutionary theory, capable of promptly responding to burning issues with bright, impressive appearances in the press;

d) enhance the role of propaganda departments in newspaper editorial offices and strengthen them with trained, knowledgeable workers. To approve the practice of creating non-staff, propaganda departments at regional and city newspapers and other forms of involving the public in the activities of the press;

e) to generalize more deeply and disseminate more widely in newspapers, magazines, brochures, books the experience of the ideological and educational work of party organisations and the best propagandists, to raise and discuss questions of practice and methods of oral and print propaganda;

f) to publish more mass political literature, designed for millions of workers and peasants, which should in an accessible, expressive form set out topical issues of the theory and policy of the party, generalize the experience of building communism and educating a new person, and explain the most important events of our time. This

literature should be small in volume, well printed, inexpensive in price.

13. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional and regional party committees, all party organisations to make fuller use of radio broadcasting and television in order to propagate the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to mobilize workers to fight for the successful implementation of plans for communist construction.

To improve the ideological level of radio and television, to regularly broadcast informative, short conversations and lectures on the fundamental problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, the most important issues of the party's domestic and foreign policy, that can interest the widest sections of the audience. Establish that leading party, Soviet, and economic workers should systematically act on the basis of radio and television and day lectures and salaries and, with answers and excitement, via questions.

14. To enhance the role of the social sciences in communist education, in propaganda work. Party propaganda can only be truly deep and effective if when it is continuously enriched by inquisitive research thought, when the best scientific forces are directly and actively involved in it. In turn, social science will be able to fulfil its tasks only if it is organically linked with the practice of communist construction and ideological work, with urgent needs of the party propaganda.

Workers in the social sciences are obliged to study and generalize the experience of the struggle of the party and the people for the victory of communism, to invade life, to creatively develop the fundamental theoretical problems of our time, the basic laws governing the development of socialism into communism. It is the honourable duty of Soviet scientists to prepare and publish in the coming years:

a) a multivolume work on the history of the CPSU, which should comprehensively disclose the multifaceted activities of our party, the world-historical significance of its

experience for the world the communist movement;

b) joint research of philosophers, economists and historians on the most important, most urgent problems of building communism in the USSR;

c) scientific works on the paths of communist construction, on the laws of development of the world socialist system, on the world communist, workers' and democratic movement, on the current stage of the general crisis of capitalism, on the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism and the development of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America;

d) scientific works exposing the pseudoscientific theories of bourgeois, right-wing socialist and revisionist defenders of capitalism.

At the present time, when the importance of ideological work is increasing enormously, the most important task of the social sciences and their cadres is to decisively approach to the practice of oral and print propaganda, to make a tangible contribution to the Communist education of the working people. Scientists and social science teachers are called to actively participate in propaganda work and in the scientific generalization of her experience, in the development of plans and programs, educational, methodological and other manuals for the system of party Education, in the creation of mass popular publications on Marxism-Leninism, in giving lectures, reports and conversations.

15. The Central Committee of the CPSU draws the most serious attention of party committees and organisations to the need to further improve ideological and educational work in higher and secondary educational institutions, bearing in mind that the combination of education with socially useful labour creates especially favourable conditions for the formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview and high the communist consciousness of student youth.

To raise the level of teaching Marxist-Leninist science in higher educational institutions, to attract teaching personnel

who are capable of working in the departments of social sciences to present the foundations of Marxism-Leninism in a creative and exciting way, to instill in students a love for the study of revolutionary theory.

Persistently strive for each student to master the Marxist-Leninist theory as a creative, inextricably linked with a life of teaching, he knew how to be guided by the most important provisions of this theory in his practical activities. To attract student youth to active participation in public life, to instil in them specific skills of propaganda work.

In connection with the restructuring of the public education system, the role of secondary schools and specialised secondary educational institutions, designed to educate those who are fully prepared, has significantly increased. builders of a communist society. Therefore, concern for the formation of a communist worldview, high conscientiousness of pupils and students of secondary educational institutions is becoming especially important now. It is necessary to ensure that in the process of mastering academic disciplines, pupils and students master the materialistic worldview, communist ideology, learn to understand party policy and fight for its implementation.

It should be considered expedient to introduce the study of the popular course on the foundations of political knowledge in the upper grades of secondary schools and in the senior courses of secondary specialised educational institutions from the 1961/62 academic year. Prepare a special textbook for this course.

16. The CPSU Central Committee demands from party organisations to strengthen the leadership of ideological work, and above all its decisive sector - party propaganda. Party issues propaganda should constantly be in the centre of attention of party committees and primary party organisations, be systematically discussed at bureaus, plenary sessions, meetings of party activists, in primary party organisations.

The Central Committee of the CPSU emphasizes that the

correct selection, placement and education of cadres is an indispensable condition for improving the leadership of party propaganda. Should be constantly to improve the selection and education of the leading workers of Party committees dealing with questions of ideological work; to put forward young, trained cadres more boldly.

The cause of party propaganda, political enlightenment and ideological training of communists and all working people is the most important task of all communists, and first of all, leading party workers. Their duty is to know deeply, engage in everyday life and personally participate in propaganda work, serve as an example of persistent improvement in the ideological level, mastering Marxism-Leninism. We must ensure that ideological life is in full swing in all Party organisations.

The Central Committee of the CPSU expresses its firm belief that the party organisations will ensure the general strengthening of ideological work, will persistently strive to ensure that the propaganda of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism is at the level of modern tasks, fruitfully serving the cause of the communist education of the working people, the struggle for the triumph of communism.

**Published according to the text  
of newspapers and "Pravda",  
1960, January 10, No. 10**

## **RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY SINCE THE BIRTH OF V. I. LENIN, February 8, 1960**

In the resolution, all party organisations were invited to celebrate this significant date under the sign of the mobilisation of the working people to fight for the implementation of the decisions of the XXI party Congress. The Central Committee of the CPSU recommended widely covering the life and work of V. I. Lenin as a brilliant theorist, leader and teacher of the working people of the whole world, the creator of the Communist Party and the founder of the Soviet state.

### **ON THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF V. I. LENIN (EXTRACT)**

April 22, 1960 marks the 90th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great organiser and leader of the Communist Party, founder of the Soviet state, beloved teacher and friend of the working people of the whole world.

The remarkable date of the 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin is celebrated by the Soviet people and all mankind in an atmosphere. world-historical victories of communism. The 20th century is the century of the triumphant spread of the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching throughout the world. In our days, the great significance of the revolutionary activity of V.I. Lenin, the strength and vitality of Lenin's theory of the socialist revolution, the Leninist program of building socialism and communism, his fundamental instructions on the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems are

revealed with particular vividness and vividdness.

The life and work of V. I. Lenin is an inspiring example of selfless service to humanity, a vivid example of the struggle for the interests and happiness of the working people, for the victory of communism.

Lenin's name is associated with a radical turn in the history of mankind from capitalism to socialism, an extraordinary rise of the world liberation movement of the working people, the realization of the age-old aspirations and aspirations of the masses. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, headed by V. I. Lenin, the Great October Socialist Revolution took place in our country, and the world's first socialist state of workers and peasants was created. Under the leadership of V.I. Lenin, the Soviet people defended their conquests from the encroachments of foreign interventionists and internal counter-revolution and laid the first cornerstones of the foundation of a socialist society.

The victory of socialism in our country was a great triumph of Lenin's ideas. The Soviet Union put an end to age-old economic and cultural backwardness in the shortest possible time and, through the efforts of the Soviet people, was transformed into a powerful industrial power, with a large, technically equipped socialist agriculture, with advanced science and culture.

Following the path indicated by V. I. Lenin, creatively developing and implementing the Marxist-Leninist teaching, our people under the leadership of the Communist Party in recent years achieved new successes—the Soviet country became even more powerful, its authority in the international arena rose unprecedentedly, the attractive force of socialism, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, grew. The outstanding achievements of Soviet science in the field of nuclear physics and atomic energy, jet aircraft and rocket technology have glorified our country, the creative genius of our people. In the Soviet Union, the world's first nuclear power plant and the nuclear icebreaker “Lenin” were built,

the Earth and the Sun satellites, an interplanetary automatic station were launched for the first time, and the invisible side of the Moon was photographed.

This is a great feat of our scientists, a feat of the entire Soviet people, an indicator of the high level of Soviet science and technology, a clear evidence of the superiority of the socialist system.

Nowadays, socialism in the USSR has won not only completely, but finally. The Soviet country has entered a new period of its development—the period of the extensive construction of communist society. The historic decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU ... determined the tasks of the party and the people at the present stage, were the majestic program of building communism, the further creative development of Lenin's teaching in new historical conditions.

The 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin is being celebrated in the conditions of unprecedented political and labour activity of the masses, the selfless struggle of the working people for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan - the living embodiment of Lenin's ideas of building communism. The Soviet people started the seven-year plan well. The 1959 plan for industry was significantly exceeded. A number of new factories, plants, power plants were put into operation, many enterprises were expanded and reconstructed.

Our socialist agriculture is on a steep rise. Particularly great successes have been achieved in the field of animal husbandry. The December Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (1959) summed up the development of agriculture in the country over the past year, developed specific measures to further raise agriculture and livestock raising, and increase the production of agricultural products. It was a plenum for mobilizing reserves for the early fulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan.

The remarkable successes of the first year of the seven-year plan give full confidence that this plan will be completed ahead of schedule.

The Communist Party directs the main attention and efforts of the Soviet people to take a decisive step in creating the material and technical basis of communism, to ensure the accelerated development of the national economy of the USSR, to achieve the maximum gain in time in the peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism, and to significantly increase the well-being of the working people. The Party sees the key to the further powerful development of the productive forces in accelerated technical progress, in mechanisation and automation of all branches of the national economy.

Only on the basis of technical progress can one achieve higher labour productivity than under capitalism, which, according to Lenin's definition, is the most important condition for the victory of communism.

Lenin attached great importance to socialist competition. In him he saw a mighty force for the construction of a new social system. A great and glorious path has passed

movement from the first communist subbotniks, named by V.I. Lenin as a great initiative, to brigades and shock workers of communist labour, to nationwide competition for early fulfilment of the seven-year plan. Today our entire country is engulfed in the pathos of communist construction. The remarkable patriotic initiative of Valentina Gaganova and many other innovators of production, the massive labour heroism of workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia testify to the fact that the living sprouts of communism are becoming ever more firmly embedded in the work and life of the working people, that the struggle for communism has become an everyday conscious concern of millions of Soviet people.

The Communist Party, in a Leninist way, strengthens the Soviet state, the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, sacredly protects the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and ensures the all-round development of socialist democracy. In our country, the communist consciousness of the working people is rapidly growing, the cultural upsurge of

the people is constantly taking place, new moral standards are being established, norms, a new person is being formed - the person of the communist society.

Socialism and peace are inseparable. Developing and implementing the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, the Communist Party and the Soviet state consistently pursue a foreign policy aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and at easing international tension. ... The Soviet state backs up its peace proposals with practical deeds. All people of goodwill, all who cherish peace on Earth, greeted with great satisfaction the bold, wise and humane decisions of the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. ... The Law "On a New Significant Reduction of the Armed Forces of the USSR", the Appeal of the Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and governments of all countries are of great importance historical documents that meet the vital interests of the Soviet people and all the peoples of the world.

The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are exerting an ever-increasing influence on the entire course of world history. The world socialist system, based on the life-giving ideas of Leninism, on the principles of proletarian internationalism, is gaining strength from year to year. Socialism has triumphed and established itself in a number of countries in Europe and Asia with a population of over a billion people. The working people of the people's democracies are winning remarkable victories in the struggle to build a socialist society. In the economic competition between the socialist and capitalist systems, the indisputable advantages of socialism over the moribund capitalist system are increasingly emerging.

The example of the socialist countries inspires the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries to fight against the imperialist oppressors. The shameful system of colonialism, as Lenin foresaw, is failing. The ideas of peace, democracy and socialism in all capitalist countries are raising new and new strata of working people to fight, in the vanguard of which are the communist parties. In our time, all the signs of the decline of capitalism, its decline, are

especially clearly manifested. The ideologists of imperialism and their lackeys in the person of the right-wing socialists and revisionists are trying with all their might to embellish capitalism, calling it “popular”, “human”, or even simply rejecting the concept of “capitalism”. But capitalism, as a social system, is doomed and no efforts of its ideologists are able to reverse the forward course of history. The future belongs to communism. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, communism will triumph throughout the world.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To celebrate the 90th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth under the sign of mobilizing workers to fight for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 21st Party Congress, the June and December Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, for the successful implementation of the plan for the second year of the seven-year plan.

In lectures, reports, conversations, in the press, on radio and television, to broadly cover the life and work of V.I. and friendship between peoples; show the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas, their implementation in the USSR and in the countries of people's democracies, the influence of Marxist-Leninist teachings for the entire course of the world liberation movement; to widely popularize Lenin's works, which ideologically armed the party in the struggle for the victory of communism.

2. To conduct in March and April 1960 at enterprises, collective and state farms, institutions, educational institutions and in military units, reports, lectures and talks on the following approximate topics:

V. I. Lenin is a leading figure of revolutionary science; VI Lenin—organiser and leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; V. I. Lenin—founder and leader of the world's first socialist state; VI Lenin on the role of the Communist Party and the proletarian state in the struggle to build socialism and communism; VI Lenin on the ways of building communism; V. I. Lenin on the steady growth of labour productivity as a decisive condition for the victory of

communism; V. I. Lenin and the Cultural Revolution; V. I. Lenin on the role of the masses in the building of socialism and communism; V. I. Lenin on proletarian internationalism and friendship of peoples; Lenin's teaching on the national-colonial question; V. I. Lenin on the coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems; Leninism is the banner of the struggle of the working people of all countries for peace, democracy and socialism.

