

**THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE  
SOVIET UNION IN RESOLUTIONS  
AND DECISIONS OF CONGRESS,  
CONFERENCES AND PLENUMS OF  
THE CC (1898-1986)**

**Ninth edition, supplemented  
and revised**

**VOLUME EIGHTH  
1946-1955**

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**Workers of all countries, unite!**

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## FOREWORD

The eighth volume of “The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee” includes the most important party documents from February 1946 to November 1955.

During this period, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, carried out a tremendous amount of work to restore the national economy badly damaged by the war and its further development. The party carried out important political and economic measures that contributed to the all-round consolidation of the Soviet social and state system, its material and technical base, and the improvement of the well-being and culture of the working people. Decisions were adopted that ensured strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life and the principles of collective leadership, and the strengthening of socialist legality. The Soviet country was confidently moving along the path of building developed socialism.

The Party pursued an active foreign policy. After the end of the war, fundamental changes took place in the international arena. The world socialist system has taken shape, the balance of forces has changed in favor of socialism. The influence and moral and political authority of the Soviet state increased even more. Relying on its economic and defensive power, the party consistently defended the policy of peace under the conditions of the Cold War unleashed by imperialism, strengthened the commonwealth of socialist countries in every possible way.

Within the country, the main focus of the CPSU was on economic construction. More than half of all documents contained in the volume are devoted to questions of party leadership in the uprising of the national economy. They reflect the heroic struggle of the Communist Party and the Soviet people for the revival of destroyed industrial and agricultural production in the territories subjected to fascist

occupation, for the establishment of a peaceful life in the country. The Party has done a great job of mobilizing the working people for the fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan. They supported the growing socialist competition in the country, which reflected the labour enthusiasm and high consciousness of the working class, the collective farm peasantry, and the Soviet intelligentsia. A restructuring of party-political, organisational, propaganda and agitation-mass work was carried out, attention was increased to the training and retraining of leading party and Soviet cadres.

The documents in the volume show the Party's concern for expanding internal party democracy, for improving the social composition of its ranks, and for increasing the working class in them. They testify to the great importance that the Party attached to the communist education of the working people, especially the youth. The volume contains documents revealing the multifaceted activities of the party in managing the media and propaganda bodies, in training specialists in the national economy, teaching and scientific personnel.

As a result of the selfless creative labour of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, our country healed the brines inflicted by the war in an unprecedentedly short time. Once again, the great vitality and advantages of the socialist system were demonstrated.

Having restored the national economy, the Soviet country was rapidly moving towards new frontiers in economic development. The party continued its course towards the priority growth of heavy industry. The volume contains materials that reflect the line of the CPSU to accelerate scientific and technological progress. A significant part of the documents is devoted to the Party's agrarian policy aimed at strengthening the collective farm system, organisational, economic and economic strengthening of collective farms and state farms, increasing the material interest of collective farmers in the results of their labour, and a general rise in

agriculture. Among these documents, decisions of the party and the government on the development of virgin and fallow lands will occupy a large place.

On the whole, the materials of the volume reveal the leading and organising role of the CPSU in all areas of the country's economic, socio-political and cultural life, testify to the further strengthening of the party's ties with the masses, and show the growth of its authority. Many documents are published for the first time. They make it possible to more fully represent the activities of the party during the years of the restoration of the national economy and its development during the fourth and fifth five-year plans.

The documents of the volume are arranged in chronological order, verified with the original sources. The scientific and reference apparatus was checked, the introductory articles to the documents were clarified and supplemented.

The eighth volume was prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU and the General Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

## **COMMUNIST PARTY (BOLSHEVIKS) TO ALL THE ELECTORATE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR, February 2, 1946<sup>1</sup>**

In the pre-election Address of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to the Soviet people, the historical results of the activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the years that have passed since the first elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (December 1937) were summed up, and a program was outlined for the post-war restoration of the country's economy, further advancement of Soviet society along the path of uniformity and the development of socialism.

The appeal emphasized that one of the main sources of the world-historical victories of the Soviet country in the construction of socialism, in the Great Patriotic War was the leadership of the Communist Party, the support of its policy by the working people, the monolithic unity of the party and the people. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks called for further strengthening of unity as the surest guarantee of new victories for socialism. In response to the party's appeal, the Soviet people for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in February 1946 gave full support to the bloc of communists and non-party people.

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<sup>1</sup> Date of publication in the Pravda newspaper. Ed.

## **TO ALL THE ELECTORS, TO WORKERS AND WORKERS, PEASANTS AND PEASANTS, TO THE WARRIORS OF THE RED ARMY AND THE NAVY, TO THE SOVIET INTELLIGENCE (EXTRACT)**

Comrades!

On February 10, 1.946, the citizens of the arable land will elect deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Eight years have passed since the first elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The war did not make it possible to hold the next elections within the time period provided for by the Soviet Constitution. Now that the Great Patriotic War has been victoriously over and a period of peaceful development has begun, the Soviet people have the opportunity to hold elections of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In the last elections, the Bolshevik Party called on voters to cast their votes to the candidates of the communist bloc party. Citizens and citizens of the Soviet Union then voted amicably for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people. Thus, the people unanimously approved the policy of the Communist Party and expressed their full confidence in it.

In the upcoming elections, the Bolshevik Party is also acting in a single bloc, in close alliance with non-party workers, peasants and intellectuals. As in the last electoral campaign, the party goes to elections together with the trade unions, the Komsomol and other organisations and societies of the working people.

The Party of Communists expects that in the upcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, voters will again show confidence in the Communist Party and approve of its policy. The party hopes that all voters will vote for parliamentary candidates jointly nominated by the

Communist Party with non-party people, for candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

Why does the Communist Party expect and hope that the Soviet people in the upcoming elections will approve of its policy and the voters will give their votes to the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people?

The Bolshevik Party counts on the confidence of the people and on the support of the voters of the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, because the Soviet people could for many years' experience to be convinced of the correctness of the party's policy, which meets the fundamental interests of the people, to be convinced that all the activities of the Bolshevik Party are selfless service to the people.

Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the peoples of our country established Soviet power and defended it from the interventionists and White Guards.

During the years of peaceful construction, the Communist Party fought tirelessly to raise the country's economy and increase the material well-being of the people. The correct policy of the Bolshevik Party has turned our country into an advanced and powerful socialist state. Every year the life of the population became better, more cultured and prosperous. Considering the impending danger of an attack by imperialist robbers on our country, the Bolshevik Party called on the Soviet people to work tirelessly to strengthen the defense capability of the Motherland. The working people did not spare their efforts and resources to strengthen the defense of the USSR, to raise the military and economic might of the Soviet state.

Fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the Soviet Union presented our country with the most severe trials. Never before has our Fatherland been exposed to such a terrible danger. The German fascists set themselves the goal of destroying the Soviet state, seizing our land, plundering the country's wealth, exterminating millions of Soviet people, enslaving our people, and condemning them to eternal grief

and suffering. It was about the life and death of the Soviet state, about the life and death of the peoples of the USSR, about whether the peoples of the Soviet Union should be free or fall into enslavement.

At the call of the Bolshevik Party, all the peoples of the Soviet country rose to defend the Motherland. All the forces of the people were aimed at achieving one goal - to defeat the German fascist invaders. To win the victory, the Soviet people did not stop at what sacrifices and difficulties, steadfastly endured all the hardships and hardships of the war, fought heroically and worked in the name of defending the Motherland. History does not know of any other example of the selfless struggle of the people for their Motherland.

During the first period of the war, our army suffered temporary setbacks. The enemy managed to occupy a significant part of Soviet territory. We had moments of desperate situation when the Red Army was forced to retreat, leaving our native villages and cities. During this difficult time, the entire Soviet people showed great confidence and strong support to the Communist Party and the Soviet government. The Communist Party highly values the confidence the Soviet people have shown in it at such a difficult time and values this trust.

In fierce battles with the enemy, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, won victory. Our just cause has triumphed. Defeated both German and Japanese imperialist invaders. From now on, our Fatherland is free from the threat of a German invasion in the west and a Japanese invasion in the east.

As a result of the victory over the German and Japanese imperialists, the Soviet Union strengthened the security of its borders, defended the state interests of the peoples of our country, their national independence, freedom and culture...

Victory of the Soviet people in the Patriotic War of 1941-1945. is a triumph of the policy of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

The Communist Party has always considered it its sacred

duty, its primary duty-to strengthen our Soviet socialist state, to raise its might.

Soviet power broke the shackles that hindered the development of the country, led to the victory of the socialist system, which gave our great strength to the people and our army. The Soviet system turned out to be not only the best form of organising the country's economic and cultural development during the years of peaceful construction, but also the best a form of mobilizing all the forces of the people to repel the enemy in wartime. No other state could have withstood the tests that the Soviet Union went through.

Whoever wants our state to continue to be strong and mighty will vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

During the Patriotic War, the moral and political unity of the Soviet people manifested itself with all its might. During the war, the working class of the Soviet Union unleashed hard work to help the front, displaying real labour heroism. If our army did not experience a shortage of weapons, ammunition, equipment, then this is primarily the merit of our working class. Organised into collective farms, the Soviet peasantry in wartime worked tirelessly at zero, supplying food to our army and the population, supplying raw materials to our factories and plants. The Soviet intelligentsia, with their creative labour, made an invaluable contribution to the defeat of the enemy, they enriched Soviet science and technology, culture and art with new outstanding achievements and discoveries. In the ranks of the Red Army, the Navy, in partisan detachments, workers valiantly fought for their homeland, peasants, intellectuals. The unprecedented difficulties of the war did not break, but even more tempered the will, spirit and unity of the Soviet people.

Whoever wants our people to always be united and united will vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

The Soviet state is based on the equality and friendship of peoples. In peacetime, the working people of all the nationalities of the USSR developed their economy and culture in fraternal cooperation. In the hour of terrible danger, all the peoples of the Soviet Union are like brothers. rose to defend their motherland. Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Azerbaijanis, Georgians, Armenians, Turkmens, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Karelians, Moldovans, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and all other peoples of our great country selflessly defended the Soviet Motherland. This is reflected in the ardent and life-giving Soviet patriotism of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the strength and vitality of the policy that the Bolshevik Party was unwaveringly pursuing. Soviet patriotism united all the nations and nationalities of our country into a single fraternal family. Now it is obvious to everyone that the peoples of our country were able to defend their freedom and independence precisely because they are united in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the Patriotic War, the friendship of the peoples became even stronger, they rallied even more closely around their elder brother—the Russian people.

Whoever wants the peoples of the Soviet Union to be free and equal in the future, whoever strives to further strengthen friendship between the peoples of the USSR, will vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

The Soviet Union became a strong and mighty peony power thanks to the victory of socialism in our country. The age-old economic backwardness of our country was eliminated on the basis of socialism. During the years of five-year plans, the Soviet people, by their stubborn and selfless labour, have created an advanced socialist economy. And it saved our homeland in the war against Hitlerite Germany. The economic foundation of the Soviet state turned out to be incomparably more viable than the economy of the enemy states.

During the war, our domestic industry increased its

production from month to month and supplied the Red Army in increasing quantities with airplanes, sneakers, cannons, ammunition and equipment. Now, after the end of the war, our factories and plants are transferred to the production of products in peacetime. Our country is opening up broad opportunities for the development of industry and the entire national economy. The Soviet country is not threatened by crises and upheavals such as occur in capitalist countries. There are no crises or unemployment in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet people are faced with the task of the speediest restoration and further development of socialist industry and transport. In the forthcoming five-year period, it is necessary to ensure a further development of our heavy industry in order to give the country more metal, coal, oil, to produce more machine tools, more locomotives, wagons, automobiles, tractors and other machines. It is necessary to ensure that our industry and transport are equipped with even better equipment, perfect machines, powerful engines, so that all the achievements of advanced science and technology are placed in the service of the country's national economy.

Whoever wants a new flourishing of socialist industry, who strives to ensure that our socialist economy in the shortest possible time reaches its pre-war level and significantly exceeds it, will vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

The Soviet Union, thanks to the victory of the collective farm system, became a country of advanced socialist agriculture. The most backward region was transformed on the basis of the collective farm system national economy-agriculture. During the years of peaceful construction, the Soviet state created thousands of machine and tractor stations, equipped collective and state farms with advanced machinery. In the conditions of war, the collective farm system showed its great vitality. If we did not have collective farms, agriculture would have fallen into complete decline during the war and would have left the army and the country

without food. Only thanks to the collective farms our agriculture with honour coped with the tasks of wartime.

The collective farm village experienced significant difficulties during the war. Our industry, which worked for the needs of the front, was unable to satisfy the demands of agriculture. There are fewer tractors, combines and other agricultural machines in the village. The German invaders ravaged agriculture in the areas under occupation. The Soviet people are faced with the task of complete restoration and further development of all branches of agriculture. In the coming five-year plan, it is necessary to satisfy the urgent needs of the village, to make sure that the village receives more tractors, combines and other agricultural machines, so that machine and tractor stations were expanded and strengthened, and the electrification of the collective farm countryside was advanced. The task is to restore and exceed the pre-war sown areas, significantly increase the yield of collective farm fields, increase the number of livestock and increase the productivity of livestock raising. It is necessary to ensure that the collective farm village in a short time overcome the difficulties caused by the war, so that all collective farmers live prosperously and culturally.

Whoever wants a new upsurge in socialist agriculture, who strives for our country to have more grain and other agricultural products, so that all collective farmers live prosperously and culturally, will vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

The Soviet state has always considered it its duty to constantly take care of the Soviet people, to improve the material well-being of the Soviet people. During the years of peaceful construction, a significant increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people was achieved. During the war years, our people suffered great hardships. The consequences of the war and the devastation of many regions of our country by the enemy are inevitably felt even now. The living conditions of the population are

still difficult. A lot of effort has to be spent so that the Soviet people could live better and more prosperously.

The task is to significantly raise the well-being of the working people so that the Soviet state could provide the population with more food and consumer goods, improve the improvement of our cities and villages, expand the construction of dwellings, hospitals and maternity hospitals, increase the number of rest homes and sanatoriums, children's nurseries and gardens, public canteens and other household institutions. It is necessary to strengthen the daily care of women and children, to improve and further the working and living conditions of Soviet women, to even more widely involve Soviet women in active participation in the entire political, economic and cultural life of our country.

It is necessary to constantly take care of improving the working and living conditions of Soviet youth, to strive for our youth to receive high qualifications, master knowledge, science and culture. Our urgent task is to even better organise the labour and living arrangements of the demobilized soldiers of the Red Army and invalids of the Patriotic War, to surround the families of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the Fatherland with nationwide care, to constantly take care of the families of the soldiers and officers of the Red Army who protect peaceful labour and the security of the Soviet people.

Whoever wants all Soviet people to live an ever more prosperous and cultural life, who seeks to raise the material well-being of our Soviet people, will vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

During the years of Soviet power, our country has become a country of advanced culture. Before the war, the culture of the peoples of the USSR achieved great success. The number of schools and universities increased continuously, theatres and cinema, clubs and libraries. During the years of Soviet power, millions of workers, peasants and their children received higher and secondary education, became workers of intelligent labour.

During the war, it was necessary to reluctantly limit spending on cultural needs, to spend less on public education. Great damage to the cause of culture and public education was caused by the German fascist invaders, who destroyed and plundered many schools, cultural and scientific institutions in the areas subjected to occupation.

The task is to completely restore and significantly expand the network of primary and secondary schools, higher educational institutions, public libraries, theatres and cinema, to achieve a further flourishing of Soviet culture and art. It is necessary to take care of the further development of Soviet science, to support the people of science in every possible way, to strive for the wide dissemination of scientific knowledge among the masses, and the further expansion and improvement of the training of scientific and technical personnel. Soviet science and technology must continuously move forward and advance in the forefront of world science and technology.

Whoever wants further rapid success in the development of culture, science and art in our country, who strives to give a good education to the younger generation of Soviet people, will vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

During the war, the German fascist invaders inflicted heavy wounds on our country and inflicted a lot of grief and hardship on the Soviet people. German villains burned and destroyed our cities and villages, destroyed and plundered our industrial enterprises, transport, collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations. The Soviet people began to work on the restoration farms in areas liberated from German occupation. But only the first steps have been taken in creating normal living conditions for the population suffered from the invasion of the fascist hordes. Our people still have to spend a lot of labour and energy to heal the wounds inflicted on our country by the fascist monsters. The Soviet people are faced with the task of completely restoring factories, factories, power plants, mines, mines, railways,

collective farms, machine-tractor stations and state farms destroyed by the enemy, to restore and build new dwellings to provide shelter for all workers who suffered from the German occupation. ...

Who wants to quickly restore the economy destroyed by the enemy and create normal living conditions for grazing in areas liberated from the German occupation, who strives to ensure that the wounds inflicted by the war were healed as soon as possible, he will vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

The Soviet Union has entered a new phase in its historical development. The peaceful constructive labour of the Soviet people and their safety are protected by our glorious Red Army. Led by the Bolshevik Party, the Red Army in the course of the war surpassed the enemy in its strength and ability to fight. Soviet soldiers showed heroism and courage in the battles for the Motherland. Soviet infantry, artillery, aviation, tank troops, the Navy, and all the Armed Forces of the USSR have honorably fulfilled their duty to the Motherland. The Soviet people can rely on your army. The Communist Party will continue to tirelessly fight for the further strengthening of the Armed Forces of the Soviet state.

Whoever wants the borders of our Fatherland to be inaccessible to the enemy, who seeks to further strengthen our Red Army and the Navy, the loyal defenders of our Motherland, will vote for the candidates of the communist and non-party bloc.

The victory of Soviet weapons, as well as the policy of peace and friendship between peoples, firmly and unswervingly pursued by the Soviet state, raised the international prestige of the Soviet Union and raised the role of the USSR in the resolution of all international affairs. The Soviet state won the war, was able to defend the state interests of the peoples of the USSR. But win the war yet does not mean ensuring lasting peace and reliable security in the future. In order for the Soviet people and all peace-

loving peoples to enjoy the benefits of peace and security, it is necessary to consolidate the victory we have won. It must be remembered that there are still reactionary forces in the world that are trying to sow discord and enmity between peoples.

The task is to further strengthen the security of the peoples of the USSR. It is necessary to vigilantly protect the gains of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, to firmly defend the interests of the Soviet Union. It is necessary to fight together with the democratic forces of other countries to strengthen the cooperation of the peace-loving powers, to uproot all the roots of fascism, and to prevent any aggression in the future.

Who wants the great victory won by the blood of our people to be firmly entrenched, who strives to ensure the security of the peoples of the USSR, who supports Soviet foreign policy, consistently upholding state the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the cause of world peace, he will vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

The Communist Party was the guiding force of the Soviet people both during the period of peaceful construction and during the war years. Our people have steadily followed the path that the Communist Party led them. During the Patriotic War the party was the inspirer and organiser of the nationwide struggle against the fascist invaders. During the war, the Communist Party became even closer to the people, and even more closely connected with the broad masses of the working people. With its selfless service to the Motherland, the Bolshevik Party won the love and trust of the Soviet people. The Party of Communists is proud of and values the trust that our people have shown and are showing to it. The Communist Party continues to count on the confidence of the Soviet people.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) calls on all workers and workers, peasants and peasants, soldiers of the Red Army and the Navy, the Soviet

intelligentsia, all voters in the upcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to rally even more closely around the Bolshevik Party to fight for further flourishing our Motherland, for the complete victory of communism in our country.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) calls on all communists to vote with the same unanimity for non-party candidates for deputies as they do for communist capitalists. The Bolshevik Party expects that non-party voters will vote for Communist candidates for deputy with the same unanimity as for non-party candidates.

Comrade voters! Vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people!

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) calls on voters on February 10, 1946 to appear as one to all at the ballot boxes. Should not be one voter who does not use his honorary right to elect deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

February 10, 1946 should be the day of the nationwide holiday of the working people of the Soviet Union, a demonstration of their unity and solidarity around the Communist Party.

**ALL FOR THE ELECTION!**

Long live our great Motherland—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the Soviet people!

Long live Soviet power!

Long live the friendship of the peoples of our country!

Long live the bloc of communists and non-party people in the upcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR!

Long live the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)!

Central Committee of the All-Union  
Communist Party (Bolsheviks)

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**DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY  
(B) ON THE AGITATION AND  
PROPAGANDA WORK OF PARTY  
ORGANISATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH  
THE ADOPTION OF THE LAW ON A FIVE  
YEAR PLAN FOR THE RECOVERY AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL  
ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1946-1950,  
March 27, 1946**

In the published resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), he invited all party organisations to widely develop agitation, propaganda and organisational work among the working people in connection with the adoption of the Law on the Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the country's national economy. This work was intended to clarify the tasks of the five-year plan, to maximize the labour activity of the Soviet people, to develop massive socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of current plans, an increase in labour productivity and the use of all reserves for raising the national economy.

The political and organisational activities of the party became a decisive factor in the successful implementation of the fourth five-year plan, which was marked by group achievements in strengthening the might of the Soviet state, and was an important step forward in the development of the material and technical basis of socialism.

## **ON THE AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA WORK OF PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADOPTION OF THE LAW ON A FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR THE RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1946-1950**

Party organisations must explain to the working people that the implementation of the five-year plan can only be ensured by fulfilling and overfulfilling the current economic plans. The most important task of the Party organisations is to develop the struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the 1946 plan, quarterly and monthly plans by every republic and region, every branch of the national economy, all factories, factories, new buildings, mines, mines, and railways. Party organisations in the countryside are obliged to fight for the successful and high-quality conduct of all agricultural work in 1946, for increasing the yield and productivity of animal husbandry in every collective farm, state farm, district, region, which will be a serious contribution to the fulfillment of the five-year plan and to raising the living standards of the working people.

1. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) invites party organisations to widely develop mass-political work to familiarise all workers with the Law on the Five Years Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR for 1946-1950, explain to the working people the tasks of the post-war five-year plan and mobilise Soviet people to fight for performing and overfulfilling five-year plan. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) proceeds from the premise that this work is not a short-term campaign, but will represent the most important component of the party's agitation and propaganda work for the coming period.

Party organisations must systematically explain to all working people that the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan, the further strengthening of the might of the socialist state and the improvement of the material well-being of Soviet people depend on their efforts, on the strenuous and selfless labour of every Soviet person in his post in the coming five-year period.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) invites all party, trade union and Komsomol organisations to widely develop the socialist competition of workers, the competition of enterprises, collective farms, villages, cities, districts, regions, territories and republics for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the annual, quarterly and monthly plans of 1946, the fastest recovery of the economy in areas affected by the German occupation, a steady increase in labour productivity, for the successful implementation of the nine-year plan.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) will evaluate the work of each party organisation according to how it will be able to rouse the workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia to carry out the five-year plan and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of current economic plans.

2. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU (b) and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics:

a) to hold meetings of city and district party assets and meetings of primary party organisations dedicated to the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the USSR national economy for 1946-1950;

b) to hold meetings of workers at enterprises, collective farms, state farms, machine and tractor stations, in institutions, in the villages to discuss reports on the tasks of the working people in fulfilling the fifth plan. Leading Party, Soviet and economic workers should make reports at the meetings. In the reports, along with the explanation of the main tasks of the five-year plan for the restoration and

development of the national economy of the USSR, it is necessary to call upon the working people to fulfill the immediate tasks facing the given enterprise, collective farm, state farm, MTS, institution;

c) to hold city meetings of scientific workers in cities, as well as meetings in scientific institutions and educational institutions to discuss the tasks of scientists in the implementation of the five-year plan;

d) organise lectures, reports and talks for the working people about the new five-year plan on the following topics: the main tasks of the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the USSR national economy; the plan for the development of industry and transport in the new five-year plan; the plan for the development of agriculture in the USSR in 1940-1950; improving the material and cultural standard of living peoples - the most important task of the five-year plan for 1946-1950; a five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the Union republics; the main economic task of the USSR; ways of completing the construction of socialist society and the gradual transition from socialism to communism in the USSR; the role of Soviet science in the struggle for the further flourishing of our Motherland.

In reports, lectures and conversations, it is necessary to set out both the general tasks of the five-year plan and the specific tasks of various branches of the national economy of individual republics, regions, districts and enterprises.

To propose to party organisations to organise a thorough briefing of speakers and agitators who will be entrusted with conducting reports and talks on the five-year plan;

e) organise the study of the new five-year plan by all members and candidates of the party; to help the Communists, who are independently studying the five-year plan, organise consultations in party offices. In party schools, political schools and circles to conduct lectures and talks about the five-year plan for the development of the national economy for 1946-1950;

f) organise the study of the five-year plan in all universities and technical schools.

To oblige the All-Union Committee for Higher Education [VKHS] under the Council of Ministers of the USSR to attract teachers of social and economic sciences to conduct lectures and classes according to a five-year plan. Suggest VKHS to include in programs classes on a five-year plan in technical, agricultural, economic universities, studying plans for the development of various sectors of the national economy, in relation to the profile of the university. To include in the curricula of studies on a five-year plan in universities and technical schools the study of plans for the development of the national economy of the corresponding republic, territory, region.

3. To propose to the editorial offices of newspapers and magazines to systematically publish propaganda articles and materials on the main sections of the five-year plan, and also to widely cover the course of the socialist competition of the working people for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the five-year plan. Newspapers should explain to the working people on a daily basis the general tasks of the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy, as well as the tasks facing individual republics, territories, regions, districts and enterprises. It is necessary, day after day, with concrete examples and facts to show the practical implementation of production plans in all sectors of the country's economy, to widely disseminate the experience of the foremost workers in socialist competition, to popularize the best methods of organising production, the latest advances in science and technology that ensure an increase in labour productivity. Along with the propaganda of the experience of the leading enterprises and collective farms, newspapers must boldly criticize the shortcomings in the work of the lagging enterprises and collective farms.

4. To oblige the OGIZ of the RSFSR to issue the "Law on the fifth anniversary of the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR for 1946-1950." a separate

book with a circulation of 5 million copies. Instruct the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and the regional committees of the autonomous republics to publish as a separate book the text of the Law on the Five-Year Plan in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. To instruct the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to approve the circulation of the text of the Law by local publishing houses.

5. To instruct the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to help the regional committees, regional committees, and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to clarify the Law on the five-year plan to the workers to send for a period of 2 months to the Union republics, autonomous republics, territories and regions of the RSFSR, the propaganda department prog-roup, including to the composition of the prop-groups of qualified lecturers, university teachers and scientific workers of the capital. To recommend the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to send their propaganda groups to help the regional Party committees to organise mass political work in connection with the adoption of the Law on the fifth anniversary of the Party.

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**DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE CPSU (B) ABOUT THE  
ORGANISATION OF THE ALL-UNION  
SOCIALIST COMPETITION FOR  
PERFORMANCE AND OVERFULFILLMENT  
FIVE YEAR PLAN RECOVERY AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL  
ECONOMY OF THE USSR, *May 18, 1946***

Following the adoption of the fourth five-year plan in the country, the All-Union socialist competition for its fastest performance. The competition was initiated by metallurgical workers. Their appeal was taken up throughout the country. In the adopted resolution, the Central Committee of the Party suggested that the Party, trade union, Komsomol organisations, heads of economic bodies provide all possible support for the initiative of advanced enterprises, to ensure a broad scope of socialist competition. The decree contained recommendations on the most important issues of the management of competition, the application of Lenin's principles of its organisation in the new conditions, and the development of the creative initiative of the working people.

## **ABOUT THE ORGANISATION OF THE ALL- UNION SOCIALIST COMPETITION FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND OVERFULFILLMENT OF THE FIVE-YEAR RECOVERY PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR**

In connection with the approval by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the Law on the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR for 1946-1950. workers, engineers and technicians and employees of advanced industrial enterprises appealed to all working people of the Soviet Union to organise an All-Union socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan of the new five-year plan.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that the socialist competition that is now developing should be aimed at the all-round development of the creative initiative of the working people in the struggle for further increase in labour productivity, for the early fulfillment of monthly and quarterly production plans, the plan of 1946—the first year of the five-year plan, so that on this basis not only fulfill, but also overfulfill the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. Propose to party, professional and Komsomol organisations, as well as heads of economic bodies:

a) provide all-round support to the initiative of advanced enterprises in the organisation of the All-Union socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy;

b) to ensure a broad scope of socialist competition in all branches of industry, in transport, construction, on collective

farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations, involving in active participation in the competition all workers, women workers, collective farmers and collective farmers, engineering and technical workers and employees.

2. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League and the ministry to daily and efficiently manage socialist competition between enterprises, and especially within each plant and factory, between workshops, sections, shifts, brigades, as well as the organisation of individual competition of workers...

3. To instruct the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, together with the USSR ministries, to introduce the approval of the Council of Ministers of the USSR new conditions for the All-Union socialist competition in each branch of production, taking into account its specific features, providing the following general conditions of competition: fulfillment and overfulfilment of state plans for the production of high quality products and in a given range, mastering new types of products, fulfilling the plan to increase productivity labour and reducing the cost of production, the implementation of plans for housing and cultural and household construction.

4. To establish for the enterprises—winners in the All-Union socialist competition, the rolling Red Banners of the USSR Council of Ministers and the rolling Red Banners of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the relevant ministries, and to establish cash bonuses. The number of banners and monetary awards should be determined in terms of competition for each industry.

5. To oblige the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (Comrade Kuznetsov) to revise on the basis of the exchange of views and submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR “On Prizes for Winning Enterprises in the All-Union

Socialist Competition.”

6. Establish that the results of the All-Union socialist competition are summed up on a monthly basis by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions together with ministries and with the participation of the Central Committee of trade unions on the basis of documentary materials submitted by the heads of enterprises, trusts, and combines together with trade union organisations.

The Challenging Red Banners are awarded to enterprises—winners in the competition at general meetings of workers and employees.

7. To oblige the editorial offices of the newspapers Pravda, Izvestia, Komsomolskaya Pravda and Trud, and the editorial offices of branch, regional and republican newspapers to widely cover the issues of socialist competitions for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the new five-year parade ground and publish monthly and to g and competitions.

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**DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE GROWTH OF  
THE PARTY AND ABOUT ENHANCEMENT  
OF THE MEASURES OF THE PARTY-  
ORGANISATIONAL AND PARTY-  
POLITICAL WORK WITH THE NEW  
MEMBERS IN THE CPSU (B), *July 26, 1946***

The Communist Party constantly paid attention to the regulation of the social composition of its ranks, their replenishment with the best representatives the working class, the collective farm peasantry, the intelligentsia, the ideological training of young communists as the most important factors in ensuring the party's fighting efficiency, strengthening its leading role in society.

During the war years, despite the great losses of the communists, the number of the CPSU (b) increased by almost two million people. The party's growth continued in peacetime. However, many party organisations did not show due concern for the systematic improvement of the qualitative composition of the party. In this regard, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) recognized the need to improve the work on the selection and admission of new members to the party, to strengthen the ideological and political education of the new recruits, to involve them in an active party and socio-political life. In the published resolution, measures were outlined, the implementation of which played an important role in the ideological and organisational strengthening of the party, and in raising its leading role.

## **ON THE GROWTH OF THE PARTY AND ON MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN THE PARTY- ORGANISATIONAL AND PARTY-POLITICAL WORK WITH NEW MEMBERS IN THE CPSU (B) (EXTRACT)**

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that during the years of the Great Patriotic War, our party has grown significantly and as of May 1, 1946, there are 4 million 599 thousand members of the CPSU (b) and 1 million 427 thousand candidates, and only 6 million 26 thousand communists. The party was replenished by the best patriots of the Soviet Motherland - soldiers of the Red Army and Navy, who fought valiantly at the fronts, and progressive people from workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia who selflessly worked in the rear.

This growth in the ranks of the CPSU (b) testifies that during the Great Patriotic War the authority of the Bolshevik Party in all strata of the Soviet people increased and our party even more strengthened its ties with the masses of the working people. The desire of the best people of the working class, the peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia to inseparably link their fate with the party at a time when our Motherland was in mortal danger is an expression of the boundless devotion of the masses to the Soviet state-of-the-art system and the unity of the Soviet people around the Bolshevik Party.

As a result of the significant growth of the party, the composition of the party has changed significantly. Two-thirds of the party's members and candidates are now are the communists who joined the party during the Great World War II. Such a significant roster update party assigns to all party organisations as the most important task to strengthen party-organisational and party-political work with newly-joined members of the CPSU (b) and party candidates and

their involvement in an active party and social and political life.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) notes that in the management of the admission to the party, many party organisations do not show concern for the systematic improvement of the composition of the party, they violate the Rules of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), do not observe the principle of individual selection to the party, essentially providing the party will take its course. To the detriment of the qualitative strengthening of the ranks of the CPSU (b), the party organisations admit to the party almost all statements, forgetting that the indiscriminate approach when admitting to the CPSU (b) weakens the party and can lead to the penetration of those people who are not sufficiently prepared to join its ranks.

Serious flaw in the leadership of the party is also the fact that the party organisations of industrial centres, the main growth base of which are workers and engineering and technical workers of industrial enterprises, do not conduct active work on the selection of the leading workers and engineering and technical intelligentsia to the party. Among the accepted candidates parties by territorial party organisations for 1945 industrial and transport workers 44,774 people, which is 16.4% of the total number of to the party, engineering and technical workers 20 983 people, or 7.7%, employees 107,465 people, or 39.3%.

Particularly unsatisfactory is the selection of workers and engineers and technicians in the leading branches of industry. In 1945, only 4,727 people were admitted to the party candidates in the party organisations of the coal industry enterprises; in the party organisations of the ferrous metallurgy enterprises, 4915 people. For the 4th quarter of 1945 and the 1st quarter of 1946, the party organisation of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine accepted only 81 workers as candidates for the party ...

Rural party organisations, the main growth base of which

are the foremost workers in agriculture—tractor drivers, combine operators and rural intelligentsia, do not carry out the necessary political work with them and grow poorly at the expense of these people.

In 1945, the Saratov regional party organisation admitted 5,578 people to the party, including: chairmen of collective farms (37, heads of commodity farms and foremen 226, tractor drivers and combine operators 383, agronomists and other agricultural specialists 94, collective farmers 613.

In 1945, the Tomsk regional party organisation admitted a total of 1,046 people to the party, including 44 collective farm chairmen, 19 commodity farm managers and foremen, 36 tractor drivers and combine operators, 14 agronomists and other agricultural specialists, and 56 collective farmers.

The Central Committee of the CP (B) notes that many party organisations in their work do not take into account the changes in the composition of the party and do not take the necessary measures to improve the internal party work, do not seek to ensure that party meetings are held regularly and really are a school of Bolshevik education for new replenishment of the party ... Newly entered communists are poorly involved in active party and political life.

Party organisations are unsatisfactorily engaged in the ideological and political education of newly admitted to the party. Independent study of Marxist-Leninist theory is poorly organised. Regional committees, regional committees, Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics have embarked on the wrong path of non-interference in the independent study of Marxist-Leninist theories by the members and candidates of the party, do not provide them with the necessary assistance, are removed from control over the political self-education of the communists. At the same time, such forms of political education as political schools and circles are underestimated, in which poorly trained communists can more successfully acquire initial political literacy and skills of independent work on the book.

Schools and circles are not provided with trained teachers and work haphazardly, often switch to studying current political events to the detriment of the main curriculum and do not finish their work on studying the “Brief course of history of the CPSU (b)”.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) establishes that many party organisations violate the resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the regular hearing of reports on the status of admission to the party at plenary sessions of committees and reduce the posing of this issue to the formal approval of reports on the results of growth without substantive discussion, thereby belittling the significance of the question of admission to the party.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that the tasks of further strengthening the party require a serious improvement in the management of admission to the CPSU (b) and the rise of all party-organisational and political work with new replenishment of the party.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics to focus the attention of party organisations on further improving the qualitative composition of those admitted to the party and strengthening organisational and educational work with new who joined the CPSU (b).

2. To propose to party organisations to put an end to the elements of spontaneity in the admission of new members and candidates to the CPSU (b) and in the future to organise admission to the party only by individual selection. Observing the requirements of the Charter of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on recommendations that recommend seniority and other conditions, it is necessary to find out in essence the ability of the person entering the CPSU (b) to actually justify the high rank of a party member.

3. Party organisations will ensure active selection into the party, first of all, of workers who are politically raised and prepared to join the CPSU (b) and the engineering and technical intelligentsia, especially in the most important industries and transport, which are of paramount importance for the implementation of the five-year plan to restore and develop the national economy of the country, as well as scientific workers.

The regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, based on the tasks of the five-year plan, are obliged to determine the most important enterprises of industry, transport and research institutions in order to pay special attention to the selection of advanced workers and engineering and technical workers of these enterprises and scientific research institutions.

4. Party organisations in rural areas should select the best people from among the leaders of agriculture, tractor drivers, combine operators and rural intelligentsia to join the party.

The party organisations of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, the western regions of Ukraine and Belarus, in managing the admission to the CPSU (b), should take into account the special conditions of these new republics and regions and select those who have been tested in the party. people devoted to the cause of communism, including advanced peasants, who run individual farming.

The Central Committee of the Communist Parties of these republics should bear in mind that, provided that individual peasant farms prevail in these regions in the republics, it is important for our party to strengthen political ties with the peasantry and to create a proper political support in the countryside, involving the best peasants loyal to the Soviet system into the ranks of the party.

5. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to systematically check the

work of party organisations for admission to the CPSU (b) and to discuss issues of admission to the party at bureaus and plenums.

To restore the practice of discussing reports on work on admission to the party at plenums of city committees, district committees of the CPSU (b).

6. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics, city committees and district committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to improve the leadership of the primary party organisations, where communists, first of all, receive a Bolshevik upbringing.

To ensure the regular convocation of party meetings, to raise the most important questions of the life of party organisations for discussion of party meetings. Pay serious attention to the deployment of criticism and self-criticism, to achieve active participation of communists in party life. Regularly instruct the secretaries of the primary party organisations, provide them with the necessary assistance on the spot, timely acquaint them with the decisions of the leading party bodies, generalize and disseminate the positive experience of the work of party organisations.

To propose to party organisations to more boldly nominate capable young communists for leading party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol work.

7. Considering the Komsomol the most important reserve for replenishing the party ranks and noting that recently the work on the selection of the party from the Komsomol has weakened, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) obliges regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics and the Central Committee of the Komsomol to intensify work on the selection of the best Komsomol members in the ranks of the CPSU (b).

8. In order to radically improve the work on the Marxist-

Leninist education of communists admitted to the party in recent years, to oblige the regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of republics:

a) to strive for full coverage of all members and candidates of the CPSU (b) with a Marxist-Leninist education, who have recently joined the party. It is necessary that each member and candidate of the CPSU (b) tirelessly work to raise his consciousness, to master the foundations of Marxism-Leninism.

To establish that the district committees, city committees, regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics bear special responsibility for the organisation of the Marxist-Leninist education of the members and candidates of the party recently admitted to the party;

b) organise an independent study of the “Short Course in the History of the CPSU (b)” by new members and candidates of the party who have the necessary general education and skills to work on the book.

Eliminate the wrong practice of non-interference by party organisations in the independent study of Marxist-Leninist theory by communists. Establish control at the work of members and candidates of the party for the study of Marxism-Leninism.

With the Communists who are independently studying the “Short Course in the History of the CPSU (b)”, systematically conduct conversations, as well as conferences, checking in essence how they study Marxist-Leninist theory.

For communists who independently study theory, organise in cities, regional centers, large enterprises, military units and formations the reading of lecture cycles on the “Short Course in the History of the CPSU (b)” and the Charter of the CPSU (b). Provide qualified consultants to help communists who study theory independently.

Introduce into practice the regular discussion at meetings of party committees of reports of primary party organisations

on the state of work on the study of Marxist-Leninist theory communists;

c) organise political schools at the primary party organisations of enterprises, collective farms, institutions and military units for the communists who have been admitted to the party in recent years, who do not have sufficient general education and who are not yet able to independently study the “Short Course in the History of the CPSU (b)”.

To entrust the leadership of political schools to the propagandists of the district and city committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), as well as to the most trained communists from among the leading activists and the intelligentsia.

To organise in political schools the study of the social and state structure of the USSR (the Constitution of the USSR), the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR, the Charter of the CPSU (b).

Instruct the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) before September 1 d. prepare and send to the localities the program of political schools, and by November 1, p. d. prepare and publish a textbook for political schools;

d) taking into account that some of the communists who have been admitted to the party lately express a desire to study the Marxist-Leninist theory in circles, to involve them in circles for the study of the “Short course in the history of the CPSU (b)”...

It is necessary to prevent the pursuit of the number of circles to the detriment of the quality of their work, in connection with which it is advisable to have no more than 5-7 circles at large enterprises and in rural areas.

In terms of the level of training of the communists, it is advisable to have circles: the main type—for studying the “Short course in the history of the CPSU (b)” in chapters and increased technical training—for studying the “Short Course

in the History of the CPSU (b)” simultaneously with the works of Lenin;

e) in connection with a serious shortage of qualified propaganda cadres in rural areas to create at the regional committees, the regional committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, groups of propagandists in the amount of 15-25 people, which should be used to lead political schools in the countryside, deliver lectures and hold consultations to help rural communists, engaged in political self-education;

f) proceeding from the fact that among the newly admitted members and candidates of the CPSU (b) there are comrades who have not received primary education and are illiterate, to propose the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics to organise training of these communists in evening general education schools. Conduct systematically with the Communists studying in evening general education schools, conversations on the Constitution of the USSR and the Charter of the CPSU (b).

9. To oblige the editors of the newspapers Pravda, Krasnaya Zvezda, Komsomolskaya Pravda, editors of republican, regional and regional newspapers to organise systematic publication on newspaper pages of lectures, consultations and popular articles on the history and theory of the Bolshevik Party.

To oblige the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the press bureau of the newspaper Pravda to send lectures, consultations and popular articles at least once a week for publication in regional, regional and republican newspapers.

10. To instruct the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to publish, before January 1, 1947, a library of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, as well as popular brochures to help the Marxist-Leninist self-education

of young communists.

11. Considering that after the end of the Great Patriotic War many communists arrived in the party organisations after demobilization from the Red Army, to propose the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, district committees and city party committees to develop and carry out the necessary measures in which to provide for the fastest involvement of demobilized communists the work of local party organisations, the organisation of work to raise the ideological, theoretical and political level of demobilized communists, the promotion of the most trained from them for leading party, Soviet and economic work.

12. Instruct the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics to discuss this resolution at the plenums of the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics.

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**DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE CPSU (B) ON IMPROVEMENT  
MEASURES OF THE REGIONAL  
NEWSPAPERS “MOLOT” (ROSTOV-ON-  
DON), “VOLZHSKAYA KOMMUNA”  
(KUIBYSHEV city) AND “KURSKAYA  
PRAVDA”, July 30, 1946**

The party press played an important role in the mobilization of the masses for the successful restoration and development of the parody economy, in the communist education of the working people. In an effort to raise the role of newspapers as a collective propagandist, agitator and organiser, the Central Committee of the Party adopted the resolution published below, containing an analysis of the activities of the editorial offices of three regional newspapers, which was of great importance for improving all the local press of the country, raising the level of its leadership by party committees.

**ON IMPROVEMENT MEASURES OF THE  
REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS “MOLOT” (ROSTOV-  
ON-DON), “VOLZHSKAYA KOMMUNA”  
(KUIBYSHEV city) AND “KURSKAYA PRAVDA”  
(EXTRACT)**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) notes that the regional newspapers Molot, Volzhskaya Kommuna and Kurskaya Pravda are conducted at a low ideological and cultural level and in fact are not centers of political work among the masses. The editors of

these newspapers did not use the increase in the volume of newspapers to four pages, established by the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of June 20, 1945, to radically improve the content and quality of the newspapers. Newspaper editors are cut off from local party and Soviet organisations, do not study the actual state of affairs in the localities, do not adequately cover the life of their regions and do not show initiative in raising the main issues of party political work, economic and cultural development. Newspapers do not deploy bold criticism of the activities of local organisations; they do little to strengthen state and labour discipline at all levels of the Soviet and the economic apparatus. The editors are self-critical about their own work, as a result of which there are many serious mistakes and shortcomings in the newspapers.

I.

1. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) notes that the newspaper Molot occasionally and superficially covers issues of party life. The subject matter of the party department is poor, the most important issues of party-organisational and party-political work are not reflected in the newspaper, the quality of published materials is at a low level. “Molot “ does not attract secretaries and members of the bureau of primary party organisations to participate in the newspaper, the newspaper is cut off from the grassroots party activists, does not criticize shortcomings in the work of party organisations in Rostov and the Rostov region. The life of the Komsomol organisations and questions of the party leadership of the Komsomol completely dropped out of sight of the editorial board of the Molot newspaper.

The newspaper publishes articles, lectures, answers to readers’ questions, consultations to help those who study the theory and history of the Bolshevik Party; not one of the best lectures given in the city of Rostov in the region was published in “Molot”, local propaganda forces were not

involved in the newspaper.

“Hammer” does not carry out systematic work to promote the Law on the New Five-Year Plan, weakly popularizes the experience of the foremost in competition in the industry, in particular in the coal industry, and metallurgical, and in agriculture. Especially badly reflected in the pages of the newspaper is the development of animal husbandry in the region. The newspaper is weakly fighting for the restoration of enterprises and collective farms suffered from the German occupation, for the further organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, for eliminating the consequences of the deceitful and slanderous German fascist propaganda among the population of the Rostov region.”

The editorial board irregularly publishes reviews of city and district newspapers ... Work with the author's asset, with correspondents from workers, peasants and intellectuals is abandoned, as a result of which connections the Molot newspapers with the masses weakened considerably.

2. The newspaper “Volzhskaya Kommuna” extremely poorly covers the region's economy on its pages. The editorial board does not raise major topical issues of the work of industry, limiting itself to publishing small monotonous information notes on the implementation of plans by individual factories, workshops, sections, brigades, on records of the Stakhanovites. The newspaper does not act as the organiser of the socialist competition for early completion monthly and quarterly plans, does not cover the experience of production leaders, does not criticize the work of lagging enterprises at all. In April and May, the editors did not publish a single critical article about the work of the factories, although the industry of the city of Kuibyshev and the region did not fulfill the programs of the first and second quarters.

In the newspaper for the first half of 1946, there were no articles or correspondence at all on the issues of increasing labour productivity, reducing costs, introducing cost

accounting, carrying out rationalization measures, and training workers in production.

Volzhskaya Kommuna provides very little coverage of the work of a new branch of industry—oil.

In the coverage of agricultural issues in the newspaper there is a lot of stencil and stamp. The editorial board does not study the reasons for the lagging behind certain regions, MTS; correspondence containing criticism of the work of state and collective farms is written superficially, without knowledge of the matter and therefore does not influence the course of agricultural work in the region. The materials published on the pages of the newspaper do not reflect the peculiarities of the region's agriculture (very few attention is paid to the leading crop—wheat, questions are not raised about broad measures to fight for the creation of sustainable high-yielding agriculture in conditions of frequent Kuibyshev region drought). The newspaper writes extremely little about the organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms, does not pay attention to the struggle for high agricultural technology.

The “Party Life” section of the “Volzhskaya Kommuna” newspaper suffers from extreme narrowness and monotony of topics. Questions of party-organisational and party-political work are hardly covered. The leading regional, city, district party activists do not participate in the newspaper. Until recently, comrades who had no experience in Party work worked in the “Party Life “ department.

The Volga Commune underestimates the propaganda of the Marxist-Leninist theory. Over the past year, only 3 articles have been published to help those studying the history of the CPSU (b).

The newspaper is cut off from the life of local organisations. The editorial board does not have an asset at enterprises, collective farms, state farms and MTS. The editorial staff, as a rule, fill the newspaper with their own materials and wipe off the non-editorial assets from participation in the printed organ.

3. The newspaper “Kurskaya Pravda” is weakly fighting for the restoration of the economy and culture of the region, which suffered from the enemy occupation, and does not carry out systematic work to mobilize the working people to overcome the difficulties in solving this most important task.

The editorial board superficially and haphazardly covers in the newspaper such vital issues as the organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms, the expansion of cultivated areas, productivity, development of livestock raising, raising the general culture of agriculture and the material standard of living of collective farmers. Limiting itself to publishing current, often insignificant information materials, Kurskaya Pravda does not raise questions on the prospects for the development of agriculture and industry in the region, does not conduct a serious struggle for the successful restoration of cities and villages in the region, superficially covers the work of construction organisations and does not show initiative in disseminating the experience of the foremost workers of restoration.

The newspaper unsatisfactorily promotes the Law on the Five-Year Plan and weakly explains the specific tasks of the working people in the struggle for the development of the regional economy, does not organise socialist competition between the working people for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of production plans. The experience of leading enterprises, machine and tractor stations, collective farms, state farms is poorly popularized on the pages of the newspaper, and there is no sharp criticism of shortcomings.

A major drawback of Kurskaya Pravda is its unsatisfactory coverage of issues of party life. The newspaper publishes very few materials about the education of young communists, about the political work of party organisations among various strata of the population, on the education of youth and the leadership of the Komsomol. The materials published under the heading “Party Life” do not summarize the experience of party work, and they do not contain serious and thoughtful criticism of the shortcomings of the

work of local organisations.

The editorial board of the newspaper does not pay due attention to the propaganda of the Marxist-Leninist theory and only from time to time publishes propaganda articles, lectures, consultations and answers to readers' questions. The propaganda department in the editorial office is not staffed with qualified workers.

Kurskaya Pravda does not provide assistance to regional newspapers, does not direct their activities. Reviews of regional newspapers are published very rarely (only 2 reviews were published from January to May), and their quality is unsatisfactory.

The main reason for the major shortcomings of the newspaper "Kurskaya Pravda" is the completely unsatisfactory work of the editorial board with the author's asset and with correspondents from workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia. The editorial board does not sufficiently attract party, Soviet and economic activists to participate in the newspaper, but fills the pages of the newspaper mainly with materials from its staff members; for the period from January to April 1946, the newspaper published only 17% of the letters and correspondence received.

The editorial board is completely unsatisfactory in managing its own correspondents and does not require them to work on a daily basis to attract non-editorial authors' assets from among workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia.

4. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) recognizes the leadership of the Rostov, Kuibyshev and Kursk regional committees of the CPSU (b) as unsatisfactory with the work of their regional newspapers.

The regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks underestimate the importance of newspapers as the most important means of improving all ideological and political work among the masses, use them poorly to strengthen the leadership of party, Soviet and

economic life and to mobilize the working people to solve problems of economic and cultural development.

Regional committees did not take measures to strengthen newspapers with qualified workers, do not discuss editorial reports, do not consider their work plans and do not direct daily activities editions.

The Rostov Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) made a serious mistake by allowing the publication of a special issue of the newspaper "Hammer on Putin" at the expense of the Azov-Don Fish Trust, thereby putting the workers of the regional party newspaper in material dependence on business executives and allowing the trust to buy off criticism of shortcomings in its work ...

To propose to the Rostov, Kuibyshev and Kursk regional committees of the CPSU (b) to eliminate the noted major shortcomings in the work of regional newspapers and to ensure in the shortest possible time a serious improvement in the quality of newspapers, increasing their role as the strongest means of improving party leadership in all branches of work in the region.