3. To oblige the party committees, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Central Lenin Museum, the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, cultural and educational institutions to organise Lenin's readings with the demonstration of documentaries about the life and work of V. I. Lenin.

4. To hold a solemn meeting on April 22, 1960 in Moscow, dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. To approve Comrade Kuusinen O. V.

5. To hold ceremonial meetings dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, in all republican, regional, district, city and regional centres, as well as meetings of workers at enterprises, institutions, collective farms, state farms, educational institutions and military units.

6. Issue on April 22, 1960, newspaper issues dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

7. To oblige Gospolitizdat, Sotsekgiz, the Molodaya Gvardia publishing house, the publishing house of the Higher Party School and the Academy of Social Sciences, as well as republican publishing houses, to publish scientific works, popular brochures, collections of articles and memoirs, albums and posters dedicated to V. I. Lenin. Instruct the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU and the group of authors to release by April 15 this. the biography of V. I. Lenin.

8. Offer the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the CPSU, the

Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the CPSU to hold scientific sessions and organise exhibitions dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, as well as to publish collections of articles dedicated to VI Lenin.

9. To oblige the State Committee on Radio Broadcasting and Television under the Council of Ministers of the USSR to prepare and broadcast on central and local radio broadcasting and television for the population of the Soviet Union and for foreign countries special programs dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

10. To oblige the Ministry of Culture of the USSR to organise in April 1960 the demonstration throughout the country of documentary and feature films about V. I. Lenin, exhibitions in libraries dedicated to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin; to release in mass circulation a disc with speeches of V. I. Lenin.

11. To oblige the Ministry of Culture and the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to prepare and send to the embassies of the USSR and other Soviet missions abroad 100 copies of the documentary films "Living Lenin" and "In Lenin's Places", as well as 6 thousand copies of photo albums "V. I. Lenin "and" Lenin in the visual arts. "Send to the embassies and other Soviet missions abroad the works of V. I. Lenin, published in foreign languages, in total up to 6,000 copies.

Prepare and publish special issues of magazines published by Sovinformburo abroad; prepare articles and other literary materials dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

Allow the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to carry out the costs of these activities at the expense of a general estimate.

12. To oblige the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to send to the Societies of Friendship with the Soviet Union in those countries where there are no embassies or other Soviet

missions, 50 copies of the films “Living Lenin” and “In Lenin's Places”.

**Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPA NML, f. I, op. 59, d. 404, l. 1-8 (First published in the book: Handbook of the Party worker. M., 1061, issue 3, p. 529-534)**

# **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, May 4, 1960**

## **FROM THE INFORMATION MESSAGE**

On May 4 of this year, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a Plenary session. The Plenum considered the issues of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and organisational issues.

The Plenum elected members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU T. T. Kosygin A. P., Podgorny N. V. and Polyansky D. S.

Printed according to the text of  
the newspapers and "Pravda",  
1960, May 5, L5 126

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, 13-16 July 1960**

The plenum of the Central Committee considered the issue “On the progress of the implementation of the decisions of the XXI Congress of the CPSU on the development of industry, transport and the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology in production.” The reports of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the Latvian Council of National Economy, the Krasnoyarsk Council of the National Economy, the Kemerovo Council of the National Economy, the Karaganda Council of the National Economy, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Mechanical Engineering, the E. O. Paton of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. The plenum unanimously adopted a corresponding resolution on the discussed issue. The plenum heard a report “On the results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries in Bucharest”, approved the political line and activities of the CPSU delegation at this Meeting and the Communiqué of the Meeting.

## **RESOLUTION AND RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE XXI CONGRESS OF THE CPSU ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND INTRODUCTION INTO PRODUCTION THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 20th and 21st CPSU Congresses on the creation in our country of the material and technical basis of communism. Displaying creative activity and labour heroism, the Soviet people won the first major victories in struggle for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan. Over the past year and a half, the industrial production plan has been significantly overfulfilled, capital construction is underway on a huge scale, transport is developing successfully, and the socialist agriculture.

The past period was marked by new great achievements of Soviet science and technology. Achievements in the exploration of outer space, the peaceful use of atomic energy, rocketry, radio electronics and other fields of knowledge have allowed the Soviet Union to take a leading place in world science.

On the basis of the rapid growth of the country's economy, the standard of living of the Soviet people is rising from year to year. The decisions of the fifth session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the abolition of taxes on workers and employees, on the completion of the transition to a seven- and six-hour working day this year, like other measures to improve the well-being of Soviet people, are primarily the result of the correct policy of the Communist Party, which ensured high rates development of the productive forces of our Motherland.

The growth of the Soviet Union's economy further strengthens the might of our country and the entire world socialist camp, our positions in the struggle for world peace, for the peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems. The development of international relations fully confirms the correctness of the conclusions of the 20th and 21st Congresses of the CPSU that now, when there is a powerful socialist camp, it is possible to prevent war. Life shows that if all peoples show vigilance to the intrigues of the aggressors, fight even more actively and persistently against the arms race, for general and complete disarmament, for the cessation of tests and the prohibition of atomic weapons, then it is possible to save humanity from the horrors of war and strengthen the cause of universal peace.

The historical achievements of the Soviet Union in communist construction clearly testify that our people, armed with the great Marxist-Leninist teaching, are advancing the right way forward—to the victory of communism.

### ***1. Outstanding successes of the Soviet people in the implementation of the seven-year plan***

Having heard and discussed the reports of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the Latvian, Krasnoyarsk, Kemerovo and Karaganda economic councils, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for automation and mechanical engineering and the Electric Welding Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Central Committee of Communist Parties and councils ministers of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU and economic councils are doing a lot of work to implement the decisions of the XXI Congress of the CPSU on the development of industry, transport and the

introduction of production of the latest achievements in science and technology.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee expresses satisfaction with the successful progress of the seven-year plan. *The nationwide movement for the early fulfilment of the seven-year plan, strengthening the leadership of party organisations in economic construction made it possible to significantly exceed the growth rates of industrial production and development envisaged by the plan for the past year and a half of transport.* The increase in industrial output in 1959 amounted to more than 11% instead of 7.7% according to the plan, and in the first half of this year—by more than 10% against 8.1% planned for annual plan. Freight turnover of railway transport increased last year by 9.8%, while the plan was 4.3%. Overfulfil the tasks for the transportation of sea, river and road transport. Communication services for the national economy and the population have improved.

Heavy industry, the foundation of the entire national economy, is developing at a high rate. Since the beginning of the seven-year plan, more has been produced than envisaged by calculations to the target figures, steel by 3.4 million tons, rolled products—by 2.6 million tons, electricity—by 5 billion kWh, oil produced by more than 3 million tons. tons, iron ore—over 4 million tons, significantly more machines were produced, chemical and other products.

Thanks to the Party's constant concern for the welfare of the people, the production of consumer goods has greatly increased, and the grandiose program of housing construction is being overfulfilled.

For 1959 and 6 months of this year, in excess of the calculations for the seven-year target figures, 601 million running meters of fabrics, 28 million pairs of leather shoes, 666 thousand tons of meat (from state resources of raw materials) and many other goods were produced. In the first year of the seven-year plan alone, residential buildings with a total area of 80.4 million square meters were built in cities

and workers' settlements. m, or more than 2 million 200 thousand apartments, and over 800 thousand houses in rural areas.

The Soviet Union ranked first in the world in terms of the number of apartments under construction per thousand inhabitants.

As a result of large capital investments, fixed assets have increased significantly in all branches of industry and transport. Within a year and a half, more than 1,400 new industrial enterprises equipped with modern technology were commissioned, over 1,200 km of railway lines were commissioned. The economy of the eastern regions of the country is developing rapidly.

The implementation of measures developed by the collectives of enterprises, party and economic organisations for the reconstruction and expansion of existing production facilities made it possible to increase capacity and increase output at many factories, factories, mines and mines.

*One of the most important results of the work on the implementation of the decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU is the acceleration of the pace of technical progress in all sectors of the national economy, achieved as a result of the consistent implementation of the program adopted by the congress for further technical improvement of production, increased attention of party and economic organisations, especially after the June Plenum of the Central Committee. to the introduction of new equipment and technology. In 1959 and the first half of this year, the volume of scientific research, design, design and experimental work increased significantly, more than 2300 new most important models of machines and devices, a large number of devices and materials were created, more than 2 thousand flow, conveyor, automatic and semi-automatic*

lines; more than a thousand different types of machines, mechanisms and devices of obsolete designs have been discontinued, instead of which organised the release of more advanced equipment. Work has been launched on a large

scale to introduce progressive technological processes and new technology, and to mechanize and automate production. In 1959, at machine-building plants subordinated to the economic councils, technological equipment was modernized by almost 30% more than in 1958.

The volume of production of welded structures in 1959 increased by 1.3 times against 1958, the level of mechanisation of welding increased. In industry, high-performance mechanised welding methods are more widely used—electroslag, gas-electric and contact, automatic and semi-automatic submerged arc welding and surfacing.

The commissioning of a number of powerful thermal and hydraulic power plants has accelerated the pace of electrification in the country. A great deal of work has been done to create a unified energy system for the European part of the USSR, the energy systems of Western Siberia, Central Asia and the Transcaucasia. The Soviet Union now possesses the world's most powerful transmission lines with voltages of up to 500,000 volts.

The program for the accelerated development of the chemical industry, worked out by the May (1958) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is being implemented, which is of paramount importance for further technical progress in all sectors of the national economy. In the current year, synthetic resins and plastics will be produced 1.5 times, chemical fibres 1.4 times, and synthetic alcohol almost 3 times more than in 1957.

Work has been launched on a broad front on the radical technical reconstruction of the main modes of transport. The master plan for the electrification of railways is being implemented ahead of schedule. In terms of the length of electrified railways and the rate of electrification of railway transport, the Soviet Union now ranks first in the world. In sea and river transport, outdated low-cost ships are being replaced by new, high-speed ones, road transport is developing at a high rate, airways are served by high-speed aircraft with turboprop and turbojet engines.

Technical progress in all sectors of the national economy is inextricably linked with the successes of Soviet science, with the outstanding achievements of our scientists.

A characteristic feature in the work of industry and transport after the XXI Party Congress is a significant increase in all quality indicators of production. Thanks to the great work of party and economic organisations, workers, technicians and engineers in the technical improvement of production, in finding and using internal reserves, the targets for increasing labour productivity, reducing production costs, transportation costs, and increasing savings have been overfulfilled.

In the context of the ongoing reduction of the working day, labour productivity per worker employed in industry increased by 7.4% last year and by 6.4% in the first half of 1960. The increase in freight turnover in transport was achieved mainly due to the growth of labour productivity.

Above-planned savings from the reduction of prime cost in industry in 1959 amounted to 10 billion rubles, in transport—1.9 billion rubles.

High rates of growth in social production, and above all in industry, and a decrease in the cost of production, led to a rapid growth in national income. In 1959, the national income increased by 8% in comparison with 1958, and this year it will increase by about 9%.

Outstanding successes in the implementation of the seven-year plan have been achieved as a result of the selfless labour of the heroic working class, the glorious collective farm peasantry, our wonderful intelligentsia, the high creative activity of the entire Soviet people, and the enormous organisational and educational work of the Communist Party. The working people of the Soviet Union honourably fulfil their high labour obligations by them in the name of accelerating the implementation of the great goal—building a communist society in our country, ensuring full satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of man.

In the front ranks of the fighters for the early fulfilment

of the seven-year plan are millions of participants in the remarkable movement of our time - the competition of shock workers, brigades, workshops and enterprises of communist labour, showing an example of how it should be work, study and live in a communist way.

In the course of the nationwide socialist competition for the early fulfilment of the seven-year plan, the collectives of many leading enterprises have achieved outstanding production results.

The miners of the Kryvyi Rih mine "Bolshevik" by improving the technology of mining and transporting ore, enlarging areas, faces and services, introducing complex mechanisation and automation, almost doubled labour productivity in a year and a half. The staff of the Nizhne-Tagil Metallurgical Plant, using production reserves, developed above the plan for the last year and 5 months of this year, pig iron—34 thousand tons, steel—82 thousand tons, and rolled products—about 100 thousand tons. The metallurgists of the plant are fighting to reach the steel production volumes planned for 1965 already in next year, for cast iron—in 1962 and for hire—in 1963 over 3 thousand tractors in excess of the plan for a year and a half.

The oil workers of the drilling office No. 3 of the Almet'yevburneft trust of the Tatar Economic Council last year and the first half of 1960 fulfilled the plan to drill oil wells ahead of schedule while reducing the number of drilling brigades. In terms of technical and economic indicators of drilling, the team has already reached the turn of 1964. Employees of the Novorossiysk cement plant "Oktyabr" due to better use of equipment, elimination of downtime, mechanisation and automation of production processes in the past year exceeded the average labour productivity in the cement industry by about 2 times. The collectives of the Ivanovskaya weaving factories named after Krupskaya and Kineshemskaia spinning factories "Krasnaya Vetka" due to the modernization of machine tools and machines, improvement of technology, improvement of methods of

work, in 1960 reached the level of productivity of equipment planned for the end of the seven-year plan.

Following the example of the foremost workers, thousands of collectives of factories, factories, mines, mines, construction sites and transport enterprises have achieved great labour success.

The development of the national economy of the USSR in recent years convincingly shows that the reorganisation of the management of industry and construction was truly revolutionary measure, made it possible to make fuller use of the possibilities of the socialist economy. The approach of the leadership to enterprises, the increased role of local Party and Soviet bodies in economic management, and the increased labour activity of the masses has accelerated the development of the productive forces of our country. If in 1954-1956, the average annual growth in industrial production amounted to 100 billion rubles, then in 1958-1960, it will exceed 130 billion rubles. In the three years that have passed since the organisation of the councils of the national economy, more than 130 billion rubles have been produced in excess of the plan of industrial production. The rate of growth of labour productivity has significantly increased, the plans to reduce the cost of production are systematically overfulfilled, and the profitability of industry has increased. To move forward even faster, it is necessary to make better use of the enormous advantages of the new form of economic management, based on the Leninist principle of combining centralised planning leadership with the full development of the initiative places.

*The main conclusion from the results of the work of industry and transport over the past year and a half is that the ambitious program of creating the material and technical basis of communism adopted by the 21st Congress of the CPSU is being carried out successfully. Party, Soviet and economic organisations, all the working people of our Motherland are opening and putting into action huge additional reserves and opportunities, which makes it*

*possible to accelerate the implementation of the decisions of the congress on the further development of the country's productive forces and the improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people, creates conditions for the early fulfilment of the seven-year plan.*

## **II. Make full use of opportunities to increase labour productivity in accelerating the pace of development of industry and transport**

The successes achieved in all sectors of communist construction are evidence that party, Soviet, economic and trade union bodies have gained extensive experience in the struggle to accelerate the development of industry and transport on the basis of technical progress, for a further rise labour productivity. The main thing now is to use this experience to improve the organisation of everything business on the creation and implementation of new technology, more boldly support and persistently develop new, progressive, everything that is born every day at enterprises, in design, design and research organisations and accelerates our movement on the path to communism.

Achievements in the field of technical progress should not weaken the attention of Party, Soviet and economic organisations to eliminating the shortcomings that still exist in this large and important matter. The plenum notes that many economic councils and enterprises do not fulfil plans for the development and implementation of new technology, and party organisations show a tolerant attitude towards leaders who allow for indiscipline in fulfilling state tasks. A number of enterprises in Kazakhstan, Georgia and Uzbekistan, Kemerovo, Perm, Rostov, are lagging behind in the implementation of plans for new equipment for Stalin and some other economic regions.

Plans for the introduction of new machines and processes are drawn up, as a rule, after the development of production plans, as a result of which the planned targets do not take

into account all the possibilities that the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology opens up to increase production and improve quality indicators. In many cases, plans for new technology are not supported by the necessary material and technical resources.

At some enterprises, in design bureaus and research institutes, the development and development of the production of new types of machines and equipment, the introduction into production progressive technological processes, mechanisation and automation of production are carried out still slowly. Frequent cases when newly created equipment and devices do not meet modern requirements in terms of their technical and economic indicators. Many enterprises and design organisations create machines only for individual production operations, without the complex equipment of new technological processes with means of mechanisation and automation. The design and experimental base of mechanical engineering seriously lags behind the needs of the national economy.

There are also shortcomings in the implementation of technical progress in transport. Reconstruction of a number of railway lines is carried out incompletely: the introduction of automation in the control of train traffic, modernization of rolling stock and strengthening of track facilities are significantly behind, as a result which makes the use of electric and diesel locomotives much less efficient. Some councils of the national economy do not fulfil plans for the supply of locomotives, wagons, sea and river vessels to transport.

The enterprises of a number of economic councils cannot cope with the tasks of mastering production and supplying new equipment for the mechanisation of agriculture.

After the organisation of the councils of the national economy, and especially after the 21st Congress of the CPSU, considerable work on specialisation and cooperation was carried out in the economic regions. In a number economic councils created specialised production of hardware, casting,

forgings and standard tools, which made it possible to increase their output and reduce the cost. While noting the positive significance of these measures, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU at the same time believes that specialisation and cooperation of production within economic region does not fully solve this critical problem. The socialist economic system presupposes and allows the development of production on the basis of a wide division social labour, rational specialisation and cooperation.

At the present volume of production in the USSR, the pursuit of economically sound specialisation and cooperation is a vitally urgent matter; its consistent implementation will make it possible to activate the enormous reserves of our economy. Meanwhile, the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the State Planning Commissions of the Union republics and some economic councils are hesitant about this matter, have not developed long-term plans for specialisation and cooperation in the leading industries.

With the widespread introduction of new techniques and technologies, further improvement of the organisation of production and labour is of particular importance. At the same time, at many industrial and transport enterprises, these questions are not yet in the centre of attention of economic leaders and Party organisations. As a result, production capacities and equipment are poorly used at such enterprises, an irrational arrangement of workers, engineers and technicians is allowed, an unnecessary number of auxiliary and service personnel, unjustified by the needs of production, large downtime, irregular production. On some railways, tasks to improve the use of locomotives are not being fulfilled, and train speeds are slowly increasing. Downtime of wagons, ships and cars at many stations, ports and access roads of enterprises significantly exceed the established norms.

The State Planning Committee of the USSR, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Mechanical Engineering, state committees

for industries and some councils of ministers of the Union republics admit slowness in fulfilling the instructions of the June (1959) Plenum of the Central Committee on drawing up long-term plans for mechanisation and automation of production, increasing the output necessary for this machines, mechanisms and devices, the organisation of centralised production of units and assemblies for the modernization of existing equipment and other measures aimed at accelerating the pace of technical progress in our country.

*1. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes that the solution to the fundamental problem of the current seven-year period—to gain maximum time in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism—is possible only by increasing the rate of technical progress in every possible way and on this basis increasing labour productivity. To successfully solve this problem, it is necessary to activate all the reserves and opportunities that our economy has. They consist primarily in accelerating the implementation of the achievements of science and technology in all sectors of the national economy, further electrifying the country, specialising and cooperating enterprises, and applying rational methods of organising labour and production everywhere. The all-round strengthening of the industrial base of construction production is of decisive importance for shortening the construction time and the timely commissioning of new production facilities. The identification and use of these opportunities should become the central task of party, economic, trade union and Komsomol organisations.*

The main attention should be focused on the all-round increase in the productivity of social labour, as a decisive source of expanded socialist reproduction and the foundations for further improving the well-being of the people.

The socialist economic system organically combines the interest of each worker in the results of his labour with the

interests of the whole society. Proceeding from the instructions of the great Lenin, the Communist Party at all stages of economic development unswervingly combined the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses in building socialism with the utmost use of the principle of material incentives to increase the growth rate of social labour productivity and the development of the entire national economy. The great tasks of building communism brought about a mighty new upsurge in socialist emulation and activity of the working people, gave rise to a remarkable movement of shock workers and brigades of communist labour. In accordance with these tasks, in recent years, measures have been taken to further increase the material interest of workers, collective farmers, office workers and engineers and technical workers in increasing production volumes, improving the quality indicators of work, and in the technical improvement of all sectors of the national economy. The plenary session of the Central Committee invites all party and economic organisations to continue to be guided in their work by this most important Leninist thesis.

2. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees, economic councils, ministries and departments to develop and implement measures to accelerate the implementation of the achievements of science and technology in production, to create and master the production more advanced machines, equipment and instruments for complex mechanisation and automation of production processes, rapid replacement of outdated products with new ones that meet modern requirements.

It is necessary to focus the attention of the collectives of enterprises, specialists of research, design and design organisations, higher educational institutions, economic councils, ministries and departments, first of all, on such technical problems, the solution of which allows obtaining a

great economic effect and gaining time; on accelerating the elimination of hard manual labour; on the creation of new industrial materials, especially synthetic ones, and their widespread use in various areas of production; the development of rationalisation and invention, ensuring the active participation of the working masses in the technical improvement of production.

It is necessary to accelerate the pace of modernization of existing equipment and reconstruction of enterprises in order to increase labour productivity and increase output in a short time and with less capital investments.

Recommend the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees to disseminate the experience of the Novo-Kramatorsk plant, the collective of which he developed technical documentation and organised the production of parts and assemblies necessary for the modernization of previously produced equipment, machine-building plants.

Moscow City Economic Council, widely using normalised units and assemblies when creating new machine tools and automatic lines, the Omsk railway, where and a new method of operating locomotives on extended traction sections was introduced, as well as the experience of other advanced enterprises that spoke. with valuable undertakings aimed at technical improvement of production.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee invites party, Soviet, economic and trade union organisations to intensify the struggle against backwardness and conservatism, an indifferent attitude to shortcomings, to solving the problems of technical progress.

3. To approve the initiative of collectives of enterprises, party and economic organisations of Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Dnepropetrovsk and a number of other regions to survey and the use of new internal reserves, which allowed the working people of these areas to take increased socialist commitments to develop and significantly increase the

output more advanced types of machines, apparatus and instruments, means of mechanisation and automation, reaching the level of production of the most important types of products established by the seven-year plan much earlier than it was stipulated by the previous obligations.

4. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU draws the attention of party and economic organisations, all workers in science and technology to the need to improve the efficiency of research and design institutes, design bureaus, reduce the time spent on research and design work and introduce them into production.

The USSR State Economic Council, the USSR State Planning Committee, the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers on Automation and Mechanical Engineering, the USSR State Scientific and Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Council of Ministers State Committees for the industries and construction, economic councils and ministries to improve the leadership the work of research and design institutes, design bureaus and other scientific institutions, to strengthen the coordination of their activities, eliminate unnecessary parallelism and a narrow departmental approach to business, prevent the inclusion of topics of little relevance in plans, to strengthen the research, design, design and experimental base, to streamline the production of technical information. Arrange for the complete release of experienced installations, workshops and enterprises from the production of serial products.

Recommend research institutions to widely practice the joint creative participation of scientists, process engineers, designers, designers and factory workers in the creation of progressive technological processes and new technology at all stages of their development—from laboratory research before implementation in production, to strengthen communication with production, to engage in daily implementation of their achievements in industry and transport.

Propose to the USSR State Economic Council, the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Scientific and Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, together with the state committees for industries and construction, the councils of ministers of the union republics, to develop and submit to the Council within six months

Ministers of the USSR proposals for improving the planning of the most important research, experimental and design work, coordination and control over their implementation.

5. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU stresses that the most important condition for the early fulfilment of the seven-year plan for all sectors of the national economy is the successful operation of heavy industry enterprises. In order for industry and transport to continue to develop at a higher pace than envisaged by the seven-year plan, it is necessary to ensure that, first of all, ahead of the target figures, the tasks for the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, cement, petroleum products, for the extraction of ore are fulfilled. coal, especially coking coal, and gas.

The accelerating development of mechanical engineering, the expansion of production and the improvement of the technical level of machines, apparatus, instruments, means of mechanisation and automation and other equipment are of decisive importance for accelerating the pace of technical progress and the timely commissioning of new production facilities. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges party, economic and trade union bodies to establish daily control over the commissioning of capacities at heavy industry enterprises and machine-building plants, to make more efforts to find and use internal reserves to increase the output of heavy industry and machine-building.

6. Noting some lag in the commissioning of new energy and chemical production capacities, the Plenum of the Central Committee obliges the USSR State Planning

Committee, councils of the ministers of the Union republics, the Ministry of Construction of Power Plants, and the Economic Councils to intensify their attention to the construction of power plants and chemical plants, the creation and rapid organisation of the production of modern turbines, boilers, electrical machines and new types of chemical equipment. We must constantly be guided by the fact that overfulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan in the field of energy construction and the accelerated development of the chemical industry strengthens the base of technical progress in all sectors of the national economy.

7. Given that the use of standard technological processes and standard projects in the construction of new enterprises can significantly reduce the time and cost of construction, the Plenum of the Central Committee obliges the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for automation and mechanical engineering, the state committees of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for industries and construction to develop standard progressive technological processes and schemes for the main types of production based on high-performance equipment and means of complex mechanisation and automation. To establish that in the design and reconstruction of industrial enterprises, standard schemes and sets of technological equipment should be used to the maximum.

8. The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee considers one of the most important national economic tasks to accelerate the radical technical reconstruction of railway transport, further improve and equip sea, river, road and air transport with modern technical means, and the rapid development of pipeline transport.

The main directions in this work should be on railway transport—increasing the pace of electrification and the introduction of diesel traction, bringing technical the level of the entire railway economy in accordance with the operational capabilities of new locomotives by modernizing rolling stock, widespread use of automation in management

of train traffic, development of nodes and stations, acceleration of the reconstruction of the railway track; in water transport - reduction of construction time and cost of ships, introduction of hydrofoil motor ships, expansion of port capacity and extension of navigation time; in road transport—the completion of the liquidation of small automobile farms and the concentration of the fleet of cars in large self-supporting motor depots, strengthening of road construction. The most important task for workers in industry and transport is the mechanisation of loading and unloading operations.

Suggest the councils of ministers of the union republics and the relevant economic councils to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of plans for the supply of new types of locomotives, rolling stock, sea and river vessels, mechanisation and automation equipment, equipment and materials necessary for the technical reconstruction of transport, as well as specialised vehicles, trailers for industry, construction and agriculture.