5. Consider the daily clarification of the tasks of the new five-year plan, the mobilization of the working people to fulfill and overfulfill the five-year plan as the most important duty of newspapers. Newspapers should use vivid and convincing examples to highlight the tasks and prospects of the economic and cultural development of the region, ways and means of increasing labour productivity in the main industries of the national economy, to fight for the fastest development of the leading sectors of the economy, to propagandize the experience of innovators in production, advanced enterprises and collective farms, to organize Bolshevik criticism of shortcomings in the work of party, Soviet, trade union and economic organisations, to indicate ways to overcome difficulties in solving economic and political problems.

6. To oblige Rostov, Kuibyshev, Kursk regional

committees The All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the editorial staff of newspapers will radically improve the work of departments of party life in regional newspapers and ensure systematic coverage in newspapers of all the most important issues of party-organisational and party-political work. Pay special attention to the need to enhance the role of the newspaper in the political education of young communists and to improve the work of primary party organisations, especially in rural areas. It is necessary to systematically explain in the newspapers the requirements of the party for every communist, the rights and obligations of party members, the importance of raising the ideological level of communists for the successful solution of the tasks of socialist construction. When covering the work of party organisations, newspapers should educate communists in the spirit of the implementation by each member and candidate of the party of the Programme of the CPSU (b).

To actively participate in the newspaper it is necessary to involve the leading regional, city, district party activists, secretaries and members of the bureau of primary party organisations. Relying on party activists and strengthening their ties with party organisations, newspapers should show how party bodies exercise the functions of political leadership and control, how they direct the activities of economic bodies, Soviets, the Komsomol, trade unions and other mass organisations of working people.

Considering it unacceptable that the issues of the party leadership of the Komsomol, the life of the Komsomol organisations, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks completely dropped out of sight of the regional newspapers, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks obliges the editorial offices of regional newspapers to regularly publish materials on Komsomol topics.

7. Noting that the issues of Soviet construction are extremely poorly covered in the pages of newspapers, to suggest that the editorial offices systematically publish

materials in newspapers on topics about the work and best practices of local Soviets, in every way contributing to the further improvement of the activities of the Soviet apparatus, strengthening state discipline in all its links.

8. Suggest the editorial offices of the newspapers “Molot “, “Volzhskaya Kommuna” and “Kurskaya Pravda” to systematically publish articles on the theory and history of the Bolshevik Party, as well as on the economics of their region, answers to readers’ questions, consultations, the best lectures, to involve in a newspaper of qualified propagandists, to cover the practice of propaganda work. Newspapers should pay special attention to the issues of communist education of the working people and the struggle against the remnants and influence of hostile ideology.

It is necessary to expand the propaganda of scientific and natural knowledge on a broader scale, using local cadres of scientific workers for this purpose.

9. In the interests of wide familiarization of the working people with issues of international life, recommend to the editorial offices of regional newspapers to publish the best articles on international and foreign policy topics published in central newspapers.

10. Suggest the editors of the newspapers Molot, Volzhskaya Kommuna and Kurskaya Pravda to systematically publish reviews of city and regional newspapers, helping them with business advice and specific instructions.

To allow the regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to organise practical training for editors and secretaries of regional newspapers at the editorial offices of regional newspapers.

11. Suggest to the editorial offices of newspapers to publish letters of workers in each issue, to listen sensitively to the signals of readers, not to disregard a single letter coming to the editorial office, to inform the authors about the measures taken in relation to their letters.

12. Considering that the wide involvement of workers, peasants and intelligentsia correspondents in the newspaper

is essential condition for improving newspapers and strengthening their ties with the masses, invite the editorial offices of newspapers to organise work with copyright assets. Practice convening meetings of off-site copyright assets to discuss work plans editions, as well as meetings of readers with reports by editors on work of newspapers.

13. To propose to the editorial offices of the newspapers Molot, Volzhskaya Kommuna and Kurskaya Pravda to improve the management of their own correspondents, at least once every two months to convene them for instruction and exchange of experience. Approve monthly work plans for own correspondents and systematically send correspondents critical reviews of their materials.

14. Propose to the editorial offices of the newspapers Molot, Volzhskaya Kommuna and Kurskaya Pravda to make wider use of such literary genres like essay, feuilleton, story, poetry, journalistic and bibliographic articles, reviews. Significantly improve the external technical design of newspapers, make it bright and expressive, paying attention to a more thoughtful arrangement of materials, on a careful selection of illustrations, header fonts, etc.

15. To oblige Rostov, Kuibyshev, Kursk regional committees CPSU (b) to carry out the following measures to strengthen the editorial offices of regional newspapers and improve the management of newspapers:

a) to send a group of qualified workers to work in the editorial offices of newspapers to strengthen the editorial departments;

b) fully staff the network of permanent newspaper correspondents in the regions within a month;

c) monthly consider the plan at the bureau of the regional committee of the CPSU (b) newspaper work;

d) listen to the reports of the editors of regional newspapers at the bureau regional committees of the CPSU (b) at least twice a year, as well as practice hearing the reports of the heads of editorial departments;

e) in order to strengthen the editorial offices and

improve the quality of newspapers, recommend to Rostov, Kuibyshevsky and the Kursk regional committees of the CPSU

(f) to create editorial boards in the newspapers “Molot”, “Volzhskaya Kommuna” and “Kurskaya Pravda” in the amount of 5-7 people from among the leading editorial staff, strengthening the editorial boards with qualified and trained comrades.

## II.

16. Instruct the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b):

a) develop, together with the relevant regional and regional committees of the CPSU (b), practical proposals for changing the structure of the editorial offices of regional and regional newspapers and their states in relation to the peculiarities of the economy of each region and submit to September 1 p. d. these proposals for consideration by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b);

b) Convene periodically at the Propaganda and Agitation Directorate of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) seminars of editors of regional, regional and republican newspapers;

c) systematically hear in the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) reports of editors of regional, regional and republican newspapers;

d) develop and implement a plan for publishing literature to help newspaper staff (practice and experience of the Bolshevik press, brochures on the newspaper business - about the leading, feuilleton, essay etc.);

e) consider the request of the editors of the newspapers “Molot”, “Volzhskaya commune” and “Kurskaya Pravda” on strengthening their printing base and allocate the necessary equipment within a month.

17. To satisfy the request of the Rostov, Kuibyshev and Kursk regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to increase the circulation of the Molot newspapers from 72 thousand to 100 thousand copies;

Volzhskaya Kommuna—from 52 thousand up to 90 thousand copies; Kurskaya Pravda —from 55 thousand to 90 thousand copies.

18. To oblige TASS (Comrade Palgunova) to improve the quality of weekly international reviews and union information transmitted to regional newspapers and to organise the distribution of articles to regional newspapers on the most pressing international issues of life, as well as essays on the life of the Union republics, territories and regions.

19. Suggest the Pravda press bureau to improve the service of regional newspapers with propaganda articles and to ensure that the orders of the editors of individual newspapers for articles on issues of interest to them are fulfilled.

20. Suggest the Rostov, Kuibyshev and Kursk regional committees of the CPSU (b) in three months to submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) written reports on the measures taken to improve the newspapers.

The real decision to send to all regional committees, regional committees, Central Committee Communist parties of the union republics.

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## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON PREPARATION AND RETAINING OF LEADING PARTY AND SOVIET WORKERS, August 2, 1946**

The level of ideological, educational and organisational activity of a party is largely determined by the political and theoretical training of leading party and Soviet cadres. Meanwhile, here, in an important area of Party work, serious shortcomings came to light after the war.

After the war, serious shortcomings were revealed. In this regard, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) adopted a resolution aimed at further increasing the level of political and theoretical training of leading party and Soviet workers. The resolution determined the conditions and specific measures to improve the aperture of students and the organisation of the educational process in the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), as well as in republican, regional and regional party schools. For the retraining of leading workers at party schools, appropriate courses were opened. In order to meet the party's need for theoretical cadres, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) was created Academy of Social Sciences, its tasks and methods of work are determined.

The measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) played a large role in further improving the theoretical and political training of leading party and Soviet workers.

## **ON PREPARATION AND RETAINING OF LEADING PARTY AND SOVIET WORKERS (EXTRACT)**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) recognizes the state of work on the training and retraining of leading Party and Soviet workers as unsatisfactory.

There is no proper system and order in the training of Party and Soviet workers. There is a pursuit of the number of various Party schools and courses to the detriment of the quality of training Party cadres. Instead of concentrating the training of party and Soviet workers in large centers of the country with qualified teaching personnel, many short-term schools and courses were created, a significant part of which were not provided with trained teachers.

The curricula of party schools under the regional committees, regional committees, and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics are overloaded with a large number of subjects, students do not have time for independent work on the study of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The recruitment of schools and courses is often random and is carried out by means of appropriation for local party organisations. Enrollment in party schools is carried out without any preliminary examination of the knowledge of those entering schools. Party schools designed to train leading Party cadres often admit people who have no experience in Party work and are not mature enough in Party terms or have not justified themselves in practical work. As a result of the aforementioned major shortcomings in the work of Party schools, a significant part of the cadres they graduate turns out to be insufficiently prepared for leading work in Party organisations.

The retraining of leading, Party and Soviet cadres is poorly organised. Many party and Soviet workers have ceased

to systematically work to raise their ideological and theoretical level and have not been invited to retraining courses in recent years. There is no order in which the leading party and Soviet workers after a certain period of time must undergo retraining.

The training of theoretical Party cadres is also unsatisfactory. The party feels an acute shortage of theoretical cadres in the center and in the localities. Many propaganda departments of leading party bodies, departments of higher educational institutions, research institutions and scientific journals are not staffed with qualified workers in the field of Marxism-Leninism, economics, law, international relations, history, philosophy, which hampers further development of topical issues of Marxist-Leninist theory.

In order to seriously raise the political and theoretical level of the leading party and Soviet workers of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (Bolsheviks) considers it necessary in the next 3-4 years to cover the main leading republican, territorial, regional, city and district parties with party schools and retraining courses for party and Soviet workers. and Soviet personnel.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

### ***1. About the Higher Party School***

1. Under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), under the authority of the Personnel Directorate, have a Higher Party School with a three-year term of study for the preparation of leading party and Soviet workers of regional, regional and republican scale. To create two faculties within the school: party and Soviet. At the faculty of party workers to have departments: organisational party workers, propaganda workers, newspaper editors.

Organise the Higher Party School on the basis of the current Higher School of Party Organisers under the Central

Committee of the CPSU (b).

To retrain party and Soviet cadres, organise 9-month retraining courses at the Higher Party School for: a) leading party workers—secretaries and heads of departments of regional committees, regional committees, Central Committees of communist parties of union republics, secretaries of district committees and city committees of large cities; b) leading Soviet workers—chairmen, deputy chairmen and heads of regional departments, regional executive committees, chairmen and deputy chairmen of councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, chairmen of executive committees of city councils of large cities; c) editors and deputy editors of regional, regional and republican newspapers.

2. To approve the contingent of students of the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in the amount of 300 people in each course and the contingent of admission to retraining courses at the school in the amount of 600 people.

To admit to the Higher Party School members of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks under the age of 40, who have at least completed secondary education and who work as secretaries of regional committees, regional committees, Central Committees of Communist Parties of the Union republics, secretaries of district committees and city committees of large cities, heads and deputy heads of departments regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU (b), the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, chairmen and deputy chairmen executive committees of regional and regional Soviets of workers' deputies, chairmen and deputy chairmen of councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, chairmen of executive committees of city councils of large cities, editors and deputy editors of republican, regional, regional newspapers, editors of city newspapers, secretaries of regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the Komsomol union republics. To admit to the

Higher Party School on personal selection also party members who are not included in the above nomenclature of party and Soviet workers, but who have the training necessary for entering the school and have proven themselves in party and social work.

Admission to the Higher Party School should be carried out both in the order of selection of candidates for school by regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics and directly the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), and by applications of those wishing to enter the school.

Those entering the Higher Party School hold entrance examinations in the history of the USSR, the Russian language, geography in the volume of the secondary school curriculum and in the basics of Marxism-Leninism in the volume of the program of higher educational institutions. For persons admitted to acceptance tests, a two-month leave is granted to prepare for tests with the preservation of wages and all types of material support at the place of work.

Persons with a higher education can be admitted to the 2nd year of school, subject to their passing of credits for the 1st year of the Higher Party School.

Enrollment in the Higher Party School is made by the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

3. Introduce the following subjects into the curriculum of your school party school: history of the Military Commission (Bolsheviks)—250 hours, history of the USSR—200 hours, general history—200 hours, political economy—200 hours, dialectical and historical materialism—200 hours, logic—50 hours, history of international relations and external politics of the USSR—150 hours, economic and political geography (including a course of lectures on the distribution of the productive forces of the USSR)—150 hours, Russian language and literature—250 hours, foreign language—300 hours, fundamentals of the Soviet economy and practice leadership

of sectors of the national economy—350 hours, party building—200 hours (at the party faculty), the basics of state law of the USSR—100 hours (at the party faculty), state law and Soviet construction—300 hours (at the Soviet faculty), journalist—300 hours (at the editorial office of newspapers).

Establish that the school year begins on September 1 and ends on July 15. At the same time, the school studies 4-5 disciplines of the curriculum. Special subjects are taught from the second half of the year in the 2nd year.

The main method of study at the Higher Party School is lectures and students' independent work on the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and textbooks. By seminars are organised on the history of the CPSU (b), political economy, dialectical and historical materialism, the foundations of the Soviet economy, party and Soviet construction. At seminars, there should be a method of friendly discussion on the most important problems of the studied science.

Students of the school undergo practical training in the party and Soviet bodies for a month and a half during their second year.

At the end of their studies, students of the Higher Party School take state exams in the history of the CPSU (b), political economy, the basics of the Soviet economy and in a special subject.

Individuals who graduate from the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) receive a diploma of graduation from a higher party educational institution.

4. Create at the Higher Party School the following departments: history of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), history of the USSR, general history, political economy, economic and political geography, dialectical and historical materialism, international relations, Russian language and literature, Soviet economy, party building, state law and Soviet construction, journalism, foreign languages.

5. To appoint NR Mitronov as the Rector of the Higher

Party School.

To instruct the Secretariat of the Central Committee to approve deputy rectors and heads of departments of the Higher Party School.

6. To oblige the departments of the Higher Party School before January 1, 1947 to publish for students of the school textbooks on the history of the USSR, general history, political economy, dialectical and historical materialism, based on the transcripts of lectures given at the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (b).

To propose to the departments of the Higher Party School to prepare during 1946/47 textbooks on all subjects stipulated by the school curriculum.

7. Assign the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) according to payment of teachers and management personnel to higher educational institutions of the 1st category.

8. To grant the Academic Council of the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) the right to accept for the defense of a dissertation for the degree of candidate of sciences and to award academic degrees of candidate spider...

## ***II. About republican, regional and regional party schools***

1. Under the regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU (b) and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, have regional, regional and republican party schools with a two-year term of study for the preparation of leading party and Soviet workers for the region and the village.

The schools have faculties: party and Soviet. Create departments at the party faculty: organisational and party workers, propaganda workers, leading Komsomol workers.

Organise, first of all, republican, regional and regional two-year party schools in the cities: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Ashgabat, Tashkent, Stalinabad, Alma-Ata, Frunze, Petrozavodsk, Chisinau, Vilnius, Riga, Tallinn, Gorky, Saratov, Rostov, Voronezh, Kazan, Sverdlovsk, Molotov, Irkutsk, Tomsk, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Lvov, Kharkov, Stalino, Chelyabinsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Yaroslavl, Kuibyshev, Krasnodar, Chkalov, Arkhangelsk, Ulyanov, Kursk, Izhevsk, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Barnaul, Krasnoyarsk, Vladivostok and Khabarovsk.

To create republican, territorial and regional two-year party schools on the basis of the existing one-year party and propaganda schools.

Establish that the organisation of new party schools in the remaining regional and regional centers is carried out by the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the proposal of the corresponding regional and regional party committees in the presence of a training base and qualified personnel teachers.

To retrain party and Soviet workers, create 6-month retraining courses at regional, regional and republican party schools: a) for leading regional Party and Soviet workers—secretaries, heads of departments, instructors and propagandists of district committees, city committees, district committees and district committees of the party; chairmen, deputy chairmen and heads of departments of executive committees of regional, city, district and district Soviets of Working People's Deputies; secretaries of district and city committees of the Komsomol; district and city editors newspapers; b) grassroots party and Soviet workers—secretaries of primary party organisations and chairmen of village councils, participants and chairmen of volunteer executive committees (in the Baltic Soviet republics).

2. To approve the contingent of admission to the 1st year in republican, regional and regional party schools in the amount of 8 thousand people and the contingent of admission

to retraining courses for leading district party and Soviet workers at schools in the amount of 5 thousand people.

Instruct the Personnel Department to establish a contingent of students for schools and courses for each republic, territory and region.

In Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Kharkov, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Baku, Riga, Saratov, Gorky, Sverdlovsk and Novosibirsk, have newspaper workers in the party schools to train editors of regional and city newspapers with a general contingent students in the first year of 800 people.

To admit to party schools members of the CPSU (b) under the age of 40, who, as a rule, have secondary education and work as secretaries, department heads, instructors, propagandists of district committees, city committees, district committees and district committees of the party; secretaries of district committees, city committees, district committees of the Komsomol; chairmen, deputy chairmen and heads of departments of executive committees of regional, city, district, district Soviets of Working People's Deputies; regional newspaper editors; secretaries large primary party organisations. To admit to schools by personal selection also party members who are not included in the above nomenclature of party and Soviet workers, but who have the necessary training for entering school and have proven themselves in party and public work.

Admission to party schools should be made on business trips of district committees, city committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and in the order of selection for training directly by the regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, as well as by applications of those wishing to enter schools.

Admission to party schools should be made on business trips of district committees, city committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and in the order of selection for training directly by the regional committees, regional

committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, as well as by applications of those wishing to enter schools.

Those entering party schools are tested in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, Russian language and geography in the volume of secondary school and in the history of the CPSU (b) (according to the “Short course on the history of the CPSU (b)”).

To prepare and pass the acceptance tests, provide the employees selected for study with a month’s leave with the preservation of wages at the place of work. Students of republican, regional and regional party schools are approved by decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

3. Introduce the following subjects into the curriculum of two-year party schools: history of the CPSU (b)—250 hours, history of the USSR—200 hours, general history—150 hours, political economy—200 hours, dialectical and historical materialism—150 hours, logic—50 hours, international relations and foreign policy USSR—100 hours, economic and political geography of the USSR and foreign countries—150 hours, Russian language and literature—300 hours, fundamentals of the Soviet economy and the practice of managing sectors of the national economy—250 hours, party building—200 hours. (at the party faculty), state law and Soviet construction—200 hours. (at the Soviet faculty), journalism—200 hours. (at the offices of newspaper workers).

Establish that the school year in all schools begins on September 1 and ends on August 1. No more than 5-6 subjects are studied at the same time in two-year Party schools.

The main methods of teaching in party schools are lectures and students’ independent work on textbooks and primary sources; in the study of the history of the CPSU (b), political economy, the foundations of the Soviet economy, dialectical and historical materialism, party and Soviet

building, seminars are organised, and in the rest of the curriculum—class lessons.

At the end of the second year of study, students of the school take state exams in the history of the CPSU (b), political economy, the basics of the Soviet economy and in a special subject.

Persons who pass state exams receive a school leaving diploma.

4. In republican, regional and regional party schools create departments: the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, history, economic sciences, Russian language and literature.

5. To classify republican, krai and oblast party schools in terms of payment of teachers and management personnel to higher educational institutions of the III category.

6. ... The trainees of retraining courses are not released from their positions during their studies.

7. Instruct the Personnel Directorate and the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (b) within 2 months:

a) submit, together with the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) for approval by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), directors, deputy directors for educational matters and heads of departments of republican, regional and regional party schools;

b) to select, together with the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU (b), lecturers and teachers of republican, regional and regional party schools from among teachers of higher educational institutions, primarily from among persons with academic degrees and titles. To consider it necessary, as a rule, to personally summon the teachers of party schools to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to get acquainted with the level of their training;

c) to develop and distribute to the republican, regional

and regional party schools programs on all subjects envisaged by the school curriculum.

### ***III. About the Academy of Social Sciences***

1. To train theoretical workers of the party, create an Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) under the authority of the Directorate of Propaganda and Agitation.

2. To establish that the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) is an educational institution that trains theoretical workers for central party institutions, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), as well as qualified teachers of higher educational institutions, theoretical workers research institutions and scientific journals. The Academy of Social Sciences should train theoretical workers in the following specialties: political economy, economics and politics of foreign states, theory of state and law, international law, history of the USSR, general history, international relations, history of the CPSU (b), dialectical and historical materialism, Russian history and Western European philosophy, logic and psychology, literary criticism, art history.

The term of study of graduate students at the Academy is 3 years.

The Academy of Social Sciences is organised on the basis of the existing Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

3. Create at the Academy of Social Sciences the following departments: political economy, economics and politics of foreign states, theory of state and law, international law, history of the USSR, general history, international relations, history of the CPSU (b), dialectical and historical materialism, history of philosophy, logic and psychology,

theory and history of literature, theory and history of art, foreign languages.

4. Appoint Comrade A.V. Mishulin as Rector of the Academy of Social Sciences. Instruct the Secretariat of the Central Committee to approve the deputy rectors and heads of departments of the Academy of Social Sciences.

5. To approve the contingent of graduate students of the Academy of Social Sciences in the amount of 300 people (for all 3 courses).

To admit party members under the age of 40, who have completed higher education, experience in party propaganda, teaching or literary work, and who have shown the ability to scientific work.

Those entering the postgraduate study of the Academy of Social Sciences hold competitive tests in the subject of their chosen specialty, in the basics of Marxism-Leninism, in a foreign language and submit an introductory written work in their specialty.

6. Establish that persons enrolled in the postgraduate study of the Academy of Social Sciences are required to pass the candidate minimum for postgraduate studies during the second year of study, and by the end of the third year of study, prepare and defend a thesis for scientific degree of candidate of sciences.

The main method of training graduate students of the Academy is the individual research work of graduate students in the study of sciences related to the specialty chosen by the graduate student, under the guidance of professors, the study of a foreign language, writing written reports by graduate students on social science in connection with the chosen topic of the dissertation with the subsequent discussion of these reports on departments and seminars under the guidance of professors.

7. To grant to the departments of the Academy of Social Sciences the right to accept for defense dissertations for the degree of candidate of sciences from graduate students and research workers of the Academy and to award academic

degrees of candidate of sciences with subsequent approval by the Academic Council of the Academy.

Provide the Academic Council of the Academy with the right to accept for defense a dissertation for the degree of Doctor in Social Sciences.

8. Permit the Academy of Social Sciences to publish "Scientific Notes" and publish in separate editions the most valuable dissertations of graduate students and the works of your scientific workers.

9. In order to improve the qualifications of teachers of social sciences in higher educational institutions, establish at the Academy of Social Sciences 9-month retraining courses for teachers of social sciences with a contingent of 150 people. To accept for courses persons who have passed the candidate minimum and are working on dissertations.

0. To equate the Academy of Social Sciences in terms of payment of scientific workers and management personnel with higher educational institutions of the 1st category...

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1. To instruct the Personnel Directorate and the Propaganda Directorate to select 600 students for the 1st and 2nd courses of the Higher Party School and 200 graduate students to the Academy of Social Sciences by September 1, 1946 and submit them for approval by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

Classes at the Higher Party School and the Academy of Social Sciences in 1946 begin on October 1.

2. To prohibit the regional committees, regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to recall students of republican, regional and regional party schools for practical work until they finish their studies in schools and to take them away from classes to complete various kinds of tasks.

3. To instruct the Secretariat of the Central Committee,

within two weeks, to develop proposals on the material support of schools and courses for the training and retraining of Party and Soviet personnel.

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**DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE WORK OF  
SALSKY DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE  
CPSU (B) OF THE ROSTOV REGION,  
August 17, 1946**

The transition to peaceful construction necessitated restructuring forms and methods of party leadership, raising its level. Further strengthening of the role of party committees was required, primarily as bodies exercising political leadership in state, economic and public organisations. The task was to correctly combine party-political and economic work, strictly delineate their functions. These questions constituted the main content of the resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), published below, adopted on the basis of analysis of the work of the district party committee.

**ON THE WORK OF SALSKY DISTRICT  
COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) OF THE ROSTOV  
REGION**

After hearing the report of the Secretary of the Salsk District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks Comrade Berezin and the co-report of the responsible organiser of the Office on checking the party organs of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) Comrade Vakulenko, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) recognizes the work of the district committee of the CPSU (b) satisfactory.

The Salsky District Committee of the All-Union

Communist Party (Bolsheviks) improved organisational-party and mass-political work and, on this basis, achieved some economic successes in the time since the liberation of the region from German occupation. All collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations have been restored. The sown area in 1946 was brought to 91% of the pre-war level. The collective and state farms of the district have completely restored the sown area of the main crop - winter wheat and sunflower. The plan for the spring sowing of this year has been exceeded. The work of the tractor fleet has improved, the semi-annual plan of tractor works has been fulfilled by 124%.

Along with this, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that livestock raising is slowly being restored in the Salsky region. The number of cattle on collective farms is only 69%, horses—21%, pigs—9% of the pre-war level, and only the number of sheep has reached the pre-war level. Party and Soviet organisations of the region show no concern for the restoration of crops of perennial grasses and creating a solid forage base for animal husbandry. In the past winter due to lack of feed and poor care, significant loss of livestock.

The Salsky District Committee does not pay due attention to those lagging behind and economically weak collective farms, did not understand the reasons for their lagging behind, did not take the necessary measures for the organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, ignores the facts of violation of the Rules of the agricultural artel, squandering of collective farm products, weak discipline and organisation of labour on collective farms.

The District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) is ill-considered in selecting the staff of the chairmen collective farms and allows for a greater turnover of them: out of 68 collective farm chairmen, 43 have been replaced in a year and a half, of which 37 have been removed as not coping with the work. Frequent turnover of

chairpersons collective farms has an extremely harmful effect on the state of affairs on the collective farms.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes serious shortcomings in the leadership of the Salsky District Committee of the CPSU (b).

The district party committee actually took upon itself the solution of all current, even minor, economic issues, bypassing the district executive committee and land bodies. Workers of collective farms, state farms and MTS receive instructions on all economic issues from the district committee and, as a rule, apply only to the district party committee. The leading workers of the district executive committee expect instructions from the district party committee on every minor matter. In practice, this leads to the substitution, depersonalization and belittling of the responsibility of the Soviet, economic and land bodies.

Being bogged down in current administrative and economic affairs, the district committee, by virtue of this, misses the main issues of economic management and control over the activities of Soviet and economic bodies in the district. The district committee has not yet eliminated serious shortcomings in party-organisational and party-political work, pays little attention to the primary party organisations, does not rely on them in its work, does not care about increasing their role and influence on the state of affairs in collective farms and state farms and MTS. While in the district there are relatively numerous cadres of the asset, with the help of which the district committee, with proper work with it, can significantly expand the scope and quality of all work and quickly bring the district to the front ranks in oblast, the district committee is cut off from broad strata of the active, deals with the same narrow circle of leading collective farm workers and thus does not use the forces and reserves available in the region to strengthen the work. The district committee is not sufficiently engaged in checking and organising work on collective and state farms, limiting itself to short-term visits of district workers to

collective and state farms, mainly on issues of economic campaigns, does not organise systematic visits of executives district to collective farms and party organisations for a long time to help organise work and instruct. Because of this, there are frequent failures in the leadership of collective farms and party organisations.

The district committee of the party made the wrong alignment of party forces in the area. Out of the total composition of the party organisation, 1805 members and candidates of the party, only 631 people work directly in agriculture. The district committee of the party does not carry out the necessary political and organisational work to involve in the ranks of the CPSU (b) the foremost workers of agriculture, tractor drivers, combine operators and rural intelligentsia.

The district committee of the party is unsatisfactorily engaged in the Marxist-Leninist education of the members and candidates of the party, the leading workers of the district work little to improve their the political level. Conducting mass political work among the population assigned to insufficiently trained people.

Leading workers of the district rarely and for a short time go to collective farms, state farms and MTS, do not give reports on economic and political issues, they do not explain to the working people the tasks of the five-year plan and the specific tasks of each collective farm, state farm and MTS. Party organisations lost the agitators who actively worked during the election campaign, and did not use the available means of political influence on workers. Cultural and educational institutions, clubs, reading rooms and libraries, as a rule, are inactive, many of them are busy for other purposes.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that one of the reasons for the major shortcomings in the work of the Salsky party organisation is the insufficient assistance to the region from the Rostov regional committee of the CPSU (b). The regional committee unreasonably reassures itself that

the rural district is among the best areas for the implementation of agricultural campaigns, does not delve into the content of the work of the district organisation and does not reveal errors and shortcomings in the leadership district committee.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. Consider the main task of the district party organisation restoration with the help of the regional committee of the CPSU (b) in the shortest possible time Salsky district as a large production area, advanced in the Rostov region for high yields of grain crops, breeding the Don horse and the development of animal husbandry.

2. To oblige the district committee of the CPSU (b) to eliminate the wrong the practice of unnecessary guardianship and administration in relation to Soviet, economic and collective farm bodies, to increase the role district committee as a body directing, uniting and controlling all work in the district. To raise exactingness to the workers of Soviet and economic bodies, to strengthen state discipline and to raise the responsibility of Soviet and economic workers for the work entrusted to them.

3. To propose to the district committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to put an end to underestimation of the party-organisational and party-political work, to increase the role of the district party organisation in all activities on the organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms and the conduct of political, cultural and educational work among population.

4. To oblige the district committee of the CPSU (b) to strengthen the leadership of the primary party organisations, increase the role of party meetings in the Bolshevik education of party members and candidates, ensure development of criticism and self-criticism. Establish work with secretaries primary party organisations, regularly instruct them, timely acquaint them with the decisions of the leading party bodies, submit reports of the secretaries of the primary party organisations to bureau of the district

committee of the CPSU (b) and provide them with practical assistance in work.

5. Consider the practice in the area incorrect, when the leading workers of the district, arriving at collective farms, MTS and state farms, bypass primary party organisations, do not gather communists, do not talk not only with ordinary members and party candidates, but even with the secretaries of party organisations. To oblige the district committee of the CPSU (b) to eliminate this wrong practice, to come to the aid of the primary party organisations of collective farms, MTS and state farms in time.

To establish that leading Party workers, when they go to collective farms, MTS and state farms, carry out work in them in full relying on the primary party organisations, they consulted with the communists, encouraging them to actively participate in the resolution issues of political, economic and cultural life. Trips of party workers of the region to collective farms, MTS and state farms should not be calculated for one or two days, but continued as long as it takes to eliminate the detected shortcomings and establishment of work.

6. Suggest the Salsky district committee of the CPSU (b) to increase the role the plenum of the district committee as the governing body of the party organisation, avoiding the practice of convening plenums of the district committee of the CPSU (b) with a large active, since in such conditions the plenum of the district committee dissolves into an asset and ceases to play its leading role. To discuss the most important issues of the party and economic work to regularly convene meetings of the district's party activists.

Suggest the district committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to significantly expand and strengthen their ties with rural activists, to consult with them more often, to improve work on the cultivation of party, Soviet and collective farm activists and their promotion to leadership positions. Special attention should be paid to the courageous promotion of the best non-partisan

activists, in particular from among the demobilized front-line soldiers.

7. To oblige the district committee of the CPSU (b) to provide daily assistance Komsomol organisations in carrying out political and educational work among youth and attracting Komsomol members to active participation in economic and political life, to pay special attention to the Komsomol organisations of collective farms, where there are no primary party organisations, to support their initiative aimed at improving the work of collective farms.

8. In order to improve the Marxist-Leninist education of the communists, the district party committee must:

to achieve full coverage of all communists with political education, to test in essence how they raise their ideological and political level;

to expand the network of political schools and circles, selecting trained propagandists as leaders;

to assist the communists in studying the Marxist-Leninist theory, organise lectures with the help of the regional committee of the CPSU (b) and create a group of freelance consultants under the propaganda department of the regional committee.

9. To instruct the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) send a propgroup to the Salsky district committee for a period of one month to assist the district committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in improving work on ideological and political education of communists and political work among the population.

10. To oblige the Salsky District Committee of the CPSU (b) to improve the leadership regional newspaper "Salsky Bolshevik" and to achieve a decisive strengthening the educational and organisational role of the newspaper as the most important weapon in the hands of the district committee, which should be fully used by the district committee to strengthen work in the district.

11. Allow from 1 August p. d. issue of a large-circulation

newspaper in state farm "Gigant" once a week and a circulation of 1 thousand copies.

To oblige the OGIZ RSFSR to provide the Gigant state farm with the necessary equipment for the printing house.

12. To oblige the Salsky District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks):

a) restore in 1946 all the rural clubs, reading rooms and libraries, equip them, provide fuel, lighting and supply with literature;

b) to ensure regular screening of films on collective farms less than once a month;

c) to attract the intelligentsia of the region: teachers, agronomists, doctors and other specialists to read popular science lectures in collective farms;

d) pay special attention to improving the work of cultural and educational institutions in Salsk, to raise their role for raising the level of culture of the population of the entire region.

To oblige the Rostov Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to regularly send lecturers from regional organisations to the Salsk district to deliver lectures on political, natural science topics.

13. The request of the Salsky district committee of the CPSU (b) and the district executive committee about the restoration and construction of the House of Culture, a summer cinema, a secondary school, a regional hospital and a hotel in the city of Salsk shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR for consideration.

14. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Cinematography to allocate 1946 of the Rostov region for the Salsky district 3 sets stationary sound cinematography, 5 sound cinematographers, 3 power plants "L-3" and 2 cars.

15. To oblige the Committee on Radioification and Broadcasting at To the Council of Ministers of the USSR to radio in 1946 and 1947. Everything settlements of the Salsky district.

16. To oblige the OGIZ of the RSFSR to allocate 10

thousand copies of political, fiction and scientific literature in the IV quarter of 1946 to the Rostov region for the acquisition of the city library of the city of Salsk and rural libraries.

17. Bearing in mind that the Salsk collective farms are large, diversified farms, to invite the regional party committee to pay serious attention to the training of leading personnel collective farms, for which:

a) organise training and retraining of chairmen collective farms, so that by the end of the five-year plan, each chairman the collective farm had an agricultural education in the volume of an agricultural technical school or a one-year agricultural school;

b) over the next five years, provide training and retraining of foremen of field and animal husbandry teams in one-year agricultural schools;

c) when selecting cadres of collective farm chairmen to take into account, that the district committee is responsible for their work in managing the economy, consult with collective farmers, listen to their voice, prevent frequent, unreasonable changes in leadership collective farm personnel, violation of the Charter of the agricultural cartel, always be guided by the instruction that at the head of large farms there must be stable frames.

18. To oblige the Rostov regional committee of the CPSU (b) to correct shortcomings in the leadership of the regional committee of the work of the Salsk party organisation and to provide the district committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks with the necessary assistance in its work.

19. Suggest the Salsky district committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to discuss the present decision at the district meeting of the party activists.

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**DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF  
MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND THE CC  
CPSU (B) ON MEASURES TO ELIMINATE  
VIOLATIONS OF THE CHARTER OF  
AGRICULTURAL ARTELS IN KOLKHOZ,  
September 19, 1946**

The tasks of further strengthening the collective farm system required strict observance of the basic law of collective farm life—the Charter of an agricultural artel. However, during the war and in the first post-war years, in many regions of the country, the facts of illegal use of public lands of collective farms and collective farm property, incorrect spending of workdays, violation of collective farm democracy, etc.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Soviet government, having established these facts, recognized them as harmful for the development of collective farms, resolutely condemned them as a perversion of the policy of the party and government, demanded that the perpetrators be brought to strict accountability and outlined measures to prevent violations of the Charter of the agricultural artel.

The resolution of the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, confirmed by the February (1947) Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), played an important role in strengthening the collective farms.

## ON MEASURES TO ELIMINATE VIOLATIONS OF THE CHARTER OF AGRICULTURAL ARTELS IN KOLKHOZ

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), on the basis of the materials received and the verification carried out in a number of areas, establish the presence of serious violations of the Charter of an agricultural artel on collective farms.

These violations are expressed in the wrong spending of workdays, the plundering of public lands of collective farms, in the diversion of collective farm property, abuse by district and other party and Soviet workers, violation of the democratic foundations of managing the affairs of an agricultural artel—the election of boards and chairmen of collective farms, their accountability to the meetings of collective farmers.

### *Improper use of workdays*

Wrong spending of workdays on collective farms goes along the line of inflating the staff of managerial and service personnel on collective farms and excessively high expenditures of workdays and money on administrative and managerial expenses.

The misuse of labour due to an unjustified, excessive expansion of the administrative and managerial staff has led in many collective farms to a shortage of able-bodied collective farmers to work in the field and on farms, while in service positions there were many people who did nothing and received pay higher than in production jobs.

In unnecessary and far-fetched positions on collective farms, grabbers and parasites often take refuge, shying away from production work, eating up the accumulations of collective farms and living off the labour of those collective farmers who work in the field or look after livestock.

As a result of incorrect settlements with collective farmers, the Charter of an agricultural artel in many collective farms is violated, when one part of the collective farmers does not receive the kind and money due to their labour days, while the other part receives more than it is due to them according to the labour days earned.

The harmful practice of giving food to individual collective farmers, regardless of the workdays they earned, is widespread on collective farms.

Along with this, in many collective farms, according to the requirements of local authorities, persons who do not work on the collective farm and have nothing to do with collective farm production are kept at the expense of the collective farm's workdays: duty officers, watchmen and couriers of village councils, chiefs of fire brigades, various freelance workers of village councils and district organisations.

In addition, collective farms often support hairdressers, shoemakers, tailors and other workers at the expense of workdays, who serve the personal needs of the collective farmers and therefore must be paid for by the collective farmers themselves.

There is also a harmful practice of calculating workdays for work performed for various rural and regional organisations and institutions (construction and repair of premises, procurement of firewood and building materials, loading operations, etc.).

These facts of waste of workdays lead to a depreciation of the workday, to a decrease in income to be distributed per workday, and, consequently, to a decrease in interest, collective farmers in collective farm labour.

### ***Plundering of public collective farm lands***

The Soviet party and land bodies were obliged to strictly protect the public lands of collective farms from plunder, as the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of the USSR

and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) warned about this by their resolution of May 27, 1939. Meanwhile, facts and verification show that this resolution is in fact by many workers it turned out to be forgotten and the facts of plundering of public lands of collective farms again acquired a mass character.

This plundering of public lands goes along the line of increasing the personal plots of collective farmers through unauthorized seizures or illegal takeovers by the boards and chairmen of collective farms in order to inflate the personal economy to the detriment of public.

The plundering of public lands is also proceeding along the line of illegal appropriation by local Soviet and land authorities, or even arbitrary seizure of public lands of collective farms by all kinds of organisations and individuals under the guise of creating all kinds of subsidiary plots and individual vegetable gardens of workers and employees on collective farm lands. Moreover, such plundering of public lands often occurs with the connivance of collective farm boards, chairmen of village councils and district councils. It is clear that the illegal seizure of public land on collective farms for all sorts of subsidiary plots reduces the land funds of collective farms, undermines the social economy of collective farms and encourages the seizure of public land on collective farms by individual mercenary elements.

The plundering of public lands, as pointed out by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in its resolution of May 27, 1939, leads to the fact that *“the interests of the social economy the collective farm, the basis of which is public collective farm land, is brought to the sake of private property and eager elements, using the collective farm for the purpose of speculation and personal gain.”*<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See this edition, vol. 7, p. 109-110. Ed.

### ***Pulling away collective farm property***

The facts of abuse were established, expressed in the taking away of collective farm property by the district and other party and Soviet workers. Pulling away of collective farm property takes place in the form of taking from collective farms free of charge or for low wages for collective farm livestock, grain, seeds, feed, meat, milk, butter, honey, vegetables, fruits, etc. Some Soviet Party and land district workers, instead of strictly protecting public property as the basis of collective farm building, grossly violating Soviet laws and, abusing their official position, illegally dispose of property, in kind and in cash income of collective farms, forcing the boards and chairmen of collective farms to give them free of charge or for the low price of property, livestock and products belonging to collective farms.

These facts indicate that some responsible workers, abusing their position, took the path of arbitrariness and lawlessness in relation to collective farms and, without any shame, began to crawl into the property of collective farms, as if into their own pockets.

It is easy to understand that these abuses undermine the basis of the collective farm's well-being, corrupt the leading collective farm cadres and push them in turn to all kinds of iniquity.

At the same time, in practice, there is an irresponsible attitude towards settlements with collective farms on the part of a number of state and other organisations, when the money owed to collective farms for products supplied and sold by collective farms or work performed by collective farms are not paid on time, which shakes the economy of the collective farms.

## ***Violation of democratic foundations collective farm management***

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) establish the existence of serious violations of the Charter of an agricultural artel in collective farms in relation to the election of the governing bodies of an agricultural artel—the board, chairman of the collective farm, revision commission, regular convocation general meetings of collective farmers, accountability of the collective farm board and the chairman before the general meeting of collective farmers.

These violations are expressed in the fact that in many collective farms ceased to collect general meetings of collective farmers, and thus kolkhozniks were displeased from participating in the affairs of the kolkhoz, and virtually all the affairs of the agricultural artel, including distribution of income, economic plans, disposal of all material resources, are decided only by the board or collective farm chairman, the collective farm board and the chairman are not report to the general meeting of collective farmers on their activities.

As a result of this violation of the foundations of democracy, general meetings of collective farmers for the election of the board, the chairman of the collective farm and the audit commission have not been convened for several years, the terms of the election of the board and chairman established by the Charter collective farm are not respected. It comes to such an outrage that collective farm chairmen are appointed and dismissed by district party and Soviet organisations—without the knowledge of the collective farmers.

This situation leads to the fact that the chairmen of collective farms they cease to feel responsibility to the collective farmers, find themselves in a position independent of them, lose touch with the collective farmers, which is a distortion of the foundations of the Charter of an agricultural

artel, violates democratic relations between the leadership of the collective farm and the collective farmers and thereby seriously damages the cause of strengthening the collective farms.

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The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) consider the abuses and violations outlined above to be deeply harmful for the affairs of collective farms and extremely dangerous for the entire socialist construction of our country.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believe that such a harmful and alien to Leninism practice of distorting the policy of the party and government and violating the Charter of the agricultural artel should be put an end decisively and irrevocably.

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

1. To condemn the perversions of the policy of the party and government in collective farm construction indicated in this resolution and violations of the Charter of an agricultural artel as anti-collective farm and anti-state, and to involve the perpetrators in judicial responsibility as criminals.

2. To oblige the leaders of the party and Soviet organisations of the union republics, as well as the leaders of regional and territorial organisations to urgently eliminate violations of the Charter of an agricultural artel, to fully restore the actions of the Charter agricultural artel and protect collective farms from encroachments on collective farm property.

3. To put an end to the practice of plundering workdays and incorrect distribution of collective farm income.

Within a two-month period, check on all collective farms and reduce the bloated administrative and service staff personnel and the cost of workdays for their payment, and bring administrative costs in accordance with the Charter of

the agricultural artel.

Withdraw from payment for workdays of persons who are not related to collective farms, and prohibit the district Soviet and party bodies from demanding from collective farms payment by workdays for work that does not have attitudes towards collective farms.

4. To oblige the leaders of the party-Soviet organisations of the union republics, as well as the leaders of the territorial and regional organisations to fully restore the effect of the resolution Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee CPSU (b) of May 27, 1939 "On measures to protect public lands collective farms from squandering".

Check in kind by November 15, 1946 for each collective farm and compare with records in land record books the availability of public land and the size of household plots, seize illegally seized land both from individual collective farmers and organisations and institutions for subsidiary plots and return them to collective farms.

Restore in the same period all documentation of the land record collective farms (acts, corded books, etc.).

To cancel clause 2 of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (Bolsheviks) of April 7, 1942, in force during the war, on granting the Council of People's Commissars of the Union and Autonomous Republics, regional and regional executive committees, in the absence free urban land and land of the state fund, the right to authorize industrial enterprises, institutions, organisations and military units to temporarily sow on unused lands of collective farms with the consent of the latter, and the lands temporarily transferred under this decree shall be returned to the respective collective farms by November 15, 1946.

5. To establish that the workers of the Soviet, party and land bodies and the chairmen of collective farms, guilty of plundering and illegal disposal of collective farm property,

public land, money, will be removed from their posts and brought to justice, as violators of the law and enemies of the collective farm building.

To charge the councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional party committees to ensure, within 2 months, the return to collective farms of illegally taken property, livestock and funds and within a month to report to the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on the measures taken in against specific culprits in the plundering of the collective farm property.

6. To prohibit, on pain of criminal liability, the district and other organisations and workers to demand grain from collective farms, products, money for the needs of various types of organisations and for holding conventions, meetings, celebrations, funding district buildings.

7. To oblige the leaders of the party and Soviet organisations of the union republics, as well as the leaders of the territorial and regional organisations to establish proper order in the settlements of various organisations with collective farms, to liquidate within 3 months the entire indebtedness to collective farms from various organisations and institutions to continue to establish a procedure for timely and conscientious payments to collective farms for their products and for completed them work.

8. To restore the statutory democratic procedure for convening general meetings of collective farmers, violated in many collective farms, for discussion and solution of collective farm issues, election of boards and chairmen of collective farms by general meetings, accountability of management boards and chairmen of collective farms to collective farmers and the work of audit commissions.

To forbid, under strict responsibility, the district party committees, district councils and land bodies to appoint or remove collective farm chairmen in addition to the general

meetings of collective farmers.

To hold general meetings of collective farmers in all collective farms before February 15, 1947 to hear reports of collective farm boards on the results of economic activity for 1946 and hold them elections of collective farm boards, chairmen of collective farms and audit commissions in the event that statutory terms have expired or when the general meeting of collective farmers considers it necessary to make it ahead of schedule.

9. To oblige the councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees parties to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) a report on the implementation of this resolution to January 1, 1947.

10. In order to establish strict control over compliance of the Charter of an agricultural artel, fencing collective farms from attempts to violate the Charter, as well as to resolve issues collective farm development to create a Council under the government of the USSR for collective farms.

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**DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE WORK OF  
PARTY IVANOVSKY COMMITTEES OF  
MELANZHEVO, GLUKHOVSKY COTTON  
AND TASHKENT TEXTILE COMBINES,  
September 30, 1946**

In the fourth five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy, major tasks were outlined to increase the production of goods, widespread consumption in order to raise the living standards of the working people. However, a number of light industry enterprises did not fulfill production plans, did not use all reserves to increase production. In this regard, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) analyzed the work of the party committees of three large enterprises of the industry—the Ivanovo melange, Glukhovsky cotton and Tashkent textile plants, revealed serious mistakes and shortcomings in their work, which hindered the development of labour activity of workers and employees.

The adopted resolution outlined practical measures that were designed to improve the activities of the party committees of factories, as well as other light industry enterprises, to help eliminate shortcomings in the ideological and political education of communists and mass political work among workers and employees, to mobilize the collectives of enterprises to successfully fulfill the tasks of the five-year plan.

## **ON THE WORK OF PARTY COMMITTEES OF IVANOVSKY MELANZHEVO, GLUKHOVSKY COTTON AND TASHKENT TEXTILE COMBINES**

After hearing the reports of the secretaries of the party committees of the Ivanovo melange combine, comrade A.P. Nikitin, the Glukhovsky cotton mill, comrade Abramov D.L. and the Tashkent textile mill, comrade M. Egorova, on the work of the party committees, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that Party organisations of the factories have recently somewhat improved their work, more successfully mobilize collectives of workers and engineers and technicians to fulfill the tasks assigned to the enterprises by the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that there are serious mistakes and shortcomings in the party-political and party-organisational work of party committees.

1. Party-political work at the Ivanovo melange plant does not have the necessary purposefulness, sufficient scope and is carried out at a low ideological level. A significant part of the Communists and the majority of workers have not been explained the special importance of the task of fulfilling and overfulfilling the five-year plan, the importance of an all-round increase in the production of consumer goods for raising the living standards of the working people. A significant part of the workers remains outside the permanent political influence of the party organisations. Mass political work with workers is reduced mainly to brief conversations in the shops during lunch breaks. Questions of current politics and international situation are explained to the workers superficially, from time to time.

In leading the internal party work, the party committee is carried away by external indicators, the number of party meetings held, circles and political schools created, not

paying due attention to the content of the work of shop-floor party organisations and the Bolshevik education of communists. Over the past year and a half, the party committee has not heard a single report of the guild party organisations. Party meetings are held at a low level, there is no criticism or self-criticism, ordinary communists do not speak at meetings. As a result of the neglect of the party organisational and political educational work, some communists broke away from the party organisation, for a long time do not attend party meetings, do not pay membership dues.

The party committee does not control how the Communists study Marxist-Leninist theory, and does not provide assistance to comrades who are independently working to improve their ideological and political level. The party organisation has created 20 political circles, which indiscriminately enroll about half communists without taking into account their general education and political literacy. The circles work uncontrollably, their attendance does not exceed 40-50%, classes are often disrupted. About one third of the communists do not work at all to raise their ideological and political level.

The party committee, replacing the work of the administration, considers and decides many small economic issues and at the same time neglects the fundamental issues of the enterprise. At the plant, the productivity of the equipment is only 79% of the pre-war level, and the spinning downtime is two to three times higher than planned. The quality of finished products is low, the range of fabrics is extremely limited. The workshops of the plant are littered, machines and machines are not repaired on time and are in disrepair. The plant has low labour discipline, high labour turnover. Theft of finished products takes place. All these major questions of the work of the plant, requiring study and careful consideration, do not occupy their due place in the daily work of the party organisation.

The combine lacks the necessary concern for the all-

round improvement of cultural and everyday services for workers and women workers. The Party Committee and the factory committee of the trade union ignore major shortcomings in the work of canteens and subsidiary plots. The park in the town of the plant is not well maintained, amateur performances are not organised, red corners not equipped.

2. The Glukhovsky cotton mill, having slightly improved its work in the second quarter, did not fulfill the production plan for the first half of 1946 and did not supply the state with about 2 million meters of fabrics and about 4 million spools of thread in six months.

The unsatisfactory work of the combine in the first half of the year was the result of major shortcomings in the economic management of the work of the combine. Huge equipment downtime is allowed at the plant. Machines and machines are in disrepair. The quality of overhaul and preventive maintenance of equipment is low.

The party committee failed to correctly combine party political work with economic activity, passed by serious shortcomings in production, and unsatisfactorily used the right to control the activities of the administration. The party committee limited itself to a formal hearing of the reports of economic leaders and did not reveal shortcomings in the work of factories and workshops. Verification of the implementation of decisions taken by the party committee is not carried out, which gives rise to irresponsibility and weakens party discipline.

The Party Committee is poorly engaged in the political education of workers and employees, their involvement in active production and social life, does not show concern for improving the cultural services of the working people. Mass political work at the plant is in disrepair and is reduced mainly to newspaper reading, which is carried out mainly in the day shifts. In dormitories and workers' camp campaign work is not organised, as a result of which some workers and employees are not covered by the political influence of the

party organisation.

The plant's business leaders are carefree to the material and household services of workers and, especially, female workers. The dormitories are in an unsanitary condition; in some of them lack boiling water, washbasins do not work, cooking ovens are out of order. The workers' houses have not been renovated for several years, the roofs are leaking, while as funds allocated for the repair of hostels and houses are not used. Fair complaints of workers about disorder in hostels and canteens are ignored. The party committee poorly controls the activities of employees responsible for service household needs of workers, does not take into account the fact that without eliminating these serious deficiencies cannot be ensured the work of the enterprise.