Transport workers should make the most full and efficient use of new equipment, improve forms and methods operational work, increase the speed and safety of trains, ships and cars, improve the culture of passenger service, ensure higher growth rates of labour productivity and reduce the cost of transportation.

Noting the high economic efficiency of the operation of electric and diesel locomotives on extended traction arms with replaceable locomotive crews, instruct the Ministry of Railways and the State Planning Committee of the USSR with the participation of the councils of allied ministers republics to develop and approve a scheme of elongated traction arms and the location of locomotive depots for the entire railway network. In this regard, to solve the issues of organising new production facilities in a number of locomotive depots.

Taking into account the increased traffic density of a number of railways, it is necessary to recognize the need, along with technical reconstruction of the existing network

to speed up the construction of new railway lines. Instruct the USSR State Economic Council, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport Construction shall provide for the advanced development of railway transport when developing a new long-term plan in the most important economic and geographical regions of the country.

Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics to take measures to strengthen the construction of radio relay lines and cable highways and accelerate work on the installation of telephones and radio in cities and rural areas.

9. Considering that the development of all sectors of the national economy requires further expansion of training of specialists with higher and secondary education, the Plenum of the Central Committee obliges the State Economic Council of the USSR, the State Planning Committee of the USSR and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education to pay special attention to improving the quality of training and increasing the output of specialists for the sectors new technology and, above all, in mechanisation, production automation and instrument making.

An indispensable condition for the acceleration of technical progress is the improvement of the professional training of qualified workers, qualifications and general educational level of workers. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Central Committee of the Communist Parties, the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers

The USSR on vocational education and economic councils to improve the management of vocational and technical training of workers, to expand the network of evening (shift) vocational schools in enterprises, transport and construction organisations, in which workers and workers could receive vocational education without interrupting production.

10. In order to further develop specialisation and cooperation in the national economy, the State Economic Council of the USSR, the State Planning Committee of the

USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics must, in the coming years, complete the creation of specialised industries in the Centre, the Urals, Central Asia, Siberia and other large economic and geographical regions of the country. components and parts for inter-industry use, casting, forgings, normalised units, assemblies and tooling, welded structures, hardware, tools, spare parts for the needs of adjacent economic regions.

Propose to the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Mechanical Engineering, the State Planning Committee of the USSR and the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments under the Council

Ministers of the USSR to develop measures for the introduction of rational dimensional series of equipment, instruments and mechanisms in all branches of mechanical engineering, for standardization, unification and typification of engineering products and submit proposals on these issues to the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

To instruct the USSR State Economic Council, the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Automation and Mechanical Engineering to develop a development plan for the current seven-year period of specialisation and cooperation of the main industries.

The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees and city party committees should strengthen control over the activities of economic organisations in the field of specialisation of production and cooperation, timely reveal and decisively suppress the harmful aspirations of individual leaders for economic isolation.

11. To propose to the USSR State Economic Council, the USSR State Planning Committee, the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and the Economic Councils to take measures to accelerate the increase in material and technical capacity of construction bases, to ensure the rapid

commissioning of new and expansion of existing enterprises for the production of cement, reinforced concrete structures, sanitary ware, finishing and other building materials, with a view to fully meeting the needs of construction, to increase the production of construction machines and mechanisms.

The Party in trade union organisations to strengthen control over the implementation of decisions of the party and government on the development of the industrial base of construction, paying special attention to creation of capacities for the production of precast concrete structures for industrial and residential construction.

12. Considering the great national economic importance of the massive introduction of progressive welded structures in industry, construction and transport, to propose to the councils of ministers of the union republics, economic councils, ministries and departments to improve the work on replacing riveted, uneconomical cast, forged and other welded structures, accelerate the creation of specialised enterprises and workshops for the centralised production of welded structures, wear-resistant surfacing of machine parts and mechanisms, expand the production of welding equipment, electrodes and other welding materials.

In order to widely use welding equipment in industry, construction and transport, it is expedient to expand the rights of the head Institute of Electric Welding named after E.O. Paton of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR to coordinate the work of enterprises, research and design institutions in the field of welding, organise the introduction of new welding methods and economical welded structures, entrusting him control over the conduct of all activities in this area of technology.

To recommend the creation of commissions of design engineers, technologists and production leaders at industrial, transport and construction sites to facilitate the introduction of advanced welding technology.

13. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

instructs the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, regional and regional party committees, economic councils, ministries and departments, on the basis of a comprehensive study and dissemination of the experience of advanced collectives, to carry out in a short time at all plants, factories, mines, mines, transport measures to further improve the organisation of production and labour. These measures should be aimed at full utilisation of capacities and equipment, elimination of bottlenecks at enterprises, rational placement of workers and engineering and technical workers, and further improvement of the structure of enterprises. It is necessary to achieve a clear and rhythmic work of all sectors, shops and enterprises, which is of particular importance in the context of production automation and the expansion of production ties between businesses and economic regions.

14. To instruct the USSR State Planning Commission, together with the councils of ministers of the union republics, to develop and by January 1, 1961 to submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals for improving the organisation of material and technical supply, eliminating unnecessary links in the supply and marketing apparatus, eliminating duplication and parallelism in the work of union and republican sales and supply organisations, increasing state discipline and responsibility for the implementation of supply and marketing plans. The material and technical resources allocated to economic councils and enterprises must fully ensure the fulfilment of the established production targets.

15. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee draws the attention of all workers in industry and transport to the need to strengthen concern for the safety of fixed assets, their continuous renewal and improvement; eliminate serious shortcomings in the organisation of scheduled preventive and major repairs, in the provision of spare parts for the existing fleet of machines, mechanisms and equipment in industry,

transport and agriculture. The plenum of the Central Committee instructs the USSR Council of Ministers to take measures to improve this matter in the country.

***III. Raise the level of economic work, intensify the struggle to improve quality indicators in all sectors of industry and transport***

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that after the reorganisation of the management of industry and construction, the quality indicators of the work of industrial enterprises and transport, the economic results of their activities have improved significantly. Concrete and daily management of the work of enterprises by the councils of the national economy, the active participation of public organisations and the broad masses of workers in the management of production, in the search and use of reserves made it possible to increase the rate of growth of intra-industrial accumulations. For 1957-1959. industry received more than 18 billion rubles, and transport more than 4 billion rubles. excess profits.

Party and economic organisations since the 21st Party Congress have done significant work to improving the quality of products. The number of enterprises producing excellent products has increased, the collectives of many enterprises have joined the struggle for the honor of the factory brand, for improving the production culture—the most important factor in improving all quality indicators of production.

While noting these achievements, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU at the same time emphasizes that industry and transport have great opportunities for further improving the quality indicators of their work—improving the quality of products, reducing its cost and increasing savings.

The plenary session of the Central Committee considers it unacceptable that a significant number of enterprises do not fulfil the tasks to reduce the cost of production and on-

board savings. On a number of plants, factories, mines, mines are unreasonably high costs of labour, costs of raw materials, fuel and electricity, losses from the production of low quality products and other non-productive costs. There are especially many enterprises that do not fulfil their plans in terms of quality indicators in Altai, Tyumen, Lipetsk, Belgorod and some other economic regions. Facts are not uncommon when production costs in manufacturing homogeneous products at some enterprises are much higher than at others.

A big brake on the further growth of socialist accumulations is the presence of a still significant number of industrial enterprises receiving subsidies from the budget or at the expense of profitable factories and factories.

Many enterprises, design and research organisations, councils of national economy, when creating and mastering the production of new equipment, do not conduct an economic analysis of its effectiveness, manufacturing costs and advantages in front of the old technique. As a result, the use of new machines in some cases does not give an economic effect. In the work of transport, such a large reserve is still poorly used to reduce the cost of delivery of goods, as the elimination of excessive long-distance, oncoming and other irrational transportation. A significant increase in costs is allowed due to the incorrect distribution of transportation by modes of transport.

These shortcomings take place because some of our leading economic personnel do not deeply analyse the results of the financial and economic activities of enterprises, do not identify reserves for improving quality indicators, allows the vicious practice of fulfilling the plan at any cost, regardless of the cost of labour and material resources. Planning and economic authorities are not doing enough improving the indicators of the national economic plan.

The planning practice does not take into account the use of fixed assets both by enterprises and by industry sectors; some indicators of the plan do not quite accurately reflect

the economic results of the work of enterprises, the analysis of existing and newly emerging inter-sectoral and inter-district industrial relations is still poorly presented.

Scientists-economists pay little attention to the development of planning methodology, issues of increasing the efficiency of capital investments, rational use of fixed assets and working capital and other issues put forward by practice our economic construction.

15. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee draws the attention of all workers in industry and transport to the need to strengthen concern for the safety of fixed assets, their continuous renewal and improvement; eliminate serious shortcomings in the organisation of scheduled preventive and major repairs, in the provision of spare parts for the existing fleet of machines, mechanisms and equipment in industry, transport and agriculture. The plenum of the Central Committee instructs the USSR Council of Ministers to take measures to improve this matter in the country.

### ***III. Raise the level of economic work, intensify the struggle to improve quality indicators in all sectors of industry and transport***

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that after the reorganisation of the management of industry and construction, the quality indicators of the work of industrial enterprises and transport, the economic results of their activities have improved significantly. Concrete and daily management of the work of enterprises by the councils of the national economy, the active participation of public organisations and the broad masses of workers in the management of production, in the search and use of reserves made it possible to increase the rate of growth of intra-industrial accumulations. For 1957-1959. industry received more than 18 billion rubles, and transport more than 4 billion rubles. excess profits.

Party and economic organisations since the 21st Party

Congress have carried out significant work to improve the quality of their products. The number of enterprises producing excellent products has increased, the collectives of many enterprises have joined the struggle for the honor of the factory brand, for improving the production culture - the most important factor in improving all quality indicators of production.

While noting these achievements, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU at the same time emphasizes that industry and transport have great opportunities for further improving the quality indicators of their work—improving the quality of products, reducing its cost and increasing savings.

The plenary session of the Central Committee considers it unacceptable that a significant number of enterprises do not fulfil the tasks to reduce the cost of production and on-board savings. On a number of plants, factories, mines, mines are unreasonably high costs of labour, costs of raw materials, fuel and electricity, losses from the production of low quality products and other non-productive costs. There are especially many enterprises that do not fulfil their plans in terms of quality indicators in Altai, Tyumen, Lipetsk, Belgorod and some other economic regions. Facts are not uncommon when production costs in manufacturing homogeneous products at some enterprises are much higher than at others.

A big brake on the further growth of socialist accumulations is the presence of a still significant number of industrial enterprises receiving subsidies from the budget or at the expense of profitable factories and factories.

Many enterprises, design and research organisations, councils of national economy, when creating and mastering the production of new equipment, do not conduct an economic analysis of its effectiveness, manufacturing costs and advantages in front of the old technique. As a result, the use of new machines in some cases does not give an economic effect. In the work of transport, such a large

reserve is still poorly used to reduce the cost of delivery of goods, as the elimination of excessive long-distance, oncoming and other irrational transportation. A significant increase in costs is allowed due to the incorrect distribution of transportation by modes of transport.

These shortcomings take place because some of our leading economic personnel do not deeply analyze the results of the financial and economic activities of enterprises, do not identify reserves for improving quality indicators, allows the vicious practice of fulfilling the plan at any cost, regardless of the cost of labour and material resources. Planning and economic authorities are not doing enough improving the indicators of the national economic plan.

The planning practice does not take into account the use of fixed assets both by enterprises and by industry sectors; some indicators of the plan do not quite accurately reflect the economic results of the work of enterprises, the analysis of existing and newly emerging inter-sectoral and inter-district industrial relations is still poorly presented.

Scientists-economists pay little attention to the development of planning methodology, issues of increasing the efficiency of capital investments, rational use of fixed assets and working capital and other issues put forward by practice our economic construction.

The work on the creation and implementation of technically and economically justified rates of consumption of material resources and labour costs requires a serious improvement. A large number of existing norms do not correspond to the current level of production and do not contribute to the implementation of the economy regime. Wholesale prices and tariffs are also largely outdated. A significant part of them do not reflect the changes that have taken place in recent years, associated with the improvement of production and equipping it with new technology, has ceased to correspond to the actual costs of production.

Many enterprises, especially fishing cooperatives and

local industry, have a low industrial culture, produce products that do not meet standards and technical conditions, established class of accuracy, finish and service life. In pursuit of the fulfilment of the quantitative indicators of the plan, some managers of enterprises and economic councils lose sight of the task of improving the quality of products and expanding the range, put up with the release of outdated products, do not care about reducing the consumption of metal and other materials in the manufacture of machines, machine tools and equipment, which are often cumbersome and inefficient.

*1. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee draws attention to the fact that the rapid and steady growth of labour productivity, high rates of socialist accumulation are a decisive condition for accelerating the movement of our country forward, for further raising the national economy and raising the standard of living of the Soviet people.*

Of particular importance is the struggle to improve the quality indicators in the work of industry and transport in harsh conditions, when, with the gradual abolition of taxes on the population and the cessation of the issuance of state loans, the accumulations of the socialist economy become the only source of further development of the productive forces and an increase in the well-being of Soviet people:

The plenary session of the Central Committee invites party, economic and trade union organisations to intensify work to improve economic indicators in all sectors of the national economy, seeking more efficient use of capital investments, labour and material resources, and the maximum reduction in the cost of social labour for the production of a unit of output. It is necessary to make fuller use of such economic levers as cost accounting, profitability, price, profit and ruble control.

To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the councils of ministers of the union republics, regional and regional party committees, economic councils, ministries and departments to carefully deal with the state

of affairs at enterprises that do not fulfil plans for labour productivity, cost and savings, reveal the reasons for their lag, develop and implement measures to ensure the implementation of the plan by all enterprises in terms of all quality indicators and financial obligations to the state.

2. To oblige the State Economic Council of the USSR, the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, together with the councils of ministers of the union republics and ministries, to develop and by March 1, 1961 to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals for further improving the indicators of the state plan, meaning to increase the interest of enterprises and economic councils in the most efficient use of fixed and circulating assets, in the production of products in the required range and high quality, in increasing labour productivity and reducing the cost of production, as well as to improve the planning of the integrated development of the economy of the regions.

Instruct the USSR State Economic Council to study production ties by industry and region and identify the most effective of them, develop production specialisation of economic regions, rational forms of specialisation and cooperation of industry within economic regions on the basis of the all-union division of labour in order to put them in the future as the basis for development planning National economy.

3. To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR with the participation of the councils of ministers of the union republics, state committees of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for industries and construction, ministries and the departments of the USSR, within six months, to develop and submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR measures to radically improve the rationing of the consumption of material resources, as well as the rationing of circulating assets and inventories values in all parts of the national economy. To expand the practice of developing natural and

value balances, especially equipment balances.

To recognize the need to carry out in 1961-1962, the revision of wholesale prices for tools and means of production, meaning that prices more accurately reflect the costs of production and provide the necessary savings for the further development of industry.

Instruct the USSR State Economic Council to develop methodological foundations for establishing new wholesale prices for tools and means of production and, together with the USSR Ministry of Finance, submit proposals on this issue to the USSR Council of Ministers.

4. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, economic councils and departments to raise the responsibility of heads of enterprises, design bureaus, research and design organisations, all engineering and technical personnel for improving the quality of projects, designs of machines and equipment, technological processes, for improving the quality of products in expanding its assortment, improving production culture. It is necessary to wage a decisive struggle for the honor of the factory brand, against all kinds of deviations from technological modes and violations of technical conditions.

Special attention should be paid to the technical improvement of the extraction and transportation of industrial raw materials, the improvement of its preparation and enrichment, which will allow more efficient use of fixed assets, improve the quality of products and will help to eliminate the still existing large losses of raw materials and production capacity.

To establish that when assessing the economic activity of enterprises and construction projects and summing up the results of socialist competition, it should be taken into account as the most important indicator of the fulfilment of planned targets for the range of products and improving their quality.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee approves and supports the initiative of the leading enterprises that have achieved only excellent quality products, and recommends that this valuable experience be widely disseminated.

To instruct the USSR State Planning Committee and the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Automation and Mechanical Engineering, together with the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, to determine the range and need for automatic machines and control and measuring instruments necessary for performing work on mechanisation and automation of control operations, providing for the production of this equipment in the annual national economic plans in the required quantities.

To propose to the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, together with the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, to develop and by November 1, 1960 to submit proposals to the Council of Ministers of the USSR on improving standardization in the national economy, with a view to raising the role of standards and technical conditions in business improving the quality of products.

***IV. To expand the production of consumer goods in every possible way, to more fully satisfy constantly growing demands of the Soviet people***

Considering concern for the welfare of the people as the supreme law of the activity of the Communist Party and the socialist state, the 21st Congress of the CPSU set the task in the historically shortest time to surpass the most developed capitalist countries in industrial and agricultural production per capita and to ensure the world's highest standard of living for Soviet people.

Consistently pursuing the Leninist general line, rapidly developing heavy industry, ensuring a sharp rise in agriculture, the Communist Party and its Leninist Central

Committee has developed and carried out in recent years major measures aimed at a fuller satisfaction of the growing material and cultural needs of the working people, at further improving the well-being of workers, peasants and intellectuals. Over the past 7 years, the real incomes of workers and employees in our country have increased by 45%, and the income of peasants - by 64%. The working people of the Soviet Union began to eat better, to buy more high-quality and beautiful clothes, shoes, furniture, televisions, radios and other cultural and household goods and household goods. In 1959, compared with 1953, per capita consumption increased: textiles—by 22%, shoes—by 40, sugar—by 35, meat and lard—by 30, milk and dairy products—by 39, eggs— by 46%, fish and fish products—by 29%.

In accordance with the target figures of the seven-year plan, a broad program of further development of the light and food industries is being carried out. The June Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in 1959 worked out measures providing for the accelerated development of the textile industry and making it possible to fulfil the seven-year plan ahead of schedule for the production of fabrics, knitwear and other textile products. Chemical fibres, plastics and other synthetic materials are a huge source of raw materials for increasing the output of consumer goods, the output of which is increasing in accordance with the decision of the May 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. This year the country will produce about 8 billion 6 billion sq. Lg), that is, more than they are produced in France, England and West Germany combined.

Sugar industry workers commissioned more new production capacities last year than in the previous 5 years, and produced 6 million tons of sugar. The production of food products from potatoes, corn, vegetables, fruits and grapes. The production of refrigerators, washing and sewing machines, televisions, products made of plastics and synthetic materials and other goods for population. The number of consumer services enterprises is growing.

Noting significant successes in the development of the production of goods for the population, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the same time, believes that some party, Soviet and economic organisations do not pay due attention to this matter, do not care enough about expanding the production capacity of enterprises in the light, food and furniture industries. There are facts when the economic councils do not master new products and, under various pretexts, stop the production of badly needed cultural and household goods and household goods. The organisation of consumer services still does not meet the growing demands of the population. Workers are often unable to make timely sewing, repairs, dry cleaning and ironing of clothes, repair of shoes, radios, televisions, refrigerators, etc.

At present, thanks to the successful fulfilment and overfulfilment of the tasks of the seven-year plan, conditions are being created for a more rapid expansion of the production of fabrics, knitwear and garments, footwear, food and other goods, in order to complete, in a shorter time than previously planned, the task of fully meeting the growing demand of the population. For this purpose, 25-30 billion rubles are allocated in excess of the volumes envisaged by the target figures for the development of the textile and footwear industry, their raw materials and machine-building base at the expense of additional savings. capital investments.

1. Approving the proposals developed by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and presented in the report of Comrade Khrushchev N. S. The councils of ministers of the union republics, when developing specific measures to further expand the production of consumer goods, proceed from the rational use of the additional funds allocated and unconditionally solve this problem of enormous political and state importance.

2. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

proposes to the Party, Soviet and economic organisations to eliminate the existing shortcomings in increasing the output of consumer goods and meeting the everyday needs of the working people. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, councils of ministers of the republics, regional and regional party committees, regional executive committees and regional executive committees, economic councils should pay more attention to the construction of new, reconstruction of existing enterprises of the light, food and furniture industries, the expansion of the production of artificial fibres and substitutes leather, high quality dyes and finishing materials. It is necessary to organise business in such a way that a fuller satisfaction of the needs of the Soviet people becomes the subject of constant concern of the party, Soviet and economic bodies in the localities, so that in every republic, region, economic region, all the possibilities of machine-building enterprises are used, metallurgical, electrical, chemical and other industries for the production of goods needed by the population. Take measures to expand the network of trade, public catering and consumer services and improve their work.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pays special attention to the development of public forms of using household machines—cars, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other types of equipment. To this end, it is necessary to continue work to create household rental points. techniques and improving their performance.

3. To propose to the USSR State Planning Committee and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics to put things in order in the planning of production and distribution of equipment for enterprises of the light and food industries, bearing in mind the full provision of the demand for it for all the facilities under construction in these industries, providing the equipment manufacturers with material and technical resources, in the next 2-3 years, specialisation of several machine-building plants for the production of modern

equipment for furniture enterprises. To develop and implement measures for the best use of existing production facilities and the organisation of new specialised workshops for the production of cultural and household goods and household goods, as well as for the development of the production of automatic machines for trade enterprises.

4. In the interests of the fullest and most comprehensive satisfaction of the needs of the population for a wide range of goods at lower production and implementation costs, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU requires all heads of industrial enterprises, economic councils, planning and trade bodies to carefully and comprehensively study the population's demand for consumer goods, to quickly rebuild production for the release of new good-quality and beautiful fabrics, models of clothing, footwear and knitwear, more sophisticated products for cultural and household purposes and household goods, timely withdraw from production goods that the population does not buy.

5. In order to increase the material interest of the collectives of industrial enterprises in improving the range of consumer goods produced by them, instruct

The USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Finance, with the participation of the councils of ministers of the union republics, shall, within three months, develop and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on improving the practice of setting wholesale prices and changing retail prices for consumer goods, so that prices most fully reflect the labour intensity of manufacturing goods and changes in the demand of the population. Pay attention to the prompt resolution of issues related to the consideration and approval of prices.

#### ***V. Constantly improve the leadership of party organisations in industry and transport***

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction that the successes achieved in the

implementation of the seven-year plan testify to an increase in the level of party leadership in industry, construction and transport. Party organisations began to delve deeper into the work of enterprises, more specifically to deal with issues of technical progress, increasing output and improving its quality. The commissions created in the primary party organisations to monitor the economic activities of the administration contribute to the growth of creative initiative, to attract communists and non-party people to active public control from below, to further strengthen discipline and increase the responsibility of enterprise managers for the implementation of state plans, for the introduction and development of new technology. Party, trade union and Komsomol organisations have improved organisational and political work among the masses, and they have widely launched socialist competition for the early fulfilment of the seven-year plan. The patriotic movement of collectives and shock workers of communist labour is developing more and more.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee believes that many local party bodies and primary party organisations are not sufficiently persistent in the struggle to implement the party directives on accelerating technical progress and improving the quality indicators of the work of industry and transport, do not impose due demands on the leaders of enterprises that do not fulfil production plans do not always react in a timely manner and sharply to the facts of violations of state discipline and manifestations of parochialism.

Now, when the entire Soviet people are persistently fighting for the early fulfilment of the seven-year plan, when the national economy is being equipped on an enormous scale with advanced technology, the role of Party organisations in solving the practical problems of economic development is growing even more. Party organisations must deeply, concretely, and competently deal with the work of industry, construction and transport, resolutely fight against

conservatism and backwardness, support innovators and leaders in production in every possible way and widely disseminate their experience.

*1. To oblige the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees, primary party organisations to expand organisational and political work among the masses even more widely, to lead the increased activity and initiative of the working people aimed at fulfilling the tasks of the seven-year plan ahead of schedule, at further accelerating the pace of technical progress, improving the quality indicators of industry and transport.*

The main content of all organisational activity of party organisations should be to ensure the unconditional implementation of the decisions of the party and government. It is necessary to constantly be guided by the instructions of V. I. Lenin on efficiency, concreteness and purposefulness in work, on checking the execution of decisions, on strengthening the party's ties with the masses. Party organs are obliged to have a qualified understanding of the technology and economics of production, skillfully select and place cadres, constantly improve the style and methods of work, and create in each collective an atmosphere of creative labour and production upsurge. It is necessary that the workers of district committees, city committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics communicate more and consulted with workers, engineers and technicians and employees, explained to them the decisions of the party and government.

Party bodies should increase the demands on the leading cadres of industry and transport for the implementation state plans, for the introduction of the latest achievements of science, technology and advanced experience into production, to educate them in the spirit of the strictest party and state discipline, high responsibility for the task

entrusted and intransigence to disadvantages. Along with this, it is necessary to resolutely eliminate the facts of unnecessary tutelage, substitution, petty interference by Party committees in the work of economic bodies and their leaders.

In all their work in the direction of industry and transport, the party committees should rely on the primary party organisations, constantly increase their activity, give them more independence, develop initiative, and raise their organising role in production. It is necessary to fully support and direct the work of the commissions of primary party organisations to control the activities of the administration of enterprises, to generalize and disseminate positive experience in this matter, as well as new forms of public participation in the struggle for the successful operation of enterprises and technical progress.

2. The plenary session of the Central Committee invites party, trade union, Komsomol and economic organisations to improve the leadership of socialist competition, to develop it in every possible way, to create conditions for the workers to fulfil their obligations, to regularly sum up the results and ensure wide publicity of competition. Actively support competition between economic regions. Pay special attention to the study, promotion and implementation of the experience of leading teams and innovators of production, to provide assistance to lagging enterprises, workshops, teams, individual workers and bring them up to the level of advanced. In solving this problem, an important means is to spread the patriotic initiative of Valentina Gaganova and her numerous followers.

It is necessary to show constant concern for the further development of the movement of collectives and shock workers of the communist labour, to multiply the ranks of its participants, to make this wonderful movement truly nationwide. Communists, Komsomol members should be in the forefront of this movement and set a personal example of a communist attitude to work.

3. To draw the attention of party organisations to the need to further enhance the role of trade unions in solving problems in the development of industry and transport. Trade union organisations must show more initiative and perseverance in the exercise of their right participation in the management of production, the successful implementation of measures to complete the transfer in 1960 of all workers and employees on a shorter working day and streamline wages. Trade unions are obliged to strengthen control over the state of labour protection and safety at work, and to take care of everyday cultural and social services for workers.

4. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes the particularly important significance of the mass movement of youth for mastering the latest technology, knowledge and culture, for accelerating the construction of the most important facilities of the metallurgical, chemical, oil, gas, and railway transport industries. The plenum of the Central Committee approves the initiative of the Komsomol to organise patronage over the development of the cement industry and welding production.