In the leadership of socialist competition, the party the committee is mainly interested in the number of commitments and individual records, without giving the necessary attention to the daily organisation of mass socialist competition, dissemination of best practices, verification of the fulfillment of obligations assumed by workers. Unsatisfactory the leadership of the socialist competition led to the fact that at least at least one third of the competitors do not fulfill their obligations and only a small number of workers have recently switched for the maintenance of an increased number of machines.

The party committee is not sufficiently involved in issues of internal party work, does not know the life of the shop party organisations and party groups, as a result of which it became possible such facts when the party organisations of the bank throw, scuttle and machine shops for a long time did not gather party meetings. Criticism and self-criticism in the party organisation is belittled.

Despite the fact that in the party organisation of the plant from 1200 communists two-thirds of the party members and candidates admitted to the CPSU (b) in recent years, the party committee completely entrusted the ideological and political education of the communists to the guild party

organisations. Out of control and lack of attention of the party committee to propaganda work led to the fact that a significant part of the members and candidates of the party is not engaged in raising their ideological and political level.

The party committee did not manage the trade union and Komsomol organisations, did not hear a single report on the work of the trade union and Komsomol committees over the past year and a half.

3. Party committee of the Tashkent textile mill weakened control over the production of high-quality fabrics, to which the plan is not fulfilled from month to month by the enterprise. A significant number of workers do not meet production standards. At the plant there is no proper struggle for the quality of products and careful use of raw materials, as a result of which 250 thousand m of fabric was transferred to the flap and over 160 thousand m was lost on the pull. Manufactured fabrics have pale colors and get off badly. Until now, the plant has not developed stable staff - over the past year and a half, about 6 thousand workers and employees.

Party committees are obliged to constantly monitor the careful execution of directives of the government and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), decisions of ministries, observance of state orders, discipline and accounting by the directors of enterprises, and decisively fight against fraud. Effective control over the activities of the administration presupposes a Bolshevik organisation and verification of performance, which is the most important means of educating cadres and combating stagnation, inertia and lack of initiative in work.

To control the activities of the administration, it is necessary to ensure the independence and independence of party workers and party bodies, to put an end to all kinds of bonuses and handouts to party workers on the part of economic leaders, remembering that bonuses and handouts are actually bribery of party workers and thus disarm them and make them unable to actually exercise party directives.

4. To propose to the party committees to expand the socialist competition of workers, women workers and engineers and technicians for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the 1946 production plan. The party committees are obliged to end with a formal bureaucratic attitude towards the leadership of socialist competition and focus on fulfilling the obligations assumed by workers, popularizing advanced working methods, switching workers to servicing an increased number of machines, full coverage of workers, female workers and engineering and technical workers socialist competition. Communists and Komsomol members of their organisational work and personal example in work must lead socialist competition.

Party organisations are obliged to constantly explain to workers that from an honest attitude to the work of each worker on successful implementation of the five-year plan depends on his post, further strengthening the might of the socialist state and increasing the material well-being of the Soviet people.

5. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) obliges party committees and directors factories to take measures to seriously improve the material and cultural services for workers and women workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of factories and, first of all, putting things in order in the work of canteens, children's institutions, expanding the network of workshops for the repair of shoes and clothes, timely prepare workers' dwellings for winter and provide them with fuel. Increase the exactingness of the workers responsible for the consumer services of workers.

6. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) considers it wrong that the party committees, being the governing bodies of the general combine primary party organisations, do not fulfill their functions, do not convoke general assembly party meetings, do not report to the communists, do not inform them about their work, leave the control of the communists, as a result of which the connection of party committees with

members and candidates for members of the party, criticism and self-criticism is curtailed, the internal party job.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) invites the party committees to eliminate these serious shortcomings in work, regularly conduct general party meetings, putting the reports of party committees for their discussion, issues of internal party life and the work of the factories. To ensure the deployment in the Party organisations of a bold, Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. An important place in the work of the party committees should be occupied by questions of the ideological and political education of the communists and the improvement of the work of the guild party organisations. The leadership of the party committees should be more efficient and specific, members of party committees are obliged to visit workshops and polling stations more often, promptly respond to the requests of communists and non-party people. Party committees are obliged to attract assets more widely and rely on him in all his work.

In the matter of managing the admission to the CPSU (b), ensure in the future strictly individual admission to the party of people devoted parties, primarily from among the workers and engineers and technicians of the most important sectors of production and leading professions, deciding the successful implementation of the five-year plan.

7. Party committees need to decisively improve the mass political work among workers and employees of the factories, provide political influence to all workers, explain to each worker and worker the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR and achieve its fulfillment and overfulfillment, constantly keep the workers informed of current political events. To allocate for the conduct of mass political work cadres of speakers and agitators from among the politically literate communists, Komsomol members and the engineering and technical intelligentsia, capable of explaining the party's policy and questions of interest to the workers. Regularly hold general factory and shop work meetings to discuss political and

production issues. To impose the obligation on the secretaries of the party committees to personally instruct the leaders of the agitational collectives and at least once a month to hold general plant meetings of agitators with the presentation of political reports.

In the field of cultural and educational work, pay special attention to the systematic conduct of lectures, reports and conversations on political, natural science and technical topics, regularly, at least twice a week, to show films, in every possible way to develop amateur performances. To restore, provide radio equipment and supply with newspapers and magazines all the beautiful corners, as well as dormitories, and render assistance in the radio installation of workers' houses. Create evening general education schools for workers, primarily for young people.

8. In order to radically improve the work on the Marxist-Leninist education of communists, the party committees should establish constant control over independently studying Marxist-Leninist theory, provide them with assistance by organising lectures, reports and consultations; streamline the work of circles and political schools, allocate experienced and trained propagandists to guide them. Create political schools for communists who do not have the necessary political training by organising in them classes on the subject established by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). The network of circles for the study of the history of the CPSU (b) should be brought in line with the instructions given in the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) dated July 26, 1946 "On the growth of the party and on measures to strengthen party organisational and party political work with newly joined CPSU (b)"<sup>1</sup>. For illiterate communists to create evening general education schools. Party committees must ensure that the communists comply with the requirements of the Charter of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the tireless work of party members and candidates to

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 24-30 of this volume. Ed.

raise their consciousness, to master the foundations of Marxism-Leninism.

9. To draw the attention of party committees to the need to strengthen the leadership of newspapers. Newspapers should systematically cover questions of internal party work, socialist competition, the life of enterprises, to fight against idlers and violators of labour discipline, boldly criticize shortcomings in work.

To permit the party committees of the Ivanovo, Glukhovsky and Tashkent factories to increase the frequency of publication of large-circulation newspapers to three times a week and the circulation of each newspaper to 2,500 copies.

10. Noting the weak mass political work of the trade union committees of the combines, as a result of which a significant number of workers and women workers are not involved in trade union members, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks invites party committees to hear reports from the factory trade union committees and develop measures to significantly improve trade union work.

11. Party committees must ensure the day-to-day leadership of political and educational work among young people and take the necessary measures to strengthen organisationally the Komsomol organisations. Provide Komsomol organisations the necessary assistance in the correct recruiting of political circles and the allocation of qualified propagandists.

12. To propose to the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Uzbekistan to take measures to staff the Tashkent textile mill with workers at the expense of workers of the indigenous nationality. Create the necessary cultural and living conditions for workers and women to assist the plant managers in training personnel and in eliminating the reasons that give rise to the turnover of workers at the plant.

13. Instruct comrade Sedin (Ministry of the Textile

Industry of the USSR) to consider and resolve the issues of material and technical support of the Ivanovsky melange, Glukhovsky cotton and Tashkent textile factories, especially spools, as well as building materials for housing and cultural and household construction. Report on the measures taken to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) by November 1, 1946.

14. To oblige the Ivanovo, Moscow and Tashkent regional party committees to provide the necessary assistance to the party organisations of the factories in the implementation of this resolution and to report on the work done by January 1, 1947 to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

**Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPA NML, f. 17, op. 59, d. 400, l. 62-74. (First published in presentation in the journal "Party Life", 1946, No. 2)**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE WORK OF THE RSFSR OGIZ, October 5, 1946**

The transition from war to peaceful construction posed new tasks for the party in ideological and political work, in the development of culture, science and technology; and. One of the main conditions for solving these problems was to increase the production of books in various fields of knowledge and improve their quality. However, the production of books was far from satisfying the increased requirements.

In this regard, the Central Committee of the party considered the issue of the work of the Association of State Publishing Houses (OGIZ) of the RSFSR, revealed major shortcomings in its work and, in the adopted resolution, determined specific measures aimed at improving the publishing business. In the decree, in particular, demands were made to improve the selection and editorial preparation of manuscripts, to increase the responsibility of editorial boards for the formation of publishing plans and for the content of published CPIGs, significantly increase the publication of political, scientific and fiction literature, and strengthen the printing base of publishing houses.

### **ON THE WORK OF THE RSFSR OGIZ**

After hearing the report of the head of the OGIZ under the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, comrade Yudin, and the co-report of the deputy head of the propaganda department, comrade Kuzakov, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) recognizes the work of the OGIZ as unsatisfactory.

There are major shortcomings in the work of the OGIZ of the RSFSR.

OGIZ does not fulfill plans to publish socio-political, fiction and natural science literature, systematically disrupts the production of textbooks for schools and universities.

The work of the editorial staff of the publishing houses on the manuscripts is not organised correctly. Manuscripts go through unnecessarily many editorial instances, with the result that editors are not responsible for the book being prepared for publication. Most editors and editors of publishing houses are insufficiently trained and do not provide qualified editing of books.

To create books, publishers do not sufficiently involve scientists and specialists. Publishers often accept raw, unfinished and therefore unprintable manuscripts for publication. The editorial boards of publishing houses, in fact, do not work, do not discuss plans for the release of literature, as well as manuscripts accepted for publication.

OGIZ uses poorly the printing equipment of its enterprises. Downtime in printing houses as a result of organisational and technical problems is, as a rule, 20-25% working time. The OGIZ did not provide for the recruitment of workers in the printing house, did not organise the training of personnel for the printing enterprises, and still has not organised the work of the printing houses in two shifts. A vicious system has developed in the printing houses of OGIZ rationing and remuneration, in which workers for the production of books that require high quality printing performance, receive less pay than for the production of non-book products, which is why the publication of valuable literature was delivered to unfavourable conditions. OGIZ makes poor use of the trophy printing equipment it received. Binding and stitching production in the printing houses of OGIZ is in disrepair and has become a brake on the further increase in book production. Available in bookbinding machines are not fully used in printing houses, the newly received bookbinding equipment has not yet been installed, the training of qualified staff for bookbinding is not

organised.

Due to improper selection and placement of personnel, leading positions in printing enterprises of OGIZ are occupied by poorly trained people, while the majority of process engineers, mechanical engineers and other specialists busy with all sorts of clerical work in the staff of the OGIZ. At the enterprises of OGIZ there is a high turnover of engineers, technicians and skilled craftsmen.

The leaders of the OGIZ, and first of all the former head of the OGIZ, Comrade Yudin, reacted irresponsibly to the case entrusted to them, did not delve into the work of printing enterprises and did not put the proper order in publishing houses and printing houses. In OGIZ an atmosphere was created to gloss over shortcomings and impunity for disrupting plans for the release of literature. The heads of the OGIZ, to the detriment of the release of valuable political, artistic and scientific books, oriented the printing houses to the mass publication of various forms, folders, notebooks, etc. The practice of releasing non-book products, fulfilling private, unscheduled orders, and bribery became widespread in printing houses.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that the unsatisfactory work OGIZ led to a sharp reduction in the number of books published in the country, which hinders the development of science and culture in our country.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To establish that the OGIZ is attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Instruct comrade Grachev to submit within a month to the Council of Ministers of the USSR the Regulation on the work, as well as the structure and staff of the OGIZ.

2. To oblige the OGIZ (Comrade Gracheva) to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of publishing houses and printing houses revealed by this resolution and to take measures to significantly improve their work.
3. Considering that the increase in the release of books is one of the main conditions for the further development of culture, science

and technology in the country, instruct the OGIZ to ensure in the coming years a significant increase in the release of political, scientific and fiction literature. 4. Suggest the head of the OGIZ, Comrade Grachev, within a month to submit for approval to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) the composition of the editorial boards of publishing houses: Gospolitizdat, Goslitizdat, Gostekhzdat, Selkhozgiz, Publishing house of geographical literature.

To charge the editorial boards with the review of the work plans of the publishers, as well as the discussion of the manuscripts of the books received by the publishers.

Prohibit directors of publishing houses from publishing manuscripts without first discussing them at the editorial board.

5. To oblige OGIZ and publishing houses of OGIZ to be strictly guided in their work by the approved plans for the release of literature and to ensure their unconditional fulfillment in a timely manner.

To prohibit the directors of printing houses to unauthorizedly remove from production the books provided for by the release plan, as well as to accept unscheduled orders without the approval of OGIZ.

6. To oblige OGIZ to decisively improve the quality of printing design of books.

7. To oblige the OGIZ (Comrade Gracheva) to correctly place the cadres of engineering and technical workers in the printing industry, so that the bulk of technically trained, knowledgeable people do not work in the office, but manage printing enterprises and workshops in printing houses.

8. To propose to the OGIZ to radically reconstruct the binding and stitching production and ensure by the end of 1947 the excess of the pre-war level of production of bound books.

9. To oblige OGIZ to restructure the work of the OGIZ research institute, instructing the institute to develop issues of technical improvement of printing and bookbinding business, mechanisation of production processes in printing

houses, improving the quality of printing design of published books and magazines.

10. To send for consideration to the Council of Ministers of the USSR the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers "On measures to improve and develop the printing industry of OGIZ", submitted to the Organising Bureau of the Central Committee of VKG1 (b).

11. Submit for consideration by the USSR Prosecutor's Office materials on the facts of bribery in printing houses and institutions of the OGIZ.

12. Clause 1 should be submitted for approval by the Politburo.

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## **RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (b) ON THE COUNCIL OF COLLECTIVE AFFAIRS, October 8, 1946**

This resolution was adopted in development of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks “On measures to eliminate violations of the Charter agricultural artel on collective farms”<sup>1</sup>, which provided for the creation of a Council for collective farm affairs under the government of the USSR. The tasks of this body included resolving issues of collective farm development, establishing strict control over the observance of the Charter of an agricultural artel, protecting collective farms from squandering public property.

In accordance with these resolutions, the Council for Collective Farms Affairs, as well as local Party and Soviet organisations, have done a great job to eliminate violations of the Charter, to strengthen the social property of collective farms. By the beginning of 1947, 4.7 million hectares of land, more than 140 thousand head of livestock and many other property were returned to the collective farms.

In 1953, the Council for Collective Farm Affairs was abolished.

### **ON THE COUNCIL OF COLLECTIVE AFFAIRS (EXTRACT)**

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 55-61 present volumes.

Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) decide:

1. In accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the establishment of a Council for collective farm affairs under the government of the USSR<sup>2</sup>...

2. to form a Council for collective farm affairs under the government of the USSR.

3. To establish that the Council for Collective Farm Affairs has its representatives in the republics, territories and regions as controllers from the center, independent of the local authorities.

4. Instruct the Council for Collective Farm Affairs to develop within a month and submit for approval to the Council of Ministers of the USSR the Statute on the Council for Collective Farm Affairs and the work plan of the Council.

**Reprinted from the text of the book:  
Party and government decisions on  
economic issues. M., 1968 vol. 3, p.  
349-350**

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<sup>2</sup> See *ibid.*, P. 61. Ed.

# **RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON PRESERVATION STATE BREAD, October 25, 1946**

As a result of the dire consequences of the war, aggravated by drought, the question about grain resources has become aggravated. In this regard, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) adopted a resolution in which they drew the attention of party organisations, Soviet and economic bodies to the need to take all measures to preserve grain, wage a decisive struggle against losses during storage and transportation, as well as with the existing cases of squandering, theft and damage of bread.

## **ON PRESERVATION STATE BREAD**

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) establish that many regional committees, regional party committees, and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics are completely unsatisfactory in life resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of July 27, 1946 “On measures to ensure the safety of bread, preventing it from wasting, theft and damage”.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) numerous facts are known when, due to poor organisation of warehouse security, unsatisfactory accounting grain, as well as the irresponsible

attitude of individual leaders of party and Soviet bodies to the selection of workers of procurement points on the ground, cases of theft of state grain have become widespread, often when participation of the employees of the procurement apparatus themselves. Special many cases of bread theft during transportation and in storage areas it is installed in Rostov, Stalingrad, Chkalovsk, Tam-Bovskaya, Molotovskaya, Kirovskaya, Gorkovskaya regions, Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, in South Kazakhstan, Kustanai, Akmola regions of the Kazakh SSR and in the Kirghiz SSR.

Heads of party and Soviet organisations, workers, the prosecutor's office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of these areas and republics are inclined to put up with the facts of embezzlement and squandering of state grain and do not take the necessary measures to ensure its safety.

In a number of regions, during grain procurement, it continues take place condemned by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) anti-state practice of acceptance under safe receipts of bread in the fields, in warehouses collective farms and state farms, and issuance of fictitious receipts for bread not delivered to the state. These facts take place in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, in the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Rostov Region, in the Moldavian SSR, in the Zhitomir, Vinnitsa, Poltava regions of the Ukrainian SSR, in the Alma-Ata region of the Kazakh SSR. Local party, Soviet and procurement bodies of these regions, regions and republics, as you can see, did not draw the proper conclusions for themselves from the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of July 27, pp. the city, which was proposed to put an end to the anti-state practice of accepting grain in collective and state farms under safe receipts, and persons guilty of accepting grain, as well as heads of local authorities, forcing to these criminal acts, regardless of their position, to be removed from office and brought to justice.

In a number of regions, territories and republics, a significant part of the deep points and warehouses of the grain have not yet been repaired and are not adapted for storing grain. For this reason a large amount of grain deteriorates or loses its quality, and leaders of party and Soviet organisations on the ground ignore these facts and do not take the necessary measures to putting in order points and warehouses of the grain harvest, preventing losses and destruction of state grain.

Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) recognize the situation with the safety of state grain in the Altai and Krasnoyarsk regions as particularly alarming, in Omsk, Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Kurgan, Kemerovo, Tyumen, Molotovsk, Kirov, Saratov, Chkalovsk, Ulyanovsk, Smolensk regions, Udmurt, Bashkir and Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, in Kokchetav, Pavlodar, Akmola, Kustanay, Kazakh regions Kirghiz and Byelorussian SSR, where procurement points in large quantities of grain with high moisture content, which is not dried out in a timely manner and is not earned, which leads to damage to grain by barn pests and to spoilage of bread.

Party and Soviet bodies of the indicated regions, territories and republics, seeking permission to open additional deep points and reception of grain of high moisture, not take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of the harvested bread.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) cannot allow that this year, as a result of the negligent attitude of some leaders of local party Soviet and procurement organisations to the safety of bread theft, damage and destruction of grain were allowed, and thus food resources were reduced and damage to the state was caused.

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

1. To oblige the regional committees, regional party

committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics, under the responsibility of the first secretaries and pre-executive committees, to take urgent measures to ensure timely drying, processing grain and putting things in order in the accounting, storage and conservation of grain, considering this to be the most important state task of Party and Soviet organisations.

2. To oblige the regional committees, regional party committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics:

a) to staff and strengthen the apparatus of deep and linear procurement points and elevators with honest, efficient personnel, ensuring the selection of workers who are directly responsible for the safety of grain, primarily from among the Communists and Komsomol members;

b) to ensure the safety of grain during transportation from the currents of collective farms and state farms to procurement points, as well as during the export of grain from the provinces and during its transportation by rail and water transport, to achieve mandatory weighing of grain during its shipment and unloading and to ensure the allocation of honest and trusted collective farmers in transport brigades and convoys to escort bread on the way;

c) organise the immediate drying of all wet grain stored at procurement points, on collective and state farms, ensuring round-the-clock and uninterrupted work of all grain dryers;

d) establish daily control over the quality of the stored grain at deep and linear points of the grain harvest and immediately carry out work if an increase in temperature is detected for its cooling, using for this purpose all available grain cleaning machines, grain pushers, conveyors, and with a lack of mechanical means, organise shoveling grains by

hand;

e) to provide real assistance to the procurement points of the Ministry of Procurement in drying and processing raw and wet grain, allocating the necessary amount of labour, transport and local fuel for these purposes.

3. Make it a duty to employees of the Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in regions, territories and republics to systematically check the state of protection and safety of grain at state procurement points and take timely measures against the perpetrators of spoilage, embezzlement and waste of grain.

4. To oblige the regional committees, regional party committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics to immediately develop, discuss at the bureau and implement measures to ensure the safety of grain, to prevent it from wasting, theft and spoilage.

5. To oblige the first secretaries of regional committees, regional party committees, central committees of communist parties of union republics, chairmen of regional executive committees and regional executive committees to report every ten days to the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) about the work done and the state of storage of state bread.

**Reprinted according to the text of the book: Statement of the Council of Ministers of the USSR SSR, 1946, October, M 2362, p. 240-242**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE WORK OF THE CC OF THE CP (B) OF BELARUS, January 25, 1947**

The restoration of the national economy of the regions affected by the fascist occupation was one of the primary tasks of the party. The success of the cause of the further consolidation and development of socialism in our country depended on its decision.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) considered the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Belarus and, noting some achievements in the development of the republic's economy, revealed shortcomings in its activities. In the adopted resolution, the Central Committee of the party recognized the main task of the Communist Party of Belarus the fastest recovery and further development of the national economy of the republic, outlined ways to maximize the use of available reserves for the implementation and overfulfillment of plans for economic and cultural development, for improving the ideological, mass-political work.

The decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks played an important role in improving the activities of the party organisations of Belarus and other liberated regions of the country.

### **ON THE WORK OF THE CC OF THE CP (B) OF BELARUS**

Having heard the report of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus, T. Ponomarenko on the

work of the Communist party (Bolsheviks) of Belarus and the Chairman of the inspector of the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) T. Zadionchenko, the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) notes that the Belarusian party organisation during the time elapsed after the liberation of the Belorussian SSR from the German occupation did significant work on the creation of regional, city and district party committees, a network of primary party organisations and state authorities, for the restoration of industry, transport and agriculture of the republic. In the republic, the Bobruisk meat-processing plant, the Gomel Plant of Agricultural Machinery, machine-tool plants in Minsk, Gomel, Vitebsk and Orsha, the Volkovysk cement Plant, the Gomel Glass Factory, and Mostovsky were restored and put into operation plywood mill, paper mills in Dobrusha, Slonim, Chashniki, Minsk car repair Plant, Gomel locomotive and car repair Plant, Minsk radio Plant, leather factory "Bolshevik", Klimovichi silicate plant and other enterprises of the republican and local industry. The capacity of the power plants has been brought up to 62% of the pre-war level. 9799 collective farms, 337 machine and tractor stations were restored. In the cities, 1 million 678 thousand square meters of living space were restored. More than 250 thousand peasant residential houses, 1,800 school buildings and 753 district cultural centers were built and restored in the village; more than 38 thousand public livestock buildings have been restored and built. In the western regions of the BSSR, much work was done to return to the peasants the land taken by the German invaders, to endow the poor and middle peasant farms with land at the expense of the former landowners' lands and sections of surplus land from the Kulak farms, to restore the Soviet land use order and to rally the workers around the Communist Party, and the Soviet Government. In 1946, the republic's industry fulfilled the plan. Collective farms and individual peasant farms fulfilled the plan to supply the state with bread and potatoes.

Along with this, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) establishes the presence of serious shortcomings and errors

in the work of the CC of the CP (B) of Belarus.

The CC of the CP (B) of Belarus is not using the reserves available in the republic enough to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the restoration of industry and the growth of industrial production. As a result, the pace of industrial recovery and industrial production growth is slow. The plan of investment in the national economy in 1945 was fulfilled by only 53.8%, and in 1946—by 75%. In 1945, 181.1 million rubles were not spent. and in 1946—107 million rubles allocated by the state for capital construction. Thus, instead of overfulfilling the plan already in the first year of the five-year plan, there is a lag in capital construction. A large number of industrial enterprises of the republic from month to month do not fulfill state plans, and the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus, regional and city party committees put up with this situation and do not take the necessary measures to eliminate the backlog of these enterprises. Cities are slowly being restored, capital investment plans for the construction and restoration of housing stock, schools, hospitals, cultural institutions and public utilities in 1945-1946, not fulfilled.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks believes that the slow pace of industrial recovery and insufficient growth in industrial production in the republic are largely the result of the fact that Party organisations do not pay the necessary attention to the building materials industry, the quickest commissioning of equipment and mechanisms, the training of qualified labour, the organisation and increase of labour productivity at enterprises.

The rate of restoration of sown areas and livestock breeding in the republic is low, and in 1946 compared to 1945, due to the failure to fulfill the state sowing plan winter and spring crops, the sown area in the kolkhoz-peasant sector of the Yang sector decreased by 3.6%, potatoes—by 12.9%, fiber flax—by 8.4%. A particularly serious shortcoming in the management of agriculture is that the restoration of

agriculture on collective farms is proceeding much more slowly than on individual peasant farms. In 1946 the plan was not executed development of animal husbandry on collective farms. As a result of poor care and maintenance of livestock in 1946, 65,700 horses, 10,000 pigs, 38,900 sheep and goats died on collective farms.

The Central Committee of the CP (b) Belarus and the regional party committees did not take the necessary measures to strengthen the collective farms organisationally and economically, committed gross violations of the Charter of the agricultural artel in many collective farms, weakened labour discipline among collective farmers, as a result of which in 1945 more than 22% of able-bodied collective farmers did not work out the established minimum workdays. As a result of this, low crop yields and low productivity of public livestock breeding, many collective farms continue to remain economically weak. In 1945, more than one third of all collective farms did not give out grain and more than half of the collective farms did not give money for workdays to collective farmers. The number of days paid to collective farmers for work did not increase either in 1946. In many collective farms in areas especially affected by the German occupation, the material living conditions of collective farmers continue to remain difficult.

Until now, the construction of residential buildings for collective farmers has not been completed in the republic, as a result of which, as of December 1, 1946, 27 thousand and 33 thousand families of collective farmers lived in dugouts.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Belarus and the regional party committees did not fully use the economic policy in the western regions, and first of all the Land Law in order to attack the kulak.

A significant amount of land subject to seizure in accordance with the existing legislation remains with the kulaks, and a significant part of land-poor farms is not provided with land.

Until now, there are numerous facts of hiding by the

kulaks of the actual size of land, the availability of livestock and evasion from payment of the in-kind supply of agricultural products and monetary taxes.

The party and Soviet bodies of Belarus did not take the necessary measures to strengthen machine-horse-rental points and machine-tractor stations in the western regions, do not provide sufficient assistance to horseless peasant farms in cultivating the land.

The Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus and the regional party committees did not carry out the necessary work to restore collective farms in the western regions, as a result of which only 132 collective farms out of 1,115 collective farms organised before the war were restored. Also, no practical measures were taken to unite the peasants into agricultural cooperatives.

Organisational and party work in the Belarusian party organisation is in an unsatisfactory state. Many regional, city and district party committees do not sufficiently combine the management of economic work with the development of party political work. From the moment of the liberation of Belarus until July 1946, district committees, city committees and regional party committees were not elected and were not accountable to party organisations. This led to a weakening of the connection between the party organs and the party masses and the belittling of criticism and self-criticism in the party organisations.

The party bodies of Belarus do not show sufficient concern for the systematic improvement of the composition of party organisations, do not observe the principle of individual selection to the party. For 1945 and for 11 months of 1946 7503 people were accepted as candidates for membership in the CPSU (b), of whom only 11% were workers, 7% were collective farmers.

The Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus, the regional and district party committees do not take the necessary measures to strengthen and create rural primary party organisations, especially in collective farms, as a result

of which there are primary party organisations in only 328 collective farms. The district party committees do not rely in their work on rural primary party organisations.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Belarus, the regional and district committees of the party do not take into account in their work that the composition of the party organisation has been significantly renewed recently, and they are poorly working on the ideological education of newly admitted to the party, as a result of which 65% of the candidates for members of the All-Union Communist Party of the Belarusian party organisation (b) have an overdue candidate experience.

Party organisations are unsatisfactorily engaged in the Marxist-Leninist education of communists, have not done away with the harmful practice of non-interference in the political education of communists, and do not exercise control over the study of Marxist-Leninist theory by communists. More than half of the party members and candidates are not covered by any form of Marxist-Leninist education. Articles on Marxist-Leninist theory are rarely published in republican and regional newspapers. A number of the most important works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism have not been translated into Belarusian or published.

The Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus unsatisfactorily guides the ideological work in the republic, does not show due attention to the issues of the ideological content of literature, art, science, culture. The Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Belarus did not timely reveal the serious mistakes that took place in a number of works of Belarusian fiction, and did not take appropriate measures to improve the work of the Union of Soviet Writers. The lack of principled Bolshevik criticism of the works of Belarusian writers, the praise of weak works of little art and the suppression of errors in the writers' work led to the appearance of unprincipled (Nettle's play "Dear Man") and erroneous (Kuchar's play "Hostages") works,

wrong depicting Soviet reality and the struggle of the Belarusian partisans. Despite this, they received a laudatory assessment in the Belarusian press and in the Writers' Union of Belarus. After the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) "On the magazines "Zvezda" and "Leningrad" the criticism of shortcomings in the work of Belarusian writers was not deployed, serious errors in the works of some Belarusian writers were not revealed.

The Central Committee of the CP (b) Belarus unsatisfactorily fulfills the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on the all-round improvement of scientific research work. For 1945 and 1946 The Academy of Sciences has not created any significant scientific works. The necessary attention is not paid to the training of national personnel in history, philosophy, economics, law, literature and art. Young scientific personnel are not involved in the development of the most important issues of the history, economy and culture of the USSR.

The Central Committee of the CP (b) Belarus did not organise the scientific development of the history of the USSR, did not ensure the creation of Bolshevik scientific works on the history of the Belarusian people. In the recently published works on the history of the USSR, there have been serious ideological mistakes that distort the historical truth. CC CP (b) Belarus was late in criticizing these mistakes.

The party organs of Belarus manage their newspapers unsatisfactorily, do not direct their activities, and rarely discuss editors' reports on the work of newspapers. The republican and regional newspapers are still run at a low ideological level, they cover poorly the issues of industry and agriculture, do not popularize the experience of the leaders in the restoration of the national economy of the republic. Newspapers provide one-sided coverage of party life, limit themselves to information only, do not deeply analyze, do not generalize the experience of party work, and do not criticize shortcomings in the work of party organisations. Many leading Party and Soviet officials rarely speak with

political reports, and the population is poorly informed about the international and internal situation of the Soviet Union. In political work among the population, the press, radio and cinema is poorly used. Political work among the intelligentsia of the western regions is being carried out unsatisfactorily, the intelligentsia is not sufficiently involved in the work of Soviet and public organisations. Insufficient work is being done to expose hostile ideology. The mass political work among the population does not take into account the peculiarities of the western regions.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that the indicated shortcomings in the work of the Belarusian Party organisation are largely explained by unsatisfactory work with personnel. In the republic as a result of the war, there was a large renewal of personnel. Many employees came to the leadership without sufficient experience and preparation. All this required the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus to devote special attention to the matter of selection, placement and education of personnel, so that workers grow faster. Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the CP (b) Belarus did not take into account these features and the great importance of working with personnel in their activities.

In the republic there is a massive turnover and relocation of executives. During 1945 and 11 months of 1946, 494 secretaries of district party committees were replaced and relocated, or 90% of their total composition, 190 chairmen of district executive committees and city executive committees, or 96%, 39 secretaries of regional party committees, 7932 collective farm chairmen, or 82%, 2545 chairmen of village councils, or 95%, 181 directors of MTS, or 53%.

The business of approving personnel included in the nomenclature of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks has been launched, approval or dismissal of workers is submitted for consideration to the CC CP (b) Belarus after a considerable time after the actual

appointment of workers or their release from work. This incorrect practice does not allow the CC CP (b) Belarus to timely prevent errors in the selection and distribution of personnel.

The Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus, the regional and district committees do not pay due attention to the Bolshevik education of cadres. In the Belarusian party organisation, criticism and self-criticism are poorly developed, there is no proper exactingness and control over the work of personnel, there are many facts of violation of Soviet laws, moral decay, licentiousness and indiscipline among the leading employees.

A serious shortcoming in the education of leading personnel was also the fact that the plenary sessions of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus were held with the invitation of a large number of active members. Often they were given a solemn character, which prevented a businesslike discussion of issues and the development of criticism and self-criticism. In the reports and speeches of leading workers, the state of affairs in the republic is not always critically assessed, and shortcomings in the work of republican organisations are not criticized.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) believes that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and its first secretary, comrade Ponomarenko. Comrade Ponomarenko, combining the duties of the first secretary of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, incorrectly organised the work of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus, which led to a weakening of its activities. In many cases, the functions of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the Council of Ministers of the USSR were mixed. Control by the CC of the CP (b) Belarus over the work of ministries and departments has weakened. Decisions on many of the most important issues are made through a survey. Questions discussed at the bureau of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus are often prepared superficially and hastily. The CC of the CP (b) Belarus unsatisfactorily directs

the regional committees of the party, from November 1945 to July 1946 he did not hear the reports of the regional committees of the CP (b) Belarus, self-criticism, the method of collegial leadership is violated.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the CC of the CP (b) of Belarus to eliminate the shortcomings and errors noted in this resolution as soon as possible.

2. Considering the main task of the Belarusian party organisation is the fastest restoration and further development of the national economy of the republic, to oblige the CC of the CP (Bolsheviks) of Belarus and the regional party committees to ensure the implementation and overfulfilment of state plans for the restoration and development of industry, transport, agriculture, housing, communal and cultural construction, so that the five-year plan for 1946-1950, established for the Byelorussian SSR, was not only fulfilled, but also significantly surpassed. To this end, it is necessary to ensure a steady increase in the pace of work in all sectors of the national economy, the maximum use of all available reserves, and above all the full use of equipment and mechanisms. To expand socialist emulation on a wide scale, to ensure an increase in labour productivity in all branches of the national economy, and to achieve the fulfillment and overfulfilment of monthly, quarterly and annual plans by each enterprise.

3. To focus the attention of Party, Soviet and economic organisations on decisively improving the work of the building materials industry. Ensure the completion of the construction of the tractor, automobile, bicycle and machine-tool factories in Minsk, agricultural and machine-tool factories in the city of Gomel and machine-tool factories in the city of Vitebsk within the timeframes set by the government, providing all-round assistance to the construction of these factories.

Taking into account the great importance of personnel training for restored and newly built industrial enterprises, to

oblige the CC of the CP (b) of Belarus to ensure a wide deployment of the training of skilled workers from the local population by expanding the network of craft, railway schools, FZO schools [Factory training schools], radically improving the preparation of industrial and technical training at enterprises.

4. To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the Council of Ministers of Belarus to eliminate the shortcomings in the restoration of cities and the construction of residential buildings, schools, hospitals, utilities and cultural and educational institutions in them.

Noting serious shortcomings in the material, everyday and cultural services for workers at enterprises and construction sites, and especially at the automobile and tractor plants and the Avtopromstroy and Beltraktorostroy trusts, oblige the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus to take decisive measures to improve the working and living conditions of workers... To draw the attention of party, Soviet and trade union organisations and enterprise managers to the need for all-round improvement of material and consumer services for workers, engineers and technicians, office workers, to achieve a serious improvement in the work of shops, canteens, consumer service workshops, children's institutions and hospitals, cinemas and clubs, baths and laundries. To expand on a broad scale cooperative trade in cities and towns in foodstuffs and manufactured goods and to take measures to radically improve the work of local industry and cooperative enterprises.

To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the Council of Ministers of Belarus, regional party committees and regional executive committees in 1947 to complete the construction of houses for collective farmers who are currently living in dugouts.

5. To oblige the CC of the CP (B) of Belarus and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to take the necessary measures to expand the cultivated areas, to increase yields in every possible way, and to increase public livestock on

collective farms and increasing the productivity of livestock, especially in the areas of Polotsk, Vitebsk, Poleskaya, Mogilev, Gomel and Minsk regions, which were most affected by the German occupation.

To pay special attention to the party bodies of the republic to the need for the fastest restoration of the social economy of collective farms in order to strengthen economically all collective farms in the coming years, significantly increase yields and livestock productivity, increase the marketability of collective farms, and increase the payment in kind and in cash for collective farmers' workdays.

To set before the CC of the CP (b) of Belarus as one of the most important tasks—the task of increasing the role of the district party committees in the management of collective farms, increasing their responsibility for the state of affairs on each collective farm.

To this end, in the near future, the regional party committees shall consider for each district, and for the district party committees for each collective farm and machine-tractor station, the necessary measures to prepare for spring sowing, expand the sowing areas, increasing yields and developing public livestock and provide constant assistance in the organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms.

Demand from the CC CP (B) of Belarus and the regional party committees to unconditionally fulfill the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) "On measures to eliminate violations of the Charter of an agricultural artel in collective farms." End the practice of squandering workdays on collective farms and misdistribution collective farm income. To take the necessary measures for the organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, decisively strengthen labour discipline and raise the labour productivity of collective farmers, put an end to the intolerable situation when significant some of the

collective farmers do not participate in the social labour of the collective farms.

To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the regional party committees to eliminate the shortcomings made in the implementation of the law on land in the western regions, to take additional measures to allocate land land-poor peasants and provide assistance to farm labourers and land-poor peasants in acquiring farm buildings, agricultural implements and livestock. Recognize it wrong that the CC of the CP (b) of Belarus and the Council of Ministers of the USSR shifted responsibility for the allotment of land to the peasants to the land authorities and withdrew from this matter. To entrust the direct supervision of the implementation of the law on land use in the western regions of the republic to the CC of the CP (B) of Belarus and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and in the regions—to regional party committees and regional executive committees.

To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to strengthen the machine and tractor stations and machine and horse rental points in the western regions with qualified personnel, tractors and agricultural machines, to organise additionally MTS and machine-horse-rental centers so that they could already in 1947 provide serious assistance to horseless peasant farms, freeing poor farms from the economic dependence of the kulak-wealthy farms.

To oblige the CC of the CP (Bolsheviks) of Belarus and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to restore in the western regions the collective farms created in 1939-1940. To put an end to underestimation and gravity in the development of agricultural cooperation and to organise wide involvement of the poor and middle peasants in cooperation. To provide all-round assistance to the collective farms of the western regions and to achieve in the near future exemplary management of their farming, so that individual peasants can be convinced of the advantages of collective farming through the experience of these collective farms.

Propose to the CC of the CP (b) of Belarus and the party organisations of the western regions to tirelessly explain to the poor and middle peasants the advantages of collective farming over individual farming, to work hard to make the peasantry realize the necessity and profitability of organising collective farms. Support the initiative in every way and provide the necessary assistance to the peasants of the western regions in organising new collective farms.

The Central Committee of the CP (b) of Belarus and the party organisations of the western regions in all political and economic work in the countryside are obliged to rely on the poor, to rally the middle peasantry around themselves in every possible way, steadily taking further measures to limit the kulaks.

6. To note that the Bureau of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus did not draw the necessary conclusions from the resolution of the CC of the CPSU (B), which condemned the incorrect and harmful practice of awarding bonuses, receiving handouts and awards by party and Soviet workers, and did not take appropriate measures to end the widespread the practice of awarding bonuses by the Council of Ministers and ministries of the republic to leading party and Soviet workers. The Bureau of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus passed by petty-bourgeois manifestations on the part of individual leading officials of the republic, which were expressed in the construction of their own houses using state funds and materials, in the acquisition of captured vehicles and other property. To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus to ensure the independence and independence of party bodies and their workers, to put an end to the harmful practice of rewarding leading party and Soviet workers by economic bodies and petty-bourgeois manifestations on the part of some leading workers of the republic who use state funds to organise their personal well-being.

7. To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the regional party committees to ensure the correct combination of party political work with economic work. To raise the level of party

work of the Belarusian party organisation and the leading role of party bodies in every possible way, to strengthen their control over the activities of economic and state organisations, to increase the responsibility of leading cadres for the assigned task and strict observance of party and state discipline, to develop Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, educating communists in the spirit of intransigence to shortcomings in work.

Pay special attention to improving the leadership of the primary party organisations, primarily in the countryside, so that the district party committees in their daily work rely on the rural primary party organisations. To take under day-to-day observation and provide assistance to the primary party organisations, whose work during the election period was recognized as unsatisfactory.

8. Noting the unsatisfactory implementation of the resolution of the CC of the CPSU (B)<sup>1</sup> of July 26, 1946 “On the growth of the party and on measures to strengthen the party-organisational and party-political work with newly joined the CPSU (b)” in the Belarusian party organisation, oblige the CC and regional committees of the CP (b) of Belarus to put an end to gravity in accepting new members and candidates of the party, to ensure active selection into the party, first of all, those politically raised and prepared for joining the party of workers and engineering and technical intelligentsia, the best people from among agricultural leaders—tractor drivers, combine operators and rural intelligentsia. In the western regions, select people who have been tested and devoted to the cause of communism, including advanced peasants, who are leading individual farming, into the ranks of the party. To engage in daily Bolshevik education of newly admitted to the party, involving them in active participation in the work of party organisations.

9. To oblige the CC of the CP (B) of Belarus and the

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<sup>1</sup> 1 See p. 24-30 of this volume. Ed.

regional party committees to take measures to increase the level of party propaganda, to put an end to the harmful practice of non-interference of party organisations in the political self-education of communists, to organise Marxist-Leninist education for all communists and establish constant control over their study of Marxist-Leninist theory, in every possible way to expand the business of publishing the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in the Belarusian language.

Considering that the study of the biography of V. I. Lenin is of great importance in the political education of the Soviet people, to propose to the CC of the CP (B) of Belarus and the regional party committees to organise the study of communists, workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia life and work of V. I. Lenin. To oblige the CC of the CP (b) of Belarus to raise the level of ideological work in the republic. Provide day-to-day guidance and control over the ideological content of published literature, dramatic works, films, radio broadcasts, improve the leadership of the Union of Soviet Writers of the USSR, develop Bolshevik criticism of serious mistakes in some works of Belarusian writers, preventing the appearance of unprincipled and low-literary works. To draw the attention of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus to improving the ideological and political work among writers and art workers, instilling in them a sense of responsibility before the people for the creation of highly artistic works reflecting Soviet reality. To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus to take measures to improve the work of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and its institutes, directing the attention of Belarusian scientists and scientific workers to the development of the most important national economic tasks facing the republic in the new five-year plan, and the most pressing issues of the history and culture of the Belarusian people. To improve the training of scientific personnel and the improvement of scientific qualifications and the ideological and theoretical level of teachers in higher educational institutions, especially in the field of

social sciences.

Noting the unsatisfactory leadership of the CC of the CP (b) of Belarus by republican and regional newspapers, the CC of the CPSU (b) obliges the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the regional party committees to take measures to raise the ideological level of newspapers, use the press in every possible way to improve the ideological and political work among the masses and to strengthen leadership of the party, Soviet and economic life of the republic. Newspapers should systematically cover the restoration of the republic's national economy, the experience of the foremost workers in industry and agriculture, and mobilize the working people for an increase in the pace of restoration of the national economy of the BSSR, a broader coverage of the work of party organisations, a bolder criticism of shortcomings in the work of party, Soviet and economic bodies. To publish in newspapers qualified articles on the issues of Marxist-Leninist theory, as well as on the economy, culture and history of the USSR. Strengthen the editorial offices of newspapers with qualified personnel of journalists and party workers, hear at the Bureau of the Central Committee reports of editors of republican and regional newspapers.

To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the regional party committees to improve mass political work among the population. The main content of political work should be a deep explanation of the policy of the party and government, the tasks of the five-year reconstruction plan and development of the national economy of the USSR and the USSR, mobilization of the working people of the republic to increase the pace of restoration of the national economy, increase labour productivity, and overfulfillment of plans by each enterprise, collective farm, MTS and state farm. To widely develop among the population political and explanatory work in connection with the holding of elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and consolidate its results after the elections, systematically conduct political reports and conversations among population at the place of

residence. In mass political work in Western regions to focus on explaining to the population the foundations of the Soviet social system, the advantages of a public, collective economy over an individual economy. Party organisations must boldly expose the hostile activity of bourgeois nationalists, Catholic clergy, their accomplices and mobilize workers, peasants and intelligentsia to strengthen the Soviet system. Improve the Marxist-Leninist education of the intelligentsia by involving it in participation in social, political and cultural life.

Party organisations, by all their political work, must instill in our Soviet people courage and confidence in their strengths, a readiness to overcome any difficulties and obstacles on the path to communism.

10. To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus to radically improve the work with cadres and their Bolshevik education, considering this is the most important task of the entire party organisation of the republic. Develop leadership cadres in a spirit of high responsibility for the task assigned, the timely and accurate implementation of the directives of the party and government, the laws of Soviet power, the strictest observance of state and party discipline. Strongly suppress elements of promiscuity, indiscipline and moral decomposition, educate cadres honest and truthful before party, state and people. Stop mass turnover and frequent relocation of executives. Provide a comprehensive study of the business, political qualities of executives based on the results of their practical work and their correct placement. Henceforth, establish such a procedure when which the appointment or dismissal of leading cadres would be considered at meetings with a preliminary call of workers to the CC of the CP (b) Belarus, regional committees, city committees and district party committees. In the first half of 1947, complete the approval of workers, included in the nomenclature of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus, and avoid delays consideration of issues on the appointment or dismissal of executives. Strengthen control over work with cadres in regional committees, ministries and departments

and hear in the CC of the CP (b) Belarus their reports on the selection, training and distribution of leadership frames.

Create a personnel reserve under the CC of the CP (b) Belarus. Invert special attention to strengthening the composition of the secretaries of the rural district party committees, chairmen of collective farms and village councils.

11. To oblige the CC and the regional party committees of Belarus to strengthen the leadership of the trade union organisations of the republic. To staff republican and regional trade union committees with practical, politically literate ones workers capable of actually providing leadership to trade union organisations in mobilizing workers and employees for fulfillment of the five-year plan.

12. Suggest the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the regional party committees to improve the leadership of the Komsomol organisations, to provide assistance in political education of Komsomol members and youth, to widely involve Komsomol members and youth in active participation in the restoration of the national economy of the republic. Party organisations to assist in the creation of Komsomol organisations in collective farms, state farms, machine-tractor stations, as well as in settlements in the western regions. Consider the most important task Party organisations in the western regions, covering all youth with political influence, freeing them from the influence of the hostile ideology preached by the Catholic clergy and bourgeois nationalists.

13. To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and the Council of Ministers of Belarus, regional party committees and regional executive committees to ensure the coverage of education for all children school age, improve the quality of teaching and work in schools, provide all schools with textbooks and visual manuals, equip them with trained teachers. Take vigorous action and achieve the early 1947/48 training years of complete restoration of the network of primary, incomplete secondary and high schools. Improve work on training, retraining and raising the ideological and

political level of teachers. Consider wrong that with a large shortage of qualified teaching staff in schools in Belarus, many teachers are not used in a specialty. To oblige the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and regional committees parties to return teachers to pedagogical work.

14. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) demands from the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Belarus and its first secretary, Comrade Ponomarenko, to improve the work of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and his apparatus, to expand criticism and self-criticism in the work of the bureau The CC of the CP (b) Belarus, improve the leadership of the regional party committees, periodically check their work and hear reports, organise control over the implementation of their decisions, increase exactingness to the leading personnel for the performance of the work entrusted to them.

15. Questions raised by the CC of the CP (b) Belarus on measures of assistance to the republic should be submitted to the Council of Ministers for consideration THE USSR.

16. Offer the CC of the CP (b) Belarus to discuss this resolution at the plenum of the CC of the CP (b) Belarus and submit it by July 1 1947 written progress report on the implementation of this regulation.

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## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE CENTRAL RADIO BROADCASTING, January 25, 1947**

In the published resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), he pointed to the need to improve the content of radio broadcasting, to raise the ideological, political, artistic and technical level of radio broadcasts, expanding their repertoire so that they more fully satisfy the increased demands of Soviet people. The resolution was important for the development of both central and local radio broadcasting, for the further deployment of radio coverage in the country.

### **ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE CENTRAL RADIO BROADCASTING (EXTRACT)**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) notes that the All-Union Radio Committee, fulfilling the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of January 27, 1945, has achieved some improvement in the quality of musical, literary, political and children's broadcasting. However, radio broadcasting for the population of the USSR is still far from satisfying the increased demands of radio listeners and has major shortcomings.

The radio committee has not yet eliminated the monotony of music broadcasting programs. In the performance of opera, symphonic and chamber music on the radio, there is no proper sense of purpose and a system that ensures the systematic propaganda of Russian classical music and the best works of Soviet composers. Literary texts and

explanations for musical radio broadcasts are often written in an expressionless, dry language, inaccessible to a wide range of listeners. Mediocre performers are often allowed to perform on the radio. The repertoire of Russian folk songs has not been expanded sufficiently. The radio committee did not manage to attract the best performers for a more versatile and interesting presentation of folk songs to listeners. The musical creativity of the peoples of the USSR is extremely poorly represented in the broadcasting programs.

In radio broadcasting, fiction is insufficiently used as an important means of ideological education of the working people. In the selection of musical and literary works, the Radio Committee did not show the necessary requirements for ideological and the artistic merit of the works, as a result of which weak, inarticulate and unprincipled works were often broadcast on the radio. The radio committee does not sufficiently acquaint listeners with novelties of fiction, does not pay due attention to popularising the literature of the Union Soviet republics.

There are serious shortcomings in the production of political broadcasting. Information about the life of the USSR, transmitted by radio, carries monotonous character, the language of information is poor. The experience of leading workers, enterprises and collective farms is not popularized enough in information and conversations. Radio coverage of the most important events in international life and the foreign policy of the USSR is very weak. Information about international events is broadcast by radio with a great delay...

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that all these shortcomings in the broadcasting are the result of the fact that the leadership of the Radio Committee (Comrade Luzin) failed to properly organise the work apparatus and exercise strict daily control over the content of radio broadcasts. The radio committee did not pay due attention to the selection of personnel and the improvement of their business qualifications. Among the

editors and staff of the Radio Committee there are unskilled workers who are unable to provide high quality materials for broadcasting.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the Radio Committee (Comrade Luzin) to eliminate the marked deficiencies in this resolution and take the necessary measures to radically improve radio broadcasts.

2. The most important task of the All-Union Radio Committee in the field of central intra-union broadcasting in the near future is to improve the quality of broadcasting in every possible way, to increase the role and importance of radio in political education and to raise the cultural level of the working people.

To oblige the All-Union Radio Committee:

a) expand the repertoire of music broadcasting, based on the best works of world and, first of all, domestic music; to increase the repertoire of Russian folk songs and musical creativity of the peoples of the USSR; diversify the forms of musical programs; improve the performance of musical works; to improve music educational and musical literary programs;

b) pay special attention to improving the quality of literary and dramatic radio broadcasting, promote more widely works of Soviet literature and drama on contemporary topics, systematically practice radio readings of the best works of Soviet writers and poets. To systematically involve writers, poets, playwrights and journalists in radio broadcasting. To increase the number of literary and educational programs, as well as dramatic performances reflecting Soviet reality;

c) improve the content of information and conversations on socio-political topics, comprehensively cover on the radio the economic, political and cultural life of the Soviet Union, paying special attention to the propaganda of the five-year plan and the progress of its implementation, showing the labour heroism, perseverance and perseverance of Soviet

people in overcoming difficulties the post-war period and popularization of the methods of work of advanced workers and collective farmers, as well as the experience of enterprises and collective farms that exceeded the targets of the five-year plan;

d) provide comprehensive radio coverage for Soviet listeners on issues of international life, the foreign policy of the Soviet state aimed at the struggle for democratic peace between peoples, systematically inform about the political and economic situation of foreign countries, the development of the workers', democratic and national liberation movement abroad.

3. To consider the most important task of the Radio Committee to improve the Soviet propaganda on the radio to foreign countries. The main attention in radio broadcasting to foreign countries should be focused in the near future on the following issues: broad information about the life of the USSR, explanation of the advantages of the Soviet state and social system, propaganda of the postwar five-year plan, coverage of the achievements of the Soviet Union in all spheres of life; an explanation of the foreign policy of the Soviet state, aimed at strengthening the peace and security of peoples, and popularizing the democratic movement in the haunted countries. To systematically expose the imperialist policy and the attacks of the reactionary circles of the bourgeois states hostile to the Soviet Union.

4. In order to ensure the promptness of information on the most important events in the USSR and abroad:

a) oblige the Radio Committee to entrust the preparation of information to the most experienced journalists from the staff of the Radio Committee;

b) oblige TASS (Comrade Palgunov) to radically change the procedure for servicing radio broadcasting with foreign policy and union information, providing the Radio Committee with information immediately as it arrives from government bodies and TASS correspondents; create a special department in the TASS office for the preparation of information and

other materials for radio broadcasting;

c) oblige the Ministry of Communications of the USSR (Comrade Sergeychuk) to provide telegraph and telephone facilities to the correspondents of the Radio Committee on a par with the correspondents of TASS and the Soviet Information Bureau...

6. To propose to the Radio Committee to strengthen the editorial staff of radio broadcasting with highly qualified workers. Increase the personal responsibility of editors for the content of the programs. In order to improve the management of its own correspondents, create a correspondent network department in the All-Union Radio Committee.

7. To permit the Radio Committee to resume the publication of the weekly bulletin "Radio Program " for Soviet radio listeners with a circulation of 100 thousand copies.

8. To oblige the editors of the newspapers Pravda, Izvestia, editors of republican, regional and regional newspapers to publish daily the program of the main radio programs.

9. Taking into account the growing role of radio in the promotion of art and scientific knowledge, to allow the Radio Committee to attract highly qualified permanent (full-time and freelance) consultants in the work of the central union broadcasting music, literature, science and technology.

10. To allow the All-Union Radio Committee to introduce trainees into the editorial staff in order to train translators, editors and announcers for broadcasting to foreign countries.

To organise, during the retraining courses for the editors of the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), a special group of radio broadcasting workers of 20-25 people for each convocation...

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# **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B), Moscow, February 21- 26, 1947**

## **ANNOUNCEMENT**

The other day in Moscow, the next Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) was held. The plenum discussed the question of measures to raise agriculture in the postwar period and adopted a corresponding decision. Below is the aforementioned resolution of the Central Committee of the Russian Federation (Bolsheviks) on measures to boost agriculture.

## **DECISION OF THE PLENUM ON MEASURES FOR BOOSTING AGRICULTURE IN THE POST-WAR**

As a result of the victory of the collective farm system and the tremendous work done by our Party and the state during the years of peaceful construction on the basis of the country's industrialization, our agriculture has turned from backward into advanced, equipped with modern technology.

During the five-year plans, such fundamental issues as the grain problem were resolved—the gross grain harvest in 1940 exceeded seven billion poods, and there was almost twice as much marketable grain as in 1913. Technical crops: cotton, flax, sugar beets, oilseeds, tea, citrus fruits, tobacco, as well as potatoes and vegetables, as a result of which our light industry has received its own raw material base. At the same time, there was a significant rise in animal husbandry in collective and state farms. Thanks to the increased grass growing and increased grain production, a

solid forage base was created for the development of animal husbandry.

The rise of agriculture ensured an increase in the social wealth of collective farms and the well-being of collective farmers. The state procured grain, meat, fats and other agricultural products in amounts that provide food and raw material needs of the country and the creation of serious reserves.

Thanks to the victorious and strengthened collective farm system in the countryside, our agriculture during the war successfully coped with its tasks. If in the difficult years of the war, our army did not experience a shortage of food, if the population was supplied with food, and industry was supplied with raw materials, then this affected the strength and vitality of the collective farm system, the patriotism of the collective farm peasantry.

Of course, the war imposed on us by the German invaders temporarily retarded the development of our socialist agriculture. During World War II for agriculture serious difficulties have been created. From the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, a significant part of the personnel, tractors, horses and motor vehicles were diverted to the army. Industry, by virtue of its transfer to military needs, had to stop the production of tractors for agriculture and significantly reduce the production of agricultural machinery, spare parts for them, fertilizers and fuel. During the war, part of the territory was occupied and destroyed by German invaders.

During the war years, the sown area has decreased, the area of timely raised and cultivated fallow, fall plowing has decreased, grass sowing has seriously decreased. All this could not but affect the decrease in yields on collective farms and state farms, on reducing the number of livestock and on reducing its productivity.

The collective farm peasantry is successfully rebuilding agriculture after the war. In 1946, despite a severe drought that covered a significant territory of the European part of

the USSR and exceeded in size the drought of 1921, the gross harvest and marketable grain production, although somewhat ticks than in 1945, but incomparably higher than the level of 1921, which could take place only thanks to the socialist organisation of production with its machine and tractor stations and collective farm system.

Since the end of the war, the government and the party have taken a number of serious measures to restore agriculture.

Organised state aid to collective farms in liberated regions with tractors, agricultural machines, cars, equipment for machine and tractor stations, horses and livestock for collective farms. Much help has been provided by seeds and forage. Preferential terms for the supply of agricultural products have been established. Considerable work has been carried out to restore public buildings and collective farmers' houses. Basically, all MTS have been restored. These measures made it possible to ensure in 1946 the restoration of collective and peasant farms of the liberated areas up to three-quarters of the pre-war level of sown areas and more than half of livestock on collective farms and among collective farmers.

Tractor plants in Stalingrad and Kharkov have been restored and are operating, new Altai and Vladimir tractor plants have been built, the construction of the Lipetsk tractor plant is nearing completion, and the production of tractors at the Chelyabinsk plant has been restored. Agricultural machine-building factories, which were destroyed during the occupation, are being restored; many factories, which had previously been fulfilled by military orders, were transferred to the production of agricultural machines. Our industry will have to significantly increase the production of tractors and agricultural machinery for agriculture this year.

On collective and state farms, varietal crops and grass planting are being restored, disturbed crop rotations are being restored and new crop rotations are being introduced.

Success has already been achieved as a result of the measures taken in the restoration of sown areas and increasing the yield of cotton.

In accordance with the adopted resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), a lot of work is being done to eliminate the revealed shortcomings and perversions of the Charter of agricultural artels in collective farms.

Now, after the transition to peaceful construction, our party and state again faced the most urgent task as the most urgent task—to ensure such an increase in agriculture, which would allow in the shortest possible time to create an abundance of food for our population, raw materials for light industry and the accumulation of the necessary state food and raw materials reserves.

In order to successfully and in the shortest possible time to solve this problem, it is necessary:

1. To improve the leadership of agriculture on the part of Party and Soviet bodies, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms and their local bodies. The entire management of agriculture from top to bottom must be propelled to a higher level, corresponding to the enormous challenges facing agriculture.

It is necessary to put an end to such serious shortcomings in the management of agriculture as the lack of proper efficiency and delays in the preparation and implementation of agricultural work, with the wrong approach to assessing work collective farms, state farms, machine and tractor stations and districts, according to average data, instead of a differentiated approach, which makes it possible to see the leading and lagging behind and to bring the lagging behind to the level of the advanced. Such shortcomings as the replacement of persistent systematic organisational work on collective farms and the education of cadres with administration, frequent replacement of collective farm chairmen, and violation of intra-collective farm democracy cannot be tolerated.

The leaders of Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies are required to systematically and skillfully manage agriculture, to expel from practice the bureaucratic, bureaucratic methods of leadership, which are expressed in giving assignments without their organisational support and daily checking the implementation of the plan on the ground.

To establish that the annual plans for agriculture, approved by the government together with the national economic plan, must be communicated to the regions, territories and republics no later than January 1 of the corresponding year.

2. To eliminate to the end the violations of the Charter of the agricultural artel, which were revealed by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, expressed in the wrong spending of workdays, the plundering of public lands of collective farms, in the diversion of the collective farm property, violation of the democratic foundations of managing the affairs of an agricultural artel.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) considers that the presence of these violations and the distortions of the Rules of the Agricultural Artel, which hinder the development of agriculture and the further strengthening of the collective farms, is a consequence of the unsatisfactory and sometimes even downright wrong leadership of the collective farms by the local Party and Soviet organisations.

3. Eliminate shortcomings in the organisation and remuneration of collective farmers' labour, which hinder the further rise in labour productivity and the strengthening of the social economy on collective farms.

These disadvantages are expressed:

in the presence of equalization in the calculation of workdays and the distribution of income, regardless of the results of the work of brigades and units, as a result of which honest and well-working collective farmers find themselves in a disadvantageous position in comparison with the self-

employed and unscrupulous elements from collective farmers;

in the presence of outdated, understated output standards on collective farms, which leads to a waste of workdays, the lack of proper order in the expenditure of workdays.

It is necessary to work out and ensure the application of more correct methods of remuneration for labour, encouragement of well-working collective farmers on the basis of the existing positive experience of collective farms.

4. Decisively to improve the work of the machine and tractor stations, on which the fate of the harvest on collective farm fields largely depends. The plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks demands that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local bodies, party, Soviet bodies and directors of the MTS liquidate such serious shortcomings in the work of MTS, such as the still low level of output on tractors and combines, poorly conducted repair of tractors and agricultural machines, delays in their repairs, irresponsible attitude of many directors, agronomists of machine and tractor stations and tractor drivers to the matter of timely carrying out and ensuring high quality of tractor work, and, consequently, to increasing yields in the fields of collective farms.

It should be considered incorrect that the assessment of the work of the MTS is made only on the basis of the fulfillment of the plan of tractor work in soft plowing instead of assessing the work of the MTS in the fulfillment of the plans of the most important types of agricultural work. This leads to the fact that part of the MTS strives to fulfill the plan of tractor work through all kinds of light work—harrowing, etc. agricultural technology requirements.

Cancel the current system for evaluating the work of MTS only on the implementation of plans in hectares of soft plowing and oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to introduce a new procedure for evaluating the work of MTS on the implementation of the main types of tractor works.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local bodies, party and Soviet organisations to bring the tractors and agricultural machines available in the MTS in proper order and to achieve higher output on them, improve the quality of tractor work, improve the training of tractor drivers, combine operators, and foremen for the MTS.

5. To organise extensive training and retraining of personnel for agriculture in order to eliminate the shortage of experienced and trained personnel in the MTS, collective and state farms as soon as possible; do away with misuse cadres of agricultural specialists, when a large number of them are employed in clerical work, and not in production, in connection with which the collective farms do not receive the timely necessary assistance in organising their economy and introducing advanced techniques in field cultivation and animal husbandry.

6. Equip agriculture with new tractors, agricultural machines, motor vehicles, provide it with fertilizers and fuel. The plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks demands from local party and Soviet bodies and industry leaders energetic work on the implementation and overfulfillment of plans for the production of tractors, agricultural machines, spare parts to them, fertilizers and fuel. It is necessary to eliminate such serious shortcomings as the underestimation of the timely fulfillment of orders for agriculture, the release of low-quality products, the attempts of some workers in industry and factories to get stuck in the manufacture of obsolete types of machines and a conservative attitude on their part towards the rapid introduction of new, more highly productive designs of tractors and agricultural machines.

Based on the tasks outlined, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

I. To increase grain production

To oblige party, Soviet organisations, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms and their local organs:

1. To restore within three years—1947, 1948 and 1949—in terms of gross harvest the pre-war level of grain production and significantly surpass it by the end of the five-year plan.

Along with the expansion of sown areas, consider the main task to increase the yield of grain crops, for which it is necessary to fully ensure the timely raising and processing of fallows for winter crops, and in the eastern regions—for spring wheat, sowing of spring crops on fall plowing, to eliminate shallow plowing in the fields of collective and state farms and by the end of the five-year plan to completely restore and introduce correct crop rotation in all collective and state farms.

2. In accordance with the plan adopted by the government, to expand, against 1946, the sown area of grain crops in 1947 by 6.3 million hectares, including on collective farms by 5.7 million hectares, and in 1948 - by 6.1 million hectares against 1947, including in collective farms on 5 million hectares.

To ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfilment of the task set by the five-year plan of obtaining the gross grain harvest in 1950 in the amount of 127 million tons.

3. To note that the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of such main grain regions as Novosibirsk, Rostov, Kuibyshev, Chelyabinsk, Tambov, Ulyanovsk, Kursk, Voronezh regions, are unsatisfactorily engaged in the restoration and development of grain production and sown areas and grain yields are especially slowly recovering in the Saratov, Stalingrad, Penza, Kurgan regions and the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

4. To increase the production of wheat as the main food crop:

a) for winter wheat—in the Ukrainian SSR, Krasnodar, Stavropol Territories, Rostov, Crimean, Voronezh, Kursk Regions and the Moldavian SSR to restore the production of winter wheat to the pre-war level in 1949, significantly

increase yields by increasing the sowing of winter wheat in collective farms of these districts in the fall of 1947 by 1 million 500 thousand hectares in comparison with the harvest area in 1946, and bring it to 7.2 mln. hectares, including in the Ukrainian SSR—up to 4.4 million hectares, and in 1948—up to 8.3 million hectares, including in the Ukrainian SSR—up to 4.8 mln. ha.

To ensure a significant increase in yields and an increase in the gross yield in the remaining regions of winter wheat cultivation, especially in the regions of the Volga region, the Uzbek and Tajik SSR, the southern regions of the Kazakh SSR, in the Kirghiz and Azerbaijan SSR;

b) for spring wheat—in the collective farms of the eastern regions (Siberia, the Urals and the north-eastern regions of the Kazakh SSR), in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to increase the sowing an area of 1 million 324 thousand hectares and to bring it in 1947 to 7.9 million hectares, in 1948—to 9.4 million hectares and in 1949—to 11.4 million hectares, providing an increase in yield. Place spring wheat primarily along the seam and turnover of virgin and fallow land, on clean fallow fallows in the fall and on autumn ploughing.

In the Volga region (Kuibyshev, Saratov, Stalingrad and Ulyanovsk oblast) to take measures to significantly expand the sown areas of spring wheat, in particular varieties durum wheat, to increase the sowing of spring wheat on the collective farms of these regions by 300 thousand hectares and to bring it in 1947 to 2.4 million hectares and in 1948 to 3 million hectares, to use virgin and old-fallow lands for sowing wheat, apply in the arid regions of the Volga region, sowing of spring wheat in clean, well-treated fallow.

To increase the area of spring wheat on the collective farms of the regions of the non-chernozem belt by 200,000 hectares, and to raise them in 1947 to 1.6 million hectares and in 1948 to 1.8 million hectares. To ensure an increase in yields and gross harvest of spring crops, wheat in other areas of its cultivation.

To note the serious backlog of spring wheat production in the Ukrainian SSR. To consider it unacceptable that such a valuable food crop as spring wheat is displaced from year to year in the kolkhozes and state farms of the Ukrainian SSR, and fertile chernozem soils are used for sowing less valuable forage crops, especially barley. To increase in 1947, in comparison with 1946, the sowing of spring wheat in Ukraine on collective farms at 182 thousand hectares and bring them up to 750 thousand hectares, to ensure further expansion of spring wheat crops in subsequent years.

5. To take measures to increase the production of winter rye in areas of the non-black earth zone, central black earth regions, northern regions of Ukraine, right-bank regions of the Volga region and other districts.

Propose to the Council of Ministers of the USSR to determine tasks for the republics, territories and regions to expand the crops of winter rye and increasing its yield.

6. Noting the unsatisfactory state of the production of leguminous crops, especially in the Penza, Stalingrad, Ulyanovsk and Ryazan regions, in the Tatar, Bashkir and The Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian SSR, to increase in the USSR the sown area of leguminous crops in collective farms by 300 thousand hectares and to bring it in 1947 to 1.3 million hectares and in 1948 to 1.6 million hectares, and significantly increase the yield of these crops by paying special attention to the fastest recovery of pea crops in the Ukrainian SSR, central and eastern regions of the Union. Expand crops and increase the yield of beans. Provide an increase in crops lentils, especially varieties of plate lentils, in the central black earth regions, in the regions of the Volga region and the forest-steppe of the Ukrainian SSR.

7. To expand the area under corn on collective farms across the USSR in 1947 to 280,000 hectares and to bring it to 2 million 260 thousand hectares, and in 1948 to 2 million 700 thousand hectares, significantly increasing the yield of corn.

In the coming years, to increase the mechanisation of sowing, inter-row cultivation and maize harvesting. In order to increase the productivity of maize, provide for two to three years large amounts of sowing with its hybrid seeds, so that later on to switch to mass sowing with hybrid seeds. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to organise the production of hybrid corn seeds in seed-growing collective and state farms.

Accept from collective farms and other farms grown hybrid corn seeds of the first generation on equal terms with elite seeds.

8. To expand the area of buckwheat sowing in collective farms across the USSR 1947 on 420 thousand hectares and bring it up to 1.5 million hectares and in 1948—to 1.7 million hectares, providing a significant increase in yield.

9. Significantly increase the yield of millet using experience collective farms, state farms and agricultural spiders to fight for a high yield of this crop in 1939 and 1940. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR with involving the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Spider named after V. I. Lenin to organise in 1947 according to the example of 1939 and 1940's harvesting millet on collective and state farms on an area of one million hectares on average 15 centners per hectare.

10. To increase in the USSR the sown area of rice on collective farms on 15 thousand hectares and to bring it in 1947 to 150 thousand hectares and in 1948—to 160 thousand hectares and increase the yield of rice. Provide the fastest development of crop rotations in areas of rice cultivation and proper irrigation of rice fields.

11. Ensure plowing of clean fallow in early terms and carrying out on them during the summer at least three, and in the south of four treatments. Establish that the early clean steam should be raised in the south and North Caucasus no later than May 20, and in other areas—by June 10, and in 1947, as an exception, due to the tension in the traction

resources of collective and state farms, to complete the rise of steam in the south and in the North Caucasus no later than June 10 and in other regions—no later than June 20.

12. Complete the transition to solid zoned, more productive varietal crops of winter and spring crops, crops in all regions, territories and republics no later than 1949, and take measures for the rapid multiplication of new, more productive regionalized varieties to replace obsolete and low-yielding.

To note that breeding work in the Ministry of Agriculture farms of the USSR, in its Main Variety Department and the State Commission for Variety Testing of Grain Crops under the Ministry for the breeding of high-yielding and adapted to local conditions of varieties still lagging behind the demands of the agricultural farms. Old highly productive varieties, especially for spring wheat, in many areas confused, and new, more productive varieties are very slowly being introduced into agricultural production. Until now, the collective farms of Siberia do not have winter-hardy varieties of winter wheat.

Improve the formulation of selection and seed production and set before agricultural authorities, breeding institutions and breeders the task of breeding the next 2-3 years of high-yielding varieties of cereals, legumes, oilseeds adapted to local conditions and herbs.

To consider it necessary in the regions of Siberia and the Trans-Urals to produce crops in collective and state farms, both early maturing and more late-ripening varieties in order to ease tensions in the most critical periods of work—sowing and harvesting—and to guarantee a higher grain yield. The breeding institutions of this zone should intensify their work on the breeding of high-yielding early-maturing varieties of spring wheat.

13. To restore from 1947 the procedure for planning sowing areas for the most important grain crops, providing for the communication of sowing plans to collective farms for each grain crop separately.

14. To consider it necessary to provide the main grain areas with tractors, combines, other agricultural machines and vehicles, especially areas with large areas of arable land per collective farm yard (Siberia, Northern Kazakhstan, the Volga region). In order to increase the mechanisation of grain farming, in the coming years, to widely introduce self-propelled combines, tractor disc stubble plows, heavy disc furrows, square-nest seeders for maize, mobile grain dryers, complex grain cleaning machines.

## ***II. To increase the production of industrial crops***

To oblige party and Soviet organisations, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms and their local organs in accordance with the state plan of 1947 and the tasks of the five-year plan to restore and surpass within three years - 1947, 1948 and 1949 - the pre-war level of production of industrial crops: cotton, fiber flax, sugar beet.

To increase yields, place industrial crops on the best lands, produce crops on autumn plowing, ensuring good pre-sowing soil cultivation, timely sowing and inter-row cultivation, increase the use mineral fertilizers and make full use of irrigated land.

### ***Cotton***

1. To note that in 1946 in the main areas of cotton growing—the Uzbek, Tajik, Azerbaijan SSR—an increase in yield and an increase in the gross cotton harvest was achieved.

However, there are still serious shortcomings in cotton production that delay the further rise of cotton production. Due to the misuse of irrigated land in a number of regions, especially in the Uzbek SSR, significant areas of irrigated land fell out of agricultural use. There is an incorrect operation of irrigation systems, incomplete use of

mechanisms, violation of agricultural technology requirements for the timing and quality of processing, irrigation and others agricultural work, grass growing is slowly developing and crop rotations are introduced and mastered unsatisfactorily.

In a number of oblasts and districts, collective and state farms receive low cotton yields and do not fulfill state procurement plans.

A particularly unsatisfactory cotton harvest in 1946 was obtained in the Khorezm, South Kazakhstan regions and in a number of other regions of the Uzbek and Turkmen SSR.

2. For the purpose of the fastest recovery and further development of cotton growing, to increase the sown area of cotton in 1947 by 165.6 thousand hectares and to bring it in 1947 to 1 million 467 thousand hectares and in 1948 to 1 million hectares. 530 thousand hectares.

To ensure the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the tasks of the five-year plan for raising the gross cotton harvest in 1950 to 3.1 million tons.

3. To ensure in all cotton-growing republics the correct and full use of the available irrigated lands, preventing their salinization and waterlogging. Restore in 1947-1948, abandoned irrigated lands, especially in the Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmen, Kirghiz and Kazakh SSR.

4. To improve the technical condition of irrigation and drainage systems. Strengthen control over the correct use of irrigation water, preventing violations of irrigation and irrigation norms. To streamline water use on collective and state farms, improve irrigation technique, introduce correct furrow irrigation everywhere and eliminate cotton irrigation by flooding.

5. To bring in 1950 the level of mechanisation of basic cotton work to the following dimensions: plowing and sowing up to 95%, longitudinal cultivation—90%, cross cultivation—40%, cotton harvesting—30% and heap cleaning—60%.

6. To ensure the delivery in 1947 to the collective and state farms of the cotton-growing republics of 565 thousand g

of mineral fertilizers.

### ***Sugar beet***

7. To note a significant decrease in the yield and delivery of sugar beets to the state, and especially in the main areas of beet growing—the Ukrainian SSR, Kursk, Voronezh and Tambov regions.

In order to restore and further increase sugar beet production, to increase the sown area of sugar beet in 1947 by 120 thousand hectares, including in the Ukrainian SSR by 93 thousand hectares, and to bring it in 1947 across the USSR to 1 million hectares. 58 thousand hectares and in 1948—up to 1 million 319 thousand hectares.

8. To complete in 1949 in all beet-growing collective farms the restoration and introduction of correct crop rotations with the use of mixtures of legumes and cereal perennial grasses in them, to place from 1947-1948. sowing sugar beets only on deep autumn plowing, produced with preliminary and timely stubble plowing. Sowing sugar beet in early, tight deadlines, no more than 6-7 days, and start simultaneously with the beginning of the mass sowing of early grain crops.

9. To organise the fight against agricultural pests of sugar beet, widely using chickens to combat the weevil, timely prepare and deliver to collective farms, state farms and MTS the necessary means of combating agricultural pests—pesticides, sprayers and pollinators, as well as to ensure the production of the simplest implements on collective farms for pest control.

10. To ensure in 1947 the delivery of 397 thousand tons of mineral fertilizers for sugar beets.

11. To bring the mechanisation of work on sugar beet in 1949 on deep autumn plowing up to 100%, pre-sowing cultivation—85%, sowing—90%, inter-row cultivation—75%, digging beet lifters—80% and ensure the use of beet harvesters.

12. Ensure timely preparation for the harvesting of sugar beet and its transportation to procurement points, by repairing the beet lifters and making the appropriate agricultural implements, as well as the preparation of animal-drawn and road transport of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and sugar factories and its full use, bearing in mind that this is one of the most important conditions in the fight against crop losses and the fulfillment of obligations by the collective farms to the state.

In order to improve transport services for beet-growing areas, to repair dirt and highways and maintain them in good condition. To hold in 1947-1950. construction of highways and narrow-gauge railways in the regions with the greatest transportation of sugar beet.

### ***On flax and long-haired and hemp***

13. To note a large reduction in acreage, a decrease in yield and delivery of flax products to the state in Kirov, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Kaluga, Novosibirsk, Ivanovo regions and the Udmurt ASSR and hemp in the Penza, Bryansk, Kursk regions and the Mordovian ASSR. Flax and hemp growing is also slowly recovering in the Byelorussian and Ukrainian SSRs.

In these regions and republics, the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies do not pay due attention to the matter of flax and hemp growing, as a result of which the agricultural technology of cultivating flax and hemp is at a low level. Sowing is carried out with a great delay and on poorly prepared soil. Harvesting is carried out out of time and with great losses. The primary processing of flax and hemp is poorly organized. Delay in picking and threshing flax leads to significant losses of flax seeds, and late spreading of flax strips, poor observation of flax on the flax and allowing the flax to rest, cause large losses of flax fiber and a decrease in its quality.

14. In order to restore and further increase the production of flax and hemp:

### *flax and hemp production:*

To increase the sown area of fiber flax in 1947 across the USSR by 366 thousand hectares, including on collective farms—by 223 thousand, and to bring it in 1947 to 1 million 300 thousand hectares, including on collective farms—up to 1 million 14 thousand hectares, and in 1948—up to 1 million 580 thousand hectares, including in collective farms—1 million 240 thousand hectares.

To ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfilment of the task set by the five-year plan for 1950 for the gross collection of flax fiber in the amount of 800 thousand tons.

15. To increase the sown area of Central Russian and southern hemp in 1947 across the USSR by 108 thousand hectares, including on collective farms by 67 thousand, bringing it in 1947 to 337 thousand hectares and in 1948 to 506 thousand ha.

16. To increase the yield of flax, to expand the sowing of perennial grasses—clover and timothy, providing in 1950 on the collective farms of the main flax growing regions the sowing of flax, as a rule, on the layer of perennial grasses. Sowings of flax and hemp, starting from 1948, must be completely sown with fall plowing. To ensure, within three years, the transition to the sowing of flax and hemp on collective farms with fully ordinary seeders, and harvesting and threshing—with harvesting machines and threshers.

17. To expand the network of seed-growing collective farms and stations for fiber flax and hemp, setting targets for the production of seeds for them in order to fully provide the sowing of flax and hemp with varietal and local improved seeds in the next 2-3 years. To improve breeding work to develop new varieties of fiber flax and hemp, high-yielding both in fiber and in seeds.

### ***By rubber carriers***

18. In order to quickly create a stable raw material base for the production of natural rubber, it is necessary to consider it necessary to significantly expand the acreage of rubber crops: kok-sagya, guayuli and tau-sagya—and dramatically increase their productivity. To ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for sowing kok-sagyz in 1947. To allocate crops of kok-sagyz in 1947-1948. mainly in the Byelorussian, Ukrainian SSR, Chuvash and Bashkir ASSR, Kursk, Vladimir, Orel, Tula, Gorky and Ryazan regions. To concentrate the crops of kok-sagyz, first of all, on collective farms that have experience in the cultivation of this culture, avoiding excessive dispersion of crops.

19. To widely introduce advanced agricultural techniques for the cultivation of kok-sagyz—sowing by deep autumn plowing with the use of organic and mineral fertilizers, careful care for crops, strictly observing the established terms of sowing and processing. To create a network of seed-growing collective and state farms for the production of varietal and improved seeds of kok-sagyz.

20. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, with the involvement of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, to accelerate the development of a method for vegetative reproduction of kok-sagyz, with its simultaneous introduction into production, as well as to develop a method of growing tau-sagyz in non-irrigated steppe regions of the Ukrainian SSR.

### ***For tobacco and makhorka***

21. To note a significant decrease in the yield of tobacco in the Krasnodar Territory, the Ukrainian SSR, the Crimean region and makhorka in the Saratov, Tambov, Ryazan regions and the Mordovian ASSR. The low yield of tobacco and makhorka was the result of insufficient attention of local party and Soviet bodies to the production of these crops,

violations of agricultural technology, crop losses during harvesting, as well as the unsatisfactory state of the greenhouse and drying economy.

To increase the sown area of tobacco by 15.3 thousand hectares and makhorka by 32 thousand hectares and to bring it in 1947 for tobacco to 98.2 thousand hectares, including on collective farms - 83.8 thousand hectares, and makhorka up to 129 thousand hectares, including on collective farms—116.5 thousand hectares, and in 1948 for tobacco up to 101.4 thousand hectares, including on collective farms—87 thousand hectares, and makhorka—up to 141 thousand hectares, including on collective farms—123 thousand hectares.

22. Ensure the organisation of the greenhouse economy in all tobacco-growing collective farms in full demand for growing seedlings of tobacco and makhorka in the early stages.

Restore in 1947-1948. all the drying rooms available on the collective farms for drying tobacco and makhorka, as well as to expand the construction of new drying rooms in order to each tobacco-growing collective farm had drying rooms that fully satisfy its needs. Allocate for tobacco and makhorka the best fertilized lands, free of weeds and ploughed under the wintering.

Planting and caring for tobacco and makhorka in the best agrotechnical terms in full compliance with the planting density standards, and complete the harvest of these crops before the onset frosts, avoiding crop losses, especially during harvesting and drying.

### *Sericulture*

23. To ensure in 1948 the receipt of the gross collection of cocoons in amounts not less than the pre-war level.

Consider intolerable the sharp reduction in mulberry plantations in recent years, its felling, grazing and draining, especially in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Turkmen and Kirghiz SSRs.

Considering that the main condition for the development of sericulture is the fastest recovery and expansion of the forage base, significantly expand the area of mulberry plantations, improve plantation care, eliminate the thinning of plantations and widely introduce high-yielding mulberry varieties.

Along with the further development of sericulture in the regions of Central Asia and the Transcaucasia, take measures to expand sericulture and create a forage base for both mulberry and oak silkworms in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian and Moldavian SSR.

To expand new construction of cocoon-mills, coco-dryers and ditch plants.

### ***For citrus crops and tea***

24. To set before the agricultural, party and Soviet bodies of subtropical regions the task of significantly increasing the yield of citrus fruits and green tea leaves. To exceed in 1948 the pre-war level of collection of varietal green tea leaves.

To increase the area under citrus crops in 1947 to 20.8 thousand hectares and the area of tea plantations to 55.6 thousand hectares, in order to bring the area under citrus crops to 27.5 thousand hectares already in 1949 and tea plantations up to 60 thousand hectares.

The increase in the area under citrus crops is carried out exclusively by planting oranges and lemons.

To ensure the development of other subtropical fruit crops (olives, figs, pomegranates, persimmons).

25. During 1947-1948. to eliminate the thinning of tea plantations and in 1949 to complete the re-grafting of low-yielding citrus trees; ensure proper care of plantations and avoid simplifications in agricultural technology.

26. In order to promote citrus plantations to areas of the subtropical zone with a relatively low temperature, organise breeding work to breed frost-resistant, early-ripening and

high-yielding varieties of oranges and lemons, involving in this work, in addition to research institutions, collective farmers, experimental workers, gardeners and agronomists.

To carry out the necessary measures to combat agricultural pests and diseases on citrus and tea plantations and in the next 2-3 years to achieve the elimination of foci of infection.

To ensure in 1947 the delivery of mineral fertilizers and pesticides for tea and citrus plantations and to make extensive use of green manure and local organic fertilizers.

In 1947, to allocate 84,000 tons of mineral fertilizers to the Georgian SSR for citrus crops and tea, including 45,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers.

### ***Horticulture and viticulture***

27. To ensure the establishment of collective farms in 1947 16.7 thousand hectares of new orchards, 6.7 thousand hectares of berry fields and 11.4 thousand hectares of vineyards and in 1948 25 thousand hectares of orchards, 10 thousand hectares of berries and 16 thousand hectares of vineyards, while increasing the yield of existing orchards, berry and vineyards.

28. To strengthen the existing and organise new collective farm and state nurseries in order to fully provide planting material for the establishment of new orchards, vineyards and berry fields, their repair, as well as the planting of fruit trees and vines on the personal plots of collective farmers, workers and employees.

29. To oblige the Ministry of Agricultural Engineering to restore, from 1948, the production of special gardening machines (garden plows, harrows, cultivators, plantation plows), equipment for combating pests and diseases of gardens and vineyards, as well as small garden tools.

### ***Soybeans and mites***

30. Note the extremely slow recovery of soybean and castor bean acreage. The area under crops and the yield of soybeans and castor bean plants are recovering especially slowly in the Krasnodar Territory and the Ukrainian SSR.

To increase the sown area of soybeans in 1947 by 52 thousand hectares, including on collective farms—by 29 thousand hectares, bringing it up to 274 thousand hectares, in order to fully restore the sown area of soybeans in 1948 to pre-war sizes; for castor bean in 1947, to increase the sown area on collective farms by 48 thousand hectares, bringing it to 112.5 thousand hectares, and in 1948 - up to 150 thousand hectares.

31. To obtain high and stable yields of soybeans and castor bean plants should be sown by fall plowing, and soybean crops in the Far East—in pairs. To improve breeding work to obtain new high-yielding soybean varieties and castor bean, widely introducing castor bean varieties with non-cracking bolls into production. To increase the production of varietal seeds on collective farms so that in 1949 all sown areas of soybeans and castor bean are provided with varietal seeds.

### ***Oilseeds***

32. To ensure an increase in the area of sunflower sowing by 105 thousand hectares and to bring it in 1947 to 3 million 100 thousand hectares and in 1948—to 3 million 392 thousand hectares, to increase the area of curly flax by 40 thousand ha and to bring it in 1947 to 238 thousand hectares and in 1948—to 336 thousand hectares, to bring the area of mustard to 286 thousand hectares in 1947 and in 1948—up to 300 thousand hectares, camelina in 1947—up to 223 thousand hectares.

33. To ensure, since 1947, the sowing of oilseeds by fall plowing, to improve the quality of pre-sowing soil cultivation

and sowing; on wide-row crops of oilseeds (sunflower, sesame, poppy, safflower, perilla and peanut), at least three inter-row treatments should be carried out, with simultaneous weeding in rows.

34. Consider inadmissible in the future the delay from harvesting oilseeds, and especially sunflower, as a result of which a significant part of the crop is lost; oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, local party and Soviet authorities to ensure in 1947 and subsequent years the timely harvest of oilseeds, and the Ministry agricultural engineering to organise the production of accessories for combines for harvesting oilseeds in quantities that fully satisfy the need for them.

### *Potatoes and vegetables*

35. To expand in 1947 the area of potato sown in the USSR by 647 thousand hectares and bring it to 8 million 318 thousand hectares, including on collective farms—up to 2 million 682 thousand hectares, and in 1948—up to 9 million 108 thousand hectares, c. including on collective farms—up to 3 million 45 thousand hectares.

36. To expand in 1947 in the USSR the sown area of vegetable crops by 138 thousand hectares, including on collective farms—by 120 thousand hectares, of which onions—by 26 thousand hectares and for cabbage—by 49 thousand hectares... To increase the sowing of vegetable crops in 1947 to 1 million 800 thousand hectares, in including on collective farms—up to 835 thousand hectares, and in 1948—up to 2 million hectares, including on collective farms—up to 900 thousand hectares.

Before the party and Soviet organisations of the Molotov, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo and Moscow regions, Altai Territory, the Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijani SSR, which have reached and exceeded the pre-war level of potato and vegetable production on collective farms, set the task of further expanding the sown area and increasing the yield of

these crops. In the southern and southeastern regions, restore the pre-war areas of summer potato planting within two years.

Note that the Ryazan, Saratov and Tambov regions, instead of increasing the production of potatoes and vegetables, allowed a decrease in yield and gross harvest of vegetables and potatoes.

37. Take measures to further strengthen and develop potato and vegetable and livestock bases around Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Kharkov, Kiev, Gorky, Stalingrad, industrial centers of the Urals, Donbass, Kuzbass, cities of Siberia and the Far East and other large cities and industrial centers in order to fully ensure the supply of these centers with vegetables, potatoes and, to a large extent, milk and meat of their own production, as well as to ensure the all-round development of greenhouse and greenhouse facilities to supply the population of cities and industrial centers in the winter-spring period early vegetables and herbs.

To increase the production of potatoes in the zones of the alcohol and starch-treacle industry, especially in Ryazan, Bryansk, Oryol, Vladimir, Gorkovsk, Ivanovsk, Yaroslavl, Tula, Smolensk, Chernigov, Zhitomir and Mogilev regions, so that in the next two to three years the share of potato raw materials in the production of alcohol, sharply reducing the consumption of grain for its production.

To expand the production of vegetables in the zones of canneries, especially in the Astrakhan and Crimean regions, Krasnodar Territory, the Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Azerbaijan, Uzbek, Ukrainian and Moldavian SSRs, in order to fully meet the raw material requirements of the canneries.

In order to increase the yield of potatoes and vegetables, significantly expand the irrigated area for growing potatoes and vegetables, it is necessary to oblige: the Ministry of Agriculture of mechanical engineering to manufacture sprinkler systems, the Ministry of Heavy Engineering to manufacture oil engines, the Ministry of Mechanical

Engineering and Instrumentation to manufacture water pumps in quantities required for timely irrigation. To the USSR Ministry of Agriculture develop types of new irrigation installations.

### *III. On the rise of animal husbandry*

To restore and surpass by the end of 1948 the pre-war level of the number of cattle, sheep and goats, and by the end of 1949, the number of pigs; to significantly surpass the pre-war level for all types of productive livestock by the end of the five-year plan; to enlarge the number of horses on collective farms by the end of 1950 was 58% higher than in 1946.

To increase the productivity of livestock in terms of the yield of meat, milk, wool, and offspring of young stock, having reached the pre-war level in terms of gross milk and wool production in 1948, and in terms of meat in 1949, and significantly surpass this level by the end of the five-year plan.

To ensure the development of animal husbandry and its productivity by providing a solid forage base, eliminating the barrenness of the broodstock, widespread use of artificial insemination of animals and a decisive improvement in breeding work for the widespread introduction of highly productive cattle breeds into collective and state farms.

To note that the party and Soviet bodies of the Kazakh SSR ensured an increase in the total number of horses, cattle and sheep for the period from 1941 to 1946. During the same period, the number of cattle and sheep was increased in the Kalinin, Moscow regions and the Chuvash ASSR, and the number of cattle in the Gorky, Ivanovo regions and the Yakut ASSR. The number of sheep and goats was increased by the Georgian, Azerbaijan, Turkmen SSR, Arkhangelsk Oblast and Khabarovsk Territory.

At the same time, as a result of the unsatisfactory management of the development of animal husbandry by

local party and Soviet bodies for the period from 1941 to 1946, the total number of cattle and sheep in the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Altai, Krasnoyarsk Territories, Novosibirsk, Saratov and Omsk Regions was reduced. During the same period, the Vologda, Kirov, Irkutsk, Chita regions, the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic reduced the number of cattle, and the Ulyanovsk, Chkalovsk regions and the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic reduced the number of sheep.

To oblige the party and Soviet organisations, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and their local bodies in accordance with the state plan of 1947 and five-year plan:

### ***For cattle***

1. To increase the number of cattle in 1947 by 5.2 million heads and to bring it to 52 million heads by January 1, 1948, including in collective farms to increase by 2.6 million heads and bring it to 18.4 million heads and by January 1, 1949—up to 56.1 million heads, including on collective farms—up to 21.2 mln. heads, and the number of cows by January 1, 1948—up to 24.7 million heads, including on collective farms—4.4 million heads, and by January 1, 1949—up to 27.2 million heads, including collective farms—6 million heads.

2. Consider a serious shortcoming in the development of animal husbandry that many collective farms have small farms with a small number of cows, which do not provide for the production of a sufficient amount of livestock products to fulfill their obligations to the state and give out to collective farmers for workdays. In the Tambov region, on average, there are only 6 cows per farm, in the Kirov region—7 cows, in the Penza region—8 cows. It is especially unacceptable that in a number of regions, territories and republics, some collective farms have absolutely no breeding stock on farms. In the Kirov region, 586 collective farms do not have cows on farms, 108 collective farms in the Ryazan region, and 53

collective farms in the Tambov region.

To oblige the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies during 1947-1948, to ensure the organisation of commercial dairy farms in all collective farms, and by the end of 1950 to ensure that all the collective farms had farms with the number of breeding stock not less than that established by law. In collective farms that have met the established minimum for cows, when bringing the planned assignments to increase the number of livestock, proceed from the need to further increase the number of livestock.

3. To regard as one of the important tasks the elimination within 2-3 years of unhealthy and unbearable behavior among collective farmers. To organise for these purposes during 1947-1948, state aid with loans to cowless collective farmers for the purchase of imp heifers.

To oblige local party, Soviet bodies and collective farm boards to provide all possible assistance to collective farmers in providing their livestock with coarse and succulent fodder, as well as pastures.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and its local bodies, when carrying out zootechnical and veterinary measures for public livestock raising on collective farms, to provide zootechnical and veterinary assistance to livestock, which is in the personal use of collective farmers.

4. To ensure by the end of 1947 an increase in milk yield on average per cow in collective farms by 15% in comparison with 1946 and by the end of 1948—by 15% by 1947.

To oblige the party and Soviet bodies, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and their local bodies to ensure a significant increase in oil production in all regions, territories and republics, and especially in areas of long established marketable butter production - Siberia, Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Molotov and Kirov regions—on the basis of more the rapid growth of the number of cows on collective farms, an increase in their productivity, the creation of a stable fodder base and the wide

development of a network of dairy factories.

5. To consider it wrong that the collective farms were not given the opportunity to carry out milk deliveries with butter, that separators were not sold to them, and the collective farms, in the absence of a sufficient state network of butter factories, are forced to transport milk to state reception centers and creameries over long distances, as a result of which a significant part of milk butter and a lot of milk are spoiled. The existing creameries, reception centers and collective farms are unsatisfactorily provided with dairy utensils, equipment and reagents for determination of fat content of milk. All this leads to the fact that the state is receiving a significant amount of oil, and the collective farms are suffering great losses.

In order to significantly increase the production of butter, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR shall be obliged to accept without hindrance from collective farms, collective farmers and peasant farms, workers and employees, on account of their fulfillment their obligations on milk supplies.

To provide dairy factories, milk collection points, collective farms, state farms, collective farmers and peasant farms separators, milk glassware and laboratory equipment to ensure production in 1947: 150 separators thousand pieces, milk cans 850 thousand pieces, tubs 242 thousand, milk meters 143.5 thousand, centrifuges 21 thousand, butyrometers 500 thousand pieces. To allocate the required amount of sulfuric acid and amyl alcohol for collective farms and the dairy industry.

6. To note as a serious shortcoming the poor organisation of feeding and fattening of livestock in the collective farms, as a result of which a significant amount of cattle is delivered to the meat supply below the average body condition, which causes serious damage to the state and collective farms, since the state receives low quality meat, and the collective farms are forced to surrender surplus livestock...

Establish a plan for feeding cattle on collective farms in 1947 in the amount of 2 million heads and in 1948 - 2.2 million heads, so that the collective farms will further stop the delivery of cattle below the average fatness at the expense of meat supplies and significantly increase the delivery cattle above average and fat body condition.

7. Taking into account the presence of a large number of forage lands for the development of beef cattle breeding in the Kazakh SSR, Kirghiz SSR, in the regions of the North Caucasus, the Volga region, the Southern Urals and Eastern Siberia, to propose to the Council of Ministers of the USSR to consider and resolve the issue of the wide development of beef cattle breeding in these areas on the basis of a more complete use of summer and winter pastures, by carrying out in large sizes measures to water these pastures.

8. Due to the insufficient network of procurement bases, as a result of which the collective and state farms are forced to drive cattle over long distances, to oblige the Ministry of Meat and Dairy industry of the USSR to improve the organisation of receiving livestock from collective and state farms, to expand the procurement bases and to organise the fattening of the harvested livestock on a larger scale.

### ***Sheep breeding***

9. To increase the number of sheep and goats in 1947 by 15.6 million heads, including on collective farms - by 6.9 million heads, and to bring it to 84.7 million heads by January 1, 1948, including fine-woollen and semi-coarse-woollen—up to 20.1 million heads, and by January 1, 1949—up to 97.8 million heads, including fine-woollen and semi-coarse-haired—up to 27.2 million heads; to bring the livestock of sheep and goats on collective farms to 46 million heads by January 1, 1948, including fine-woollen and semi-coarse-woollen ones—up to 14.4 million heads and by January 1, 1949—to 53.7 million heads, in including fine-woollen and semi-coarse-woollen animals—up to 18.9 million heads.

10. Note that in a number of regions, territories and republics, especially in the Altai, Krasnoyarsk Territories, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Chkalovsk, Kuibyshev and Saratov Regions, the development of fine-fleece sheep breeding is not given due attention, artificial insemination of sheep, which was widely used in the pre-war years, has decreased, which has led to a decline in the number of top-fleece and semi-coarse-wool sheep and a reduction in the procurement of fine and semi-coarse wool.

To oblige the party and Soviet bodies, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Farms Ministry to ensure, in accordance with the five-year plan, the further development of fine-woolen and semi-coarse-woollen sheep breeding, especially in the regions North Caucasus, Kazakh, Kirghiz SSR, Ukrainian SSR, Western Siberia, Crimean region and the Volga region, as well as birch, sheepskin-fur and meat-lard sheep breeding in the regions of its distribution.

### ***Pig breeding***

11. To increase the number of pigs in 1947 by 4.8 million heads and to bring it by January 1, 1948 to 13.4 million heads and by January 1, 1949 - to 20.3 million heads, including number in collective farms in 1947 to increase the livestock by 2.2 million heads and to bring it by January 1, 1948 to 4.6 million heads and by January 1, 1949 - to 6.3 million heads.

12. Considering a significant increase in the fattening qualities of pigs obtained in offspring from crossing different breeds of pigs, it is recommended to collective and state farms to widely apply the method interbreeding.

To provide collective farms with a feed base for pig breeding, carry out special sowing of corn, melons, sugar beets, potatoes, silage, and flour preparation from alfalfa and clover hay, organise pasture keeping of pigs.

## *Horse breeding*

13. To increase in 1947 the number of horses by 1.1 million heads and to bring it by January 1, 1948 to 11.9 million heads, including in collective farms to increase in 1947 against 1946 the number of horses by 700 thousand heads and bring it to 7.3 million heads and by January 1, 1949—up to 12.9 million heads, including on collective farms—up to 8.2 million heads.

To take measures to improve the work of state nursery farms, collective farm pedigree farms and state factory stables, to fully utilize the producers available in them, to increase the number of collective farm pedigree horse farms; to widely develop herd horse breeding on the collective farms of the steppe regions.

14. To oblige the councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees to organise at the enterprises of local industry and industrial cooperation the manufacture and repair of a horse train, harness, production of horseshoes, forging nails, felt, tar, wheel wax and charcoal.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Light Industry to increase from 1947 the production of horse harnesses, saddles, equipment for horse care, felt, and rawhide.

15. To organise the cultivation of working oxen on collective farms in order to increase the live draft force and to bring the number of working oxen on collective farms to 3.5 million heads by January 1, 1948 and by January 1 1949—up to 4.1 million heads.

16. Oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies to improve veterinary services for animal husbandry. Achieve a sharp reduction in diseases and livestock deaths. Organise the construction and repair of the premises of district veterinary hospitals, zoo-parts, veterinary and paramedic stations and veterinary and bacteriological laboratories.

To significantly improve the supply of kolkhozes,

sovkhozes and the animal health network with medicines, disinfectants, tools and equipment. To restore and increase the production of items of veterinary equipment, medicines, disinfectants to a level that fully meets the needs of animal husbandry. Arrange release standard veterinary first-aid kits for collective and state farms and veterinary kits for veterinary hospitals and veterinary feldsher posts.

### **On breeding**

17. To consider it wrong that the local party and Soviet bodies underestimate the importance of livestock breeding and do not take into account the fact that an increase in pedigree livestock will provide an opportunity to raise the productivity of livestock faster. In many collective and state farms, the breeding of pedigree producers is not organised. The work on the selection and breeding of animals with high productivity from mixed and especially local cattle is insufficiently organised. Pedigree zoning of livestock has not been carried out. Meanwhile, pedigree cattle give the highest productivity.

To oblige the Party and Soviet bodies, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms to restore and organise new pedigree state farms, state pedigree nurseries and pedigree farms on collective farms. Provide everything kolkhoz farms by the end of the five-year plan for all types of livestock by pedigree producers with good breeding qualities.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to submit, within 3 months, to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals for improving breeding and zoning breeds of farm animals.

18. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and their local organisations to ensure the conduct of breeding work with certain types of livestock in the direction of: horse breeding—increasing the efficiency and endurance of horses

and increasing growth; for cattle – a further increase in milk and meat productivity, the fat content in milk, and an increase in early maturity and live weight; for sheep breeding—restoration and further improvement of fine-woollen and semi-coarse-wool breeds of sheep, increasing their wool and meat productivity, as well as further improvement of coarse-wool breeds of sheep; for pig breeding – increasing fertility, early maturity, and improving local sebaceous breeds.

19. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, party and Soviet bodies. to take measures for the widespread use of artificial insemination to further increase the number of pedigree livestock and increase the productivity of animal husbandry, and to equip the artificial insemination stations with producers with good breeding qualities. To bring artificial insemination of sheep in 1947 to 7.6 mln. heads and cows up to 640 thousand heads and in 1948 sheep - up to 11 million heads and cows - up to 820 thousand heads. To provide at the enterprises of the Union and local industry the production of the necessary instruments for artificial insemination points.

To organise the training of instructors and technicians in the artificial insemination of farm animals, to accept the state budget expenditures for the training of personnel for artificial insemination centers and the supply of the stations with the necessary equipment.

### ***Poultry***

20. To recognize as necessary the organisation of poultry farms in every collective farm with grain crops, and the organisation of waterfowl farms in collective farms with reservoirs.

To increase the number of poultry in collective farms in 1947 by at least two times, and in 1948—at least three times as compared with 1946.

To improve the work of the existing hatchery and poultry stations and to build during 1947-1948. 120 new stations, expanding the production of new incubators.

To widely develop poultry farming for the personal use of collective farmers, workers and employees. To organise in 1947-1948. acceptance of eggs for incubation and sale to collective farmers, workers and employees on preferential terms of chickens from hatchery and poultry stations.