Party, economic and Komsomol organisations need to more actively involve young people in social production, help them to quickly master production professions, to achieve the correct combination of productive labour with study.

5. To propose to all party bodies to accelerate the solution of the task set by the 21st Congress of the CPSU to strengthen the lagging enterprises with qualified personnel, to encourage the transition of experienced managers to the lagging sectors of production, to boldly nominate young, capable specialists to leading positions. Ensure that at the head of each enterprise, shop there is an energetic leader who knows well the economy, new technology and modern production organisation.

Party organisations must constantly take care of improving the business qualifications of industry and transport personnel, creating conditions for them to

replenish their knowledge in the field of science and new technology, and the economics of production. When drawing up plans for the introduction of new technology, it is necessary to simultaneously develop and implement measures for the training and advanced training of workers to ensure the implementation of these plans.

6. Noting the large and fruitful role of the councils of the national economy in the management of industry and construction, the Plenum of the Central Committee at the same time obliges the Party and Soviet bodies to continue to work to improve the activities of the economic councils, to simplify the structure and reduce the cost of the administrative apparatus. Leading workers, experts of economic councils should be more engaged in organisational work directly at enterprises, and assist them in improving production. It is necessary to suppress the facts of a clerical and bureaucratic approach to resolving the urgent needs of enterprises, existing in a number of economic councils, to eliminate the practice when production workers are forced to spend a lot of time on meetings and meetings, on compiling various information and reports.

7. The plenum of the Central Committee considers that political work among the masses is of paramount importance for the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the Seven Years Plan. Party, trade union and Komsomol organisations must persistently ensure a close connection between mass political work and life, with the solution of the practical tasks of a powerful upsurge in industry and transport, and accelerating technical progress. Along with the widespread use of the press, radio and television, lectures, reports and other public events, more attention should be paid to individual conversations with people, in political work to reach every person. Mass agitation work in enterprises should be structured in such a way that it constantly contributes to raising the consciousness and activity of workers, and technical workers and employees, strengthening labour discipline, and fostering a communist attitude to work.

\* \* \*

*The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calls on party organisations, all communists, workers, engineers and technicians and civil servants to raise their creative initiative even higher in the struggle for further acceleration of technical progress, for improving the quality indicators in the work of industry and transport, for fulfilling the tasks of the seven-year plan ahead of schedule. The Plenary Session expresses confidence that the Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organisations, the entire Soviet people will do everything to achieve new great victories in building communism in our country.*

## **ON THE RESULTS OF THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES IN BUCHAREST**

After listening to the report of Comrade Kozlov F. P. on the results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries in Bucharest, the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee fully approves the political line and activities of the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Khrushchev N. S. on this Meeting and the Communiqué of the Meeting.

The meeting allowed the representatives of the communist and workers' parties to exchange views on topical issues the current international situation and the tasks arising from this situation for the world communist movement.

The meeting reaffirmed with renewed vigour that the communist and workers' parties unanimously support the conclusions of the XX. and XXI. Congresses of the CPSU,

which had a tremendous impact on the international situation in the interests of peace and socialism, the principles of the Declaration and Manifesto of Peace, adopted at the Meeting of fraternal parties in Moscow in the fall of 1957.

The unanimous position of the communist and workers' people on the most important issues, the current situation is new evidence of the loyalty of the international communist movement to Marxism-Leninism, the readiness of all fraternal parties to continue to strengthen the cohesion of the world socialist camp, to preserve the unity of the international communist movement. The communist and workers' parties confirmed their determination to rebuff revisionist, dogmatic and left-sectarian deviations from the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, manifestations of narrow-nationalist tendencies, to creatively develop Marxism-Leninism and skilfully apply it in practice.

The Central Committee of the CPSU confirms its loyalty to the principles of the Declaration and Manifesto of Peace, which are the charter of the modern communist and workers' movement, the program of its struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

All the conclusions of the Declaration and Manifesto of Peace have been confirmed by the course of international events, the development of the countries of the world socialist system and remain fully valid. In a modern environment, it is especially important for a successful the struggle of peoples for peace, democracy and socialism have the Marxist-Leninist provisions of the Declaration on the Character of Our Epoch, on the possibility of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the prevention of wars, on the need to preserve the bling of peoples in relation to the war danger, since in the presence of imperialism, there remains a ground for aggressive wars, about the forms of transition of various countries from capitalism to socialism.

As a result of the historical achievements of the Soviet

Union, entered the period of the extensive construction of communism, and the growth of the power of the entire world socialist system, the consistent struggle of the USSR and other socialist countries for peace and friendship of peoples, against aggressive, imperialist forces, the successes of the workers', communist and national liberation movement, the positions of socialism are becoming stronger, the positions of imperialism are increasingly weakening, the forces of peace, democracy and socialism are growing and becoming more active everywhere.

The Central Committee of the CPSU believes that in conditions when aggressive imperialist circles of capitalist countries and above all, the United States, regardless of the will of the peoples, is seeking to prevent the relaxation of international tension and their subversive activities against the cause of peace, when the American imperialists torpedoed the summit conference, the Communist Party and the government of the Soviet Union must henceforth, tirelessly expose all the machinations and aggressive designs of the imperialists, heighten the vigilance of peoples, strengthen the might and improve the defence of our country, firmly and consistently pursue the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, seeking a peaceful settlement of disputed international problems.

The Central Committee of the CPSU expresses its full solidarity with the statement of the communist and workers' parties participating in the Bucharest Meeting that the struggle for peace remains the primary task of the communist movement. Nowadays, the provision of the Peace Manifesto remains in full force, stating that "now we can prevent war, we can keep the peace."

The main condition for the deliverance of mankind from wars of destruction is the strengthening of the world socialist camp and the mobilisation of all peoples to fight for peace. The growing and strengthening world socialist system exerts an ever greater influence on the course of world

development in favour of peace and socialism, and acts as an invincible bulwark of peace, progress and freedom of peoples.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers it its duty to wage a tireless struggle to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and the entire international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The decisive struggle of the communist parties for the purity of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, against revisionism, against dogmatism and sectarianism contributed to further solidarity the world communist movement, strengthening its ranks and purging them of opportunist elements. The successful solution of the tasks facing the communist and workers' parties requires that we continue to fight against revisionism, dogmatism and sectarianism, which are contrary to the creative nature.

Marxism-Leninism and hindering the mobilisation of all the forces of the socialist camp, the revolutionary workers' and liberation movement in the struggle for peace and socialism, against imperialism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union will continue to steadily lead our people forward, along the Leninist path of the tireless struggle for the victory of communism in our country, for world peace, for the further strengthening of the world socialist system, fraternal unity and cohesion of the international communist movement, for the triumph of Marxism. Leninism.

**Reprinted from the text of the book: Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, July 13-16, 1960. Verbatim record. M., 1960**

# **THE RESOLUTION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON MEASURES TO FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE August 8, 1960**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a published resolution in connection with the lag in the level of development of trade and the quality of service population from the requirements. The decree defined the main directions for further development and radical improvement of trade in the country. The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR obliged workers in trade and public catering to take timely measures to eliminate shortcomings, to strive in every way to improve the culture of serving the population, to show more concern for meeting the needs of the working people.

## **ON MEASURES TO FURTHER IMPROVE TRADE**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note that on the basis of the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production, the rise in the well-being of the Soviet people, the turnover of state and cooperative trade is continuously increasing, and the network of trade enterprises is expanding and trade services for the population are improving.

In 1959, the retail trade turnover increased by 73% in comparison with 1953, the sale of consumer goods to the population increased significantly.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU set the task of ensuring in the current seven years the further expansion of the production of consumer goods and an increase in the

material well-being of the population, so that in the near future our people will begin to live even better, more fully and comprehensively satisfy their material and spiritual needs. The volume of retail trade turnover over the seven-year period, based on the planned growth of commodity resources and the population's monetary income, will increase by 62%.

To fulfil the tasks set to develop trade and increase the sale of goods to the population, it is necessary to significantly improve Soviet trade.

In modern conditions, when the demands of the population have sharply increased and the nature of the demand for goods has changed significantly, the level of development of state and cooperative trade, as well as the quality of services for the population, lag behind the requirements. In many cities, workers' settlements and villages, the number of shops, shops, warehouses and other trade enterprises is insufficient. There are few specialised shops for the sale of industrial and food products, shops without sellers operating on the principle of self-service, as well as the sale of goods by samples, organisation of acceptance of pre-orders for goods and their delivery to the buyer at home, are not widespread.

Trading organisations poorly study the demand of the population and do not exert a proper influence on industry in organising the production of high quality goods and in an assortment that meets the requirements of the population, make mistakes in determining the amount of goods required for sale to the grasslands, in the distribution and delivery of goods in various regions of the country pay little attention to the development of a variety of advertising and good display of goods, as well as to the design of shop windows. In a number of shops and shops, the culture of trade is low. Many counter workers have little knowledge of their customer service responsibilities. There are significant shortcomings in the training of sales personnel.

Many trade enterprises are unsatisfactorily provided with

trade equipment, implements and mechanisation means that facilitate the work of trade workers, contribute to increased productivity and better customer service.

Wholesale organisations of the trade ministries of the union republics and consumer cooperatives often show fear of goods, do not have a sufficient supply of goods to ensure proper selection and sorting of them, and in some cases impose goods on retail trade organisations without taking into account the demand of the population.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note the presence of serious shortcomings in the production of consumer goods in the required range and of high quality, which hinders the development of Soviet trade and negatively affects customer service. Many industrial enterprises do not take into account the changed situation in trade and, in pursuit of an increase in production, release goods without taking into account the requirements of trading organisations and the demand of the population, for a long time they produce goods of outdated styles and models, show little concern for the development of new types of goods, improving their assortment and quality.

There are also serious deficiencies in planning the production of goods for the market. Planning bodies provide in the national economic plans for the production of an extremely limited range of goods and do not indicate the range of goods, and for many important goods they do not completely plan the volume of production. As a result, part of the raw materials and materials is spent on the manufacture of products that are not in demand among the population, settle in the trade network, lose their presentation, as a result of which the state is damaged and difficulties are created in providing the population with goods. In the conditions of a steady increase in the material well-being and cultural level of Soviet people, it is necessary to decisively improve the planning and production of consumer goods, produce goods taking into account the

demand of the population, significantly expand and improve their assortment, improve the quality and improve the external design of goods.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that local party and Soviet bodies pay little attention to the development and improvement of trade, do not delve deeply into the activities of trading organisations and enterprises, do not take the necessary measures to eliminate shortcomings in the organisation of trade, and conduct poorly mass and educational work with trade workers. The successful fulfilment of tasks to develop trade and meet the growing demand of the population, to strengthen the material and technical base of Soviet trade and improve the culture of serving the population is impossible without a systematic increase in the political consciousness and business qualifications of trade workers.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider that at present there are all the necessary conditions for state and cooperative trade to more fully and better satisfy the increased demand of the population for consumer goods, and that the all-round development of Soviet trade in the country is one of the most important state tasks.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decide:

***On the development of a trade and warehouse network and improving service to the population***

1. To approve for 1961-1965. task for the construction of 105 thousand stores with 330 thousand jobs, general goods warehouses with a warehouse area of 9 million square meters. m and vegetable-potato storage facilities with a capacity of 3.5 million tons with distribution across the Union

republics in accordance with Appendices No. 1 and 2.<sup>1</sup>

To the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics:

to develop measures to ensure the fulfilment of the specified assignment for the development of the trade network and to approve assignments to the councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, executive committees of regional, regional, city and district Soviets of workers' deputies, ministries and departments for the construction of shops, warehouses and vegetable-potato storage for 1961-1965. with distribution over the years, ensuring their even distribution in cities and workers' settlements; to ensure the placement of shops selling food and industrial goods and catering establishments both in the first floors of new residential buildings and in separately constructed commercial buildings, based on the needs of trade enterprises, with a view to improving the service to the population.

2. To recognize it expedient, along with the placement of trade enterprises in the first floors of residential buildings and in detached buildings, the construction in large cities of shopping centres with a complex of shops, catering and consumer services, using progressive forms of trade, providing convenience for the population in purchasing necessary goods and in the use of the services of household enterprises.

In 1960, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR ensure the development of assignments for the design of shopping centres and, in agreement with the USSR State Construction Committee, approve these assignments.

3. Establish that when issuing architectural planning, the number and number of workers assigned by the executive committees of regional, regional and city Soviets of workers' deputies should be determined, types of trade enterprises to be located in the projected residential development (both in

---

<sup>1</sup> Appendices referred to in this regulation are not published. Ed.

the first floors of residential buildings and in detached buildings). Approval of projects and estimates for these enterprises should be carried out simultaneously with the approval of projects and estimates for the construction of residential areas and individual houses.

The number and types of trade and public catering establishments and the specific locations of these establishments are coordinated with the relevant trade authorities.

4. Instruct the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Construction Affairs:

a) together with the councils of ministers of the union republics, revise the existing standard projects of residential buildings and develop in 1960 improved standard projects of detached commercial buildings, built-in stores and catering establishments, taking into account the use of modern forms of trade, using the latest trade and technological equipment, while achieving a reduction in the cost of building stores for catering establishments;

b) when designing trade establishments, provide for the best showcase designs that provide a wide display of goods, better lighting, as well as anti-freeze devices shop windows in the cold season;

c) develop and approve in 1960-1961. standard projects of large-panel residential buildings with placement on the ground floors of small bakery, vegetable, dairy stores, shops selling semi-finished products, cafes, home kitchens and other consumer services enterprises.