### ***By feed***

21. To increase the collection of roughage on collective farms in 1947 to 95 million g, including for public livestock raising—up to 76 million tons; in 1948—up to 105 million tons, including for public livestock raising—up to 84 million tons.

To bring the area sown to fodder crops on collective farms to the following sizes: m of annual grasses in 1947—up to 3 million 450 thousand hectares, in 1948—up to 5 million 200 thousand hectares, annual grasses in 1947—up to 1 million 597 thousand hectares and in 1948—up to 1 million 952 thousand hectares, fodder root crops and melons (pumpkin, fodder watermelon) in 1947—up to 547 thousand hectares and in 1948—up to 638 thousand hectares.

Organise measures to improve meadows and pastures and increase their productivity by drying, stubbing and overseeding of grasses, especially in the regions of the Barabinsk steppe, in the floodplains of the rivers of the Northern Dvina, Volga, Oka, Kama, etc.

To increase the silage laying in 1947 to 23 million g and in 1948 to 25 million. To this end, to increase the sowing of silage crops in 1947 to 426 thousand hectares and in 1948—to 543 thousand hectares.

To improve seed production of grassland grasses, create a network of seed nurseries, organise seed production of fodder root crops and melons, bringing the production of these seeds in the next two years to a size that fully meets the needs of collective and state farms and the creation of a

state reserve fund of seeds.

To note that in a number of regions, territories and republics, local party and Soviet bodies are doing poorly in creating a fodder base for animal husbandry. In the collective farms of the Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Chkalovsk, Kostroma regions, Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk territories in 1946, haymaking plans were not fulfilled, large areas of meadows remained sandy, and at the same time, the collective farm cattle were not provided with fodder for the winter.

22. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to restore in 1947-1948. machine-haymaking detachments at the MTS, equip these detachments with the required number of machines, and The Ministry of Agricultural Engineering to organise in 1947 the production of spare parts for wide-cut to hay mowers and rakes, and in 1948 to organise the production of wide-cut sepox mowers and rakes.

23. To oblige the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures to improve the provision of livestock on collective farms with buildings, for which purpose the construction of livestock buildings on the collective farms and the production of local building materials (bricks, tiles, lime, etc.) for these purposes.

To render all possible assistance to the collective farms of the steppe regions in logging. To oblige the Tsentrosoyuz to increase the delivery of building materials for sale to collective farms – glass, nails, cement and others, as well as ironmongery and tools.

24. To expand work on the introduction of mechanisation on livestock farms, primarily on the supply of water to farms, fodder preparation, on-farm transport, and in electrified collective farms, in addition, electric milking of cows and electric shearing of sheep. From 1947 to organise at the enterprises of the Ministry of Agricultural Engineering and local industry the production of machines for the mechanisation of livestock farms.

25. In order to assist the peasant farms of the Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Moldavian SSR, western regions of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian SSR in improving the breed of livestock and increasing its productivity, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies must organise an additional network of state and cooperative breeding centers and artificial insemination for cattle, sheep, pigs and horses, and to provide state aid to the poor, cowless farms with loans for acquiring livestock.

***IV. On the introduction of crop rotations, the expansion of grass cultivation and the improvement of agricultural technology and irrigation***

To oblige party and Soviet organisations, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms and their local organs:

1. To complete, within a five-year plan, in all collective and state farms the introduction of correct crop rotations with the use of grass planting in them, with the widespread use of grass mixtures of legumes and cereals perennial herbs.

When introducing crop rotations, ensure:

a) so that crop rotations in collective and state farms are built in accordance with the tasks established by the five-year plan for further development of agricultural production in regions and districts, as well as the specific economic and natural conditions of each collective and state farm;

b) in areas with free arable land, in addition to productive meadows and pastures, provide for the inclusion of new lands in crop rotation, taking into account their use for crops and fallow in the coming years.

On collective farms in irrigated regions, provide for the restoration of irrigated lands that have fallen out of agricultural use, as well as the development of new lands due to the increase in irrigated lands;

c) in accordance with the zonal characteristics of

agricultural production in the steppe regions of the USSR, introduce crop rotations using grass cultivation and black fallows. In areas of sufficient moisture, and especially in the non-chernozem zone, in order to use the land more fully as the fields are cleared of weeds, use occupied fallows. In areas of irrigated agriculture, introduce correct crop rotations using grass seeding without clean fallow.

In the regions of Siberia, the Urals and the northeastern regions of the Kazakh SSR, ensure the use of virgin and fallow lands for spring wheat, and in the steppe regions, along with this, all clean plowed (pre-war) fallows.

In the event of a shortage of seeds of perennial grasses on the collective and state farms in these regions, it is temporary to envisage, instead of sowing grasses, an increase in the fallow area.

2. Assign responsibility for compliance with the introduced crop rotations and bringing the plans for sown areas in line with the plans for the transition to the adopted crop rotations—by regions, territories and republics—the chairmen of regional, regional executive committees and chairmen of councils of ministers of republics, and in regions of chairmen of district executive committees.

3. Considering that the collective farms have the full opportunity to provide themselves with good seeds in the required amount from seed plots of established sizes, to maintain the current procedure for filling seeds from seed plots of collective farms, not allowing fulfillment of state obligatory supplies, the expenditure of grain from general crops for seed purposes.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, local party and Soviet bodies to ensure an increase in yields on family plots, to organise thorough care of seed plots on collective farms, timely harvesting, threshing, cleaning, preservation of seed funds, and henceforth fully cover the need for seeds at the expense of seed plots of collective farms, without applying for a government loan.

4. In accordance with the assignments of the five-year plan, to restore the cut area of perennial grasses to the pre-war level in 1948 in order to bring it by the end of the five-year plan to 21.4 million hectares on all categories of farms and to 15.3 million on collective farms. ha. To organise the production of seeds of perennial grasses in each collective farm and state farm, so that in the next two or three years the collective and state farms could fully provide the crop rotation fields with their grass seeds. To increase the area of seed plants of perennial grasses on collective farms in 1947 to 1 million 267 thousand hectares, and in 1948—to 1.5 million hectares.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and their bodies, local party and Soviet bodies to ensure a decisive increase in yields and an increase in the production of seeds of perennial grasses in collective and state farms by improving agricultural technology on the seed plants, allocating the required amount of mineral fertilizers and providing timely harvesting, threshing and wiping of grass seeds.

In order to increase the collection of seeds of alfalfa and two-mowed clover, within the next 2-3 years, to produce wide-row crops of clover and alfalfa with inter-row cultivation to obtain seeds in the year of sowing and to widely use summer crops of alfalfa on clean, well-treated fallows in the regions of Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Crimea and Moldavian SSR.

Take measures to develop seed production of perennial legumes and cereal grasses, especially wheatgrass in the Volga region, organise a network of seed farms and state farms, involve in the seed production of herbs at selection and experimental stations, scientific research institutes and educational farms of agricultural universities.

5. For the fastest elimination of contamination of fields, ensure widespread observance of the plowing depth of 20-22 cm, and in areas with a smaller arable horizon—to its entire depth, with gradual deepening of the arable layer. In 1947

completely use all available skimmers, equip in 1948 ploughs with skimmers, so that at least half of the tractor plowing of MTS is done with plows with skimmers, and in 1949 completely switch to plowing with plows with skimmers.

To widely use stubble cultivation with disc and share stubble plows.

6. To consider a significant increase in the accumulation, production and application of local fertilizers—manure, peat, various composts, ash, etc., to the soil as one of the important tasks of the Party and Soviet bodies in increasing the yield.

To ensure an annual increase in the amount of local fertilizers applied for winter and spring crops, achieving in 1947 a doubling of the amount of local fertilizers applied to the soil against 1946.

To ensure an increase in the area of lupine and other crops as green fertilizer in areas of the non-terrestrial belt, especially on sandy soils. Organise lupine seed production in collective and state farms specially selected for this purpose, to introduce crops of non-alkaloid (sweet) lupine.

7. In order to accumulate and correctly use moisture in the steppe regions of the country, carry out snow retention, embankment, retention of melt water. Ensure the implementation of plans for planting shelterbelts, as well as proper care of plantings, establish a strict regime of forest felling on watersheds and at the headwaters of large rivers. To prohibit felling of forests, splits and coppices in the steppe regions, especially in Siberia and the north-eastern regions of Kazakhstan. To expand the construction of ponds and reservoirs on collective and state farms.

8. Along with carrying out new irrigation construction and expanding the sown area on irrigated lands in the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasia, ensure significant development irrigation in areas of the Central Russian Upland (Kursk, Voronezh, Oryol, Tambov regions), the Volga region, the Northern Caucasus, Crimea, Ukraine, Western Siberia and rain-fed districts of the Kazakh SSR in order to create areas

of guaranteed harvest of grain, industrial and other agricultural crops.

To ensure the broad development of mechanisation of irrigation construction and cleaning of irrigation systems, with a view to reducing the cost of manual labour in these works, as well as increasing the pace and quality of construction and maintenance work.

For these purposes, to organise in sufficient size the production of dredging and water jet installations, trailed earthmoving mechanisms, excavators and drilling equipment for blasting operations.

To improve the management of the water sector, to strengthen the Main Directorate of Water Management in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, giving it the necessary design and construction and supply organisations.

Have a Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Land Reclamation at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

9. To organise the training of cadres of collective-farm vernalizers, so that, starting from 1948, sowing grain crops and millet with vernalized seeds in areas that used vernalization before the war.

10. To carry out harrowing of winter crops on a wide scale, feeding them with local and mineral fertilizers, and flow to ensure timely breakthrough in the rows and thorough processing of row spacing on crops of row crops.

11. In order to eliminate spoilage of grain crops in the eastern regions of the USSR, as well as in the regions of the non-chernozem belt and the Urals, ensure the construction of grain dryers, covered currents and sheds on collective and state farms.

12. In the field of scientific research work in agriculture, set the following main tasks for the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and other scientific institutions in agriculture:

a) the development, in relation to individual agricultural zones of the USSR, measures to ensure the receipt of high and stable yields of grain, oilseeds, technical, vegetable

crops, potatoes and perennial grasses; measures to restore and improve soil fertility, develop high-yielding varieties of agricultural crops that are resistant to drought, frost, diseases and pests, measures to raise the general culture of agriculture;

b) development of measures to raise livestock raising, improve livestock breeds, and increase their productivity; c) intensification of scientific research work in the field of economics and organisation of agriculture, especially on the all-round development of the social economy of collective farms, strengthening the economy of state farms and machine and tractor stations.

In order to increase the level of research work at experimental breeding stations, support points and other links of the grassroots network of research institutions in rural areas the farm to equate the wages for persons with scientific degrees to the wages established for them in research institutes.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party and Soviet organisations to take measures for the fastest implementation of the achievements of agricultural science in production, considering this work as the most important condition for the development of agriculture.

13. To organise in regional agricultural farms, starting from 1947, along with seed-growing work, experimental work on agricultural technology for the cultivation of agricultural crops in order to turn district agricultural farms into exemplary farms, conducting their work on the basis of advanced agronomic science and production experience.

14. In order to widely demonstrate and implement the achievements of collective farms, state farms, machine and tractor stations, collective farm livestock farms, scientific institutions, the best districts, regions, territories and republics, as well as the leaders and organisers of socialist agriculture and the all-round development of socialist competition for a further rise agriculture, it is considered

necessary to resume the work of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition since 1950, following the results of work since 1947.

#### ***V. But improving the work of machine and tractor stations***

1. Establish that the main task of the machine and tractor stations is to increase yields in serviced collective farms, further improve the use of the machine and tractor fleet, improve the quality of tractor work and fulfill them in agrotechnical terms, timely harvest and fulfill plans for the delivery of payments in kind for MTS work.

2. To establish that the production plans of the MTS and tractor crews are considered fulfilled only if the plan of tractor work is fulfilled for the main types: spring plowing, pre-sowing cultivation, spring sowing, lifting and processing fallow, cultivation of row crops, harvesting, winter sowing, plowing of the plow on time and with the indispensable fulfillment of the payment plan in kind.

To oblige the directors of MTS in the production assignments for the tractor crews to establish the volume of each type of work and mandatory agrotechnical quality requirements: plowing depth, number of traces of treatments, seeding rates, planting depth seeds, terms of work.

To entrust the chief agronomists of regional departments of agriculture, chief and senior agronomists of republican, regional, regional agricultural departments with the duties of state inspectors for control over the quality of tractor works of MTS.

3. To abolish from 1947 the existing system of bonuses for managers and specialists of MTS, as not meeting the tasks of improving the quality of tractor work and increasing yields in the served collective farms. Establish that bonuses should be given for the timely completion of the most important tractor work—lifting and processing of fallows, harvesting

with combines and plowing of winter plows, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of payment plans in kind. To establish that if the plan for the prime cost of tractor works is not fulfilled, the issuance of bonuses for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the delivery of payment in kind is reduced by 15-20%. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on bonuses for executives and specialists of MTS.

4. In order to increase the responsibility and interest of tractor drivers in improving the quality of tractor work and increasing yields in the serviced collective farms, establish from 1947 the following procedure for payment of workdays worked out by tractor drivers and other employees of tractor brigades:

a) issue a guarantee minimum in the amount of three kilograms of grain per workday to a tractor driver, foreman, assistant foreman, or a tanker, provided that the established yield plan is fulfilled on the plots of collective farms processed this tractor brigade; in case of non-fulfillment of the established yield plan—issue a guaranteed minimum of two kilograms of grain;

b) recommend to the collective farms to issue additional payment for the yield received in excess of the plan to tractor drivers, foremen of tractor brigades, their assistants, fueling operators and trailer operators in accordance with the number of workdays worked out on the plots they cultivate on an equal basis with the collective farmers of the field cultivation brigade or link.

To oblige the directors of MTS not to pay premiums to tractor drivers for saving fuel in the event that the yield on the collective farm is lower than planned, and the tractor brigade did not fulfill the plan of tractor work and did not earn payment in kind in the amount stipulated by the plan.

5. In order to increase the responsibility of collective farmers working in MTS on trailed machines and their interest in improving the quality of tractor work and in caring for MTS

machines, it should be recognized that it is expedient that the trailer hired by the collective farm is included in the tractor brigade for the period of field work.

6. Restore in full measure the significance of the agreements between the MTS and the collective farms serviced, defining the mutual obligations of the MTS and the collective farms, and condemn the practice of contemptuous attitude towards the fulfillment of agreements.

It should be noted that the existing practice of collection from collective farms payment in kind in the same amount, regardless of the timing of the work, reduces the responsibility of MTS for the timely carry out tractor work and leads to the fact that the accrual payment in kind is made in the same amount as for work, completed on time and for work done late.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of Procurement, within two months, to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on the rates of payment in kind for the main types of tractor work (spring plowing, pre-sowing cultivation, spring sowing, raising fallow, harvesting, winter sowing and plowing plowing), taking into account the yield and timing of work machine and tractor station.

7. To improve the business of maintenance and repair of tractors, combines and agricultural machines establish the following types of repair facilities:

a) workshops at the MTS for carrying out mainly the current repair of tractors, combines and any repair of agricultural machines and implements, with the exception of complex repair operations—grinding crankshafts, repairing camshafts, boring blocks, repairing fuel equipment, electrical equipment.

To assist tractor crews in carrying out technical maintenance and troubleshooting tractors, combines and agricultural machines during field work, have as part of the workshop at the MTS, mobile workshops with a set of fitting and assembly tools, a workbench, a marching forge and a set

of pullers. The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to deliver in 1947-1948. MTS has 10 thousand mobile auto repair shops, of which: in 1947—3 thousand and in 1948—7 thousand;

b) interdistrict overhaul workshops (PA 15-20 MTS) for complete overhaul of tractor and combine engines, as well as for the repair of individual components and assemblies—magneto, dynamo, grinding of crankshafts, camshafts, block boring, repair of fuel equipment, clutches;

c) repair plants (1-2 per region) for overhaul and current repairs of vehicles, repair of stacks and stationary engines for MTS, production of repair equipment, pullers and accessories for MTS workshops and tractor crews.

8. To provide equipment for repair shops under MTS, interdistrict overhaul workshops and repair plants, it is considered necessary to allocate 25 thousand metal-cutting stacks to agriculture (for MTS and state farms).

In accordance with this, it is proposed to the Council of Ministers of the USSR within two months to consider and adopt decisions:

a) on the definition of standard equipment for workshops at MTS, interdistrict overhaul workshops and repair plants;

b) on the withdrawal in 1947 from the national economy of serviceable unused 20 thousand metal-cutting machine tools, mainly from civil and military engineering enterprises;

c) on the allocation for agriculture during 1947-1948, 5 thousand machines through production;

d) on the timing of the acquisition of repair shops and factories with metal-cutting machines in regions, territories and republics by the main groups of machines;

e) on the allocation of forging and pressing, electrical equipment, electric welding and other equipment in the required sizes for the repair plants organised in accordance with this resolution.

9. Provide during 1947-1949, construction of 631 repair shops at MTS that do not have workshops, 194 interdistrict overhaul workshops and 32 repair plants with the following commissioning dates: in 1947 MTS workshops—150, in 1948—

200, interdistrict overhaul workshops in 1947–50, in 1948–60, repair plants in 1947–5, in 1948–8.

10. Consider intolerable that in many MTS there are facts of mismanaged snoring of agricultural machines, and the organs of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and local party and Soviet organs pass this by.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local bodies to take measures and ensure constant control over organisation of reliable storage and safety of the machine and tractor fleet in MTS and tractor brigades. Those who are guilty of unwanted snoring in MTS machines should be prosecuted.

To store tractors, combines and agricultural machines to build during 1947-1949. the required number of sheds and sheds. To oblige local Party and Soviet bodies to organise assistance to collective farms for machine and tractor stations in construction by providing labour and transport on a strictly contractual basis, without prejudice to field work.

11. To organise at industrial plants the manufacture of mobile and stationary oil containers, pumps, hoses, pipelines, scales and other oil storage inventory and equipment.

12. To admit it is wrong that people without experience and knowledge, who cannot cope with the assigned task, are often promoted to the posts of directors of machine and tractor stations.

Consider the urgent task of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to strengthen the machine and tractor stations by trained, knowledgeable workers, nominating people with the necessary knowledge and organisational skills to work as MTS directors.

To end the frequent turnover of MTS directors, which is harmful to the business, and strictly observe the procedure under which the appointment and removal of MTS directors is made only by the USSR Minister of Agriculture.

13. To oblige the Ministry of Higher Education of the

USSR to ensure further improvement of the work organised by the decree of the SIK of the USSR of October 6, 1945 at agricultural institutes of permanent one-year courses to improve the qualifications of directors and mechanics of MTS. The number of students sent by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to these courses should be increased in 1947 to 2500 people, including: 1200 MTS directors and 1300 MTS mechanics.

14. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to organise in 1947-1948. in addition to the existing network 25 technical schools of agricultural mechanisation and 13 departments mechanisation at existing agricultural technical schools.

15. To oblige the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR to open in 1947 advanced training courses for agronomists MTS, with a general, an annual contingent of 1,500 people: at the Moscow Agricultural Academy. K. A. Timiryazeva, Omsk, Voronezh, Saratov, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk; Tashkent and Tbilisi agricultural institutes.

16. To restore from 1947 the pre-war terms of study in schools mechanisation of agriculture: for mechanics—18 months, foremen of tractor brigades—10 months, combine operators—6 months and tractor drivers—5 months.

17. In order to improve the cultural and living conditions of the MTS workers and encourage them to fulfill plans for the delivery of payments in kind and to reduce the cost of tractor work, from, since 1947, the fund of the MTS director at the machine and tractor stations at the expense of deductions provided for by the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party ( b ) dated January 13, 1939 "On the work of machine and tractor stations".

18. In order to unite the management of all issues of the economy of machine and tractor stations, to approve the organisation within the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR of the Main Directorate of machine and tractor stations.

## ***VI. Improving the work of state farms***

1. To consider the existence of excessive specialization and one-sided direction of the economy, the weak development of animal husbandry in grain state farms and in state farms of industrial crops, and in the livestock state farms—insufficient development of field cultivation as a major shortcoming in the work of state farms.

The experience of state farms has shown that one-sided development farms are economically highly beneficial, leading to excessive seasonal stress of labour and traction resources during field work and their significant underutilization in the rest of the year. The one-sided development of the state farm economy reduces their profitability and weakens the financial condition of the state farms. With the poor development of livestock breeding in grain state farms and state farms of industrial crops, a huge amount of straw, pulp and other by-products of field cultivation is not used, and significant areas of pasture land are not used, which constrains the development of state farms and limits the possibility of obtaining additional products. With insufficient development of field cultivation in livestock sovkhozes, a significant amount of manure fertilizer is underutilized.

Considering that the successful development of state farms, their economic and financial strengthening can be carried out on the basis of creating a diversified economy with the correct combination of industries, to oblige the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party and Soviet organisations, along with the leading industry, to develop other sectors of the economy on state farms that make it possible to make the most of the natural and economic conditions of individual state farms, eliminate excessive seasonality agricultural production and significantly increase labour productivity. To this end, to develop livestock raising on grain state farms, mainly beef cattle breeding, sheep breeding, poultry farming, and on grain state farms located

near cities, industrial centers and dairy factories, dairy farming. On state farms of industrial crops, to the extent possible, develop dairy and poultry farming. On state livestock farms, in addition to the main type of livestock, to develop other types of livestock, and also to develop crops of grain, including forage and other crops.

2. A serious shortcoming of the work of state farms is also high turnover of workers and specialists. Consider the most important! the task of improving the work of state farms is to create a permanent cadre of workers, specialists and employees. To this end, it is necessary to recognize it necessary in grain and livestock regions to allot land plots of up to 0.5 hectares to permanent state farm workers for the construction of their own houses and other buildings on these plots, planting fruit trees and sowing vegetables and other agricultural crops. Provide government assistance with a long-term 2-percent loan workers, specialists and employees of state farms, building their own houses, in the amount of 5 to 15 thousand rubles. for one family, with loan repayment in equal installments over 10 years. Provide assistance to developers with the allocation of local building materials, transport for the construction of individual houses. Establish that houses built on the territory of state farms by workers, specialists and office employees will become their property after the full repayment of the state loan.

3. In accordance with the state plan of 1947 and the tasks of the five-year plan:

a) to increase the sown area in the state farms of the USSR Ministry of State Farms in 1947 by 600 thousand hectares and bring them to 6 mln. ha, including to increase the area of grain crops by 400 thousand ha and bring it to 4.1 million ha. In 1948, to increase the sown area by 1 million hectares and bring them to 7 million hectares, including increasing the area of grain crops by 600 thousand hectares and bring it up to 4.7 million hectares.

To increase the production of wheat as the main food crop in the state farms of the USSR Ministry of State Farms:

for winter millet - in the Ukrainian SSR, Krasnodar, Stavropol Territories, Rostov, Crimean, Voronezh, Kursk regions and the Moldavian SSR to restore in 1949 to pre-war level, the production of winter wheat, significantly increase its yield, increasing the sowing of winter wheat in state farms in these areas in the fall of 1947 by 321 thousand hectares compared to the harvesting area of 1946, and to bring up to 857 thousand hectares, including the Ukrainian SSR—up to 400 thousand hectares, and in 1948—up to 930 thousand hectares, including in the Ukrainian SSR—up to 445 thousand hectares; for spring wheat—on state farms in the eastern regions (Siberia, Ural and northeastern regions of the Kazakh SSR), in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to increase the sown area by 68 thousand hectares and to bring it in 1947 to 534 thousand hectares, in 1948 to 805 thousand hectares, and in 1949— up to 1 million 290 thousand hectares, providing an increase in productivity.

In the Volga region (Kuibyshev, Saratov, Stalingrad about Ulyanovsk oblasts) to take measures to significantly expand the sown areas of spring wheat, especially durum wheat varieties, to increase the sowing of spring wheat on state farms in these regions and bring it in 1947 to 195 thousand hectares and in 1948 to 230 thousand hectares...

To increase the sowing of spring wheat in state farms of the Ukrainian SSR; b) to increase in 1947 in state farms the Ministry of state farms USSR the number of cattle for 121 thousand heads and bring it to 1 million 458 thousand heads by January 1, 1948, the number of pigs—by 122 thousand heads and bring it to 550 thousand heads, the number of sheep and goats—pa 441 thousand heads and bring it to 3 million 167 thousand heads, the number of horses—by 23 thousand heads and bring it to 339 thousand heads. In 1948, increase the number of cattle by 141 thousand heads and bring it to 1 million 599 thousand heads by January 1, 1949, the number of pigs—by 151 thousand heads and bring it to 701 thousand heads, the livestock sheep and goats—by 427

thousand heads and bring it up to 3 million 594 thousand heads, the number of horses—by 31 thousand heads and bring it to 370 thousand heads, in order to restore the livestock to pre-war levels in 1949 for cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.

4. Completely complete in 1947-1949, land management in state farms, the introduction of correct crop rotations using grass cultivation and clean fallow. To provide in 1949 the sowing of the entire area of grain crops with varietal seeds of the most productive varieties. To organise the production of seeds of clover and timothy, alfalfa and wheatgrass and other perennial and annual grasses to cover the full need for these seeds of each state farm and to create stock of grass seeds.

5. For the purpose of the all-round development of dairy farming on state farms, consider it necessary to equip existing dairy factories, organise the construction of new factories in large dairy state farms, and, since 1947, organise the production of high-quality butter and cheese on a large scale. It is necessary to recognize that state farms with a dairy sector should have their own dairy factories.

6. To consider it necessary to train qualified workers for state farms in schools organised like trade schools and schools of FZO.

7. In order to strengthen cost accounting in state farms, consider it necessary to establish incentive payments for products delivered in excess of the plan, to include the necessary savings in the planned cost of production, and also to restore the director's fund in state farms.

8. Consider a decisive increase in the level of mechanisation of production, an improvement in the use of machines and the implementation of improvements in state farms as the most important task in the coming years. To have in large state farms their own production and procurement of local building materials, as well as to organise the production of transport means, harness, containers and small implements in amounts that meet the needs of state farms.

9. To revise the existing system of bonuses for managers and specialists of state farms and trusts, making it dependent on the volume of production and the size of delivery of products to the state, creating a direct interest of workers of state farms and trusts in receiving over-planned products.

To establish that in case of non-fulfillment in general of the plans for the cost of grain, milk, meat and wool, the issuance of premiums is reduced by 25%.

10. To oblige local Party and Soviet organisations to provide state farms with the necessary assistance for their speedy transformation into exemplary and highly productive farms.

### ***VII. On the technical equipment of agriculture***

1. To oblige the Ministry of Agricultural Engineering to provide from the general production plan for the supply for agriculture in 1947: 30.3 thousand tractors, of which STZ-NATI—23.5 thousand units, “Kirovets D-35 “—2 thousand units, “Universal 1 and 2 “—4.8 thousand units and agricultural machines for the amount of 510 million rubles, including tractor ploughs—32 thousand units, horse ploughs—80 thousand units, tractor cultivators—37 thousand units, equestrian cultivators—78 thousand units, tractor seeders—30 thousand units, koppey seeders—38.8 thousand units, tractor cultivators—10 thousand units, combines—7 thousand units, including self-propelled ones—700 pieces, reapers—50 thousand pieces, horse mowers—55 thousand pieces, horse rakes—45 thousand pieces, complex threshers—9 thousand pieces, horse threshers—22.4 thousand pieces, flax grinders—2 thousand pieces, beet lifters—4 thousand pieces, triers—6 thousand pieces, grain dryers—1060 pieces and potato diggers—11 thousand pieces.

2. To oblige the Ministry of Transport Engineering to provide, from the general production plan, delivery for agriculture in 1947 of C-80 tracked tractors—3.8 thousand

units.

3. To oblige the ministries of the aviation industry, construction and road engineering, mechanical engineering and instrument making, the local industry of the union republics and the Department of Industrial Cooperation under the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR to provide for agriculture in 1947 the production of agricultural machinery in the amount of 36.75 million rubles, of which: at the factories of the Ministry of Aviation Industry—self-propelled combines—600 units; Ministry of Construction and Road Engineering—tractor ploughs—8 thousand units.

4. From the general state plan for the production of tractors in 1948, 75.5 thousand pieces (according to the Ministry of Agricultural machine-building 57.5 thousand units and by the Ministry of Transport Engineering 18 thousand units) to allocate for agriculture 67 thousand units of tractors, tractor ploughs—80 thousand units, horse ploughs—140.2 thousand units, tractor cultivators—55 thousand units pieces, equestrian cultivators—85 thousand pieces, tractor seeders—67 thousand pieces, horse seeders—49.55 thousand pieces, opener potato planters—2 thousand pieces, tractor cultivators—32 thousand pieces, combines—25 thousand pieces, horse reapers—62 thousand pieces, horse mowers—114 thousand pieces, horse rakes—90 thousand pieces, complex threshers—16.5 thousand pieces, horse threshers—34.95 thousand pieces, tractor hay mowers—2 thousand pieces, tractor rakes—2 thousand pieces, potato harvesters—2 thousand pieces, tractor beet lifters—4 thousand pieces, triers—21 thousand pieces, straw chopper-silage pickers—22 thousand pieces, hammer crushers—20 thousand pieces, cake crushers—25 thousand pieces, root cutter—35 thousand pieces.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Transport Engineering to provide from the general state plan for the production of tractors the supply for agriculture in 1948 of 10.4 thousand tracked tractors S-80.

6. To ensure a significant increase in the production of

spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines, especially in the group of highly scarce parts, for which to increase both the number of factories producing spare parts and the production of spare parts at the existing factories of the Ministry of Agricultural Engineering and other industrial ministries: the automobile, aviation industry, transport engineering, armaments, etc., in order to fully ensure not only the repair of tractors and agricultural machinery, but also to have in the MTS a certain reserve of spare parts for them.

7. Establish the following procedure for providing newly produced tractors and combines with spare parts:

a) each manufactured tractor and combine must be supplied by the appropriate supplier with an individual set of spare parts, tools and accessories for maintenance;

b) for every 10 tractors and combines by the supplier plant a set of spare parts is supplied for current repairs;

c) for every 50 tractors and combines by the supplier a set of spare parts for overhaul is supplied.

To oblige the ministries of agricultural machine building and agriculture of the USSR to establish the range of spare parts in kits for current and major repairs.

8. To oblige the ministries of agricultural engineering, transport engineering and other industrial ministries to improve the quality of tractors, agricultural machinery and spare parts for them, applying the latest technological advances in production technology. Consider it necessary to have receivers—representatives of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture at the main factories producing tractors and agricultural machines.

9. To ensure the accelerated release of tractors to rural farm:

a) finish all construction work at the tractor plants—Altai, Stalingrad, Kharkov, Vladimir and Lipetsk and plants of tillage and harvesting agricultural machinery of the Ministry of Agricultural mechanical engineering in the first half of 1948;

b) finish the construction of the Minsk Tractor Plant in the first half of 1948 and to provide equipment and accessories for the production of tractors “Kirovets D-35 “ in the second half of 1948 10. Consider the construction of factories for tractor and agricultural machinery as priority and shock construction projects.

To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the regional and regional committees of the CPSU (b), the councils of ministers of the republics, the regional executive committees and the regional executive committees to provide systematic assistance to tractor and agricultural engineering plants, as well as construction organisations that are building these plants, in the fastest restoration and commissioning of production capacities, staffing them personnel, improvement of living conditions to ensure the implementation of the state plan established by him.

Consider the provision of agriculture with tractors and agricultural machines as the primary and most important state task.

11. Attaching particular importance to the speedy introduction of new types of tractors and agricultural machines into agriculture, to oblige the Ministry of Agricultural Engineering to ensure the design and implementation of more advanced tractors, self-propelled combines and other machines for harvesting grain, mounted tractor machines, machines for industrial crops, especially for cotton, beets, fiber flax, coke, planting and harvesting machines for potatoes, corn, machines for collecting and pressing hay, machines for mechanizing work on livestock farms and machines for breaking the ice crust and clearing snow cover in winter pasture areas.

Along with ensuring the prompt design and implementation of the above-mentioned machines in production, the Ministry of Agricultural Engineering must be obliged to ensure the design and production of hand-held motorized implements for the mechanisation of work in

vegetable growing, horticulture and in the cultivation of industrial crops.

To oblige the ministries of agricultural machinery, aviation and electrical industries to take measures to significantly increase the production of wind turbines, electrical installations and spare parts for them.

12. To allocate for MTS, state and collective farms and procurement organisations of the Ministry of procurement in 1947 40 thousand and 1948 60 thousand trucks; to increase the supply of MTS and state farms with passenger cars of the GAZ-67 type.

13. To oblige the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministries of Local Industry of the Lithuanian and Latvian SSRs to unconditionally fulfill the 1947 plan for the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical agents to combat pests and diseases of agricultural plants. To ensure the production in 1948 for agriculture of superphosphate, nitrogenous fertilizers, potash fertilizers, phosphate rock of at least 3 mln. 130 thousand tons in terms of standard salts and by the end of 1947 to create capacities for the production of pesticides in the amounts established by the plan.

To oblige the Ministry of Railways and the heads of the railways to plan the wagons for the shipment of fertilizers in full, in accordance with the fertilizer supply plan, and ensure the priority supply of wagons for fertilizers on a par with the most important cargoes.

Attaching great importance to construction and the fastest commissioning the Lisichansk chemical plant for the production of fertilizers and chemicals, instruct the Council of Ministers of the USSR to determine the timing and volume of construction of the chemical plant, as well as Pripyat measures to ensure the accelerated construction of the Lisichansk chemical plant in 1947.

14. To oblige Glavneftespub under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and The Ministry of Railways shall ensure the delivery of petroleum products to the oil depots

in order to create carry-over stocks in quantities necessary for the uninterrupted supply of the work of MTS tractors and state farms during the period of field work.

***VIII. Organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms and elimination of violations of the Charter of an agricultural artel in collective farms***

1. Noting that in recent years in many regions, territories and republics there have been perversions and violations of the Charter of an agricultural artel in collective farms, expressed in the plundering of public lands of collective farms, taking away collective farm goods - implements, livestock, other property and money, incorrect spending of workdays, violation of the democratic foundations of managing the affairs of an agricultural artel, to oblige local Party and Soviet organisations to eliminate these violations and perversions to the end, to take measures to strengthen the social economy of collective farms in every possible way and to seriously improve the management of collective farms.

2. To establish that the main task of the Party in collective-farm development is to further the organisational and economic strengthening of the agricultural artel, to increase the public property of the collective farms. This requires persistent, daily work and an increase in the responsibility of party and Soviet bodies for the preservation and increase of social means of production—working and productive livestock, seed, fodder and insurance funds, agricultural implements, development subsidiary branches of agricultural production, setting up farm buildings and increasing the indivisible funds of the artel.

3. Considering the presence of depersonalization in the use of land in collective farms as a serious disadvantage, expressed in the fact that permanent plots in crop rotation fields are not always assigned to field-crop brigades, which interferes with an increase in crop yields, it is necessary that

the collective farms eliminate this serious shortcoming in the shortest possible time and secure field crews, permanent plots in the crop rotation fields, implements, livestock and did not allow the fluidity of the composition of the field crews. To create links within the brigades to assign tilled, industrial, vegetable crops and seed plots to them, and where it is possibly cereals.

4. Noting that a serious obstacle in the future, increase in labour productivity, increase in productivity and productivity of animal husbandry is the equalization in wages, in the distribution of workdays and collective farm incomes between collective farmers, inadequate use of individual and small-group piecework in field and other work, the presence of understated and outdated production rates, leading to waste workdays, in order to eliminate these shortcomings, it is necessary to consider it necessary in the near future to revise the norms for the production and cost of work in workdays, with the provision of higher wages for the most important jobs and lower pay for non-essential jobs.

For a more careful and correct use of workdays recommend to collective farms to plan, from the beginning of the year, the expenditure of workdays for work in individual industries and crops, with the establishment of strict control over the correctness of the calculation of workdays in accordance with the work performed and plans for the expenditures of workdays for brigades and links.

Distribution of income on collective farms is carried out taking into account the harvest collected by the brigade, and in brigades - by units, so that the collective farmers of the brigades and units that have received higher yields would receive correspondingly higher pay, and the collective farmers of the brigades and units that received low yields receive would be for their work less pay.

In accordance with these basic provisions and taking into account the experience of collective farms in individual republics, territories and regions, to propose to the Council

for Collective Farm Affairs under the government and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to develop and submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) proposals for improving the organisation and payment in collective farms. labour, increasing production rates and putting things in order in the calculation of workdays.

To recognize it is necessary to maintain the mandatory minimum of working days by able-bodied collective farmers, which was increased in 1942.

Considering it unacceptable that the law on additional payments is not yet being implemented in all collective farms, and also the fact that in many cases the additional payment due for overfulfillment of the plan for crop yields and livestock productivity is not paid to collective farmers in time, establish strict control over the timely payment of additional payments due to collective farmers.

5. Recommend to collective farms in areas remote from villages and villages of more than 8 km, to organise permanent field camps in order to make more productive use of working time and to ensure proper living conditions during agricultural work for collective farmers of field, tractor and livestock brigades. In the field camps to erect buildings for housing—permanent and summer hostels, kitchens-dining rooms; for the maintenance of livestock—to build the necessary livestock buildings; to organise the construction of sheds and sheds for storing agricultural machines and implements.

6. Considering that the tasks of raising agriculture require strengthening agronomic and zoo-veterinary assistance to collective farms, to recognize it necessary to send agronomic sites of MTS and regional departments of agriculture to agronomic sites of MTS, regional departments of agriculture, as well as to large collective farms to provide agronomic assistance collective farms in 1947 a significant number of agronomists from departments, institutions and educational institutions.

In order to streamline agronomic services, establish that the agronomic plots of the MTS are served by collective farms that have agreements with the MTS, and that the collective farms that are not part of the MTS area of activity are served by the agronomic plots of the regional departments of agriculture. To establish that the direction and control over the agronomical work of the agronomists of the MTS is carried out by the district department of agriculture.

7. To establish those persons who graduate from agronomic, zoo-technical and veterinary universities are sent to MTS, state farms, collective farms, agronomic and zoo-veterinary departments and undergo an internship during the year to acquire the necessary practical experience. Persons who graduated from higher educational institutions undergo training in the positions of junior agronomists, junior zootechnicians and junior veterinarians.

8. Establish that agronomists, livestock technicians, veterinarians, engineers, mechanics and other agricultural specialists who work not in collective farms, state farms, MTS, at agricultural plots and zoological veterinary plots, but in the apparatus, receive wages 25% lower than the corresponding workers working on collective farms, state farms and MTS.

9. In order to improve the training and retraining of collective farm personnel—chairmen of collective farms, foremen, heads of farms and bookkeepers—it is considered necessary to organise in the regions, territories and republics in 1947 one-year and two-year state schools with exemplary educational and experimental farms at them, with that in order to graduate from these schools fully trained leading collective farm workers. For short-term retraining of collective farm chairmen, to organise in each oblast, krai, republic in 1947 permanent 6-month courses.

Attaching great importance to the training of masters of collective farm production—field growers, livestock breeders,

gardeners, vegetable growers, beekeepers, to expand the network of annual state agricultural schools so that each region, territory and republic prepares these cadres for the needs of collective farms, within the limits of subsistence needs.

10. Proceeding from the need for the fastest training of agronomists, it is advisable to organise regional agronomic schools with a three-year term of study. Persons who graduate from regional agronomic schools should be awarded the title of junior agronomist.

### ***IX. For procurement of agricultural products***

The plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks notes that the policy of procurement of agricultural products, adopted in 1940 and consisting in calculating the obligatory deliveries by collective farms of crop and livestock products from each hectare of arable land or land area of collective farms, has fully and completely justified itself.

The procedure for calculating compulsory deliveries, which existed before 1940, depending on the sown area or livestock? destroyed the interest of collective farms in the development of public collective farm economy, led to the desire of collective farms to achieve reduced sowing plans and the development of livestock, encouraged the reduction of sown areas, did not stimulate the development of new lands.

The new principle of calculating compulsory supplies, based on such a stable basis as the acts of perpetual use of land assigned by the state to collective farms, created the interest of collective farms in the development of social field cultivation and livestock raising, eliminated the flaw in the procurement system when advanced collective farms, expanding crops and increasing the livestock population on farms, were put at a disadvantage in comparison with backward collective farms, which do not give an increase in

sown areas, do not have farms or public livestock raising.

Only opponents of the collective farm system, who do not understand the progressive significance for agriculture of the law on calculating compulsory deliveries from each hectare of arable land assigned to collective farms, and forgetting the seriousness of the damage inflicted by the war on the social economy of the collective farms, can pull the party back to the canceled party, as not meeting the interests of the development of agriculture, supply policy depending on the sown area.

Based on the foregoing, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) considers it mandatory in the field of procurement of agricultural products the strictest adherence to the policy of calculating compulsory deliveries from each hectare of arable land assigned to collective farms when levied with field crops and from each hectare of land assigned to collective farms when imposing animal products.

At the same time, in the current conditions there is a need. Instead of a single norm of obligatory grain deliveries to the state for all collective farms of one administrative region, apply several norms in the region by groups of collective farms, since this will make it possible, if necessary, to regulate the amount of obligatory deliveries by collective farms, taking into account the degree of development of the land assigned to them. In this regard, in areas with multi-land collective farms that do not develop land due to a lack of workers, the norms of obligatory grain deliveries by collective farms to the state should be reduced, in areas where the land is developed by collective farms and there are enough workers, the norms of obligatory grain deliveries by collective farms to the state should be increased.

1. To propose to the Council of Ministers of the USSR to establish in time later on May 1, 1947, differentiated norms of obligatory grain deliveries to the state by collective farms were permanent, allowing the application of several norms in

one administrative region.

2. Norms of obligatory supplies of grain and rice to the state collective farms not served by the MTS must be 25% higher than the norms established for the collective farms served by the MTS of the given area.

3. Consider the existing ones incorrect and underestimated equivalents of replacing wheat and rye with oats, barley and millet.

In order to encourage the production and delivery of the most valuable food crops—wheat and rye—to the state, it should be deemed necessary to increase the equivalents of replacement of wheat with rye with oats, barley and millet in cases where the government of the USSR allows, as an exception, to accept oats from collective farms and peasant farms, barley and millet on account of the fulfillment of obligations to deliver wheat and rye to the state. Establish that, starting with the harvest of 1947, the replacement of wheat and rye during procurement and exchange is carried out according to the equivalent: 1 pood of wheat equals 2 poods of oats, 1 pood of 30 pounds of barley, 1 pood of 20 pounds of millet; 1 pood of rye equals 1 pood of 30 pounds of oats, 1 pood of 20 pounds of barley, 1 pood of 10 pounds of millet.

To propose to the USSR Council of Ministers to increase the supply of wheat and rye from the 1947 harvest by collective and peasant farms at the expense of a corresponding reduction in the supply of fodder crops.

4. Taking into account the political and national economic significance of the data on the yield and sown areas of grain, oil and industrial crops, grasses and potatoes, it is necessary to recognize the organisation of the State Inspection to determine the yield under the USSR State Planning Committee.

5. To consider the most important task of the party and Soviet organisations of regions, territories and republics to ensure strict observance of the law on compulsory deliveries and unconditional fulfillment of the state grain procurement

plan in 1947 by each district, each collective farm and state farm within the time frame established by law.

To oblige party and Soviet organisations to deploy grain procurement from the first days of harvesting and not to allow mistakes of past years, when the rate of grain production lagged behind the rate of threshing or when the threshing was delayed, due to which the implementation of the grain procurement plan in a number of districts and collective farms was disrupted. From the very beginning of threshing, to ensure that every collective farm, every state farm daily participates in the delivery of grain to the state and is under the leading influence of Party and Soviet organisations until the grain procurement plan is fully fulfilled, paying special attention to the lagging collective farms, state farms and regions.

6. Taking into account the particular importance of providing the country with livestock products and the need to create state reserves of these products, to oblige the party and Soviet organisations of regions, territories and republics to seriously improve the management of the procurement of livestock products and to ensure the timely implementation of state plans for procurement of livestock products by collective farms, state farms and peasant farms.

## ***X. In the field of party political work in the countryside***

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that the tasks facing the party in raising agriculture in the post-war period oblige party organisations to expand political work in the countryside, explain these tasks to the working people, raise and organise them to fight for the restoration and development of agriculture. economy and to further strengthen ties with the masses.

It is necessary to put an end to the existing major shortcomings in work in the countryside and, above all, to

the fact that some of the leading cadres are still careless about the collective farms, allow distortions of the Party line in collective farm development, and do not carry out the necessary organisational and political work in the countryside. It is necessary that the leading officials of the Party and Soviet bodies of districts, regions, territories and republics systematically visited collective farms and personally carried out political and organisational-party work, held conversations and meetings of collective farmers, would be engaged in organising party and political work in primary party organisations.

2. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics to improve the leadership of the rural regional party committees, to ensure that the regional party committees are imbued with full responsibility for the state and development of collective farms, go deep into all the details of collective farm life and take measures to strengthen each collective farm individually.

3. To recognize the need to introduce the position of Deputy Director for Political Affairs in MTS.

Deputy directors of MTS for the political part should work to improve the work of the MTS, to ensure correct relations between the MTS and the collective farms, to guard that the collective farms and the MTS strictly observe contractual relations, so that in these relations there is no mutual concealment of the shortcomings of the work of both the MTS and the collective farms. The deputy directors of the MTS for political affairs must ensure the improvement of the work of the party organisations of the MTS, develop political, educational work among tractor drivers, combine operators and other workers of the MTS.

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The plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) attaches paramount

importance to the early restoration and advancement of agriculture as a necessary condition for the successful development of the entire national economy of the USSR and ensuring further improvement in the material well-being of the people. The solution of this most important task for our entire state should be in the center of attention of Party and Soviet bodies, collective farmers, workers of state farms and machine and tractor stations, agricultural specialists, workers and technical workers in the industry fulfilling orders for agriculture.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks obliges party and Soviet bodies to strengthen assistance to the MTS, collective farms and state farms in organising their production, to organise and lead the daily struggle of collective farmers, workers of state farms, machine and tractor stations and agricultural specialists for the utmost increase in the yield of agricultural crops on the basis of a decisive improvement in the quality of field work, the use of collective farms and state farms in the fields advanced agricultural technology and the full use of the labour and material and technical resources of the collective farm village.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) believes that the timely completion preparation for the spring sowing of 1947 by all collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms and all peasant farms; successful implementation of spring field work is the most important economic and political task;

**Reprinted according to the text of the newspaper, "Pravda", 1947, February 28, No. 51**

# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON COLLECTIVE CONSTRUCTION IN THE LITHUANIAN, LATVIAN AND ESTONIAN SSR, May 21, 1947**

The published decree became a guide to action for the party organisations of the Baltic states in carrying out collectivization. It testifies to the fact that radical transformations in the countryside took place in these republics on the basis of general laws and principles already verified by the previous experience of collective farm development. At the same time, the specific conditions of the region were taken into account.

## **ON COLLECTIVE CONSTRUCTION IN LITHUANIA, LATVIAN AND ESTONIAN SSR**

1. When carrying out the construction of collective farms in the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian SSR, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) proposes to be guided by the following instructions:

a) proceed from the fact that in the construction of collective farms one should not show any haste, should not set broad plans in this matter, create collective farms on smallpox of complete voluntariness;

b) to attract to the collective farms, first of all, the poor peasants;

c) to build collective farms on the basis of modern agricultural machinery, building them around well-equipped machine and tractor stations;

d) the organised collective farms must be exemplary, exemplary farms, capable of actually showing the advantages

and benefits of the collective farm and thereby promoting the idea of collectivization among the peasant masses.

2. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR (Comrade Benediktova) to allocate in the II and III quarters in addition to the 1947 plan for servicing collective farms through the MTS: the Lithuanian SSR—100 tractors, the Latvian SSR—100 tractors and the Estonian SSR—50 tractors.

3. Propose to the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Lithuania (t. Snechkus), the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) Latvia (Comrade Kalnberzinu) and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Estonia (Comrade Karotammu) by June 1 of this year. d. submit to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) their views on practical issues of collective farm development (a plan for organising MTS and collective farms, on the size of the personal plots of collective farmers, on the number of livestock for the personal use of collective farmers, on benefits and advantages for collective farms, on the training of collective farm personnel, etc.) etc.).

**Reprinted from the text of the  
book: Decisions of the Party and  
Government on Economic Issues,  
vol. 3, P. 427-428**

# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON PREPARATION SCIENTIFIC-PEDAGOGICAL PERSONNEL THROUGH POSTGRADUATE, July 25, 1947**

The solution of problems in the field of economics and culture required the replenishment of scientific and pedagogical personnel. The main form of preparation of these cadres was postgraduate study. By 1947, in the universities of the country, scientific institutions, the blindness of graduate students basically reached the pre-war level. However, in there were shortcomings in the acquisition of postgraduate studies, in the formulation and organisation of educational, scientific and educational work. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in the adopted resolution indicated the ways that ensured the necessary growth and high quality of training of scientific personnel from the most capable youth.

## **ON THE PREPARATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL STAFF THROUGH THE POSTGRADUATE**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks notes that postgraduate studies have played a significant role in the provision of scientific and pedagogical personnel to higher educational institutions and research institutions. Postgraduate studies made it possible to attract talented Soviet youth to research activities and to the solution of the most important problems of modern science and technology. Many prominent scientists have graduated from graduate school.

Along with this, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)

establishes that there are serious shortcomings in the preparation of scientific and pedagogical personnel through graduate school. The existing practice of distributing graduates from higher educational institutions deprives directors of higher educational institutions of the right to keep the most talented students in graduate school. At the same time, higher educational institutions and research institutions poorly organise work on the selection of persons capable of scientific activity, do not always conduct a preliminary study of applicants for graduate school and do not identify worthy candidates for graduate students from among specialists working in production. Heads of departments do not take an active part in the selection of candidates for graduate school. All this leads to the fact that admission to graduate school is carried out without competition, with reduced requirements for applicants. Often random people who are not capable of scientific and pedagogical work get into graduate school.

The educational and scientific work of graduate students is extremely unsatisfactory. Scientific supervision of graduate students is often entrusted to unskilled persons. Academic councils of higher educational institutions and research institutions, Heads of departments and scientific supervisors formally relate to the preparation and approval of individual work plans for graduate students. The plans include subjects that repeat student courses. Instead of independent and deep the study of scientific disciplines and the implementation of research work, graduate students for the first two years are loaded with lectures and group studies and do not work on dissertations. The directors and academic councils did not establish proper control over the work of graduate students, as well as over the choice of dissertation topics, which often change and in some cases are irrelevant and of little scientific value.

When preparing postgraduate students in higher educational institutions, due attention is not paid to pedagogical practice, and those who have completed

postgraduate studies turn out to be poorly prepared for independent pedagogical activity.

As a result of poor organisation of the selection of candidates for graduate school and unsatisfactory organisation of educational and scientific work, many of those who graduate from graduate school do not receive sufficient scientific training in their specialty, do not defend within the established deadlines for candidate dissertations, and some of them are eliminated from graduate school due to academic failure.

A serious obstacle in the preparation and education of highly qualified scientific workers through graduate school is the weakness of scientific criticism and self-criticism in higher education, educational institutions and research institutions. When postgraduate students defend candidate dissertations, they often do not provide a critical discussion of dissertations and allows liberalism in their assessments.

The lack of a unified state plan for the training of specialists through postgraduate studies at the higher educational institution leads to the fact that all branches of science and technology were insufficiently provided with scientific personnel.

The existing major shortcomings in the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel through graduate school are the result of unsatisfactory management of this matter by the ministries and departments in charge of universities and research institutions, as well as weak control over the training of graduate students by the Ministry of Higher Education.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that without decisive elimination of shortcomings in work with graduate students, there may be a threat of disrupting the preparation of a worthy replacement for our spider cadres.

Attaching great importance to postgraduate studies as one of the most important forms of training scientific and pedagogical personnel for higher educational institutions and

research institutions, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the ministries of higher education, health, communications, aviation industry of the USSR, the ministries of education of the Union republics and other ministries and departments in charge of higher educational institutions and scientific institutions, to take measures to eliminate deficiencies noted by this resolution in the training of scientific personnel through graduate school.

2. To grant the right to directors of universities, on the recommendation of academic councils, not to include the most capable and worthy students from graduating universities and leave them after passing the entrance examinations in graduate school.

3. To oblige ministries and departments, directors of universities and research institutes to radically improve the recruitment of postgraduate studies, organise a preliminary study of candidates for postgraduate studies from among students graduating from higher educational institutions and specialists working in production, to strengthen the requirements for applicants to graduate school and provide more participants in competitive tests.

4. To oblige the ministries of higher education, health care, communications, the aviation industry of the USSR, the ministries of education of the union republics and other ministries and departments with graduate students to establish appropriate order in the planning and organisation of educational and scientific work of graduate students. The work plans of postgraduate students of higher educational institutions provide for the mandatory passage of teaching practice. Provide a more thorough selection of dissertation topics, pay special attention to their content and relevance. Establish that the topic of the dissertation is approved at the end of the first semester, and work on the dissertation begins later than the second semester. Conduct at the end of each educational year of attestation of graduate students. The attestations are considered and approved by the academic

councils of higher educational institutions and research institutions. Postgraduate students who do not fulfill work plans should be expelled from graduate school and sent to work in accordance with their qualifications.

5. To entrust the USSR Ministry of Higher Education with the general management of the training of spider cadres through postgraduate studies at higher educational institutions and research institutions of ministries and departments.

6. To oblige ministries and departments to strengthen the composition of scientific leaders of graduate students. To grant the right to the Ministry of Higher Education to exempt from the leadership of graduate students scientific workers who do not provide the necessary quality of training for graduate students. Prohibit more than 5-6 postgraduate students from being assigned to supervisors at the same time.

7. Establish that admission to postgraduate studies of those who have passed admission tests is made by directors of higher educational institutions, research institutions and approved by the heads of ministries or departments.

To oblige ministries and departments, directors of enterprises and heads of institutions to provide a month's leave to persons admitted to admission tests in graduate school, and those enrolled in graduate school to be released from work by the beginning of training sessions.

8. To entrust the interdepartmental distribution of graduates of graduate school in all higher educational institutions, research institutions and academies spider to the USSR State Planning Committee.

To establish that the personal distribution of graduates of graduate school is carried out by the relevant ministries and departments and approved by the Ministry of Higher Education. When distributing graduate students to take into account, first of all, the need for scientific and pedagogical personnel of higher educational institutions and research institutions periphery. All graduate students of universities

and research institutions are required to work during Zlet in the points as directed by the relevant ministry or department.

9. To recognize the need to expand the training of candidates of science from among teachers of higher educational institutions who do not have academic degrees and titles, as well as from among teachers, doctors and engineers who have the ability to work in science and work on dissertations. To this end, allow ministries and departments to release from work and second these persons for up to a year to universities and research institutes, while retaining the basic salary and supply at the place of work.

10. To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, together with the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR, within a 5-month period to develop and submit to the government a training plan for the current five-year period scientific and pedagogical personnel for universities and research institutions.

To recognize the need to expand the training of scientific personnel in especially important specialties: philosophy, logic, political economy, history, Russian language, legal sciences, new branches of technology. To oblige the Ministry of Higher Education within a month to submit for approval by the Council of Ministers of the USSR a plan for admitting graduate students in the listed specialties in 1947.

The personnel department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks should take special control over the training of graduate students in these specialties.

11. To increase, starting from 1948, the size of the annual subsidies for graduate students for the purchase of literature up to 1,000 rubles. KOGIZ will ensure, at the request of universities, the priority supply of graduate students with literature through collectors of scientific libraries.

12. Suggest directors and party organisations of higher educational institutions and research institutes to decisively

improve the political work among graduate students, systematically assist them in mastering Marxist-Leninist theory, instilling in them a sense of national duty and devotion to the Motherland.

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# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON DISADVANTAGES AND IMPROVEMENT MEASURES WORK WITH AGITATORS IN STALINGRAD PARTY ORGANISATION, November 25, 1947**

The fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan required an improvement in political work among the masses. In conditions when the number of newspapers, magazines, radio outlets decreased in comparison with the pre-war level, the importance of oral agitation among the working people increased. In the decree of the Central Committee of the Party published below, a comprehensive program was outlined for improving political work among various groups of the population. It determined the main content of agitation, the role of party committees in organising and conducting it, recommendations on the composition of agitators and work with them.

## **ON DISADVANTAGES AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE WORK WITH AGITATORS IN THE STALINGRAD PARTY ORGANISATION**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that the Stalingrad Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) underestimates the importance of political agitation among the population, poorly manages the selection and training of cadres of agitators, as a result of which there are serious shortcomings in the organisation and content of the mass agitation work of party organisations, and in a number of

districts of the region mass political work is in disrepair.

The general scope and ideological and political level of agitation do not correspond to the tasks facing the regional party organisation; mass agitation among workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia is not of a militant nature and is completely insufficiently used to raise the political consciousness of the working people and mobilize them to accelerate the pace of restoration and further development of the regional economy.

Many party organisations belittle the role of political agitation and reduce it only to conversations on production and technical topics. The most important questions of the policy of the Party and the Soviet state are explained superficially. The working people of cities and villages do not systematically familiarize themselves with the tasks and progress of the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy, with the implementation of the decisions of the February Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). Workers and collective farmers are rarely informed about current political events in the country and about the international situation in the Soviet Union. A significant part of the population is generally not covered by mass explanatory work.

In most party organisations, propaganda work among workers has been entrusted to politically poorly trained people, while many leading party and Soviet workers, and primarily the secretaries of the regional committee, city committees and district committees of CPSU (b), very rarely make political reports at meetings of workers and collective farmers. This situation is alien to the traditions of the Bolshevik party and contradicts the vital interests of socialist construction.

The regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) does not take systematic measures to attract politically prepared communists to the mass agitation work; In a number of party organisations in the region, the wrong practice of indiscriminate, mechanical inclusion of

people in the agitators on the formal basis of their official position, regardless of the level of political literacy and the ability to campaign, has taken root.

The Stalingrad Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) took the wrong position on the participation of rural intelligentsia in political work among collective farmers, having issued a directive to party organisations not to involve the intelligentsia in agitation work in collective farm brigades on the grounds that the rural intelligentsia is not engaged in the production work of the collective farms.

The regional committee, city committees and district committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks do not provide the agitators with systematic assistance, shifting this work to the primary Party organisations. In turn, many secretaries of party organisations do not personally direct the work of agitators, which leads to the isolation of agitation collectives from party organisations and the separation of political agitation from topical economic and political tasks.

All these shortcomings in mass propaganda work are especially intolerable now, when the task of mobilizing workers to fight for the fulfillment of the post-war five-year plan in four years, successful elections to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies, exemplary preparation for the spring sowing demand from the Party organisations the widest and most comprehensive deployment of mass agitation work in the city and countryside.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To propose to the Stalingrad regional committee, city committees and district committees of the CPSU (b) to eliminate the serious shortcomings noted in this resolution in the content of mass propaganda work, in the selection and training of agitators.

To direct political agitation among the working people in the struggle to accelerate the pace of restoration of industry, agriculture, cultural institutions and housing construction in

Stalingrad and the region, to the utmost development of socialist competition for the early fulfillment of the five-year plan by every enterprise and district, every worker and collective farmer. Party organisations must, on a daily basis, explain to workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia the decisions of the Party and the government, the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet state, to raise the socialist consciousness of the workers in town and country, to educate all working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and national pride as the most important condition for accelerating the movement of Soviet society forward towards communism.

2. Regional committees, city committees and district committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (Bolsheviks) ensure that at enterprises, state farms, collective farms, MTS, among the intelligentsia, regular, at least once every 1–172 months, meetings with presentation of reports and conversations on current economic and political issues. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) considers personal participation in the mass political work of the leading party and Soviet workers and obliges the secretaries of the regional committee, city committees, district committees of the CPSU (b), chairmen of the executive committees of the regional, city and district Soviets of Working People's Deputies deliver political reports at mass meetings of workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia. The regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, to help the rapporteurs of city committees and district committees, conduct monthly instructive reports on the most important issues of the internal and foreign policy of the party and government.

3. To cancel as wrong and politically erroneous decision of the Stalingrad regional committee of the CPSU (b) of May 13, 1947, removing the rural intelligentsia from agitation work in collective farm brigades; propose to the Stalingrad Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party to widely involve the intelligentsia in mass political work among

the rural population.

4. To propose to the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to put an end to the practice of indiscriminate, mechanical enrollment of persons in the agitators without taking into account their political literacy and ability to conduct agitation, to carefully select agitators from among the most politically prepared communists and non-party progressive workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia, and to approve them for meetings of party organisations. At the same time, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) reminds the party organisations that the Charter of the CPSU (b) obliges every communist to explain to the workers the meaning of the policy and the decisions of the party and daily to strengthen the ties of the party with the masses.

5. Propose to the Stalingrad Regional Committee of the CPSU (b):

a) to generalize the experience of agitation and differentiated management of agitation work, systematically hold separate meetings of the best agitators of construction organisations, industrial enterprises, collective farms, state farms and MTS, Soviet institutions and trade organisations and agitators working with the population at the place of residence;

b) regularly publish in regional and district newspapers materials to help agitators, articles on the experience of the agitational work of party organisations, speeches of the best agitators;

c) to provide each agitator with a regional newspaper, to show constant concern for supplying agitators with central newspapers and the Agitator's Notebook;

d) publish popular brochures on the development of industry, agriculture and culture of the Stalingrad region;

e) introduce on regional radio broadcasting once or twice a week programs for agitators on the most important decisions of the party and government, domestic political and international situation The Soviet Union, specific

economic and political tasks, as well as on the experience of political work among the masses;

f) publish in the "Agitator's Notebook" articles on the most important decisions of the party and government, compilations of factual and digital material on the immediate tasks of the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the Stalingrad region, systematically cover the progress of the post-war five-year plan in individual branches of housing construction; to widely popularize the experience of the best enterprises, collective farms and machine and tractor stations, as well as the foremost workers of production in socialist competition for the fulfillment of the five-year plan in four years; regularly publish talks for agitators on labour discipline, communist attitudes towards labour and social property; post consultations on the methodology and experience of campaigning work, approximate topics of regular conversations of agitators on general political issues and plans for conversations; give pointers to the necessary literature, information about book novelties, answers to questions from agitators.

6. In order to increase the responsibility of district and city party committees for working with agitators and providing them with more qualified assistance, oblige the district and city committees of the CPSU (b);

a) hold regularly, at least once every two months, city, district meetings of agitators with reports from leading officials on the most important decisions of the party and government, on the international and internal situation of the Soviet Union, on the tasks facing the working people of the region, city, district, and the best experience in setting up political agitation;

b) organise permanent seminars for agitators under city committees, city district party committees, party committees of large enterprises; program of permanent seminars of agitators to be compiled by city committees and district committees of the All-Union Communist Party of

Bolsheviks, taking into account the characteristics of each district and enterprise;

c) in rural areas, the district committees of the CPSU (b) should conduct at least twice a month instructive reports and field consultations for agitators of collective farms, state farms and machine-tractor stations, uniting agitators in seminars on village councils or MTS zones;

d) to convene regularly meetings and seminars of the secretaries of the primary party organisations, to exchange experience of the best propaganda collectives, to discuss questions of methods of propaganda work, topics of regular reports and conversations among the working people. To organise, at party offices, constant instruction and consultation of the leaders of the agitation collectives on the methods and content of mass political work.

7. To oblige the secretaries of party organisations to personally direct the work of agitation collectives, to hold weekly meetings of agitators to inform them about current economic and political tasks, on the progress of implementation of production plans, instruct agitators on the topics of upcoming conversations, using qualified propagandists, teachers for these purposes, agricultural specialists and engineering and technical workers.

8. To summarize the experience of campaigning and methodological assistance to agitators, oblige Gospolitizdat (Comrade Teterin) to publish in 1948 the “Agitator’s Library” of 14 brochures, 2-3 printed pages each, with a circulation of 500 thousand copies (according to Appendix<sup>1</sup>)...

9. To oblige the Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography under the Council of Ministers of the USSR (Comrade Baranova) to print, by February 1, 1948, an additional 500,000 copies of the political and administrative map of the USSR (1 printed sheet size, 1/50–millionth scale) and until March 1, 1948—political a map of the world with a

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<sup>1</sup> The application is not published. Ed.

circulation of 500 thousand copies (1 printed sheet, 1/50-millionth scale).

10. To oblige the Stalingrad Regional Committee of the CPSU (b) to submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) by March 1, 1948 a report on the implementation of this resolution.

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# **DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MONEY REFORM AND ABOLITION OF RATION CARDS FOR FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL GOODS, December 14, 1947**

After the war, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Soviet government implemented a number of measures aimed at raising the welfare of workers. Among them, the abolition of the rationing system for food and industrial goods was of paramount importance. At the same time, a deposit reform was carried out.

The decree published below indicates the reasons that prompted the implementation of this reform, the procedure for its implementation is determined. The conditions for the abolition of the card system and the principles of formation of state retail prices for food and manufactured goods in the trade set are also stated.

## **ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MONEY REFORM AND ABOLITION OF RATION CARDS FOR FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL GOODS**

At present, the Soviet state was faced with the task of carrying out a monetary reform in order to strengthen the ruble exchange rate, as well as the task of abolishing the rationing system of supply and transitioning to expanded trade along unified state chains.

The Great Patriotic War 1941-1945 demanded the exertion of all the forces of the Soviet people and the

mobilization of all the material resources of the country. During the Patriotic War, the expenditures of the Soviet state for the maintenance of the army and for deployment of the military industry. The enormous costly expenditures required the release of a large amount of money. The amount of money in circulation is significantly increased, as in all states that participated in the war.

At that time, the production of goods intended for sale to the public decreased, and retail turnover decreased significantly.

In addition, as you know, during the Patriotic War on temporarily captured Soviet territory, German and other the invaders were issuing large quantities of counterfeit money in rubles, which further increased the surplus of money in the country and littered our money circulation.

As a result of all this, there was a significant more money than is needed for the national economy, the purchasing power of money has decreased, and now special measures to strengthen the Soviet ruble.

Despite the wartime conditions, the Soviet government managed to keep the pre-war state prices for standardized goods unchanged throughout the war, which was secured by the introduction of a rationing system for the supply of food and industrial goods. However, the decline in state and cooperative trade in items of broad consumption and increased demand from the population on collective farm markets led to a sharp rise in market prices, which in some periods were 10-15 times higher than pre-war prices.

Understandably, speculative elements have taken advantage of the large gap between government and market prices, as well as the presence of a mass of counterfeit money, for the accumulation of large amounts of money in order to profit from the population.

Now that the task of transitioning to open trade at uniform prices, a large number of issued in the time of the money war prevents the abolition of the card system, so how excess money in circulation inflates market prices, create an

exaggerated demand for goods and facilitate speculation.

It should also not be allowed that speculative elements who made their fortune during the war and accumulated significant amounts of money were able to buy goods after the abolition of the rationing system.

Therefore, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decided to carry out a monetary reform, which provides for the release of new high-grade money into circulation and its withdrawal from circulation as counterfeit and defective old money. This reform will be carried out on the following basis.

Firstly, the exchange of cash currently in circulation and in hand for new money will be carried out with a restriction, namely: 10 rubles. in old money for 1 rub. in new money.

Secondly, cash deposits in savings banks and the State Bank will be revalued on more favorable terms than the exchange of cash, and deposits up to 3 thousand rubles. the ruble will be revalued for the ruble. This means that the deposits belonging to the overwhelming majority of depositors remain the same.

Thirdly, all previously issued government loans will be converted, with the exception of the 1947 loan, that is, previously issued loans are combined into a single loan, and the exchange is made at a ratio of 3 rubles. in bonds of previous loans for 1 rub. in bonds of a new single loan, that is, at a more favorable rate than the exchange of cash. At the same time, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks proceed from the task of protecting in every possible way the savings that the population lent to the state. However, one cannot ignore the fact that significant part of the state debt on loans was formed during the war years, when the purchasing power of money fell, and meanwhile after the monetary reform, the state will repay this debt with a full ruble.

Fourthly, when the monetary reform is carried out, the wages of workers and employees, as well as the income of

peasants from state procurements and other labour incomes of all strata of the population are not affected by the reform and will be paid in new money in the same amounts.

Carrying out monetary reform is common in all states after major wars. However, the implementation of monetary reform in our country is fundamentally different from reforms in capitalist countries.

In capitalist states, the elimination of the consequences of war and monetary reform are accompanied by a large increase prices for consumer goods, therefore, a decrease in the real wages of workers and employees, a reduction in employed workers and employees, an increase in the army of the unemployed. Thus, the capitalist states shift the brunt of the consequences of war and monetary reform to the working people.

In the USSR, the elimination of the consequences of the war and monetary reform are not carried out at the expense of the people. The number of employed workers and employees is not decreasing in our country. We do not and will not have unemployment. The size of the wages of workers and employees not only does not decrease, but, on the contrary, increases, because commercial prices are falling several times, and ration chains for bread and cereals are also decreasing, which means an increase in the real wages of workers and employees.

Yet monetary reform requires well-known sacrifices. The state takes on most of the victims. But it is necessary that some of the victims will be taken over by the population, especially since this will be the last victim. The exchange of cash for new ones, due to the indicated restrictions, will affect almost all strata of the population. However, this exchange order will hit first of all at the speculative elements that have accumulated large reserves of money and keep them in "money boxes". The losses of the overwhelming majority of working people associated with the exchange of money will be short-lived and insignificant and will be completely covered by the elimination of high

commercial chains and the reduction of existing ration chains for bread and cereals.

Simultaneously with the monetary reform, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) decided to abolish the rationing system for food and industrial goods, abolish high, commercial prices and switch to the sale of goods at uniform state prices while reducing the ration prices for bread and cereals. Thus, great material benefits are created for the population.

The abolition of the rationing system for food and industrial goods will be carried out on the following basis.

Firstly, the sale of food and industrial goods will be carried out as open trade without cards.

Secondly, unified state retail prices are introduced to replace the existing commercial and ration prices.

Thirdly, uniform prices for bread and cereals are set at a lower level than the current ration prices, and ration chains for bread are reduced by an average of 12%, for cereals—by 10%, and in comparison with current commercial chains are reduced by more than two and a half times.

Fourthly, uniform prices for other foodstuffs are basically kept at the level of the current ration prices.

Fifthly, uniform prices for industrial goods are set at a slightly higher level compared to low ration chains, and compared with commercial chains, they are reduced on average by more than 3 times.

Thus, as a result of the monetary reform, the abolition of cards and the transition to open trade at uniform prices, the population will receive a full-fledged ruble instead of the currently circulating ruble with a reduced purchasing power. Streamlining money circulation, increasing production of consumer goods and retail trade will make it possible to lower prices in the future, that is, will lead to a new increase in real wages and incomes of collective farmers.

This is not the first time the reform of the money has been carried out in our country.

After the First World War, the Civil War, and the intervention, money was completely devalued, and the monetary system was undermined at its very core. A radical monetary reform was needed. The depreciation of money was so great that at the end of the monetary reform, 1 ruble in new money was equal to 50 thousand rubles of old money of the sample of 1923, or to 5 million rubles of old deposits of the sample of 1922. As a result of the monetary reform carried out in 1922-1924 on the instructions and under the leadership of Lenin, new money was created, which contributed to the rapid development of the national economy of the USSR.

The Great Patriotic War was immeasurably harder than all previous wars. However, the situation with money circulation in Russia during the First World War, when money circulation has suffered a complete collapse, cannot be compared with the state of monetary circulation in the USSR after the Second World War; The Soviet state successfully withstood the exceptional trials of the 1941-1945 war, despite the fact that this war was much more devastating and was accompanied by many times greater casualties as a result of the German occupation than the First World War.

The strength and vitality of the Soviet system, created by the working people of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, and the heroic efforts of the entire people who rose to defend their socialist homeland, ensured a military and economic victory over the enemy. The Soviet monetary system withstood the hardships of the 1941-1945 war. Despite the decline in the purchasing power of the ruble, the monetary circulation of our country does not need a radical restructuring.

Now, when exchanging old money for new ones, we do not need those extreme measures that were carried out during the period of the monetary reform of 1922-1924. The 1947 monetary reform was designed to eliminate the consequences of the Second World War in the field of monetary circulation, restore a full-fledged Soviet ruble and

facilitate the transition to trade at uniform prices without cards. The monetary reform will increase the importance of money in the national economy, raise the real wages of workers and employees, and increase the value of the cash income of the rural population. The implementation of the monetary reform will help to raise the level of material well-being of the working people, restore and develop the national economy, and further strengthen the might of the Soviet state.

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

### ***1. Monetary reform***

1. To issue into circulation on December 16, 1947 new money in rubles of the 1947 model.

2. All cash held by the population, state, cooperative and public enterprises, organisations and institutions, as well as collective farms, shall be subject to exchange for with the exception of a bargaining chip.

The bargaining chip cannot be exchanged and remains in circulation at par.

3. To charge the State Bank of the USSR with the exchange of old money for money of the 1947 model.

Exchange money throughout the USSR within a week, that is, starting from December 16 to December 22 inclusive, and in remote areas—within two weeks, i.e., from December 16 to December 29 inclusive according to the list approved by the Council Ministers of the USSR.

4. Exchange the cash currently in circulation for new money at a ratio of 10 rubles. in old-style money for 1 rub. in money sample 1947.

5. From the date of issue of the money of the 1947 model and until the end of the exchange period, the old money is accepted in all payments at the rate of one tenth of their face value.

Old-style money that was not presented for exchange

within the prescribed period is cancelled and loses its payment force.

6. Payment to individual citizens of monetary amounts for internal transfers, letters of credit and deposit accounts, for which funds were received by state institutions before the release of money of the 1947 sample, is made at a ratio of 10 rubles, old-style money for 1 rub. money sample 1947.

7. Wages and salaries to workers and employees for the first half of December 1947, pay for servicemen, scholarships, pensions and allowances for December 1947 to be paid in money of the 1947 sample during December 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1947. everywhere on the territory of the USSR, regardless of the established terms of payment of wages.

8. Simultaneously with the issue of money of the 1947 sample, reevaluate the deposits and current accounts of the population in the savings banks and the State Bank of the USSR as of the date of issue of the 1947 sample on the following grounds:

a) deposits of up to 3 thousand rubles. inclusively, remain unchanged in the nominal amount, that is, the ruble is revalued against the ruble;

b) for deposits of up to 10 thousand rubles. inclusively, the deposit includes: the first 3 thousand without changing the nominal amount, and the rest of the deposit is revalued: for 3 rubles. old money - 2 rubles. new money;

c) for deposits over 10 thousand rubles. the deposit is credited: the first 10 thousand rubles. in the amounts provided above, in paragraph "b", and the rest of the contribution is revalued: for 2 rubles. old money—1 rub. new money. Operations for accepting and issuing deposits in savings banks and cash desks of the State Bank will not be carried out during December 15, 16 and 17, and starting from December 18 they will be carried out in the usual manner.

9. The funds in the settlement and current accounts of cooperative enterprises and organisations, as well as collective farms, are revalued at the rate of: 5 rubles, old

money—4 rubles. new money.

10. Simultaneously with the monetary reform, carry out the conversion of all previously issued government loans and certificates of savings banks for special deposits on the following grounds:

a) bonds of the State loan of the second five-year period (issue of the fourth year), a loan to strengthen the defense of the USSR, all issues of a loan of the third five-year plan, issues of war loans, a loan restoration and development of the national economy, as well as obligations issued to cooperative organisations for loans, and certificates of savings banks are exchanged for bonds of a conversion loan to be issued at 2% per annum in 1948. Bonds of a new conversion loan are exchanged for bonds of previous loans at a ratio of 3 rubles. in bonds of previously issued loans pa 1 rub. in conversion loan bonds.

The exchange of bonds of previous loans and certificates of savings banks will be carried out from May 3 to August 1, 1948;

b) the second State loan for the restoration and development of the popular economy of the USSR, issued in 1947, is not subject to conversion. Subscribers to the specified loan continue to pay for the subscription on the same basis and receive the bonds of this loan for the entire amount of contributions at their par value after the end payment for a subscription;

c) bonds of the State winning loan of 1938 are exchanged for bonds issued on December 13 of this year. d. a new freely tradable State 3% domestic winning loan, with the exchange of loan bonds 1938 is carried out during the period established for the exchange of money, at a ratio of 5 rubles. in bonds of a loan in 1938 by 1 rub. in bonds of a 3% domestic winning loan. During the specified period, the savings banks make the purchase of the 1938 loan bonds for cash at the same ratio.

11. From the date of the announcement of the conversion of government loans until August 1, 1948, the

next draws of winnings and the payment of the next coupons on bonds of loans subject to conversion are postponed; from August 1948, regular printings and payments were resumed, including those for the previous period.

12. The rates of tax payments, the amount of debt and contractual obligations between enterprises, institutions and organisations, the amount of obligations for payments of herding to the state, as well as the amount of contractual obligations between the USSR and foreign states remain unchanged.

### ***1. Cancellation of the card supply system***

1. Simultaneously with the monetary reform, that is, from December 16, 1947, abolish the rationing system for the supply of food and industrial goods, cancel high prices in commercial trade and introduce unified reduced state retail prices for food and manufactured goods.

2. When establishing uniform retail state prices for food and industrial goods, proceed from the following:

a) lower prices for bread and flour by an average of 12% against the current ration prices;

b) reduce prices for cereals and pasta by an average of 10% against the current ration prices;

c) keep prices for meat, fish, fats, sugar, confectionery, salt, potatoes and vegetables at the level of current ration prices;

d) establish new prices for milk, eggs, tea, fruits in order to abolish the current high commercial prices and too low ration prices in relation to the level of the current ration prices for basic food products;

e) to set new prices for fabrics, footwear, clothing, knitwear in order to abolish the current high commercial prices and too low prices of standardized supplies established in cities and workers' settlements at a level 3.2 times lower than commercial prices;

f) keep prices for tobacco products and matches at the

level of current ration prices;

g) lower prices for beer by an average of 10% against the current prices;

h) keep the current prices for vodka and wine.

3. To instruct the USSR Ministry of Trade to establish, in accordance with this resolution, new, reduced state retail prices for foodstuffs by zones, as well as new state retail prices for industrial goods for cities and villages.

4. The prices established by this decree do not apply to the collective farm market and to the cooperative trade in goods of their own purchases.

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## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE STATE OF PARTY POLITICAL WORK IN THE COAL MINES OF DONBASS, February 28, 1948**

Due to the fact that coal mining in Donbass did not ensure the fulfillment of the tasks outlined in the fourth five-year plan, the Party Central Committee checked the state of party political work in the mines, considering it as the most important factor in the development of labour activity of the masses, ensuring the vanguard role of communists in production. Verification established the unsatisfactory state of party political work in the party organisation of Donbass, major shortcomings in the organisation of labour in the mines, poor cultural and everyday services for workers, which led to a large turnover of the labour force, and a number of mines did not fulfill planned targets.

In a resolution adopted on this issue, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) outlined practical measures to eliminate the identified shortcomings, to mobilize the communists, all workers and employees of Donbass to fulfill the coal mining plan. The Central Committee of the party, in particular, demanded to focus on party organisation on major promising issues of restoration and development of the coal industry of Donbass, to put an end to harmful

the practice of replacing economic organs, to strengthen party political work, to improve the cultural and everyday services for workers, to expand socialist emulation on a large scale, striving for the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by every worker, every mine.

The resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) contributed to an increase in the level of work of the coal industry in Donbass.

## ON THE STATE OF PARTY-POLITICAL WORK IN THE COAL MINES OF DONBASS

After hearing the report of the secretary of the Stalinist regional committee of the CP (b) U comrade Struyev on the state of party political work in the coal mines and the co-report of the inspector of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Comrade Zadionchenko, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) notes major shortcomings in party political work at the coal mines of Donbass.

The audit showed that the Stalinist regional committee of the CP (b) U did not turn the attention of the regional party organisation towards strengthening party political work and did not ensure the correct combination of party political and economic activities of party bodies. The Stalinist regional committee of the CP (b) U does not sufficiently manage the party political work, due to which this work in the Stalinist regional party organisation is in an unsatisfactory state. In the leadership of the Stalinist regional committee of the CP (b) U, methods of administration prevail, leading to the fact that party workers, instead of organising control over activities of the administration, take on functions that are not characteristic of them, being engaged in petty tutelage and substitution of the work of business executives. Decisions of party organisations in many cases differ little from the orders and orders of economic managers on production and technical issues. In party organisations, a significant part of the communists are not involved into active political work; many communists do not work to raise their ideological and political level; criticism and self-criticism in party organisations is poorly developed.

The most important questions of the Party's policy and of the international situation are explained to the working people belatedly and superficially.

There are not enough agitators for carrying out mass political work among the miners; among the agitators there are politically poorly trained people. The leading party and economic activists take little part in political work. All agitational work in mines is reduced mainly to 10-15-minute conversations in “smart” before the workers descend into the mines. Workers’ meetings in mines are rarely convened, 30-35% of workers participate in meetings, so most meetings are not legally qualified.

Party political work is not aimed at solving one of the main tasks—creating a permanent cadre of workers and engineering and technical workers as the most important condition for the fastest recovery and development of the Donbass coal industry. Party organisations do not use the production upsurge among miners, do not fight to create the necessary conditions for them to work highly productively and perform by all workers, teams, sites and mines of production plans coal and commitments in socialist competition. Socialist competition in mines is led by often by formal bureaucratic methods. The socialist obligations of the workers are prepared in advance according to a template; they are not discussed in shifts and brigades; they are communicated to the workers in an administrative manner; there is no publicity in the competition. The daily painstaking work of organising the socialist the competition is replaced by storming - holding “days increased production”, disrupting the rhythmic work of mines.

A major drawback in the work of the Stalinist party organisations is also that the regional committee, city committees and district committees of the party do not show attention to meeting the urgent needs of the workers, abandoned leadership and lost control over the work of Soviet, trade union organisations and economic leaders called upon to directly serve cultural and household needs of workers. Trade union organisations in Donbass are doing poorly. The oblivion on the part of party bodies of the issues of cultural and everyday services for miners led to the fact

that the opportunities available in the Donbass to improve the cultural and everyday services of miners are not used. As a result, the difficulties in the Donbass associated with the lack of housing and cultural and welfare institutions have become even more aggravated. Due to the inattentive, callous and soulless attitude of the party, Soviet, trade union and economic leaders to the workers 'pugs, the payment of wages is systematically delayed, fuel is not delivered to apartments, overalls and soap are not provided on time, workers' settlements are supplied with drinking water with great interruptions, medical care for miners is poorly supplied, industrial baths in many mines are in poor condition, and some the mines were put into operation without baths. Secretaries, members of the bureau of the regional committee and city party committees in mines are very rarely are they not interested in the issues of political education and material conditions of miners.

As a result of poor cultural and social services for workers, major shortcomings in the organisation of labour and an unsatisfactory state of political work in the mines of Donbass, there is a huge turnover of labour. In 1947 alone, over 117 thousand workers left the "Stalinugol" and "Artemugol" factories, of which more than 12 thousand were young workers who graduated from the FZO schools. All these shortcomings caused serious damage to the implementation of the state plan for coal mining, and the plan for the production of Artemugol in 1947 was not fulfilled, in connection with which the state did not receive about 1 million 380 thousand g of coal.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the Stalinist regional committee of the CP (b) U to eliminate the indicated major shortcomings in party political work, focusing the attention of the regional party committee on major promising issues of restoration and development of the Donbass coal industry. Put an end to the bad practice of administration, substitution and petty tutelage of business leaders.

To focus the attention of the regional party organisation on the all-round improvement of party political work and cultural and social services for workers, on the creation of a permanent cadre of workers and engineering and technical workers in the mines of Donbass. To direct party political work to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfilment in 1948 of the state plan for coal mining.

2. To oblige the regional committee of the CP (b) U to improve the work of party organisations to raise the ideological and political level of communists and to involve them in an active party life. To enhance the organising and educational role of party meetings. Stop the practice of excessive regulation by the regional committee, city committees and district committees of the agenda of party meetings, which fetters the initiative and activity of party organisations. Ensure the correct placement and consolidation of the communists in the growing areas of coal mining. Boldly develop criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings in the work of Party, economic, Soviet and trade union organisations. Improve the leadership of party organisations in exercising their rights to control the activities of the mine administration.

3. To propose to the regional committee of the CP (b) U to strengthen political work among workers and engineers and technicians in the coal industry. Timely explain to the working people of Donbass the most important issues of the party's policy, involve the leading party and economic activists in political work among the miners. To allocate qualified agitators to carry out agitation work among the workers. Using the production upsurge among the workers, mobilize the miners of Donbass on the successful fulfillment of obligations in socialist competition. Expand the miners' competition for promotion labour productivity, overfulfillment of the coal production plan, for the fulfillment of the five-year plan in four years. Do away with the administration of the competition and organise the competition so that socialist obligations were fulfilled by

each worker, brigade, section, mine; make the competition a vowel. To restore the procedure for daily posting of timesheets at the sites with an indication of the production rates and earnings of businessmen.

4. To oblige the regional committee to turn the attention of the party, Soviet, trade union and economic leaders of the region to the issues material and consumer services for workers, to wage a decisive struggle against the soullessly bureaucratic attitude of workers party, economic and trade union bodies to the needs of the workers. The activities of the leaders of economic, Soviet and trade union organisations, called upon to directly serve the cultural and everyday needs of miners, should be placed under the unremitting control of the regional party committee and party organisations. The regional committee, city, district party committees and the party organisations of mines must constantly monitor that workers are paid timely wages, that overalls and soap are provided on time, that workers' settlements are supplied with water without interruption, that medical care for miners is well supplied, that baths, laundries, service workshops, canteens and shops worked smoothly and served the workers culturally, so that apartments and hostels were repaired on time, fuel was delivered to the workers on time, so that the hostels were clean and warm. The construction and restoration of residential buildings and cultural and service buildings must be under the unremitting control of Party organisations. Leading workers in economic, Soviet and trade union organisations must periodically report to party organisations and at workers' meetings on their work in providing cultural and everyday services to the working people.

5. To suggest the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (Comrade Kuznetsov) to decisively improve the leadership of the trade union organisations of Donbass. To turn the attention of trade union organisations to issues of cultural and everyday services for workers. Revitalize mass trade union work, restore the role of workers' meetings and

eliminate perversions in socialist emulation. Take measures to improve health and safety in mines. To raise the importance of clubs as centres of mass political and cultural work. Send executives to Donbass All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to eliminate major shortcomings in trade union work.

Report on the measures taken to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) by April 1, 1948.

6. To oblige the Stalinist regional committee of the CP (b) U and the Central Committee of the Komsomol to eliminate large gaps in the work of the Komsomol organisations of Donbass. Provide Komsomol organisations with practical assistance in improving political and educational work among young people. Pay special attention to improving educational work among students of FZO and craft schools schools that train qualified personnel for the coal industry. To send for a long time the leading workers of the Central Committee of the Komsomol to Donbass to assist the Komsomol organisations in organising organisational and cultural work.

Report on the measures taken by the Central Committee of the Komsomol to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) by April 1, 1948.

7. To oblige the Minister of the Coal Industry of the Western Regions, Comrade Zasyadko, to correct the shortcomings of the economic management of the Donbass coal industry, revealed as a result of the examination of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, and, in particular, to turn the economic leaders of Donbass to issues of cultural and consumer services for miners, to stop the practice of frequent rotation leading cadres, put an end to the perversions of socialist emulation and harmful assault.

Suggest Comrade Zasyadko to submit by September 1, 1948 to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) a report on the implementation of this resolution.

8. To oblige the Minister of Health of the USSR, Comrade

Smirnov, Minister of Trade of the USSR, Comrade Lyubimov, Minister of Cinematography of the USSR, Comrade Bolshakov, Minister of labour Reserves of the USSR, Comrade Pronin, Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Radio Broadcasting Affairs, Comrade Luzin, and Chairman of the Committee for Arts. Lebedev to take under special control the work on cultural and consumer services for the workers of Donbass. Send senior officials of ministries to Donbass for a long time to assist local authorities in improving their work of cultural and domestic services for workers.

Obligate tt. Smirnov, Lyubimov, Bolshakov, Pronin, Buzin and Lebedev to submit by April 15, 1948 to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) reports on the measures taken to implement this resolution.

9. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Ukraine to take the necessary measures to eliminate the major shortcomings noted in this resolution in the work of the Stalin regional party committee.

10. Propose to the Stalin regional committee of the CP (b) U to discuss this resolution in the party organisation, develop the necessary measures to strengthen party political work and submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) by September 1, 1948 a report on its implementation.

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NML, f. 17, op. 59, d. 400, l. 101-  
109**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE STATE OF PARTY-POLITICAL WORK IN MINES OF KUZBASS, March 6, 1948**

Attaching great importance to the development of the coal industry, as an important condition for the successful implementation of the fourth five-year plan, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) after considering the issue of the state of party political work in the mines of Donbass<sup>1</sup>, also analyzed the work of the party organisation of Kuzbass, aiming to improve the party leadership of the coal industry.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) established a serious violation on the part of the party organisation of Kuzbass and its governing body—the Kemerovo regional party committee of the principle of the correct combination of party political work and management of the economy, the substitution of party committees for economic bodies, as a result of which the party organisational and mass political the work was in an unsatisfactory state, the party leadership of the mines was seriously weakened.

The Central Committee of the party demanded to restore in full measure the principle of party leadership of economic activity, to put an end to the substitution and by small things, the tutelage of economic bodies, to ensure the rise of all party political work in Kuzbass. The decree of the Central Committee of the party emphasized the need for a comprehensive increase in party organisational work and the ideological and political education of communists in order to strengthen the leading role of party organisations in production, the deployment of effective political work among the miners, overcoming the bureaucratic attitude

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 165-170 of this volume.

towards the needs of the workers, the broadest development of the creative activity of the masses, their mobilisation to fulfill the plans for coal mining.

The decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks rendered great assistance to the party organisation of Kuzbass in improving the methods of managing the economy.

## **ON THE STATE OF PARTY-POLITICAL WORK IN MINES OF KUZBASS**

Having heard the report of the Secretary of the Kemerovo regional Committee of the CPSU(b) T. Kolycheva and supplementary report of the inspector of the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) T. Kiselev, the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) recognize the state party's political work in mines in the Kuznetsk basin and lead from the Kemerovo regional Committee CPSU (b) unsatisfactory.

The main mistake of the Kemerovo regional committee of the CPSU (b) and the party organisations of Kuzbass is that they violated the Bolshevik principle of combining party political work and economic management, unilaterally carried away the petty tutelage of business executives, duplicating current economic work and, as a result, consigned to oblivion the party and mass political work in the mines.

The regional Committee of the CPSU (b) launched organisational and party work in the mines of Kuzbass. Party meetings of primary party organisations are convened irregularly, and are held at a low ideological level, with a weak activity of the Communists. The meetings rarely discuss issues of internal party life. By the nature of the issues discussed, party meetings are often similar to industrial meetings, and their decisions in many cases differ little from

the orders and orders of business managers. A significant part of the Communists are completely not involved in active party life and social work. Most Communists do not work under raising their ideological and political level. Criticism and self-criticism are very poorly developed in party organisations.

Mass-political work among the miners is carried out in a campaign manner, in fits and starts, between shifts, and is usually reduced to reading newspaper material and short 15-20-minute speeches by staff propagandists and party managers of the mines in connection with anniversaries and current campaigns. A significant part of the workers of Kuzbass is completely not covered by political work, workers and their family members are poorly informed about the most important decisions of the party and the government. Workers' meetings at the mines are not called sometimes for six months; The leading party, Soviet, and economic workers rarely speak to the workers.

The Kemerovo regional committee of the CPSU (b) and the party organisations of Kuzbass perverted the Bolshevik principle of socialist competition. On the initiative of the secretary of the regional committee of the CPSU (b) T. Kolyshev, the Prokopyevsky city committee of the CPSU (b), in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Prokopyevsky mine, published a politically harmful document called "The Oath" in thousands of copies. According to this document, each worker was obliged, in the form of an oath of oath, to take on an overestimated obligation for extra-planned coal production. The Kemerovo Regional Committee and the Prokopyevsky City Party Committee exacerbated their mistake by blaming the wide masses of workers for the failure of the mine and raised a campaign in local newspapers to combat "perjurers" the number of thousands of honest workers and hundreds of production commanders. This practice borders on political adventurism.

In addition, at the mines of Kuzbass, the practice of presenting workers with work orders signed by the leaders of

the party, trade union and economic bodies for extra-planned coal mining is widespread, which is nothing like distortion of the principle of voluntariness in socialist competition and the substitution of this principle with harmful administration.

The Kemerovo regional committee and the city party committees of Kuzbass, instead of the Bolshevik leadership of socialist competition, are straying on the path of assault. At the mines of Kuzbass, the so-called "days of increased production" and "assault five-day days" are systematically held, which disrupt production, disrupt the rhythm of work and ultimately reduce the productivity of workers. Instead of daily mobilization of miners to fulfill their obligations, the regional party committee organised an unnecessary paper flow of appeals and letters from regional and city organisations to the workers of Kuzbass and held a large number of meetings in connection with these appeals. On many In the Kuzbass mines, the mass character in competition has been replaced by the pursuit of high records for single miners, while a significant part of the workers in the basin is not at all involved in socialist competition.

Kemerovo Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks does not show Bolshevik concern for the personnel of the coal industry, did not turn his attention party, trade union, Soviet and economic organisations to improve the material and cultural services of miners, launched the management of cultural and social institutions, weakened public control over the work of housing and communal departments, shops, canteens and other organisations and enterprises designed to serve the urgent needs of working people... The trade unions of Kuzbass do not show concern for improving the material, cultural and living conditions of workers, do not put for discussion at wide workers' meetings the reports of economic leaders on the implementation of collective agreements. Taking advantage of the lack of control on the part of the party and trade union organisations, many economic

managers of mines, trusts and factories consigned concern for the needs of workers to oblivion.

The difficulties of the household arrangement of workers and engineering and technical workers of Kuzbass, associated with a lack of housing and a limited network of cultural and social institutions, are aggravated by numerous facts of dismissive, soullessly bureaucratic attitude towards them on the part of the leaders of economic, Soviet, trade union and party bodies. Many workers are still housed in dugouts and outbuildings that are not suitable for living. At the same time, for a number of years, most of the funds allocated by the government for housing construction and renovation of old housing stock have not been used. The hostels are cold, dirty, no light, no water. At the mines of Kuzbass, canteens and trade enterprises do not work well, and the network of repair and sewing workshops is extremely small. It is completely unacceptable to provide service to workers in mine baths and showers, where they are forced to stand in queues for hours and then wash themselves with cold water. Medical care for workers is poorly provided. The workers are not fully provided with special clothing and receive wages with great interruptions.

As a result of this practice in Kuzbass, the most important party directive on the creation of permanent stable personnel in the coal industry was violated and a massive turnover of labour was allowed. Over the past two years, 130 thousand workers arrived in Kuzbass, and during the same time, 106 thousand workers left. The mines of Kuzbass have become a gateway, and the high turnover of personnel has become a serious obstacle to the further development of the Kuznetsk Basin and the implementation of the state coal production plan.

The regional committee of the CPSU (b) superficially supervises the work of the coal industry. Carried away by the petty tutelage of business executives, the party organisations of Kuzbass lost their influence major issues of the further development of the coal industry—the creation of stable

personnel, new mine construction, an increase in production capacity at existing mines, commissioning new horizons, increasing the face line, strengthening the mechanisation of labour-intensive processes and better utilization of mechanisms. Party organisations of Kuzbass weakened control over the activities of economic bodies and reduced the exactingness of the leaders of mines, trusts and plants of the Kuznetsk Basin for the implementation of the state plan for coal production.

The Kemerovo Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) failed to mobilize the party organisation and the broad masses of workers and engineers and technicians in the coal industry for successful implementation of tasks of the new post-war five-year plan and did not ensure the implementation of the state plan for coal production for 1946 and 1947.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) believes that Comrade Kolyshev, as the first secretary of the regional committee of the CPSU (b), bears special responsibility for these errors in party work, since they largely depend on his incorrect leadership practices, weak ties with the party activists and lack of ability, due to excessive self-confidence, to be critical of their own work.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the Kemerovo Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to eliminate errors and shortcomings in party political work at the mines of Kuzbass, noted in this resolution. Eliminate the harmful practice of petty trusteeship and substitution of heads of economic agencies, which is rooted in the work of party organisations. Decisively end bureaucratic leadership in party work, to strengthen the lively connection of leading party workers with the primary party organisations and to ensure the rise of all party political work in the Kuznetsk basin.

2. To reprimand the first secretary of the Kemerovo Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Comrade Kolyshev, for political mistakes in

leading socialist competition, neglect of political work in the mines and inattention to the matter of material and everyday services for workers in the coal industry.

3. To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) to focus the attention of party organisations on the all-round improvement of the ideological and political education of the communists and the strengthening of their political activity in socio-political and industrial life. Revitalize the work of party meetings, more often discuss issues of party political work at meetings; to instill in communists an irreconcilable attitude towards shortcomings in work; to expand criticism and self-criticism in the organisation.

4. To oblige the Kemerovo regional committee and the party organisations of Kuzbass to raise the ideological level of mass political work among workers and engineers and technicians in the coal industry. Party organisations must explain to the miners on a daily basis the decisions of the party and government, the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet state, instill in them a sense of Soviet patriotism and increase their political activity. Regularly, at least once a month and a half, to hold mass meetings of workers in the mines with the presentation of reports on current production and political issues. To involve in the conduct of mass political work among the miners, the leading workers of party, Soviet and economic bodies, as well as a wide range of engineering and technical workers.

Noting the low ideological level of many newspapers in the Kemerovo region, to oblige the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to improve the management of regional and city newspapers in coal regions, to strengthen them with trained and proven personnel, to deploy a broad coverage of socialist competition and Bolshevik criticism of shortcomings in the work of party and economic organisations.

5. To oblige the Kemerovo Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to eliminate perversions in the organisation of socialist competition

among miners, to decisively end the administration in the leadership competition, to stop giving workers, under the guise of socialist commitments, all kinds of tasks and orders for extra-planned coal mining.

To condemn the ostentation and hype in competition allowed by the regional committee of the CPSU (b), to prohibit the so-called "days of increased production" and "assault five-day days" that introduce disorganisation into production and reduce the productivity of workers. It is also wrong to consider the harmful preoccupation with records of single miners to the detriment of the development of mass socialist competition among workers in the coal industry.

To propose to the regional and city party committees of Kuzbass, on the basis of the deployment of mass political work, to develop and support in every possible way the initiative of workers and engineering and technical workers for the early implementation of the five-year plan and an increase in labour productivity. Ensure transparency in the competition and systematic verification of the fulfillment of obligations.

6. To oblige the Kemerovo regional committee of the CPSU (b) to turn the attention of party, Soviet, trade union and economic organisations to the issues of material, cultural and everyday services for workers and engineering and technical workers of Kuzbass. Take the housing construction in the mines under unremitting control and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the housing construction plan in order to transfer all workers from dugouts in comfortable hostels. Cleanliness and order in hostels; allocate special rooms in dormitories for cooking, washing clothes, keeping household of things. To organise public control over the work of communal departments, shops, canteens, medical institutions, repair and sewing workshops and other organisations designed to serve the broad masses of workers; systematically hear reports of the leaders of these organisations at working meetings. The party organisations of Kuzbass must wage a decisive struggle against manifestations

of an insensitive, soullessly bureaucratic attitude to the needs of the workers, bringing specific carriers of this evil to party and state responsibility.

7. To set as one of the most important tasks for the party organisations of Kuzbass - stopping the turnover of labour and the creation of permanent and stable personnel as the main condition for increasing labour productivity and further development of the Kuznetsk coal basin.

To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) and the party organisations of Kuzbass to delve deeper into the main fundamental issues of the work of the coal industry, to provide, instead of petty tutelage of current economic activities, qualified management in the work of combines, trusts and mines, to strengthen control and increase the exactingness of the leaders of the coal industry for fulfillment of the most important tasks of the party and government for the development of the Kuznetsk coal basin.

8. To oblige the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (Comrade Kuznetsov) to decisively improve the leadership of the trade union organisations of Kuzbass. Turn the attention of trade union organisations to issues of cultural and household service to workers. Revitalize mass union work, restore the role of workers' meetings and eliminate perversions in socialist competition. Take action to improve labour protection and safety in mines. To raise the importance of clubs as centres of mass political and cultural work.

Suggest the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to create a regional committee in the Kemerovo region trade union of coal workers and strengthen city committees and district committees of the trade union by experienced workers. Send to Kuzbass leading officials of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to eliminate major shortcomings in trade union work.

Report on the measures taken to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) by April 15, 1948.

9. To oblige the Kemerovo Regional Committee of the

CPSU (b) and the Central Committee of the Komsomol to eliminate major gaps in the work of the Komsomol organisations Kuzbass. Provide Komsomol organisations with practical assistance in improving political and educational work among youth. To pay special attention to the improvement of educational work among the students of the FZO schools and vocational schools that train qualified personnel for the coal industry. To send for a long time leading workers of the Central Committee of the Komsomol in Kuzbass to assist the Komsomol organisations in organising organisational and cultural work.

10. To oblige the Minister of the Eastern Coal Industry areas of comrade Oniku decisively turn the attention of economic leaders of the coal industry to the material and household services of miners. Eliminate worker turnover on mines, to stop the vicious practice of frequent turnover of chiefs, chief engineers of mines and managers of sites. Restore the role and rights of the site manager in mines.

Suggest Comrade Onika to submit to the Central Committee by September 1, 1948 CPSU (b) report on the implementation of this resolution.

11. To oblige the Minister of Health of the USSR, Comrade Smirnov, Minister of Trade of the USSR, Comrade Zhavoronkov, Minister of Cinematography USSR Comrade Bolshakov, Minister of labour Reserves of the USSR Comrade Pronin, Chairman of the Committee on Radio and Radio Broadcasting Affairs, Comrade Luzin, and Chairman of the Committee on Arts, Comrade Lebedev, to take under special control the work on cultural and domestic maintenance of workers, engineering and technical workers and students of schools of FZO and vocational schools of Kuzbass. To send executives to Kuzbass for a long time to assist local authorities in improving their work on cultural and everyday services for workers.

To oblige T. Smirnov, Zhavoronkov, Bolshakov, Pronin, Luzin and Lebedev to submit by April 15, 1948 to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) reports on the measures taken to

implement this resolution.