5. Establish that:

a) the implementation of construction and installation work for trade enterprises and catering establishments located on the ground floors of residential buildings and in detached buildings should be entrusted to construction organisations that are building residential buildings in this area;

b) the opening of shops in the first floors of residential buildings should be carried out simultaneously with the

settlement of these houses, and in separately constructed buildings—simultaneously with the settlement of the residential array;

c) the issuance of bonuses to construction and installation organisations for the implementation and overfulfilment of the plan for the commissioning of a residential area should be carried out subject to full completion construction of shops and catering establishments on the ground floors of residential buildings and subject to the fulfilment of the plan commissioning of shops and catering establishments in separately constructed commercial buildings.

6. To instruct the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of the territorial, regional and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies:

a) ensure the broad development of a network of pavilions, stalls, tents, cafes, snack bars, home shops and kitchens, providing for a more convenient layout for serving the population, enterprises and their good external design, as well as to ensure the development of distribution trade on the streets of cities, in parks and other places of recreation for workers;

b) to vacate in 1960 the retail premises occupied not for their intended purpose, and transfer them to trading organisations for the placement of shops and canteens, preventing the further use of the commercial premises for other purposes;

c) ensure the allotment of land plots for the construction of warehouses, refrigerators and vegetable and potato storages in areas adjacent to railways and urban transport communications.

7. To approve for 1961-1965. the volume of capital investments for the construction of retail trade enterprises, catering establishments, refrigerators, warehouses, vegetable and potato storages and other trade enterprises in the amount of 17 345 million rubles, including for 1961 in the

amount of 2065 million rubles, with distribution across the union republics according to Appendix No. 3.

Establish that the construction of trade enterprises of the Orsi ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, timber, oil, gas, coal and peat industries is carried out by economic councils for account of capital investments allocated to the relevant sectors of the national economy. The ministries and departments of the USSR, which have trade enterprises, carry out their construction at the expense of capital investments allocated to the ministries and departments.

8. The Councils of Ministers of the Union republics, ministries and departments of the USSR to spend on the construction of retail trade enterprises and catering establishments located both in the first floors of residential buildings and in detached buildings, in 1961 4% and since 1962 5% of capital investments allocated to them for housing construction.

9. Gosplan of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics to allocate a separate line for capital investments for the construction and equipment of commercial enterprises and enterprises public catering at the expense of capital investments allocated for housing construction, c. in the amount provided for in paragraph 8 of this resolution.

open in 1961-1962 in the capitals of the Union republics and in large industrial centres of the House of Clothes to organise trade in all types of clothing, as well as to open stores for the sale of clothes made according to new models and styles;

in stores selling cultural and household goods, linen, haberdashery, school supplies, to widely practice open display of goods, receipt of money by sellers through cash desks installed on counters;

organise shops selling goods at the same (standard) prices;

to significantly expand the sale of goods on orders of buyers, sale at home, as well as home delivery of goods

purchased in stores;

to organise widely in confectionery, bakery, dairy and other food stores small café-departments selling hot drinks (coffee, tea, milk), bakery and confectionery products;

to improve trade advertising everywhere, paying special attention to the design of outdoor and indoor shop windows.

16. Recommend Tsentrosoyuz and republican consumer unions:

during the construction of commercial enterprises and public enterprises, implement the principle of combined construction in one building of several enterprises (shop,

a canteen, a workshop for consumer services for the population);

build new stores, usually universal with specialised departments for the sale of individual groups

food and industrial goods, as well as specialisation of operating trade enterprises in cities and regional centres;

to concentrate trade in goods of a complex assortment in regional and large rural department stores and specialised stores;

develop and improve trade on the principle of self-service, sale of fabrics, clothes, shoes and other goods according to samples and with open display;

to expand the practice of selling goods of a complex assortment (clothing, footwear, knitwear and other goods) in small settlements where there are no stores selling these goods, through auto shops, as well as in the order of receiving orders from customers.

17. To grant the right to consumer cooperation organisations to sell durable goods on credit to workers, employees and collective farmers—consumer cooperation shareholders.

Tsentrosoyuz to establish the procedure and conditions for the sale of goods on credit in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of August 12, 1959 No. 915 “On the sale of durable goods to workers and employees on credit.”

To allow the USSR State Bank to provide consumer cooperation organisations with loans for operations related to the sale of goods to workers, employees and collective farmers on credit.

18. The Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, The Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR ensure the production in 1961-1965. for trade enterprises and catering establishments of technological equipment and spare parts for it in the quantity according to Appendices No. 5 and 6.

19. Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian SSR, Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR, State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for automation and mechanical engineering and the Main Research Institute of the USSR State Economic Council to provide additional development of technical documentation for new types of equipment and devices for trade enterprises and public catering establishments, as well as the production of samples of this equipment and devices, organisation of their serial production in accordance with Appendices No. 7 and 8.

20. To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR to ensure the allocation in 1961-1965. for the reconstruction and expansion of existing machine-building plants that manufacture technological equipment for trade enterprises and public catering enterprises, capital

investments in the amount of 560 million rubles, including 400 million rubles. for construction and installation works (including the amount of capital investments provided for this purpose by the resolution of the Central Committee

CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated January 20, 1960, No. 84), with distribution among the union republics in accordance with Appendix No. 9.

21. The Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR shall ensure:

a) an increase in the capacity of machine-building plants that manufacture technological equipment for trade enterprises and public catering establishments through the construction of new, reconstruction and expansion of existing plants and the separation in 1961-1965. for this purpose of capital investments in accordance with Appendix No. 10;

b) selection in 1961-1965. Moscow regional, Mari, Sverdlovsk, Yaroslavl, Perm, Smolensk, Kalinin, Rostov, Kaliningrad, Tyumen and Lvov economic councils, councils of national economy of the Byelorussian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Armenian SSR and Turkmen SSR, local industry enterprises of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR and enterprises cases of the RSFSR of metal-cutting, press-forging, electric welding and lifting-transport equipment in the amount necessary to fulfil the tasks established by this decree.

22. In order to further develop research and development work on the creation of new structures technological equipment for trade enterprises and catering establishments:

a) accept the proposal of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Automation and Mechanical Engineering to organise commercial engineering on the basis of the laboratories of the Central Design Bureau (formerly Central Scientific Research Laboratory) of the head All-Union Scientific Research and Experimental Design Institute of Trade mechanical engineering (VNIItorgmash),

entrusting this institute with the coordination of research and development work in the field of creating new types of technological equipment for trade and public catering enterprises, performed by various research and design organisations, regardless of the departmental subordination of these enterprises;

b) instruct the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR to ensure the organisation of design engineering

bureaus in accordance with Appendix No. 11, as well as provide them with an appropriate experimental base, the necessary equipment and instruments;

c) authorise the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Mechanical Engineering to carry out the superstructure of the building of the Central Design Bureau of Commercial Engineering (2 floors) with an area of 3000 sq. l in Moscow on Aviamotornaya street, 50, and also to build, as an exception, in 1961 an engineering building with an area of 5000 sq. m for a typical project, developed by Mosproekt, to accommodate the research and design organisations of the committee, engaged in research and development of equipment for trade enterprises and public catering enterprises.

The construction of this engineering building will be entrusted to the Moscow City Executive Committee.

23. To oblige the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, in agreement with the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, to organise, starting from the 1961/62 academic year, the training of mechanical engineers and designers on machines and equipment for trade and public catering organisations.

24. To oblige the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Mechanical Engineering to ensure the development in 1960-1961 by the forces of subordinate design organisations, technical documentation for the construction, expansion and reconstruction of factories manufacturing technological

equipment for trade enterprises and public catering establishments.

25. The Council of Ministers of the RSFSR shall ensure:

a) organisation in the processing areas of raw materials for the manufacture of magnesite dielectric, the production of magnesite and tubular electric heaters for technological equipment for public catering establishments, bringing the production of tubular electric heaters in 1965 to 2.5 million pieces per year;

b) manufacturing in 1962-1965. at the enterprises of the Omsk, Kuibyshev, Gorkovsky, Saratov, Tatar, Voronezh and Buryat economic councils 1,700 thousand sets of metal tables (with a hygienic coating) with chairs, of which 25% of sets of tables with chairs for school canteens;

c) expansion in 1961 of the Perm plant of commercial engineering with the transfer of the adjacent territory to this plant.

26. The Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR to ensure the completion of the construction in 1960 of the building of digestion boilers at the NovoTroitsk plant and the completion of the reconstruction of the plant in 1961, from by 1965, bringing the volume of production of cooking kettles up to 30 million rubles. in year.

27. To grant the councils of ministers of the union republics the right, in agreement with the USSR State Planning Committee, to make changes related to the improvement of the design of technological equipment in the tasks stipulated by this resolution for the manufacture and development of this equipment and spare parts for it for trade enterprises and public catering enterprises.

28. To oblige the Soyuzglavtorg under the USSR State Planning Committee to organise a self-supporting office "Soyuzinventar" with inter-republican bases, an experimental workshop and a showroom, entrusting this office with providing the Union republics with trade inventory, developing new types of inventory, placing orders for its manufacture, organising work to exchange experience,

and organising technical information and advertising. On the production of consumer goods and the relationship of trade with industry.

29. To ensure that the assortment of manufactured goods corresponds to the demands of the population, establish that plans for the production of consumer goods for industrial enterprises are approved on the basis of orders from organisations of state trade and consumer cooperation and contracts for the supply of goods concluded by them with industry.

Trading organisations must submit orders taking into account the satisfaction of the needs of the population of the republic, territory, region, city in goods, as well as taking into account their export to other regions of the country and ensuring the supply of goods for all-Union needs.

The economic councils, the executive committees of the territorial, regional and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies shall approve for industrial enterprises plans for the production of goods in an expanded range, with a view to ensuring the satisfaction of orders from trading organisations.

30. The Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics shall establish the procedure and determine the time frames for the submission by organisations of state and cooperative trade of industrial orders for consumer goods, increasing the responsibility of trading organisations for the correct reflection of the demand of the population in the orders and the responsibility of industry for fulfilling the accepted orders.

The number and range of goods exported by the union republics to other republics and for all-union needs are coordinated with the Soyuzglavtorg under the USSR State Planning Committee.

Disagreements over the assortment of consumer goods between the economic councils and the executive committees of the regional, regional and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies, on the one hand, wholesale and

retail trade organisations, on the other hand, are considered by the State Planning and Economic Councils of the Union republics together with the trade ministries of the Union republics and republican consumer unions.

31. To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, along with an indication in the plans of the total volumes of production of consumer goods, to determine from 1961 the Union republics targets for the production of the most important goods in the group assortment, while outlining specific measures to eliminate the shortage in certain types of goods, as well as targets for the development and release of new goods.

32. To prohibit trading organisations from accepting from industrial enterprises goods that, in terms of assortment, quality and external design, are manufactured in violation of the orders of trading organisations accepted by the industry. To prohibit economic councils and industrial enterprises from stopping the production of consumer goods without the consent of the trade ministries of the union republics and local trade administrations.

33. Instruct the councils of ministers of the union republics to systematically, taking into account changes in the demand of the population, take measures to expand the range, improve the quality of goods, as well as introduce into production new, more advanced in design, models, styles and external design of consumer goods corresponding to the increased demand of the population.

34. Establish that in cases where trading organisations cannot sell goods due to limited demand for them and these goods accumulate in the trade network, the councils of ministers of the Union republics should ensure the replacement of the production of such goods with new goods in demand by the population.

Allow the councils of ministers of the union republics to make changes with the subsequent communication to the USSR State Planning Committee in the established indicators of the annual and quarterly release plans consumer goods in

kind, the volume of gross and marketable output in value terms, the number of employees and their wages fund, labour productivity and cost, as well as increase or decrease in this connection payments to the budget of the union republics while maintaining the established for the current year relations with the union budget.

In the case when the councils of ministers of the union republics are not able to cover the losses as a result of the revision of the plan indicators at the expense of the republican budget, they apply on this issue, the USSR Council of Ministers and on the proposal of the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Finance decide the question of the sources of coverage for these losses.

35. In amending the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of November 6, 1956, No. 1468, from 1961 on the USSR State Planning Committee, the distribution of market funds for flour, cereals, sugar, cotton, woollen and linen fabrics and leather shoes.

To grant the USSR State Planning Committee the right to redistribute the market funds of goods between the Union republics, if necessary, taking into account changes in population demand and depending on the progress in fulfilling the turnover plan.

The USSR State Planning Commission should consider the issue of reducing the range of food and non-food products distributed across the Union republics in a centralised manner, and expand the practice of wholesale sales of goods according to plans for inter-republican supplies and supplies for all-Union needs.