12. To oblige the Kemerovo regional committee of the CPSU (b) to discuss the present the resolution at the plenum of the regional party committee and to mobilize the entire party organisation, the broad masses of workers and engineering and technical workers for the unconditional fulfillment of the state coal mining plan in 1948. By September 1, 1948, submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) a report on the implementation of this resolution.

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121**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE PREPARATION OF TEACHING STAFF FOR SCHOOLS IN THE FAR NORTH, September 10, 1948**

Our party shows constant concern for the development of eco-economy and culture of the peoples of the Far North. In the published decree, measures were determined to improve the training of personnel for schools in this remote region of Strapa.

### **ON THE PREPARATION OF TEACHING STAFF FOR SCHOOLS IN THE FAR NORTH**

In order to train qualified pedagogical personnel for national schools and pedagogical schools of the Far North, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks obliges the Ministry of Higher Education USSR (Comrade Kaftanova) and the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR (Comrade Voznesensky):

1. To organise from October 1, 1948 at the teacher's institute at the Leningrad Pedagogical Institute named after Herzen department of the peoples of the North with a three-year period of study and preparatory courses with him with a three-year period of study.

For the department of the peoples of the North to accept persons with a completed secondary education, and for preparatory courses—with a seven-year education.

2. To reorganise from October 1, 1948 the Northern branch of the Eastern Faculty of Leningrad University into the Faculty of the Peoples of the North.

3. To establish in 1948 the admission of 30 people to the first course of the department of peoples of the North of the

teacher's institute, to preparatory courses at the teacher's institute—50 people and to the faculty of peoples of the North of Leningrad University—30 people.

4. Organise at the Leningrad Pedagogical Institute of Herzen and at the Leningrad University boarding schools with full provision of students and preparatory students courses of the peoples of the North.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR (Comrade Voznesensky) to submit to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) within two months a plan for admitting students and preparatory courses from the peoples of the North since 1949 to the Khabarovsk Teachers' Institute and the Teachers' Institute at the Pedagogical Institute. Herzen, taking into account the full provision of schools in the regions of the Far North with teaching staff in the coming years.

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# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE FORMATION OF POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS IN THE RAILWAY SECTOR TRANSPORT, September 29, 1948**

The fourth five-year plan set great tasks for railroad transport. Their implementation required the revitalization of the activities of party, trade union and Komsomol organisations, the education of railway workers in the spirit of strict observance of state and labour discipline, a significant strengthening of mass political work.

In this regard, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) recognized it necessary to form political organisations on railway transport, and in the adopted resolution it was clearly defined their structure and main tasks.

The political departments that existed in transport until the middle of 1943 allowed duplication of the work of economic managers. The Central Committee of the party demanded from the newly created political departments not to repeat the old mistakes, to strengthen in every possible way the one-man command in all links of the railway transport.

The political agencies on railway transport were liquidated in 1956.

## **ON THE FORMATION OF POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS IN THE RAILWAY SECTOR TRANSPORT**

In order to more successfully solve the problem of

further raising railway transport, as soon as possible to eliminate shortcomings in its work, improve the work of party, trade union and Komsomol organisations and significantly strengthen the political mass work among railway workers, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To form political departments on railways, railway departments and large railway constructions, and a Political Administration in the Ministry of Railways. In the districts of railways, establish the positions of deputy chiefs of districts for political affairs.

2. Consider the main tasks of the Political Administration and political departments of railway transport:

a) the Bolshevik education of railway workers in the spirit of selfless devotion to the socialist Motherland and the strictest observance of state and labour discipline;

b) the all-round strengthening of one-man command in all links of railway transport;

c) raising the political and labour activity of railway workers in order to systematically improve the work of railways and ensure the implementation and overfulfillment of state transportation plans;

d) mastering the technique and economy of the railway business.

3. To establish that the head of the Political Directorate is the Deputy Minister for Political Affairs, the heads of the political departments of railways, departments and buildings are deputies for the political affairs of the heads of roads, departments and buildings.

4. To approve the head of the Political Administration, Deputy Minister and a member of the board of the Ministry of Railways, V. Ye. Tsaregorodtsev.

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l. 122**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE STATE AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE PARTY EDUCATION IN YAROSLAVSK REGIONAL PARTY ORGANISATION, January 24, 1949**

The Central Committee of the party daily directed the work of the system of party education, seeking to raise its ideological and theoretical level in every possible way. The published decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), which contains an analysis of the state of party education of the communists in Yaroslavl Party organisations, tried from all Party organisations unremitting attention to questions of ideological hardening of the Communists. The system of party inquiries that operated after the war needed propaganda cadres. The Central Committee of the Party recognized it necessary to strengthen the work of Party organisations in the selection and training of propagandists, on whose theoretical level and methodological skill the quality and effectiveness of Party training depended decisively.

The resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) was of great importance in improving the organisation of the whole matter of party education.

### **ON THE STATE AND MEASURES OF IMPROVING PARTY EDUCATION IN YAROSLAVSK REGIONAL PARTY ORGANISATION (EXTRACT)**

After hearing the report of the secretary of the Yaroslavl regional committee of the CPSU (b) T. Volkov and the co-

report of the deputy head of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), comrade Belyakov on the state of party education in the Yaroslavl regional party organisation, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that as a result of the CPSU (b) measures the organisation of party education in the Yaroslavl party organisation in the current academic year has been improved: the bulk of the communists are covered by various forms of party education, the academic year in political schools and circles began in a timely and organised manner, the interest of communists in Marxist-Leninist studies has increased.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks believes that in the work of the network of party education in the Yaroslavl regional party organisation, the main task remains unresolved - to provide all schools and circles with qualified propaganda cadres and thereby ensure a high ideological and political level of studies. Guidance by propagandists and especially methodical help from the regional committee is insufficient. In seminars of propagandists, theoretical and methodological assistance to propagandists is often replaced by the reading of low-quality lectures, superficial coaching. As a result, the quality of the work of many propagandists does not meet the increased requirements for party education, propagandists often go astray the way of formal schooling of materials in schools and circles. Instead of a lively conversation and discussion of the issues being studied, the question-answer method prevails in many schools and circles, which dries up classes and makes it difficult for students to deeply assimilate the Marxist-Leninist theory.

In the Yaroslavl party organisation, little work is being done to provide regular assistance to communists who independently study Marxist-Leninist theory. Consultations are rare, and the work is not organised with consultants dedicated to help those involved in political self-education. Party offices do not sufficiently help those who study theory

independently. Lecture propaganda to help political self-education, especially in rural areas, is poorly deployed. Party organisations often overlook that high quality self-study can be achieved only with an individual approach to the communists, taking into account the level of training and ideological needs of each of them.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that the local and central press does little to help propagandists and independently study the Marxist-Leninist theory. The newspaper *Severny Rabochy* rarely publishes articles and advice on methodological issues to help propagandists. The editorial offices of regional, city and district newspapers poorly generalize and popularize the experience of classes in the network of party education. The central party press - the newspapers *Pravda* and *Kultura i Zhizn*—print few articles and consultations on theoretical issues and do not sufficiently generalize the experience of propaganda work in the localities.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the Yaroslavl regional committee, city committees and district committees of the CPSU (b) to eliminate the shortcomings noted in this resolution and take measures to further improve the organisation of the party education. To consider the improvement of quality as the most important task of the regional party organisation in the matter of party education political studies, its ideological and theoretical level.

2. To propose to the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to pay special attention to the prompt and successful solution of the problem of further improving the quality of the propagandists, entrusting the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism to the most theoretically trained party members. Provide systematic advanced training of propagandists, provide them with regular methodological assistance in the correct organisation of the educational process in schools and circles, in drawing up lesson plans, in the selection of literature, illustrations, drawing up

abstracts, etc.

To organise for propagandists reports on the most important decisions of the party and government, the internal and international situation of the USSR, on the immediate economic and political tasks of local party organisations, as well as lectures on topical issues of science, technology, literature and art.

3. To oblige the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in order to train freelance propagandists to conduct 3-4-month courses of city parties in the Yaroslavl and Shcherbakovsk city party committees this year, propagandists without interrupting their main work and monthly courses at the regional committee of the CPSU (b) for rural propagandists of the most remote areas of the region, with their release for this time from main work, allocating the best teachers for these courses.

4. Considering the most important task of party cabinets to provide systematic assistance to propagandists in their preparation for classes and to communists studying Marxist-Leninist theory, to propose to the regional committee, city committees and district committees of the CPSU (b) to organise consultations in the party offices on theoretical and methodological issues, exhibitions of literature and textbooks on topics, drawing up diagrams, bibliographic reviews of literature, etc.

5. To oblige the editors of the newspapers Pravda and Kultura i Zhizn to regularly publish theoretical articles and consultations to help propagandists and political self-education of cadres, as well as to strengthen the generalisation of the positive experience of organising party education in local party organisations.

Noting that the press bureau of the Pravda newspaper does not respond well to the needs of propagandists, to oblige the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to strengthen the apparatus of the Pravda press bureau and establish dispatching qualified lectures,

consultations and articles to help propagandists through the press bureau to republican, regional and regional newspapers at least once a week...

7. To oblige the regional committee of the party to organise broad assistance to comrades engaged in self-education. To this end, to ensure in cities and regional centres the reading of lecture cycles on the history of the CPSU (b), dialectical and historical materialism, political economy, issues of foreign and domestic policy of the party and the Soviet state. To more widely involve Party and Soviet activists, teachers of higher educational institutions, scientific and engineering workers in lecturing.

To propose to the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to strengthen control over the independent study of Marxist-Leninist theory by the communists, ensuring that their studies are checked in essence, avoiding the formal accountability in this matter and widely using such proven forms of assistance and control over the political self-education of communists as consultations, especially individual, theoretical interviews, reading and discussion of abstracts.

8. Suggest the regional, city and district party committees to systematically check and monitor the work of the network of party education, to discuss the party committees and primary party organisations issues of the Marxist-Leninist study of communists, to hear reports of propagandists on the progress of political studies, taking concrete measures to improve the party education of members and candidates of the CPSU (b).

9. To oblige the Yaroslavl regional party committee to submit Central Committee of the CPSU (b) report on the measures taken to implement this resolution by June 15, 1949.

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**13. (For the first time published in the presentation in the newspaper "Culture and Life", 1949, January 30, No. 3)**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE WORK OF GORKY REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B), March 23, 1949**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) mobilizing the Communists, the entire Soviet people to fulfill the fourth five-year plan for the restoration and further development of the national economy, paid priority attention to strengthening the leading role of the party in socialist construction and, for this purpose, in every possible way intensified the activities of party organisations, sought to constantly improve the style of their work, raising the level of party leadership in industry and agriculture.

The Central Committee of the party analyzed the work of the Gorky regional committee of the CPSU (b), revealed major mistakes and shortcomings in it and in the adopted on this issue, the resolution outlined specific measures to increase the level of organisational and political work of the Gorky regional party organisation.

### **ON THE WORK OF GORKY REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU(B)**

After hearing the report of the secretary of the Gorky regional committee of the CPSU (b) T. Kireev and the co-report of the inspector of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) T. Shvarev, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that the Gorky regional committee of the CPSU (b) made major mistakes and shortcomings in work, industry and agriculture.

The regional committee does not sufficiently educate the leading cadres in the spirit of observance of state interests

and does not conduct a proper struggle against manifestations of dependent sentiments.

The regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) does not sufficiently delve into the work of city and district party committees and does not promptly reveal shortcomings and mistakes in the activities of party bodies. In the practice of the regional party committee often lively leadership and constant contact with party organisations are replaced by the dispatch of numerous decisions and telegrams, verification of the implementation of party decisions is poorly organised.

The Gorky regional party committee does not satisfactorily manage the party organisations of industrial enterprises, does not pay sufficient attention to the issues of improving the quality indicators of the work of enterprises, does not fight for the full use of unloaded equipment and does not accept appropriate measures to eliminate labour turnover.

In the postwar years, the regional party committee has seriously weakened the struggle to improve the culture of agriculture and the organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms and machine and tractor stations. In most collective farms agricultural techniques are disrupted, there are no correct grass crop rotations, and a large under-sowing of perennial grasses occurs every year. Sowing plans for winter wheat are not being implemented. The collective farms of the region do not provide themselves with their own seeds and constantly turn to the state for a seed loan. The grain procurement plan was not fulfilled last year, grain procured was 3.2 million poods less than in 1940. The preparation of collective farms and MTS for spring sowing this year is unsatisfactory, tractors are poorly repaired, only 50% of seeds have been filled in.

Party, Soviet bodies of the Gorky region do not pay the necessary attention to machine and tractor stations, do not take measures to create a technically equipped base for repair of tractors, combines and other agricultural machines

and to provide MTS with the necessary spare parts.

Work on the electrification of agriculture is being carried out unsatisfactorily, out of 4932 collective farms only 886 have been electrified, or 18%.

In the oblast collective farms in recent years, state plans for the development of public livestock have not been fulfilled, the breeding stock is recovering slowly, and the work on breeding pedigree cattle has deteriorated significantly. The number of horses is recovering especially slowly. In many collective and state farms public livestock raising is not provided with fodder, and plans for the procurement and ensiling of fodder are not being fulfilled.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the Gorky Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to eliminate errors and shortcomings in the work noted in this resolution.

To propose to the regional party committee to raise the level of party organisational and political work, to delve deeper into the activities of city and district party committees, systematically hear their reports and improve the verification of the implementation of party decisions and government.

To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) to focus the attention of city and district party committees on strengthening the primary party organisations, increasing their organizing role in the social and industrial life of enterprises, collective farms and institutions. Strengthen work with the secretaries of the primary Party organisations.

To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) to raise the ideological and political level of classes in schools and circles of party education. To improve the selection of propagandists for political schools and circles, involving theoretically trained communists in this work, to arrange systematic assistance to propagandists and consultants.

2. To oblige the regional committee of the party to improve the work on the selection and education of party, Soviet and economic cadres, to increase the exactingness of

leaders for the timely implementation of the directives of the party and the government, to regularly hold meetings of party activists to discuss the most important issues of economic and political work, to wage a decisive place among some workers in the area of dependent sentiments.

3. To propose to the regional committee, city committees and district committees of the party to improve the party leadership of the Komsomol organisations, to provide them with daily assistance in the ideological and political education of the Komsomol members and youth. Take the necessary measures to organisational strengthening of the Komsomol organisations, especially in the countryside, to more widely involve Komsomol members and young people in active participation in the implementation of economic and political tasks.

4. To consider the further increase in output, improving the quality of products and reducing the cost on the basis of a fuller use of the production capacities of enterprises, the widespread introduction of mechanisation and new technology, increasing labour productivity, ensuring the implementation of production plans by every enterprise as the most important task of the Gorky Party organisation in the field of industry for all types of products. It is necessary to achieve an increase in the profitability of the work of each enterprise, reduce the cost of production, accelerate the turnover of working capital, economical use of raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity, strengthen financial discipline and increase excess savings by each enterprise.

To oblige the regional committee of the party to improve the work of the party organisations of enterprises for the further development of socialist competition between workers, engineers and technical workers plants and factories for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of production plans, generalization and dissemination of the experience of advanced enterprises and production innovators.

To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) and the regional executive committee to take measures to improve

the living conditions of the working people, achieving the unconditional and timely fulfillment of housing construction plans, to put things in order in public services, canteens, household service workshops and in the work of municipal enterprises in cities and workers' settlements.

5. The most important task of the Gorky Party organisation in the field of agriculture is to ensure the receipt of high and stable yields of agricultural crops, fulfillment of state plans for sowing winter wheat, a significant increase in public livestock raising, unconditional fulfillment of state plans for procurement of field crop products and livestock raising, further organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms, increase in income and cash income of collective farms and collective farmers.

6. To oblige the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to take measures to improve the quality and expand the range of products at enterprises of the local and cooperative industry, especially in Pavlovsky, Vachsky and Sosnovsky districts, to improve technology, increase the level of mechanisation at enterprises and in artels and introduce continuous production methods...

7. To propose to the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to strengthen the leadership of the party organisations of the Gorky river junction, bearing in mind the importance of the task of ensuring all-round acceleration of the turnover of ships of the Volga Shipping Company and strengthening the mechanisation of loading and unloading operations in the Gorky port.

8. To note that the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and its former chairman, Comrade Rodionov, admitted the harmful practice of guardianship over the Gorky Region, taught some leaders of party and Soviet bodies by their wrong actions areas to dependency.

9. To recognize the need to strengthen the leadership of the Gorky regional committee of the CPSU (b).

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**DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE CPSU (B) ON MEASURES TO  
ELIMINATE SHORTCOMINGS IN THE  
SELECTION, PREPARATION AND  
RETRAINING OF TEACHING STAFF  
FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM,  
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND PHILOSOPHY  
OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,  
June 16, 1949**

The Central Committee of the Party of Peodiocrats discussed the issues of raising the level of teaching social and political disciplines in universities, demanding a deeper disclosure of the enormous importance of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism for the revolutionary transformation of society. In the published decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), he again turned to this issue. Having studied the situation with cadres of social scientists in the country's higher educational institutions, the Central Committee revealed significant shortcomings in this matter. The resolution outlined measures aimed at improving the selection and quality of training and retraining of teachers of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy.

## **ON CORRECTIVE ACTIONS IN THE SELECTION, TRAINING AND RETRAINING OF TEACHERS OF THE BASIS OF MARXISM-LENINISM, POLITICAL ECONOMY AND PHILOSOPHY OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (EXTRACT)**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) recognizes the situation with the selection, training and retraining of teachers of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy of higher educational institutions as unsatisfactory.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks notes that people who do not meet the requirements of higher education are often involved in teaching the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy in higher educational institutions. Work has not been properly organised to improve the theoretical level of social science teachers at universities, and systematic retraining of social science teachers at the country's largest higher educational institutions is not being carried out. As a result, many teachers in the departments of Marxism-Leninism do not have academic degrees and titles...

The lack of highly qualified teachers of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy negatively affects the level of teaching these disciplines and makes it difficult to train young scientific and pedagogical personnel for higher educational institutions and humanitarian research institutes...

The indicated serious shortcomings in the work with cadres of teachers of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy are the result of weak and superficial leadership in the selection, training and retraining of teachers of social sciences by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR and many regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU (b) and the Central

Committee of the Communist Parties union republics.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR (Comrade Kaftanova), regional committees, regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to eliminate the noted shortcomings and improve the work on the selection, training and retraining of teachers social sciences of higher educational institutions.

2. Propose to the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR (Comrade Kaftanov), regional committees, regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to sort out the state of the selection, training and retraining of teaching personnel in the departments of Marxism-Leninism, philosophy and to carry out, before January 1, 1950, the personal approval of the teachers of these departments, who meet the requirements of the higher school in their business and political qualities...

4. To allow the USSR Ministry of Higher Education to create institutes for advanced training of teachers of Marxism-Leninism with a year of study at the Moscow State University, with an annual admission contingent of 150 people, at Leningrad State University - 100 people and at Kiev State University - 50 people. 'Save wages at the place of work for the students of advanced training institutes and establish a monthly stipend of 500 rubles.

5. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Higher Education (Comrade Kaftanova) to second annually at least 100 teachers of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy to the universities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent for completion of candidate dissertations and at least 30 people—to the USSR Academy of Sciences for the completion of doctoral dissertations.

6. To establish the contingent of admission to postgraduate studies at universities in the departments of Marxism-Leninism 150 people in 1949 and 200 people in 1950,

in the departments of political economy—120 people in 1949 and 150 people in 1950, in philosophy—75 people in 1949 and 100 people in 1950.

7. In order to provide assistance to teachers of social sciences, recommend to the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR to publish annually recommendatory lists of dissertation topics on the history of the CPSU (b), philosophy, and political economy in the journal "Bulletin of Higher School".

8. Permit the USSR Ministry of Higher Education to reorganise the Social Sciences Teaching Department into teaching social sciences...

9. In order to summarise the results, summarise experience and develop measures to improve the teaching of social sciences in higher educational institutions, permit the USSR Ministry of Higher Education to hold in July 1949 in Moscow an All-Union meeting of heads of departments of Marxism-Leninism and philosophy.

10. To oblige the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR (Comrade Kaftanova) in November 1949 to report to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on the measures taken to implement this decision.

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# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE WORK OF THE ALL-UNION SOCIETY DISSEMINATION OF POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, June 20, 1949**

In 1947, the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge as a voluntary, amateur organisation based on the initiative of broad strata of the Soviet intelligentsia was created on the basis of the work of prominent scientists, public figures and art workers.

In a short time, the Company has grown into a large organisation. It launched a significant lecture and publishing activity to promote spider and political knowledge at industrial enterprises, construction sites, on collective farms, etc. state farms, in higher educational institutions. However, in there were also serious shortcomings in the work of society. The resolution of the Central Committee of the Party published below was aimed at eliminating these shortcomings, to assist the All-Union Society in improving its work.

## **ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE ALL-UNION DISTRIBUTION SOCIETY POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks notes that the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge has done a certain positive work since its organisation. However, the

Society is still not fulfilling the assigned him tasks in the dissemination of political and spider knowledge among the general population; there are serious shortcomings in the work of the Society.

Society has not yet become a mass organisation of the Soviet intelligentsia, called upon to bring political and scientific knowledge to the masses of working people. As of May 1, 1949, the Society has only 34 thousand full members and 16.2 thousand competing members. Only about 10% of the scientific workers available in the country are involved in the Society. In particular, the rural intelligentsia, such as teachers, agronomists, doctors, and others, is hardly involved in the work of the Society as competing members.

The main principle of the Society's work—the activity and initiative of the Society's members in the dissemination of political and spider knowledge—is violated. Most of the members of the Society are participates in its work.

The board of the All-Union Society and its local branches restrict lecture propaganda to the organisation of lectures mainly in regional and republican centres and do not work at all at enterprises and, in particular, in collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. The Management Board of the Society did not organise the accounting of applications received from the field for lectures, and does not take the necessary measures to satisfy these applications, to ensure that the Society better serves the needs of the population.

The Society's lectures do not adequately reflect the topical issues of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy. Society does not organise enough lectures on the history of the CPSU (b), the history of our Motherland, the Soviet economy, and philosophy. Few lectures are given on Soviet patriotism and communist education of workers. Society does not pay due attention to the promotion of scientific and atheistic knowledge.

The Board of the Society exercises poor control over the quality and ideological content of lectures. Many lectures are

read without a preview of the texts, in some lectures ideological errors were made. Doesn't appear due worries about the popularity and clarity of lectures. The most prominent scientists of the country and cultural workers, laureates of the State Prize are poorly involved in lecturing. In the board of the All-Union Society and in a number of its branches, there is a practice of incorrect selection of lecturers, promiscuity is manifested in the attraction of lecturers. A narrow group of lecturers has formed in the Society, which has turned lecturing into a source of easy money.

The existing system of payment for lectures does not provide material advantages for lecturers—members of the Society; lecturers are paid regardless of the quality and frequency of lectures.

The All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge does not ensure the timely publication of transcripts of topical public lectures. Editing and publishing transcripts of lectures in some cases are entrusted to low-skilled workers. The Board of the Society makes poor use of the kipo to promote political and scientific knowledge, radio, a visual form of propaganda, does not participate in the creation of popular science and documentary films, as well as political posters.

The Board of the Society poorly manages the work of republican societies and local branches, does not provide them with proper assistance, does little to improve work its apparatus, strengthening it with qualified and proven personnel.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the board of the All-Union Society for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge to eliminate the above shortcomings in the work of the Society.

To set before the board of the Society as the most important tasks—ensuring high quality and ideological content of the lectures held by the Society, increasing the activity of Society members, transforming the Society into a

massive voluntary organisation of the Soviet intelligentsia, designed to widely promote political and scientific knowledge among the population.

2. Propose to the All-Union Society for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge:

a) to conduct wider propaganda of the Marxist-Leninist theory, to increase the number of lectures on the history of the CPSU (b), the history of our Motherland, Marxist-Leninist philosophy and political economy. Systematically conduct lectures on the main issues of party politics, the development of the Soviet economy, ideology and culture; to intensify lecture propaganda on the issues of communist education of working people, Soviet patriotism, struggle against various manifestations of bourgeois ideology, with the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people;

b) ensure regular lectures are given on questions of the rush to the policy of the Soviet Union; respond in a timely manner to the most important events in international life; intensify lecture propaganda exposing the aggressive plans of American imperialism, the anti-popular nature of the social and state system of the United States, the deceit of bourgeois democracy, insanity bourgeois culture; systematically lecture on the economic situation of the working people in the capitalist countries, on the development and strengthening of communist parties, on the growth of forces anti-imperialist, democratic camp;

c) organise lectures on the most pressing issues of science and technology, on the history and achievements of Russian and scientific and technical thought, widely popularize the experience of the foremost workers in industry and agriculture. Pay special attention to lecturing on the materialistic explanation of natural phenomena and social life.

3. To propose to the Board of the Society to build lecture propaganda in a differentiated manner, to organise the registration of applications received from the localities, to analyze their implementation and to develop measures to

ensure that the Society better serves the needs of the population. Strengthen lecture propaganda directly at enterprises and collective farms, expand the reading of popular paid and free lectures for workers, collective farmers and employees, attracting the best lecturers to deliver these lectures.

4. Propose to the Board of the Society to organise the work of the Society on the basis of the active participation of all its members in the promotion of scientific and political knowledge.

For these purposes:

a) regularly convene meetings of the Society's members to discuss the most important issues of the Society's work, as well as improve the work of sections in individual branches of science;

b) to widely involve the members of the Society in lecturing, to eliminate the wrong practice when lectures are read by a narrow circle of staff members;

c) revise the existing procedure and the amount of payment for lecturers, establishing a differentiated payment for lectures depending on the scientific qualifications of the lecturers, the quality and frequency of lectures; in order to activate the members of the Society, to establish the payment of lecturers who are not members of the Society 15-20% lower in comparison with the members of the Society.

5. Suggest the Board of the Society to ensure the necessary control over the quality and ideological content of lectures. To this end, develop and implement measures that ensure the elimination of the practice of lecturing without the lecturers first presenting the lecture texts, increasing the responsibility of the Society's sections for certain branches of knowledge for the ideological level of lecture propaganda, obligatory abstracting of the texts of prepared lectures, discussion of lectures on the most important issues in the sections Society.

6. Suggest to the Board of the Society to pay serious attention to the methods of lecturing. To ensure the

popularity, clarity of lectures, use an illustrative material, transparencies, maps, diagrams; accompany natural science lectures by demonstrating the latest achievements of science and technology; to equip the lecture and demonstration hall of the Polytechnic Museum with the latest equipment.

7. To oblige the Board of the Society to improve its publishing activities, publish transcripts of the best lectures in a timely manner, and ensure control over their quality. Establish such a procedure that each published lecture is preliminarily considered and signed for publication by the chairman of the board or one of the deputy chairmen of the board of the Society (department); the best lectures should be published in the journal of the Society "Science and Life" and in national newspapers.

8. To oblige the Board of the Society to take measures for the wide use in the work of the Society of cinema, radio, visual forms of propaganda. Strengthen the influence of the Society on the creation of popular science, historical and documentary films and on organisation of propaganda of political and scientific knowledge on the radio. Invite the Board of the Society to take part in the development of plans for the release of these films, topics of radio broadcasts, provide assistance with scientific advice, actively participate in the examination of film scripts, significantly expand the transmission of lectures by members of the Society on the radio. Organise exhibitions on science, technology, literature and art.

9. To oblige the board of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge to improve the management of the work of republican societies and branches of the Society in regions, territories and autonomous republics; to provide systematic assistance to departments in the deployment of propaganda of political and scientific knowledge among the working people; send regularly to their branches in the field, approximate thematic plans of lectures on the main branches of political and scientific knowledge, to develop and distribute

methodological instructions for conducting lectures, as well as lecture texts and materials to help local lecturers, especially competitors.

10. To propose to the Board of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge to strengthen the work on involving scientific and public figures, teachers of universities and technical schools, engineering and technical workers, teachers, doctors, agronomists and other agricultural specialists, literary and art workers, capable of lecturing propaganda.

To recognize it is necessary to reduce membership fees for full members of the Society from 50 to 25 rubles. per year, introductory contributions—from 100 to 50 rubles. and for competing members, membership fees—from 25 to 10 rubles. in; year and entrance fees—from 50 to 20 rubles.

11. Propose to the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the regional and regional committees of the CPSU (b) to strengthen the leadership of republican societies, regional and regional branches of the All-Union societies for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge, systematically assist them in their work, create the necessary conditions for the deployment of lecture propaganda and ensure control over the quality and ideological content of lectures.

12. To oblige the editors of the newspapers Pravda, Kultura i Zhizn, Krasnaya Zvezda, Trud, Socialist Agriculture, Komsomolskaya Pravda and Literaturnaya Gazeta to widely popularize the positive experience of the All-Union Society in disseminating political and scientific knowledge, publish information about the most important lectures and the transcripts of lectures published by the Society.

13. To oblige the Board of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge to discuss the issue of the state and measures to improve the work of the Society at the next plenum board.

By December 1, 1949, submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) a report on the measures taken to implement

this resolution.

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135**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON MEASURES OF ASSISTANCE AMUR REGION, July 11, 1949**

The Communist Party, implementing the Leninist principles of the rational distribution of productive forces in the country, devoted considerable attention to the development of natural resources, the development of industrial, agricultural production, transport and culture in the eastern regions.

At the end of the 40s, when the task of restoring the areas affected by the Nazi occupation was basically solved, the party increased its attention to the issues of the economic development of the Far East, the settlement of underdeveloped lands, the creation of the necessary living conditions for migrants, the development of minerals, other natural resources.

In connection with the existing shortcomings in the development of agricultural production, local industry and municipal economy in the Amur Region, the Central Committee of the Party, having discussed this issue, adopted the resolution published below on providing the region with the necessary assistance.

### **ON ASSISTANCE MEASURES IN THE AMUR REGION**

After hearing the report of the secretary of the Amur regional committee of the CPSU (b) T. Vasiliev, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that in the work of the Amur regional Party organisations have significant shortcomings.

The regional party organisation is weakly fighting for increasing crop yields and development public animal

husbandry.

In the Amur Region, the culture of agriculture in most collective and state farms is at a low level, grass-field crop rotations are being mastered slowly, grass-sowing is neglected. Ukosnaya the area of perennial grasses has decreased in comparison with pre-war let's take three times. A significant part of collective and state farms systematically lags behind in the spring sowing, harvesting and other agricultural work, annually does not fulfill the plans for plowing fallows and raising the fall. The pre-war level of production of the main food crop, spring wheat, has not yet been restored in the region.

As a result of the low level of agricultural technology, many collective and state farms annually receive low yields of grain, technical, fodder and other agricultural crops, do not fulfill plans for the delivery of agricultural products to the state, do not provide themselves with their own seeds and give out little bread collective farmers for workdays.

In the region, the backlog of collective farms in the largest and most important agricultural areas—Kuibyshevsky, Mikhailovsky, Mazanovsky, Seryshevsky, Svobodnensky, Zavitinsky, etc.

Development plan for public livestock raising on collective farms Amur Region is not being implemented. For 1948 the collective farms plan for for cattle 87%, for pigs—45% and sheep—83%. In many collective farms, livestock farms are small, livestock productivity is low, and there is a large mortality livestock. Given a large area of hayfields, public livestock raising in the region is not provided with fodder. A significant part of the livestock premises available on collective and state farms does not meet the requirements for the normal maintenance of livestock, and the construction of new premises performed unsatisfactorily.

Many machine and tractor stations operate unsatisfactorily and do not fulfill contractual obligations to collective farms, especially in terms of the timing and quality of agricultural work. Performance of tractors and agricultural

machines low. Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Ministry of Agriculture The USSR is not taking appropriate measures to improve the operation of the machine and tractor stations and to create the necessary repair base. The repair base available in the region does not provide timely and high-quality repair of tractors and agricultural machines.

There is a shortage of labour on the collective farms of the region, while Party and Soviet bodies do not pay due attention to strengthening labour discipline and raising the productivity of collective farmers. Labour discipline in many collective farms is at a low level, in 1948 more than 4 thousand collective farmers have not worked out the established minimum of workdays.

The Amur party organisation has serious shortcomings in party political work. The regional party committee does not pay due attention to the strengthening of primary party organisations and the correct alignment of party forces in agriculture. In many Party organisations, internal Party work has been neglected, Party meetings are rarely held, and educational work with the Communists is insufficiently organised. Mass-political work among the population is poorly organised, especially in the remote northern regions.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that the Amur Region needs serious help in raising and further developing agriculture, organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms, machine-tractor stations and state farms, as well as in the development of local industry and urban economy.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and the Ministry of the RSFSR: health, local industry, education, public utilities—and the Office of the field? linguistic cooperation under the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR do

not take the necessary measures to provide assistance to the Amur Region in the development of agriculture, industry and culture and do not timely respond to the questions raised by regional organisations.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the Amur Regional Committee of the CPSU (b) to improve the management of the development of the economy and culture of the region, to mobilize the party organisation and the broad masses of workers for the fastest rise and further development of agriculture and industry, for the successful implementation and overfulfilment of state plans of MTS, collective farms, state farms and industrial enterprises.

Consider the main task of the Amur Party organisation in agriculture: the all-round increase in the yield of grain, oilseeds, vegetable crops and potatoes on the basis of raising the culture of agriculture, the introduction and development of grass-field crop rotations in all collective and state farms and improving the quality of soil cultivation; a significant increase in the livestock of public collective and state farm animal husbandry, while increasing its productivity.

2. In order to successfully fulfill the tasks of the fastest rise in agriculture, increase the production of grain, soybeans, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural crops, oblige the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the regional executive committee, the Ministry of agriculture USSR and the USSR Ministry of State Farms:

a) to achieve, in the next three years, a harvest of grain crops of 20-25 centners per hectare, soybeans 15-17 centners per hectare, and potatoes 160-180 centners per hectare in the collective and state farms; to ensure in the next one-two years the restoration to the pre-war level and a further increase in the production of the main food crop—wheat;

b) to complete the introduction of grass-field crop rotations in all collective and state farms no later than 1951 and their development in the next three to four years.

Ensure the fulfillment of the plan for plowing fallows and raising the fallow lands, timely spring sowing and other agricultural work and the widespread use of local and primary fertilisers;

c) to take measures to create in the collective and state farms their own seed base of perennial grasses in the size necessary for the full development of grass crop rotations in the next 2-3 years;

d) to increase the production of food grains in collective and state farms to take measures to expand the sown area of winter crops. To instruct the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to assist the Amur Region in the selection of the most productive and adapted to local conditions varieties of winter crops.

3. To oblige the Amur regional committee of the CPSU (b) and the regional executive committee, in accordance with the three-year plan, to ensure in 1949 the unconditional implementation of the development plan of the public collective farm and state farm productive animal husbandry; to organise in each collective farm at least 4 livestock farms, to ensure the accumulation of the required amount of coarse and succulent fodder for the wintering of 1949-50, to fulfill the plan for the construction of livestock buildings.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms to allocate in 1949 to the machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms of the Amur Region the required number of tractor and horse-drawn hay-mowers, to organise hay-mowing detachments in the MTS.

4. To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) and the regional executive committee to achieve better use of tractors and combines, increase their productivity, ensure that machine and tractor stations fulfill contractual obligations to collective farms, improve the qualifications of machine operators, improve mass political work among tractor drivers and combine operators.

To offer the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms to provide the necessary assistance to the Amur Region in the additional allocation and delivery of tractors and agricultural machines, expanding the repair base of machine-tractor stations and state farms, equipping them with the necessary equipment, and building sheds and sheds for storing agricultural machines.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the regional committee of the CPSU (b) and the regional executive committee to begin reclamation work in the region.

6. To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) and the regional executive committee to sort out the state of affairs in the lagging districts—Kuibyshevsky, Mikhailovsky, Mazaiovsky, Seryshevsky, Svobodnensky, Zavitinsky, and others, and to provide the collective farms and machine and tractor stations in these areas with material and organisational assistance in raising and developing their economies.

7. To oblige the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the regional executive committee to take the necessary measures for the economic arrangement of the resettled collective farmers arriving in the Amur Region, to ensure the construction of residential buildings for the resettlers, settling in and provide the necessary assistance to the migrants in the economic establishment.

8. To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) to improve the management of industry, to ensure the implementation of state plans by each enterprise, to achieve an increase in labour productivity and strengthening labour discipline at enterprises.

To oblige the regional committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the regional executive committee, as well as ministries and departments that have enterprises in the Amur Region, to take measures to improve the living conditions of workers and employees, to provide

them with every possible assistance in the individual construction of residential buildings, to take care of the daily cultural needs of workers, engineering and technical workers, teachers, doctors, agronomists and other specialists of the national economy.

9. To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) to improve the leadership of the regional party committees and primary party organisations, to increase their role and responsibility in solving the problems facing machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms, systematically hear the reports of district committees, regularly hold meetings of party activists and plenums. To improve the work on the promotion and training of leading personnel.

10. To oblige the regional committee of the CPSU (b) to take measures to strengthen mass political work, especially in rural areas—to improve the work of clubs, reading rooms, libraries, cinema, radio broadcasting, organise the reading of reports and lectures for workers and collective farmers, explaining the most important issues to them party politics and international situation, educate collective farmers, workers and employees in the spirit of strengthening the workforce and the observance of state interests.

11. In order to provide assistance to the Amur Regional Committee of the CPSU (b) in to instruct the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee to carry out agitation, propaganda and cultural and educational work CPSU (b) to send a propgroup of the Central Committee to the Amur Region for a period of for 4 months.

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## **APPEAL OF THE CC CPSU (B) TO ALL ELECTORS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE USSR, February 17, 1950<sup>1</sup>**

In connection with the forthcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on March 12, 1950, the Central Committee of the party in an appeal to voters summed up the results of the country's political and economic development over the past 4 years and outlined the main tasks for the next period.

Since the previous elections in the Soviet Union, significant changes have taken place in the national arena. The Soviet people and the leadership of the Party have achieved significant successes in political, economic and cultural development, have done an enormous amount of work, but they have also recovered in the further development of industry and agriculture, strengthening the country's defense capability. The authority of the Soviet Union in the international arena increased even more, and the positions of the world socialist system were strengthened.

On the eve of the next elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks called on all workers to rally even more closely around the Communist parties to fight for strengthening the might of the Soviet state, for the further flourishing of our socialist homeland.

**TO ALL ELECTORS, WORKERS AND WORKERS,  
TO PEASANTS AND PEASANTS, TO THE**

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<sup>1</sup> Date of publication in the Pravda newspaper. Ed.

## **FIGHTERS OF THE SOVIET ARMY AND THE NAVY, TO THE SOVIET INTELLIGENCE (EXTRACT)**

Comrades!

On March 12, 1950, the working people of the Soviet Union will elect deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In the upcoming elections, as well as in the elections in 1937 and 1946, the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) acts in a single bloc, in close alliance with non-party workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. Bloc of communists and non-party people showed his great strength, he is a natural and vital deed, an expression of the sand-broken moral-polyptic unity of the Soviet people. Unanimously voting in the last elections for the candidates of this tried-and-true bloc, citizens and women of the Soviet Union voted for the policy of the party's more and more stacks, for the further strengthening of the might of our socialist state.

As in the previous election campaign, the party goes to the elections together with the trade unions, the Komsomol and other organisations and societies of working people. The candidates for deputies will be common for both communists and non-party people.

The Communist Party calls on voters to vote in the upcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for candidates from the bloc of communists and non-party people. The party expects that all voters again, as one person, unanimously they will elect to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the candidates nominated by the Communist Party together with non-party people; they will again show great confidence in the Communist Party.

The Communist Party counts and hopes on this confidence, on the support of the voters, because the Soviet people have become convinced of the correctness of the party's policy through many years of experience.

meeting the vital interests of the people. All activities of the party are selfless service to the people, and it has no interests higher than the interests of the people.

The Bolshevik Party led the peoples of our country to a world-historic victory in October 1917, to the establishment of Soviet power, organised the defeat of the interventionists and the internal counter-revolution. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people built a socialist society, forever destroyed the exploitation of man by man, liquidated social and national oppression, created all the conditions for a prosperous and cultural life. As a result of the great socialist transformations, the Soviet Union turned into a powerful industrial-collective farm power. During the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party defended the great achievements of socialism against the German and Japanese imperialists, saved the peoples of the whole world from the threat of fascist enslavement. In the postwar period, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, achieved new great successes.

The Soviet people look at the results of their struggle and work with legitimate pride. The Soviet people are full of unshakable confidence in the success of our country's further advance along the road to communism. Today there is no state more durable than the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Soviet social and state system is the best form of organisation of society, the most viable order in the world.

Never before in the course of its entire history has Pasha Rodima had such a justly and well-arranged state system. Soviet Ukraine gathered the entire Ukrainian people into one family. The Belarusian people are reunited under the banner of the Soviets. The Moldovan people united in a single Soviet republic. No more East Prussia that has served for many centuries as a springboard for an attack on our homeland. In the interests of strengthening the defense, new borders were strengthened near Leningrad. The defense of our borders in the Far East has been strengthened.

By voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for our socialist homeland to continue to be powerful and free, for our Soviet state to be strong and invincible.

The German fascist invaders inflicted enormous damage on our national economy, destroying hundreds and thousands of cities and villages, enterprises, collective and state farms. Any other, even the largest capitalist state, having suffered such a loss, would inevitably be thrown back decades ago, would inevitably turn into a secondary power.

This did not happen with the Soviet state. Socialist economy of the USSR, free from the anarchy of production, crises, horrors of unemployment, poverty of the masses and other ulcers and vices capitalism has the greatest advantages over the capitalist economy. Given the mighty forces of the Soviet socialist system, the Bolshevik Party outlined high rates of restoration and development of our national economy and further flowering of Soviet culture in the post-war period ...

At the call of the Communist Party, nationwide socialist competition for the early fulfillment of the five-year plan unfolded throughout the country. The creative initiative of the Soviet people, their selfless devotion to their socialist homeland, manifested themselves with renewed vigor.

The Soviet people have achieved a powerful new upsurge in all areas of the socialist economy and culture. The hopes of the imperialists collapsed that the Soviet Union, which had made great sacrifices in the name of victory over the enemy of mankind, fascism, would not cope with the difficulties of post-war construction.

In the post-war years, our industry has been steadily growing and gaining strength, its successes delight all Soviet people. While in the capitalist countries, signs of a growing economic crisis are increasingly showing, the volume of industrial production is decreasing, unemployment is growing, the gross output of Soviet industry over the past period of the post-war five-year plan has increased annually

by 20 percent or more. The gross output of the entire industry of the USSR in 1949 exceeded the production of the pre-war 1940 by 41%. By the end of the last year, the output of the gross industrial output had exceeded the level established by the five-year plan for 1950. Pre-war industrial production reached in areas subjected to enemy occupation. Rail, water, road and air transport is rapidly developing in our country.

At our enterprises, new advanced equipment is being introduced, mechanisation of labourious and

heavy work, automation of production processes. All this greatly facilitates the work of the Soviet man, increases his productivity, ensures an increase in output, an improvement in its quality and a decrease in production costs.

The Soviet people have achieved these outstanding successes in the struggle for the restoration and further development of socialist industry under the wise leadership of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party, together with all the working people, will continue to fight for the steady advancement of the socialist industry and transport of the USSR.

By voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for a new flourishing of socialist industry, for our socialist economy to steadily move forward at an even higher pace.

The socialist agriculture of our country in the conditions of post-war development has once again shown its great vitality. As a result of the enormous assistance of the Soviet government and thanks to the selfless labour of the collective farm peasantry, our agriculture has successfully overcome the consequences of the war and is steadily progressing. The gross output of socialist agriculture as a whole exceeded the level of the pre-war 1940 in the past 1949. In agriculture, the grain problem has already been resolved - the gross harvest of grain crops amounted to 7.6 billion poods, exceeding the level of the pre-war 1940, and almost reached the level established by the five-year plan for

1950, the yield and gross harvest of cotton, flax, sunflower and potatoes also exceeded the pre-war level. Serious successes have been achieved in the restoration and development of public livestock raising. At present, collective farms have more socially productive livestock than in the pre-war 1940.

The great plan for the transformation of nature is being successfully implemented. Collective and state farms in 1949 almost doubled the plan for forest planting. The Soviet peasantry is fighting with great enthusiasm for the fulfillment of the three-year plan for the development of public livestock raising. The technical equipment of agriculture is increasing from year to year. As early as 1949, our collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms received 3-4 times more tractors, automobiles and agricultural machines than in the pre-war 1940. The electrification of the Soviet countryside is expanding more and more.

Agricultural labour in our country is increasingly becoming a kind of industrial labour. The former opposition between town and country disappears.

Our people have achieved these outstanding successes in the advancement of agriculture, in the building of socialist life in the Soviet countryside under the leadership of the great Communist Party.

The Communist Party sets itself the task of ensuring the further development of socialist agriculture, strengthening our collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. It is necessary to ensure that our agriculture constantly gives high, stable yields of grain, technical and other agricultural crops, so that our social livestock raising develops even faster, that the socialist property of collective farms multiplies even more, that collective farmers and collective farmers lived more culturally.

By voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for the further prosperity of the collective farm system in our country, for the creation in the country of an abundance of agricultural

products for the population and raw materials for industry, for new successes in socialist agriculture.

On the basis of the constant growth of the national economy, the well-being of the working people of our country is steadily rising; Everyday life becomes richer and more prosperous.

While poverty and unemployment are growing in the capitalist countries, the living standards of the working people are catastrophically declining, in the Soviet Union the material and cultural standard of living of the working people is constantly growing. Unlike capitalism, socialism is unthinkable without the state's daily concern for the welfare of the people. This is the most important law development of our socialist society. Soviet people do not know the horrors of unemployment and all the disasters associated with it; the number of workers and employees in our country is constantly increasing.

The national income of the Soviet Union in 1949 exceeded the level of 1940 by 36%. The continuous growth of the national income of our country has made it possible to significantly improve material the position of workers, peasants and intellectuals. Incomes of workers and employees per worker increased in 1949, in comparable prices, by 24% in comparison with 1940. The incomes of peasants increased accordingly by more than 30%.

In 1947, a monetary reform was carried out in the Soviet Union and the rationing system for food and industrial goods was cancelled. The reduction in retail prices for consumer goods, carried out along with this, gave the population a gain in the amount of about 86 billion rubles during the year. The second price cut, completed by March 1, 1949, additionally provided the population with a gain during the year in the amount of about 71 billion rubles. As a result of the unswervingly pursued policy of lowering prices, the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble is increasing, and the real wages of workers and employees are constantly growing. The trade turnover is systematically expanding, the

production of consumer goods is increasing. Already in 1949, the national consumption of the most important goods exceeded the pre-war level.

Housing construction is widely developed in our country. Over the four years of the post-war five-year plan, over 72 million square meters have been restored and rebuilt in cities. m of living space; more than 2 million 300 thousand residential buildings have been built in rural areas during this time, hospitals, shops, children's and cultural institutions are being built everywhere. The Soviet population enjoys free medical care. The network of sanatoriums and rest homes for workers is growing. Much help is rendered to mothers of many children, the elderly, and invalids of war and labour.

Our people achieved these achievements in raising their material well-being under the leadership of the Communist party.

The Communist Party will continue to fight to raise the material standard of living of the Soviet people. It will strive for further growth of the national income of the USSR, raising the real wages of workers and employees, further reducing prices for consumer goods on the basis of increasing labour productivity and reducing the cost of production. The party sets itself the task of further expanding housing construction, taking care of improvement of cities and villages, improvement of the work of schools and hospitals, children's, communal and cultural institutions.

By voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for a further rise in the material well-being of our people, for an even happier, prosperous and cultural life of the Soviet people.

In the post-war period, the Communist Party set itself the goal of restoring schools and other cultural institutions destroyed by the fascist barbarians, and achieving a further flourishing of culture in the USSR. The task was set before Soviet science—to catch up and surpass in the near future the achievements of science outside our country.

In the four years since the last elections, thousands of

new schools, libraries, clubs, theatres and cinemas have been restored and built in our country. More than 36 million people study in primary, seven-year and secondary schools, technical schools and other special educational institutions. General compulsory seven-year education is carried out. 1 million 128 thousand people study in higher educational institutions of the country, which is 316 thousand more than the pre-war number of students. Soviet science, serving the interests of the people, has achieved serious successes. Soviet scientists have mastered the secret of obtaining atomic energy. The innovators of Soviet science, surrounded by the attention and care of the Party and the government, are helping the development of socialist industry and agriculture.

All Soviet republics are successfully developing literature and art, national in form, socialist in content. Highly ideological and patriotic works of literature and art have been created that serve the interests of the people, reflect their creative efforts, their heroism and selflessness in the struggle to build communism.

The Soviet people achieved these successes under the leadership of the Communist Party. In the coming years, the Communist the party intends to achieve even greater successes in Soviet culture. The Party will fight for new achievements of Soviet science, for steady technical progress in industry, transport, agriculture.

By voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for a further rise in public education in our country, for a steady rise in the cultural and technical level of the working people, for a new flourishing of Soviet science and culture.

In our multinational socialist state, all peoples follow the same common socialist path of development. Great friendship of peoples, their fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, developing in the USSR under the banner of socialist internationalism, is one of the most important achievements of the Soviet state. In the fraternal family of

Soviet peoples earlier, oppressed nations achieved unprecedented political, economic and cultural flourishing. Friendship of peoples of the USSR is one of the sources of the power of our dietary homeland.

During the Great Patriotic War, the friendship of the peoples of our country became even stronger and hardened. The war showed the whole world with renewed vigor that the national question and problem cooperation of nations is permitted in the USSR better than in any other multinational state.

Friendship and mutual assistance of the socialist nations in the USSR is growing stronger and developing. One of the manifestations of the friendship of peoples was the fraternal assistance of all the peoples of our country to the republics that suffered from the enemy occupation. The postwar five-year plan combines the interests of further strengthening the might of our entire Motherland as a whole with the interests of each Soviet socialist republic separately.

Great successes in strengthening the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR have been achieved under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party.

The Communist Party will continue to strengthen the friendship of the peoples of the USSR—the guarantee of the invincibility of our Motherland, the bulwark of the independence and further prosperity of the peoples of the Soviet Union. As long as the friendship of our peoples exists and grows stronger, the peoples of our country will be free and invincible. We are not afraid of any enemies as long as this friendship is alive and well.

By voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for the peoples of the Soviet Union to continue to be free and equal, so that the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR grows and grows stronger.

While in the capitalist countries the class contradictions are more and more aggravated, the bourgeoisie is further attacking the vital interests and rights of the working people,

in our country, under the conditions of the socialist system, under the conditions of a gradual transition from socialism to communism, the moral and political unity of the people is gaining strength. socialist democracy is flourishing, and the political activity of the working people is growing. The noble idea of Soviet patriotism unites the workers, peasants and intelligentsia into a tightly-knit, powerful army of builders of communism. Leading the construction of a communist society, the Bolshevik Party is tirelessly raising the communist consciousness of the masses.

By voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for the growth and strengthening of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, our socialist democracy, for the Soviet people to continue to be united and united.

The Soviet Union is persistently striving for peace with all states, is tirelessly fighting for peace, against the warmongers. A wise Leninist foreign policy, consistent and the decisive struggle of the USSR for peace and cooperation between peoples has ensured our country the sympathy and support of hundreds of millions of people in all countries. The Soviet Union is the vanguard of the working people of all countries in their struggle for lasting peace, democracy and socialism.