36. In order to improve wholesale trade, enhance its impact on the work of industry in the production of goods that meet the requirements of the population, instruct the councils: the ministers of the Union republics to consider the issue of improving activities of wholesale trade organisations, keeping in mind:

further specialisation of the state wholesale trade in the republic, ensuring the creation of a wide range of goods at

wholesale bases and the best choice of them by retail trade organisations, as well as allowing more active influence on the work of the industry;

creation of a wide range of stocks of goods at wholesale bases, especially goods of a complex assortment that require preliminary sorting (clothes, fabrics, shoes, knitwear, haberdashery and others), so that wholesale bases provide centralised delivery and circular delivery of goods to enterprises and retail organisations on the basis of orders received from them;

wider use of opportunities for expanding the transit import of goods from industrial enterprises directly to trading organisations and retail trade enterprises;

expansion of direct ties between organisations of state and cooperative trade with industrial enterprises on the basis of direct contracts concluded, as a rule, within cities, regions, territories, as well as a republic that does not have regional division;

development of a system for the procurement of goods by wholesale trade organisations (with the involvement of retail trade organisations) from industrial enterprises on the basis of contracts concluded on samples of goods submitted by enterprises before years, with bringing these goods to the retail trade network in the order of wholesale by orders;

holding interregional and inter-district fairs for the wholesale of goods with the participation of industrial enterprises and organisations of wholesale and retail trade;

strengthening the material and technical base of the wholesale trade by accelerating the construction of warehouses, equipping them with mechanisms and equipment that make it possible to reduce the use of manual labour.

37. In order to ensure the supply of goods to other republics in the required assortment and the choice of more rational routes of commodity circulation, establish that the definition of suppliers goods according to the plans of inter-republican supplies and supplies for all-Union needs are

produced by the trade ministries of the union republics in agreement with the Soyuzglavtorg under the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

To entrust the Soyuzglavtorg under the USSR State Planning Committee with organising and holding, jointly with the trade ministries of the Union republics, the Central Union and the economic councils, inter-republican fairs for the wholesale of consumer goods.

38. To oblige the Ministry of Foreign Trade to agree with the Soyuzglavtorg under the State Planning Committee of the USSR on the range of consumer goods to be purchased abroad, and when buying garments, to agree on models, styles of clothing, as well as articles of fabrics from which clothing should be sewn, providing for the purchase of high quality goods and a variety of assortments that meet the demand of the population.

39. Instruct the State Planning Committee of the USSR and the Ministry of Foreign Trade to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR within a month proposals on the additional purchase of packaging paper abroad in 1960 for trading organisations.

40. To oblige the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, when approving standards and technical conditions for consumer goods, to increase the requirements for the quality of goods produced by industry, as well as to establish systematic control over the observance by industrial enterprises of standards and technical conditions for these goods.

41. To oblige the Ministry of Railways:

a) ensure uninterrupted transportation of goods for trading organisations, revising, in agreement with the USSR State Planning Committee, the flow patterns of these goods, with a view to expanding the areas of delivery of goods in the required range;

b) ensure the presentation of containers for the

transportation of consumer goods to the Far North in a direct mixed rail-water communication.

To the Ministry of the Marine Fleet, the Ministry of the River Fleet of the RSFSR, the Ministry of Trade of the RSFSR and the Rospotrebyuz to ensure the timely return of containers from the Far North to the railways;

c) additionally equip in 1960-1962, at railway stations, container points in number as agreed with the USSR State Planning Committee;

d) all loading and unloading operations related to the transportation of consumer goods by rail (except for perishable goods) shall be carried out by the forces and means of the Ministry of Railways.

42. In order to preserve the quality and appearance of the transported goods, accelerate the delivery of goods to trade enterprises and public catering enterprises, as well as increase labour productivity of workers engaged in the loading and unloading of goods, instruct the councils of ministers of the union republics to create separate motor depots, garages and convoys with specially equipped vehicles to ensure the delivery of goods to trade and catering establishments.

### ***For lending and trade finance***

43. To increase, from January 1, 1961, the standard of commodity stocks in the retail trade network and at public catering establishments of state trade by 5 days and in consumer cooperation by 8 days.

44. To oblige the State Bank of the USSR, together with the councils of ministers of the union republics and the Central Union, to determine the list of goods of seasonal accumulation, credited in a targeted manner, as well as differentiated shelf life of these goods, taking into account climatic and other local conditions.

To issue loans to trading organisations for goods of seasonal accumulation within the established list of goods,

without limiting credit for individual trading organisations.

Instruct the USSR State Bank and the USSR State Planning Committee to provide for the issuance of loans in the draft quarterly credit plans for the temporary accumulation of stocks of goods in excess of the established turnover rate.

In a partial amendment to the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 359 dated April 3, 1959, establish that the credit measures provided for in paragraph 9 of this resolution are applied by the institutions of the State Bank of the USSR 60 days after the warning of the trading organisations, so that within this period measures were taken to change the plan supply or sale of surplus goods that are not in demand by the population.

45. In order to sell outdated goods and models as quickly as possible, as well as goods that have lost their original quality, in a partial amendment to paragraph 4 of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of August 12, 1959, No. 929, to increase from January 1, 1961, the fund for compensation for losses from the markdown of such goods to 0.4% of the turnover.

To oblige trading organisations to systematically carry out the sale of goods of obsolete styles and models and goods that have partially lost their quality, so that these goods are sold out before the end of the season, preventing the accumulation of such goods in the retail network.

Establish that the amount of markdowns for goods in consumer cooperation organisations, produced at the expense of profits, is not subject to income tax.

Grant the right:

the ministries of trade and consumer unions of the Union republics to use, within the specified fund, funds for the markdown of goods also in wholesale organisations;

trading organisations to make, if necessary, markdowns of goods of obsolete styles and models and those that have partially lost their original quality in excess of the established fund due to excess savings.

46. Instruct the councils of ministers of the union

republics, when considering the plan of distribution costs for 1961, to provide for the necessary increase in expenses in retail and wholesale trade associated with measures to improve the culture of trade (maintenance of premises, packaging of goods, delivery home goods, advertising and others), with an increase in the number of sellers, the transfer of trade workers to a seven-hour working day and the expansion of the small-scale retail network.

47. Taking into account that self-service stores are convenient for buyers and allow to reduce the level of distribution costs in trade, allow trading organisations to write off actual losses, but not more than 0.15% to turnover in self-service grocery stores and up to 0.1% to turnover in stores self-service selling non-food items.

48. Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics to revise, respectively, for the energy systems of the economic councils and for power plants and power grids that are not part of the power systems, the tariffs for electricity supplied

for shops, trade warehouses, vegetable and potato storages, wholesale depots, canteens, snack bars, cafes, restaurants and other trade enterprises and public catering establishments, by setting uniform tariffs for electricity supplied for lighting and industrial needs.

### ***For questions, work with personnel of sales workers***

49. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties, councils of ministers of the union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and district committees of the CPSU, executive committees of regional, regional, city and district Soviets of Working People's Deputies:

to take measures to improve the selection and training of sales personnel, paying special attention to the selection of employees for positions related to material responsibility, and the selection of managers of trade and public catering

enterprises;

to provide full staffing of trade enterprises and public catering enterprises with sellers, cooks and other workers;

to strengthen political mass work among trade workers, paying attention to raising the cultural and technical level of trade workers, instilling in them a sense of high responsibility for good and quick service to the population, to develop socialist competition for a high culture of trade, to organise a wide dissemination of the advanced experience of trade and public food, making wider use of print, radio and television for this purpose;

ensure the broad participation of workers, employees, collective farmers and housewives in the daily control of the work of trade enterprises, directing the attention of the commissions of public control and public inspectors of factory committees, standing committees of the Soviets of Workers' Deputies for trade and public catering, shop and canteen commissions to intensify the struggle for improving the culture of trade and eradicating shortcomings in the work of shops, shops, canteens.

50. Instruct the Central Committee of the Komsomol and the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the Union republics to consider, together with the trade ministries of the Union republics and the republican consumer unions, the issue of sending Komsomol members and young people who have completed a decade to work in trade organisations, providing them with every possible assistance in the quickest mastering of trade professions.

51. Extend the action of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of September 18, 1959 No. 1099 "On the participation of industrial enterprises, state farms and collective farms in recruiting universities and technical schools and training specialists for their enterprises" to organisations and enterprises of state trade and consumer cooperation.

52. Establish, pending the general regulation of the wages of trade workers, for sellers, cook assistants,

carpenters, dishwashers and kitchen workers of public catering establishments, monthly wages in accordance with Appendix No. 12.

The introduction of new conditions of payment for labour shall be carried out during 1961, starting from January 1.

The State Planning Committee of the USSR to provide in the draft plan for 1961 funds for the specified purposes.

Specific terms for transferring to new conditions of remuneration of workers for individual enterprises and organisations of retail trade and public catering are established by the councils of ministers of the republics, executive committees of regional and regional Soviets of workers' deputies, ministries and departments in agreement with trade union bodies, taking into account the allocated wage funds.

53. Instruct the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Labour and Wages, together with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the State Planning Committee of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, to develop and submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR by November 1, 1960 Regulations on bonuses to sellers and other trade workers for the implementation and overfulfilment plans of turnover and on the procedure for classifying shops and catering establishments as out-of-order, meaning an increase in the material interest of trade workers in increasing turnover and improving customer service.

54. Abolish the existing procedure for reducing the wages of retail workers in case of non-fulfilment of production standards (turnover plan). Pay wages to employees of trade and public catering enterprises in accordance with the implementation of the plan (norm), but not less than 100% of the wage rate.

55. Provide trading organisations with the right to recruit shop assistants and cashiers on a part-time basis, with their remuneration based on hourly wage rates.

56. Instruct the Legal Commission under the Council of

Ministers of the USSR with the participation of the USSR State Planning Committee, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on labour and wages, the Ministry of Finance of the USSR and the State Arbitration under the Council of Ministers of the USSR to submit proposals to the Council of Ministers of the USSR on amendments to the current legislation in connection with the adoption of this resolution.

57. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics to submit by March 1, 1961 to the Central Committee of the CPSU and to the Council of Ministers of the USSR a report on the progress of the implementation of this resolution.

\* \* \*

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that the fastest rise in Soviet trade and the provision of full satisfaction of the growing needs of the working people of town and country for consumer goods are urgent tasks of party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol bodies and require them to pay daily attention to trading organisations and constantly provide them with practical assistance in their work.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR call on all workers in trade and public catering to improve in every possible way the culture of serving the population, to show more concern for meeting the needs of the working people, to share best practices, to introduce more progressive and more economical forms of trade, to be more demanding on industrial enterprises, seeking from the release of good quality goods that meet the increased demands of the Soviet people.

Published according to the text of the document stored in the CPL NML, f. 17, o p. 59, d.404, l. 9–34. (First published in the exposition in the newspaper "Pravda", 1960, August 9, No. 222)

**RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY  
COMMISSIONS IN THE ORDER OF  
EXPERIENCE AT THE GORKOMS AND  
RAYKOMS OF THE PARTY MOSCOW,  
LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW REGION,  
December 13, 1960**

Party commissions were created for preliminary consideration of questions of admission to the party and personal affairs of communists. The decree defined their functions.

Subsequently, the activities of the Moscow and Leningrad party commissions fully justified themselves, and this experience was disseminated to the city and district party committees of other territories, regions and cities of the country.

**ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY  
COMMISSIONS IN THE ORDER OF EXPERIENCE  
AT THE GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS OF THE  
PARTY MOSCOW, LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW  
REGION**

1. Permit the Moscow city committee of the CPSU, the Moscow and Leningrad regional committees of the CPSU to create, by way of experience, at large city and district party committees, freelance party commissions for preliminary consideration of issues of admission to the party from the personal files of communists.

2. To establish that the party commissions are created in the composition of no more than 15 people from among the members of the corresponding party committees and activists of the communists, the bureaus of city committees, district party committees are approved and work under his leadership.

Communists with at least 3 years of party experience must be confirmed as chairpersons of party commissions.

3. To entrust the party commissions with the study and preliminary consideration of all personal affairs of the communists, on which the decisions of the primary party organisations, as well as the appeals of the communists, were received, with subsequent discussion of these cases at the bureaus of city committees, district committees of the CPSU. In cases where a communist agrees with the decision of the primary party organisation and the conclusion of the commission, a personal matter can be considered at the bureau of the city committee, the district party committee without calling it.

On issues of admission to the CPSU, the commissions conduct a preliminary acquaintance with those who have submitted applications for joining the party, check the correctness of the documents and report their conclusions to the bureau of the city committee, the district committee of the CPSU.

The bureaus of city committees, district committees of the CPSU approve the decision of the primary party organisation, taking into account the proposal of the commission for admission to the CPSU in the presence of the person joining the party.

**Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPA NML, f. 17, op. 50, d. 404, l. 35–36. (First published in the journal “Party life, 1062, No. 2)**

CPSU.

K77

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee (1898-1986). T. 9. 1956-1960.— 9th ed., Add. and rev.— M.: Politizdat, 1986. - 574 pp.—In the overhead: Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the CPSU. “0902010000-029” 00.61 (2) 2 K 079 (02) -86 Submission ZKP1

CPSU IN RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF CONGRESSES,  
CONFERENCES AND PLENUMS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

9

Scientific reference work on this was carried out by: S. V. Reshetova and L. I. Stepapich

Editor-in-chief L. F. Pekan  
Editor V. V. Naryshkin  
Junior editor L. I. Ast afieva  
Artistic editor P. V Mercurloa  
Technical editor M. I. Tokmenipa

IV No. 54Yav

Completed on the set 21.08.85. Signed for printing on 04.11.85.  
Format bOX90 1/16. Typographic paper No. one.  
“Ordinary new” typeface. The print is high. Uel. not. l 36. Uel.  
cr. - op. 37. Uch.-lad. l. 37.04. Circulation 140 thou. vkv. Order  
992. Ceia 1 rub. 30 k.

Politicat 125811. GSP. Moscow. A-47. Miuskaya pl., 7.

Order of Lenin printing house “Red Proletarian”.

103473.Moscow l-473, Krasnoproletarskaya, 16.