Inspired by the great example of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and the Mongolian People's Republic have firmly embarked on the path of socialism. A powerful factor in strengthening the front of peace and democracy is the victory of the multimillion-strong Chinese people, who have expelled the imperialist predators from their country and created the state of people's democracy - the People's Republic of China. The biggest victory for peace in Europe was the formation of the German Democratic Republic.

The Communist Party will continue to tirelessly lead struggle for international cooperation, for world peace. She will fight to strengthen fraternal ties with countries people's

democracy. The task now is, relying on the unity of all forces standing for peace, to thwart the plans of the imperialist aggressors and make war impossible. The Soviet people are deeply convinced that in the peaceful competition of two systems ensured the victory of socialism over capitalism. Together however, the Soviet people are assured that if the imperialists unleash a new war against our peace-loving country, then the Soviet Union, supported by the freedom-loving peoples of all peace, utterly defeat any aggressor.

Voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for wise foreign policy of the USSR, for a lasting peace between peoples, for widening and the international front of peace, democracy and socialism has grown stronger.

The peaceful constructive labour of the Soviet people and their safety are reliably protected by our glorious Soviet Army, which emerged from the war as the first-class army of our time, with perfect ardor, experienced command staff, and high moral and combat qualities. In the postwar years, the commanding and rank-and-file personnel of the Soviet Army and the Navy have been continuously improving their combat and political training and mastering the high-tech military equipment that socialist industry provides the Armed Forces. The armed forces of the USSR are a threat to all sorts of aggressors and pretenders to world domination. The Soviet people can rely on their glorious army.

The successes of the Soviet Armed Forces were ensured by the Communist Party. Guided by Lenin's instructions that as long as the capitalist world exists, there will be a threat of an imperialist attack on the USSR, the Communist Party sets itself the task of steadily strengthening the Armed Forces of the USSR.

By voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for the borders of the Soviet Union to continue to be inaccessible to any enemy, to strengthen the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, vigilantly guarding the conquered peace and the creative labour of the

Soviet people, and the nations of our socialist homeland.

The All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), being the leading force of the Soviet people, successfully directs the movement of our socialist Motherland towards communism, subordinates all our economic and cultural development to this great goal. The Communist Party inspires and organises the further powerful development of all branches of the economy, culture, science and art.

At all stages of the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people, for the independence and prosperity of our Motherland, for the building of a communist society in our country, the Bolshevik Party achieved success because it relied on the creative activity of millions of Soviet people, tirelessly strengthened its ties with the masses, constantly listened to the voice of the masses.

The successful fulfillment of the historical tasks facing our country is inextricably linked with the deployment of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism as one of the basic conditions of our development. The Party is striving to ensure that all Party and non-Party comrades boldly reveal the shortcomings in our work and outline ways to eliminate them. The Party sets itself the task of supporting and developing healthy criticism of the work of Soviet and economic organisations, and taking all measures to eliminate revealed shortcomings. This is necessary so that all of our work, all of our communist construction, improves day by day and goes from success to success.

The Communist Party, with its selfless service to the Motherland, has won the trust and love of the Soviet people. The party highly values this trust and values it. The Communist Party continues to count on the confidence of the Soviet people.

All the activities of the Communist Party show that it is really capable of standing up for the interests of the people. Working people all over the world are learning from the example of the Communist Party how to fight against oppression and violence, for freedom, for socialism. The

peoples of our country, confident in their strength and the triumph of the just cause, rallied around their militant vanguard - the Bolshevik Party, selflessly devoted to the cause of Lenin, show the way to a bright future for the working people of all countries.

The Communist Party is confidently and firmly leading the Soviet people to communism.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) calls on all voters, workers and workers, peasants and peasants, soldiers of the Soviet Army and the Navy, the Soviet intelligentsia in the upcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to rally even closer around the Communist Party to fight for the future the flourishing of our Motherland, for the victory of communism in our country.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) calls on all Communists to vote for non-party candidates for deputies with the same unanimity as for Communist candidates. The Communist Party expects that non-party voters will vote for the Communist candidates for the Supreme Soviet with the same unanimity as for the non-party candidates.

Comrade voters! Vote for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people!

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) calls on all voters on March 12, 1950 to appear to all, as one, at the ballot boxes. There should not be a single voter who does not use his honorary right to elect deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

May 12, 1950 be the day of the national holiday of the working people of the Soviet Union, a demonstration of their unity and solidarity around the Communist Party.

**ALL FOR THE ELECTION!**

Long live our great Soviet Motherland—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the mighty Soviet people!

Long live the bloc of communists and non-party people in the upcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR! Long live the great Bolshevik Party—the battle-hardened vanguard of the Soviet people, the inspirer and organiser of all our victories!

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)

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## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON INCREASE SMALL COLLECTIVE FARMS AND TASKS OF PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN THIS CASE, May 30, 1950**

During the fourth five-year period, the material and technical base of agriculture has been largely renewed and strengthened. However, the presence in many territories, regions and republics of small collective farms, which, in terms of the size of the lands assigned to them, could not successfully public economy, became an obstacle to the all-round development of collective farm production, the solution of social issues in the countryside. In such collective farms, the highly productive equipment received from the state could not be effectively used. On the initiative of the rural communists in 1950, a broad movement of collective farmers began to unite small collective farms into large ones.

The post-fallout published below determined the tasks of party organisations to enlarge collective farms, improve the use of technology, increase crop yields and livestock productivity, and intensify political and educational work in the countryside. The enlargement of small collective farms was the development in the new concrete historical conditions of Lenin's ideas of the collectivization of agriculture.

### **ON INCREASING SMALL COLLECTIONS AND TASKS OF PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN THIS CASE**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party

(Bolsheviks) notes that at present, in connection with the increased assistance of the state to agriculture with tractors, combines and other material and technical means, as well as specialists, the necessary conditions have been created for an even faster rise in agriculture.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believes that a serious obstacle to the further development of agriculture and the strengthening of collective farms is the presence in many regions, territories and republics of a significant number of small collective farms, which, in terms of the size of the lands assigned to them, cannot successfully develop their social economy sufficiently successfully. On small collective farms, it is not possible to use tractors, combines, complex threshers and other complex agricultural machines with high productivity, it is difficult to create large-scale high-commodity public livestock raising, build well-equipped collective farm villages on their own, have agricultural specialists, comprehensively develop public collective farm production and ensure rapid growth social income and raising the material and cultural level of collective farmers.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) also takes into account that the work carried out in recent years by party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of a number of regions, territories and republics to unite small collective farms has yielded positive results in strengthening and developing their social economy, increasing the income of collective farmers, and that the unification of small collective farms into the larger ones made it possible to improve the management of collective farms, to nominate more qualified personnel for the posts of collective farm chairmen.

In this regard, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the regional committees, regional party committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive

committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics to work on the consolidation of small collective farms, which, according to the size of the lands assigned to them, cannot successfully develop the public economy and use modern machinery, considering the enlargement of small collective farms to be one of the most important measures in the further development of agriculture and the organisational economic strengthening of collective farms.

2. To oblige regional committees, regional committees of the party and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics when carrying out work on the consolidation of small collective farms to be guided by the following:

a) the unification of small collective farms should be carried out in such a way that the necessary conditions for the productive use of tractors are created in the enlarged collective farm, combines and other agricultural machines of the MTS, the successful development of all branches of the social economy, the construction of modern collective farm villages by the efforts and means of the collective farms themselves, the use of electricity, primarily in collective farm production;

b) the land of the united collective farms should be transformed into a single land mass, therefore, the consolidation of the collective farms must be carried out, as a rule, with adjacent land use;

c) the unification of small collective farms into larger ones must be carried out on a voluntary basis, widely organizing explanatory work among collective farmers about the expediency of this measure;

d) when deciding on the unification of collective farms at the general meeting, at least two-thirds of the total number of members of the agricultural artel must be present. The decisions of the general meetings of collective farmers must

be taken by each of the united; collective farms individually by a majority vote;

e) decisions of general meetings of collective farms on unification come into force after their consideration by district executive committees.

To oblige the regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the union republics, regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics to ensure systematic control over the timely; and the correct solution by the district executive committees of questions of the consolidation of small collective farms;

f) the acceptance of property, monetary funds and other valuables from the boards of the united collective farms must be carried out by the newly elected board and the audit commission of the united collective farm.

3. To oblige the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of regions, territories and republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing to provide timely implementation of on-farm land management in the united collective farms in order to ensure the correct use of all land, the comprehensive development of social economy and the creation of the necessary conditions for the highly productive use of tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery, providing the merged collective farms with priority assistance in raising the level of mechanisation of agricultural work by improving the service of these collective farms with machine and tractor stations.

To oblige the regional and regional committees of the party and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics to ensure the selection and promotion of agricultural specialists and the most authoritative, well-trained and politically and business-tested workers capable of leading a large public farm of an agricultural artel to senior positions, especially the heads of collective farms, in the united collective farms.

5. To oblige the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of

regions, territories and republics, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR:

a) take measures to ensure that in the merged collective farms, in the shortest possible time, work is carried out to establish planning and accounting, create and strengthen permanent production teams, and in brigades - links on row crops, approve production standards and other organisational measures;

b) establish exemplary order in each collective farm, ensure the growth of labour productivity, prevent depersonalization in work, equalization in wages, strictly observe the planned plan

spending workdays in industries and cultures, to strengthen state and labour discipline in collective farms in every possible way.

6. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) draws the attention of local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to the particular importance of working to unite small collective farms and warns them against possible mistakes and distortions in this matter. Work on the unification of collective farms should not turn into a campaign; the unification of collective farms must be carried out on the basis of careful preparation. It is necessary that the leading workers of the Party and Soviet bodies of the districts, regions and republics personally engage in explanatory and organisational work to enlarge small collective farms.

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# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON THE DECISION PROMOTING AND IMPLEMENTING SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND BEST PRACTICES IN AGRICULTURE, June 19, 1950**

The Central Committee of the CPSU(b), addressing the issues of the rise of agriculture, paid unflagging attention to the introduction of scientific achievements and best practices in collective and state farm production. During the fourth five-year plan, significant work was done to create research institutes, pilot stations, courses and schools for innovators of production, to organise printed and oral propaganda of scientific achievements, best practices and the introduction of agricultural technologies in agricultural production.

However, there were shortcomings in the use of valuable scientific discoveries and advanced labour methods. In this regard, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) adopted the decree published below, in which he proposed to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms, and other ministries to eliminate the shortcomings and outlined a number of measures to strengthen the material and technical base of agricultural research institutions, expand their ties with collective and state farms, to strengthen the popularization of advanced experience and its widespread introduction into rural economy.

## **ON THE PROPAGANDA CASE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACHIEVEMENT OF SCIENCE AND BEST EXPERIENCE IN AGRICULTURE**

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes the presence of serious shortcomings in the organisation of propaganda and in the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and advanced experience in collective and state farm production.

Soviet agronomic science, the advanced practice of collective farms, state farms, and MTS have accumulated vast experience in conducting large-scale socialist agriculture.

However, due to the fact that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms did not organise a systematic study, generalization and implementation of scientific achievements and advanced experience in the practice of all collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations, the most valuable scientific discoveries, new techniques and methods developed by the foremost workers in agriculture, do not find mass application in collective and state farm production.

Achievements of science and best practice are applied, as a rule, only where managers, specialists or individual collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms themselves show initiative in this, create new techniques and methods, or, successfully applying the experience of others, achieve high performance indicators. The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR do not have a system that provides for state planning of research institutions, study of reports of their work, generalization of best practices, development of proposals for the obligatory introduction of scientific discoveries, proven by practice, into all collective farms,

state farms and MTS. achievements of leaders and innovators in agriculture. There are cases when new agrotechnical methods, tested by the practice of many collective farms and entire districts, which give a significant increase in yield annually on large areas, are not promoted and are not recommended for mandatory implementation on all collective and state farms.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, in essence, is not in charge of promoting the achievements of agricultural science and advanced experience and takes a passive position in matters of generalization and planned implementation of these achievements in production. In the structure of the ministry, there is no single body that would direct the work of spider-research institutes and experimental stations to resolve urgent tasks facing collective farm production, study and generalize experience the work of advanced collective farms, brigades, teams, collective farm livestock farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations, foremost workers and innovators in agriculture, systematically reviewed the results of the implementation of thematic plans of research institutions and carried out on a national scale the planned implementation in all branches of agriculture developed by science and best practice new techniques and methods of labour.

A wide network of agricultural research institutions is unevenly distributed over the most important agricultural zones of the country, scattered across various departments and ministries, their work is not linked to a single the state plan, which often leads to unnecessary duplication of research work, dispersion of forces and resources. Many scientific research institutions and experimental stations do not have permanent production links with collective farms, state farms, MTS, and are not involved in the implementation of the results of their research into collective and state farm production.

There is no system for publishing reports and works of

scientific research institutions, which often complicates the exchange of experience between them, and also limits the possibility of using these experimental institutions in collective farm production. The material and technical supply of many scientific institutions and their equipping with scientific laboratory equipment have been unsatisfactorily organised. As a result, the farms of many scientific institutions are not a model for collective and state farms. Cases are not uncommon when the yield, as well as the productivity of livestock in experimental farms of scientific research institutions, is much lower than in surrounding collective and state farms.

Numerous scientific workers of agricultural higher educational institutions are also poorly used in the promotion and implementation of scientific achievements.

A major drawback in the work of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms and their local authorities is the lack of a well-thought-out system in organizing and conducting mass agrotechnical training. Many agrotechnical circles exist on paper, the curricula for them poorly reflect the most valuable techniques and methods of agriculture developed by science and best practice, do not provide for an annual increase in the class of education, training of masters of field cultivation, animal husbandry and other branches of agriculture. Until now, there are no stable manuals for students of circles, seminars and courses, drawn up in relation to various agricultural zones. Cinema, radio, visual aids are almost never used in the work of the circles.

The circles do not keep records of students' progress and do not summarize the results of assimilation. Graduates are not issued with certificates of training and obtained Qualifications.

In many cases, teaching is carried out in isolation from the specific conditions of the area and the tasks facing the given collective farm. Specialists are rarely involved in teaching in circles agriculture, well-versed in their business, scientists, teaching staff of agricultural educational

institutions and foremen of collective farm production. Oftentimes, teaching is entrusted to unskilled people. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local bodies are not sufficiently involved in the selection of teachers, the study of the content and methods of teaching.

Lectures on agricultural issues for collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms are read a little and haphazardly, from time to time. The lectures make little use of the advanced experience of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms, little coverage of the issues of introducing new techniques and methods. Lectures are not well illustrated with visual aids, tables, transparencies. Lecture work is not enough highly qualified agricultural specialists, scientists, leaders and innovators are involved.

Mass agricultural literature, magazines and posters are in many cases poorly published in terms of both content and printing performance. A number of published brochures and articles are written in a form that is inaccessible to collective farmers.

Both in the center and in the localities, little literature is published that would systematically and widely cover the achievements of science and advanced practice, evaluate these achievements and recommend them for mandatory implementation in production. Central, agricultural, as well as the majority of republican, krai, oblast and district newspapers provide little coverage of advanced agricultural practices. Kogiz, Soyuzpechat, and Tsentrosoyuz unsatisfactorily organised the distribution of books and other publications in rural areas.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks establishes that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Cinematography did not cope with the tasks of producing educational-production and popular science films.

The Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR produces

few popular scientific, technical, propaganda and educational agricultural films, instructs the creation of agricultural films for unskilled screenwriters, directors and cameramen and does not produce agricultural films on color film at all.

The films released suffer from the fact that they often incorrectly show the agricultural technology of growing crops, the experience of the best collective farms, brigades, and teams on technical and row crops, state farms, machine and tractor stations, methods and methods of labour of leaders and innovators in all branches of production. The procedure for the use of educational and production films has not been established, which ensures their promotion to a wide collective farm viewer. Some successful films are shown as an attachment to feature films and thus lose their direct purpose.

Occasional people with little knowledge of agriculture are often recruited to work on press coverage and screening of the achievements of science and the experience of the foremost workers. In many published brochures and produced films do not provide a correct generalization of advanced experience, do not show the methods by which the foremost workers in agriculture are achieving success in their work, and sometimes for the sake of external effect, the work of the leaders is shown unconvincingly, and sometimes in a distorted form. Often in books, brochures and films, under the guise of best practices, unverified agricultural practices are promoted, methods of cultivation of agricultural crops and methods of conducting a public economy.

The All-Union Committee for Radio Information and its local bodies are poorly promoting the achievements of science and advanced experience. Radio lectures and talks on agricultural issues are in many cases abstract, dry and uninteresting. Radio broadcasts about the experience of the foremost workers and innovators are mostly uneducating and chronicle.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party

(Bolsheviks) notes that many party and Soviet bodies on the ground have withdrawn from the leadership of propaganda achievements of science and advanced experience, dissemination and implementation of these achievements in collective and state farm production, they are unsatisfactory in the work of scientific research institutions and experimental stations, in the training of collective farm personnel.

Considering that at the current stage of development of agriculture, when the collective farms have become organisationally and economically stronger, the machine-tractor stations and state farms are empowered with the newest technology, the issues of propaganda and implementation in all collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations of the modern achievements of Soviet agronomic science and the rich experience accumulated in recent years by advanced collective and state farm practices are of exceptionally important importance.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. Oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, state farms The USSR, the USSR cotton growing, the USSR forestry, the local party and Soviet bodies to eliminate the existing serious shortcomings in the promotion of scientific achievements and the experience of advanced collective farms, state farms, MTS, advanced innovators in agriculture and to ensure the active implementation of these achievements in collective and state farm production.

Consider that the promotion and introduction of scientific achievements and best practices in agricultural production, as well as the systematic improvement of the level of agro-technical knowledge collective farmers, employees of MTS and state farms are a matter of great national importance, an integral part of the management of agriculture and one of the most important conditions for improving the culture of agriculture, non-agricultural production.

2. To consider it necessary to create main directorates in the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR, and in the ministries of agriculture of other Union republics—directorates of agricultural propaganda headed by the first deputy minister. In the regional and territorial administrations and the ministries of agriculture of the autonomous republics, establish agricultural propaganda departments, the leadership of which will be entrusted to the first deputy head of the department. To approve the structure of the Main Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local bodies and the structure of the Main Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda of the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR (see Appendices No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)<sup>1</sup>.

Instruct the State Staff Commission under the USSR Council of Ministers to approve the staff of the Main Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda and its local bodies. To extend to employees of main directorates, directorates and departments of agricultural propaganda with academic degrees and titles, the wage rates established for employees of research institutions by resolutions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated March 6, 1946 and the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated August 28, 1947, equating payment for posts in accordance with Appendix No. 6.

In the districts, the leadership of agricultural propaganda and the introduction of advanced experience in the work of all collective farms shall be assigned to a group of the most trained specialists in the amount of 4-5 people (agronomist-field grower, livestock technician, engineer, veterinarian, agronomists for technical and fruit and vegetable crops), headed by the head of the district Department of Agriculture, adding two units to the staff. 3. The Main Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda of the USSR Ministry

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<sup>1</sup> The appendices referred to in this ruling are not published. Ed.

of Agriculture and its local bodies shall be entrusted with:

a) management of scientific research institutions of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, consideration and approval of their thematic plans (taking into account the recommendations of the main production departments of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, ministries of USSR state farms, USSR cotton growing, USSR food industry, USSR forestry), as well as scientific plans for agricultural educational institutions of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture;

b) scientific and methodological management of agricultural research institutions, regardless of their departmental subordination; c) consideration of reports of research institutions, identification of works prepared for widespread introduction into production, as well as works requiring additional research;

d) systematic study and generalisation of the experience of the leading collective farms, state farms, machine and tractor stations and the foremost workers in agriculture;

e) drawing up a state plan for scientific research on the most important issues of agriculture, as well as promoting and introducing scientific achievements and advanced experience in collective and state farm production. The development of the plan should be carried out taking into account the zonal characteristics of each region, territory, republic, and within regions, territories and republics—taking into account the characteristics of individual agricultural zones;

f) direct management, control over the implementation of the state plan for scientific research, propaganda and implementation of scientific achievements and advanced experience in collective farms and MTS;

g) organisation of agrotechnical training of collective farmers, drawing up and approval of curricula, programs and teaching aids; provision of agrotechnical training courses with programs, textbooks on crops and industries, provided for by the production plan of the collective farm;

h) compilation of theses and materials of lectures, as

well as a plan for reading them in collective farms, MTS, brigades, radio broadcasts of materials promoting the achievements of science, leaders in agriculture and the introduction of these achievements into production;

i) preparation of an annual plan for the creation of educational and popular science films in all branches of agriculture, taking into account the proposals of the ministries of state farms of the USSR, cotton growing of the USSR, food industry of the USSR, forestry of the USSR; selection of objects for filming and selection of specialist consultants; reception of films from the Ministry of Cinematography and control over the correct organisation of use educational and production and popular science films on collective farms and MTS;

j) advanced training of leading collective farm personnel;

k) the publication of the course "Agronomy at home" for training agricultural masters in the specialties: field cultivation, animal husbandry, horticulture, horticulture, beekeeping, designed for collective farmers with a seven-year education;

l) organising a wide display of the achievements of science, collective and state farm production at regional, regional and district agricultural exhibitions;

m) establishing permanent contact with the leaders and innovators of collective farm production, specialists and scientists, rendering assistance to them and involving them in the work of agricultural propaganda;

n) management of the work of collective farm houses of agricultural culture and mass experimentation in them;

o) preparation and publication (through Selkhozgiz) in mass circulation of brochures, books, posters highlighting the achievements of science and best practices, as well as teaching aids in all branches of agriculture.

4. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, starting from October 1, 1950, to organise the training of mass collective farm personnel in agrotechnical courses with a three-year term of study on the job.

The program of the first year of study should provide for the mastery of the collective farmer with a mandatory minimum of agrotechnical or zootechnical knowledge necessary to work in a certain industry. Collective farmers who have successfully mastered the program of the first year of study and passed the exam should be issued certificates of mastering the agrotechnical or zootechnical minimum. The program of the second year of study provides for the training of a master agriculture of the second category, possessing knowledge, advanced techniques and methods of growing high yields of one or a group of homogeneous crops or obtaining high livestock productivity for individual animal species. The program of the third year of study should provide for the training of an agricultural foreman of the first category, possessing knowledge, advanced techniques and methods of work in one of the branches of collective farm production (field cultivation, horticulture, gardening, animal husbandry).

Collective farmers who have mastered the program of the second and third years of study, who have passed the exam, should be awarded the title of master of the first and second categories, respectively, and issued a certificate indicating the specialty received.

The issuance of certificates and certificates is carried out by the district department of agriculture on the conclusion of the specialists who taught the courses and the results of examinations conducted by the teacher and specialist of the district agricultural department in charge of propaganda in this industry.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and Selkhozgiz, before the start of the academic year (October 1, 1950), to publish and distribute to the collective farms curricula, programs and teaching aids on agrotechnical studies for all three years of study.

In curricula and programs, as well as methodological instructions to them, provide for the study of compulsory agrotechnical rules, mastery of advanced labour techniques,

a compulsory connection between study and the implementation of production tasks.

The Main Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda annually, before the start of classes, revise the programs and make the necessary additions or changes to them, taking into account new scientific discoveries, the work of advanced collective farms, state farms, collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms.

The district departments of agriculture, a month before the start of work, select candidates for the leaders and teachers of courses and submit them for approval by the district party committees.

The most qualified specialists in agriculture, scientific workers, teachers of universities and technical schools, as well as leaders in agriculture should be involved in the management of the work of the courses of agrotechnical study and teaching in them.

Before the start of classes in the courses of agrotechnical study, the General Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda organises seminars to study teaching methods and familiarize teachers with the latest achievements in science and practice of agriculture.

6. To consider it expedient to conduct excursions for students of agrotechnical study courses to leading collective farms, state farms, MTS, research institutions and agricultural exhibitions in order to familiarize collective farmers with new techniques and methods of work. Excursions must be carried out according to a pre-planned plan in strict accordance with the course curriculum. For guided tours to allocate qualified agricultural specialists and scientific workers.

7. Establish the procedure for the annual state planning of agrotechnical training, which provides for the number of collective farmers studying by years of study and specialties, starting from 1951, introduce state reporting on mass agrotechnical studies separately by specialties and years of study.

8. To oblige the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR and other ministries and departments with state farms to organise agrotechnical training for workers of state farms according to the system developed for collective farm agrotechnical courses.

9. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR and the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR to improve the preparation and advanced training of agricultural machine operators, primarily tractor drivers and machine operators of labour-intensive processes in animal husbandry.

By October 1, 1950, revise the curriculum, replenishing them with materials on the latest achievements in science, technology and best practices in the field of agricultural mechanisation. Compile and publish new teaching aids and auxiliary visual materials for advanced training of tractor drivers, combine operators, foremen, machine operators for forage and forage preparation, machine operators of labour-intensive processes for caring for animals.

Establish a procedure under which, after graduation, tractor drivers and machine operators of labour-intensive processes in animal husbandry receive a certificate of completion of courses with an indication of the category, depending on the degree of mastering the program and practical skills in work.

Tractor drivers who have successfully completed the courses are assigned the category: "Tractor first class" and "Tractor second class".

10. To instruct the ministries of agriculture of the USSR, cotton growing of the USSR, state farms of the USSR, food industry of the USSR and forestry of the USSR, within three months, to submit to the government of the USSR proposals on the reorganisation of the existing a network of agricultural research institutions subordinate to various ministries and departments, in which to provide for: the organisation in the Ministry of Agriculture of regional and

regional complex experimental stations on the basis of existing research institutions in agriculture, as well as well-built and most technically equipped state farms, regardless of their departmental subordination.

The regional, territorial, republican, complex agricultural experimental stations should be entrusted with scientific and industrial development of the development of all branches of agriculture, the provision of practical assistance to agricultural bodies and collective farms of the region in better organisation of social production, in raising the productivity of agricultural crops and increasing the productivity of animal husbandry, propaganda dissemination of scientific achievements, generalization and implementation of the experience of the foremost workers in agriculture.

11. To oblige the ministries of agriculture of the USSR, cotton growing of the USSR, state farms of the USSR, food industry of the USSR, forestry of the USSR to strengthen sectoral scientific research institutes, as well as their subordinate zonal research stations, experimental fields and strong points. For this purpose:

a) ensure the necessary construction and improvement of the material and technical equipment of scientific research institutes, experimental stations and experimental fields;

b) to equip research institutes and experimental stations with highly qualified scientific personnel and agricultural specialists who have proven themselves in production and are capable of conducting scientific work.

12. Recommend to collective farms during 1950-1953. instead of hut-laboratories to create houses of agricultural culture, in which to concentrate experimental work, the propaganda of the achievements of science and the experience of leading workers, as well as mass agrotechnical training of collective farm personnel. To put the most experienced innovators of collective farm production at the head of the houses of agricultural culture. For agricultural houses, purchase or manufacture equipment on site for

conducting experimental work, visual aids, exhibits, models, dummies, collections, tables and diagrams, as well as complete the library.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR by August 1, 1950 to develop an approximate plan of a collective farm house of agricultural culture, a list of equipment and equipment that must be included in it, and also to organise, starting from 1951, the centralized production and supply of agricultural culture houses with equipment and equipment that cannot be manufactured locally.

To oblige the ministries of agriculture of the USSR, cotton growing of the USSR, state farms of the USSR, food industry of the USSR during 1951-1953, to organise agrokabinets in state farms, in which to concentrate agrotechnical training of state farm personnel, propaganda of the achievements of science and the experience of the foremost workers of state farm production.

13. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Cinematography to improve the work on the creation of educational and production films, involving in this work, along with the most qualified film masters, major agricultural specialists and scientific workers who know well collective farm production, who must take part in drafting the script, filming and be fully responsible for the correctness demonstration of agricultural technology for the cultivation of agricultural crops, methods of growing and increasing the productivity of farm animals, as well as the experience of the best collective farms, state farms, machine and tractor stations and leading agricultural workers.

Provide for the release of educational and production films in Russian and the languages of the Union republics.

Demonstration of educational films, as a rule, should be carried out as independent programs, primarily in courses or a group of collective farmers studying a culture or industry, shown in the film. Watching the film should be accompanied by a lecture or conversation by a specialist who teaches the

course. If necessary, show the picture several times, depending on the degree of assimilation of the material shown.

To start from the second half of 1950 the release of the monthly popular science color news magazine "Agricultural News" with the volume of each issue in two parts (15-20 min.) on topics as agreed with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms, the USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing and the USSR Ministry of Forestry. To establish the circulation of the News of Agriculture news magazine in the amount of 400 copies.

14. To oblige the Main Directorate for the Printing Industry, Publishing Houses and Book Trade under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, as well as Selkhozgiz in the second half of the year 1950:

a) prepare for publication and publish a large circulation of the collective farmer's library, in which the achievements of modern agricultural science would be presented in an accessible form in close links with the practices and achievements of innovators and foremost in all branches of agriculture. First of all, to publish literature on new crops and branches of agricultural production with which collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations, state farms and agricultural bodies are not familiar enough;

b) publish a series of posters about the achievements of collective farms, state farms, machine and tractor stations, leaders and innovators of agricultural production, which would reflect their methods of obtaining high indicators in agriculture;

c) to concentrate the publication of all agricultural magazines in the General Directorate for the Printing Industry, Publishing Houses and Book Trade under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

To oblige Glavpoligrafizdat to ensure timely release and high-quality printing of all agricultural magazines, mass and educational literature, teaching aids and posters according to the plan. General Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda.

15. Allow the General Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda to publish a monthly bulletin on the implementation of science and best practices, taking into account the zonal conditions farming.

16. To instruct the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Higher Education until September 1, 1950:

a) to make amendments and additions to the programs and textbooks of agricultural universities and technical schools, taking into account new scientific discoveries, achievements of innovators and leaders in agriculture. Along with the reprinting of stable textbooks, to publish the amendments and additions made by the beginning of the academic year in separate appendices;

b) introduce an optional course into the curriculum of the last year of study at agricultural institutes and technical schools: "Methodology for promoting scientific achievements and advanced experience";

c) by September 1, 1950, consider and approve the work plan of each institute, providing for constant communication with collective farms, state farms, MTS, as well as systematic communication of departments, teachers and students with foremost workers and innovators of agriculture.

17. Instruct the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, together with the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR, within two months to submit to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks proposals to expand the study of the basics of agriculture, to improve the teaching of biology in secondary and lower secondary schools and to organise work on the school experimental site.

18. To oblige the editors of the newspapers "Socialist agriculture", "Sovkhoznaya gazeta", "Soviet cotton growing" and the editorial offices of republican, territorial, regional and district newspapers to systematically cover the experience of the foremost workers in agriculture, the best collective farms, MTS, state farms, as well as the experience of work in leadership economy. The editorial staff of the newspaper "Pravda" periodically cover the most important

issues of propaganda and implementation of scientific achievements and advanced experience.

Suggest the press bureau of the newspaper Pravda in the bulletins for regional newspapers to cover more widely the experience of work of the foremost workers in agriculture, the best collective farms, MTS, and state farms. Regularly send for republican, regional and district newspapers, taking into account the zonal features, articles and consultations covering the achievements of science and advanced experience in agriculture.

19. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to improve the management of agricultural journals, ensure the timely release and improve the quality of published materials, systematically cover the best practices in agriculture, and strengthen the editorial offices of journals with qualified personnel.

20. To oblige the Radio Information Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers:

a) on central and local radio broadcasting to show more widely the achievements of agricultural science, the experience of the best collective farms, MTS, state farms, and the foremost workers in agriculture. Systematically transmit lectures, reports of agricultural specialists, widely practice speeches of the foremost workers in field cultivation, livestock raising and agricultural machine operators;

b) according to the program agreed with the General Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda, to broadcast agricultural broadcasts daily through local radio centres. Allocate additional time for agricultural radio broadcasts, if necessary.

Propose to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to provide the Radio Information Committee with assistance in organizing radio broadcasts and speeches by the leaders of agriculture.

21. To oblige the committees for cultural and educational institutions under the councils of ministers of the union republics, the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, the All-Union Agricultural Society, in close contact with the Main Directorate of Agricultural Propaganda of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, to organise the systematic reading of mass lectures, reports, conversations among collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms on the achievements of agricultural science, the experience of work of the foremost workers in agriculture. Publish lecture series to help speakers and lecturers on agricultural technology, livestock, field protection afforestation, mechanisation and electrification agriculture, economy and organisation of collective and state farm production.

The committees for the affairs of cultural and educational institutions of the Union republics to organise in local history museums, collective farmer's houses, village clubs and houses of culture permanent and periodical exhibitions showing the achievements of agricultural science, the experience of the foremost workers in agricultural production.

22. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees and Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the union republics and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to hold regional, regional and regional agricultural exhibitions to summarize the results of the past agricultural year, promote the best practices and achievements of collective farms, MTS, state farms and leaders of agriculture.

23. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to radically improve the management of the propaganda of scientific achievements and advanced experience in agriculture. Establish a

systematic check and control over the implementation of the plan and measures to introduce these achievements into the practice of all collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

At meetings of the bureaus of regional committees, regional committees, and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, at least twice a year, consider the plan, report and state of scientific research on rural economy, propaganda and introduction into collective farm production of scientific achievements and advanced experience, to provide the necessary assistance and to constantly monitor the work of research institutes and experimental stations. Demand from the district party committees, district executive committees, primary party organisations and agricultural bodies that they daily were engaged in the promotion and implementation of scientific achievements and advanced experience in agricultural production.

24. To recognise the need to organise the Main Department of Agricultural Propaganda at the USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing, the Agricultural Propaganda Department at the USSR Ministry of State Farms, and departments for the management of agricultural propaganda and their local bodies at the USSR Food Industry and Forestry Ministries.

To instruct the ministries of cotton growing of the USSR, state farms of the USSR, food industry and forestry of the USSR to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR within a ten-day period:

a) regulations on the main directorates, directorates and departments of agricultural propaganda;

b) the structure and staff of the main directorates, directorates and departments of agricultural propaganda and their local bodies.

25. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR and the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR, within two

weeks, to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on the material, technical and financial support of the measures provided for by this resolution.

26. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR, the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR, the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR, the Main Directorate for the Printing Industry, Publishing Houses and Book Trade under the Council of Ministers of the USSR to submit to the Central Committee on the measures taken to implement this resolution CPSU (b) report by January 1, 1951.

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**DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF  
MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND THE  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B)  
ON THE TASKS OF THE PARTY AND  
SOVIET ORGANISATIONS FOR FURTHER  
STRENGTHENING OF THE CHAIRMAN  
AND OTHER LEADING COLLECTIVE  
WORKERS, July 9, 1950**

The solution of the problems of further development of agriculture was in close connection with the selection, training and placement of leading workers of collective farms.

With a view to strengthening and further growth of collective farm production, the Party and the government took a number of measures to expand the material and technical base of collective farms in accordance with the level of scientific and technical development of the country. The agriculture was equipped with tractors, combines and other modern machines and mechanisms. Qualified personnel were sent to collective farms—agronomists, livestock technicians, engineers, machine operators, who were called upon to raise the level of culture in agriculture and animal husbandry. The management of the collective farm economy has become much more complicated. It demanded from the leading cadres deep knowledge in the field of economics, agronomy, zootechnics, mechanisation of agricultural work, as well as great organisational skills.

In the joint resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) published below, the tasks of the party and Soviet organisations were defined to further strengthen the composition of collective farm chairmen, their deputies and

other leading collective farm personnel.

## **ON THE TASKS OF PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANISATIONS FOR FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE CHAIRMAN AND OTHER LEADING WORKERS OF COLLECTIVE FARMS**

In our country, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the collective farm system won and strengthened. Thanks to the successes of socialist industry, agriculture is equipped with tractors, combines and other modern machines, the level of mechanisation of agricultural work increased, which greatly facilitated the work of collective farmers. In collective farm production, one of the decisive forces has become the machine and tractor stations, which provide the collective farms with tremendous assistance in their further organisational and economic strengthening. As a result of the enhancement of the culture of socialist agriculture on collective farms, unlimited possibilities have been created for a steady increase in the yield and productivity of livestock raising, for the rapid development of all branches of agriculture. The path to a prosperous and cultural life is open before all collective farm peasants.

Collective farms equipped with first-class technology are becoming diversified large farms. The labour productivity of collective farmers is increasing. One of the most important tasks of communist construction, the elimination of the anti-polity between town and country.

Under these conditions, the management of collective farm production becomes even more complicated, requiring from the leading collective farm personnel deep agrotechnical and zootechnical knowledge, a study of the economy of agriculture and great organisational skills.

Experience shows that collective farms are developing their social economy in every possible way if they are headed by capable, politically literate, cultured and dedicated cadres—collective farm chairmen, board members, foremen, and livestock farm managers. The leaders of these advanced collective farms work under the leadership and with the support of party organisations, rely on Komsomol organisations and collective farm activists, are in daily contact with collective farmers, and strictly observe the Charter of an agricultural artel, which correctly combines the personal and public interests of collective farmers. Well-functioning collective farms easily cope with the fulfillment of obligations to the state, timely pay for the work of the MTS on payment in kind, create the necessary seed and fodder funds, increase the indivisible funds and ensure high wages for the collective farmers' workday.

The Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state show tremendous concern for the advancement of agriculture. All collective farms received land for perpetual use and are serviced by machine and tractor stations. Collective farms are annually provided with large loans for construction, the purchase of working and productive livestock, agricultural machinery and other capital investments.

All collective farms have equal opportunities for their development and further organisational and economic strengthening. Despite these conditions and opportunities, in all the republics, territories, regions and districts there are still a significant number of lagging collective farms, which collect low yields, slowly develop public livestock raising, receive small incomes, and some of them do not even fulfill their obligations to the state and have low wages for a workday.

In order to alleviate the position of the lagging collective farms and to enable them to get on their feet, to strengthen their economy and rise to the level of the advanced, the Soviet government has repeatedly provided them with assistance. However, many collective farms did not manage

to correctly use this assistance of the state and continue to remain economically weak. Lagging collective farms are not in debt because they are burdened with higher payments than others. On the contrary, they are often given benefits and payments are reduced. Economically strong collective farms partially pay for those lagging behind in grain procurements, potatoes, vegetables and livestock products.

We have no conditions for the collective farms to lag behind. Only those artels headed by unprepared, lack of initiative, weak chairmen and other leading collective farm cadres are lagging behind.

Many Party and Soviet organisations have come to terms with the lag of a number of collective farms, they forget that there can be no bad collective farms, but there can be bad leaders who are unable to overcome the backlog.

The task of Party and Soviet organisations is to critically examine the state of affairs in the lagging collective farms, to achieve in the near future a radical improvement in their work and to eliminate the backlog.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) believe that for the further development of collective farms, especially those lagging behind, it is necessary, first of all, to strengthen the composition of collective farm chairmen with experienced, qualified and capable workers by nominating for this work, first of all, qualified personnel with higher and secondary agricultural education. And also other professionals and agricultural knowledgeable practitioners with leadership experience.

At present, the selection and promotion of experienced cadres for managerial work in economically weak collective farms is hampered by the fact that the pay for a workday in these artels is low. Therefore, it happens that illiterate, inexperienced, and sometimes unscrupulous the relevant collective farm leaders who have led the collective farms to lag behind are re-elected. Such leaders cannot eliminate the backlog of collective farms and raise their farms, and more

qualified and trained workers with low wages, are not interested in the transition to managerial work in lagging artels.

In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of May 30, 1950<sup>1</sup> and Of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on June 7, 1950, party and Soviet organisations are working to enlarge small collective farms. Large-scale farms will all the more require experienced, qualified management.

In order to further strengthen the composition of the chairmen of collective farms and other leading collective farm personnel, the Council of Ministers

Of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks decide:

1. To put the further strengthening the composition of collective farm chairmen, primarily through the selection and promotion of politically and business-proven specialists with a secondary and higher agricultural education, as well as other specialists and practitioners who know agriculture, who have extensive experience in managerial and organisational work, who are able to provide leadership large collective farm. Pay special attention to the selection of chairmen of enlarged collective farms.

2. To entrust the work on the selection of cadres for their nomination to the posts of chairmen of collective farms on the regional party committees and regional executive committees, with subsequent personal consideration of the selected candidates in the regional committees, regional party committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties union republics.

3. To warn the district committees, regional committees and regional committees of the CPSU (b), the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 214-217 of this volume. Ed.

ministers of the republics that persons who previously worked as collective farm chairmen and were removed for embezzlement, death of livestock, violation of the Charter of agricultural cartels and others unworthy actions, in no case should be recommended again for the posts of chairmen of collective farms.

4. To oblige the heads of ministries, departments, educational and research institutions and other organisations not to interfere with the leave from work of agronomists, livestock specialists and other specialists who have expressed a desire to work as chairmen collective farms.

5. Recommend to collective farms:

a) to elect specialists with higher and secondary agricultural education, as well as other specialists and practitioners who know agriculture and have extensive experience in managerial and organisational work, as chairmen of collective farms in accordance with the Charter of the agricultural artel. Agricultural specialists and other persons elected by the chairmen of collective farms become members of the artel;

b) establish for the first three years for the chairmen of collective farms, elected from among specialists with higher and secondary education, as well as practitioners with extensive experience in managerial and organisational work, a monthly payment depending on the size of the farm in approximately the following amounts (in rubles):

With the sown area of the collective farm (including vegetable gardens, orchards and berry fields)	For persons with	
	secondary education	higher education
Up to 600 hectares	700	850
600 to 1000 ha	800	1000
» 1000 » 1500 »	950	1200
» 1500 » 2500 »	1100	1400
Over 2500 hectares	1300	1600

For collective farms where animal husbandry is the leading branch of the economy, with a sown area of up to 1 thousand hectares and having a livestock of at least 250 heads of cattle and at least 3 thousand heads of sheep, it is recommended to pay the chairman of the collective farm: persons with secondary education—in the amount RUB 950 and with higher education—1200 rubles.

Practitioners with extensive experience in economic and management work, elected by the chairmen of collective farms, at the discretion of the general meeting of collective farmers, can be equated in payment labour to a group of specialists with either secondary or higher education.

The remuneration indicated above is made up of the actual cost of the workday and the monetary supplement to the collective farm chairman in accordance with the existing situation. If the size the actual cost of a workday and monetary payment on the collective farm will be lower than the recommended by this resolution, then the collective farm pays him the difference from his money.

Taking into account that with skilful leadership, the economy of the collective farm can be significantly strengthened even within two years and the cost of a

workday can be increased, from the third year of work of the chairman of the collective farm, the difference in monetary surcharge at the discretion of the general meeting of collective farmers can be reduced by 10%. In the following, fourth year, the collective farm chairman is paid in accordance with the existing situation.

The payment of the chairman of the collective farm in the above amounts is issued in the event that the collective farm fulfills the adopted production plan for both field cultivation and livestock raising, obligations to the state for the delivery of agricultural products; filled with seed and forage funds and provided to collective farmers the distribution of food and money according to workdays in the amounts outlined according to the plan and income and expenditure estimates. If these conditions are not met, the payment to the chairman of the collective farm at the discretion of the general meeting of collective farmers may be reduced, but not more than by 10%.

If the collective farm receives high income, as a result of which the cost of the workday and the monetary supplement to the chairman of the collective farm will be higher than those recommended by this resolution, then the remuneration of the collective farm chairman is made in accordance with the existing order. The collective farm chairman is given food due for workdays on a general basis, as well as to all collective farmers, or instead of food, at the chairman's request, they can be given money. When determining the amount of payment, products due to the chairman of the collective farm by workdays are evaluated according to the existing state retail chains;

c) to provide assistance to specialists and agricultural practitioners, elected as chairmen of collective farms, in the construction of residential houses for them, to provide them with household plots for personal use in the amounts provided for by the Charter of an agricultural artel for a given collective farm.

6. Suggest the heads of ministries, departments, research

institutions and other organisations, from which specialists and practitioners are sent to managerial work in collective farms, to pay the costs associated with their secondment to collective farms, in accordance with Article 82 of the labour Code. In addition, to give them severance pay in the amount of three months' salary.

7. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Finance:

To issue to specialists and practitioners elected as chairmen of collective farms, a long-term two-percent loan for the construction of a house and purchase of livestock in the amount of up to 10 thousand rubles. for one family with loan repayment in equal instalments over 10 years.

Or to issue a loan to collective farms in the same amount for a period of 5 years for the construction of a house, which the collective farm provides to the chairman of the artel for the duration of his work on the collective farm.

8. To extend to specialists and practitioners sent to work as chairmen of collective farms, incentives for agricultural tax and mandatory state supplies of agricultural products established for agricultural specialists.

9. Establish that specialists and practitioners elected as chairmen of collective farms may be members of a trade union and for a period their work as collective farm chairman is counted in the total length of service in the specialty.

For the chairmen of collective farms—specialists and practitioners assigned to work in collective farms in accordance with this resolution - retain the right to receive pepsin at the expense of the state for years of service and in case of disability.

Specialists and leading agricultural workers who previously worked in animal husbandry and were elected chairmen of collective farms, when awarded for length of service and impeccable work and conferring honorary titles in accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of April 20, 1949, shall count work as collective farm chairman.

10. To recommend to Party and Soviet organisations,

when selecting personnel for the posts of collective farm chairmen, to refrain from sending agricultural specialists working in the machine and tractor stations to this work in order to prevent weakening of the work of the MTS.

11. To propose to the district committees, regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics, when determining the collective farms in which it is necessary to replace the leadership in order to strengthen, comprehensively and carefully study the available leading personnel and prevent the replacement of good practitioners, without secondary or higher education, but, on the contrary, provide them with comprehensive support and help in obtaining agricultural education at the appropriate courses.

12. To oblige the district committees, regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics to ensure the correct use and caring attitude to the chairmen of collective farms, who are relieved of this work in connection with the enlargement of collective farms, transferring them to work as deputy chairmen of collective farms, heads of collective farm livestock farms, foremen, or send them to study at technical schools, schools and courses for the training and retraining of collective farm chairmen.

13. Instruct the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing to organise in 1950 the training and retraining of collective farm chairmen at courses, in schools and technical schools, in which collective farm chairmen could receive at least secondary agricultural education.

14. To oblige the district committees, regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee

of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics to explain to the collective farmers that the collective farm suffers a lot of damage from the bad work of the chairman.

Due to the indiscriminate and lack of initiative of the chairman on the collective farm, large crop losses, the death of livestock and a decrease in its productivity are allowed; opportunities are missed in obtaining additional income from the development of gardening, berry growing, beekeeping and other industries. It is necessary to explain to the collective farmers that a good chairman who will be able to eliminate these shortcomings, to fully use all the possibilities of collective farm production, will not only justify the increased costs of paying for it, but will ensure the further all-round development of the social economy, an increase in collective farm income and payment for the collective farmers' workday.

When electing chairmen of collective farms, do not allow administration, hold elections in strict accordance with the Charter of an agricultural artel.

15. In connection with the enlargement of small collective farms and their further organisational and economic strengthening, agricultural artels are becoming diversified farms, with the presence of large areas of grain and industrial crops, vegetables, potatoes and developed animal husbandry. In these conditions, qualified leadership of the collective farm is required by the chairman, and the role of production teams also grows significantly.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR recommend that collective farms nominate good workers who have education, know agriculture, and are able to organise collective farm production correctly and skillfully to the posts of brigadiers, farm managers.

To consider it expedient in large collective farms, by

decision of the general meeting of collective farmers, to introduce the post of deputy chairman of the collective farm.

16. In large collective farms where the general meeting of collective farmers deems it necessary to have a vacated deputy chairman the collective farm, to recommend to the collective farms, at the discretion of the general meeting of collective farmers, to pay the deputy chairman of the collective farm in the amount of 80-90% of the payment charged to the chairman, in accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of April 19, 1948 "On measures to improve the organisation, increase productivity and streamline wages in collective farms.

The deputy chairman of the collective farm, as well as the chairman of the collective farm, to charge additional workdays for overfulfilling the collective farm plan for harvesting agricultural crops and productivity of livestock or write off workdays for not fulfilling the harvest plan and the development of the community livestock for each type of livestock and the milk yield plan.

To extend to the deputy chairman of the collective farm the procedure for additional accrual of workdays depending on the length of service; to include in the length of service the time spent by the chairmen of collective farms before consolidation.

17. In connection with the enlargement of collective farms, their economy becomes diversified, with the presence of large areas of crops of grain, industrial and other crops and developed public livestock raising. With a view to the most successful development of all branches of the artel economy, it is recommended that collective farms, at their discretion, invite agronomists, livestock specialists and other agricultural specialists to work.

18. In order to make the most correct use of graduates of agricultural technical schools and schools, the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to distribute graduates together with regional executive committees, regional executive committees and

regional committees, regional committees of the party of those areas in which these educational institutions are located.

19. Suggest the heads of ministries and departments, regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics to select and to send in 1950 to the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR and its local bodies agronomists, zootechnicians, machine operators and other agricultural specialists who are not currently working in their specialty, for use at work in the MTS, regional departments of agriculture economy and water management, on agronomic and zootechnical areas and on collective farms.

Save for agricultural specialists moving to work in the system of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing, wages in the amount of not lower than that received by them at the last place of work.

20. To oblige the regional committees, regional party committees and the Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics to submit to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (b) a report on the implementation of this resolution by September 1 and December 31, 1950.

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the document stored in the CPA  
NML, f. 17, op. 59, d.402, l. 25-37**

# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON DEFECTS IN WORKING WITH LETTERS OF WORKERS IN THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THE NEWSPAPER "IZVESTIA", February 9, 1951**

The most important principle of the Soviet press is its close connection with the masses. Considering that the letters of workers in the editorial office of newspapers, magazines, publishing houses represent one of the effective means of strengthening this connection, the party requires constant attention to the editorial mail.

After checking the state of this area of work in the newspaper Izvestia, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) revealed significant shortcomings and demanded their elimination.

The adopted resolution became a guide for all press organs in the country.

## **ON DISADVANTAGES IN WORKING WITH LETTERS OF WORKERS IN THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THE NEWSPAPER "IZVESTIA" (EXTRACT)**

1. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that the editorship of the Izvestia newspaper has established a vicious practice of working with letters from workers, in which letters are rarely placed in the newspaper and, as a rule, are mechanically sent to various organisations and institutions; replies to letters are delayed for a long time and are often soulless unsubscribe. Editorial mail is not studied by anyone,

and therefore does not serve as an important source for the editorial board of new topics and questions raised by the working people in their letters. As a result of neglect and lack of control in working with letters, some unscrupulous employees of the editorial office, instead of analysing the essence of the letters of workers received by the Izvestia newspaper, forwarded them to the editorial offices of other newspapers.

The editorial board and editor-in-chief of the Izvestia newspaper, Comrade Gubin, did not pay serious attention to working with letters from workers, losing sight of the fact that working with letters is the most important business of the entire editorial team and that without serious and systematic work with letters from workers the newspaper will not be able to successfully carry out tasks assigned to her ...

4. To oblige the editor-in-chief of the Izvestia newspaper, Comrade Gubin, to take the necessary measures to improve the work with letters from workers, to strengthen the newspaper's letter department with verified, loving workers, to establish proper order in the accounting of letters from workers arriving at the newspaper, and to strengthen control over their correctness. Using the Report on the measures taken to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) by April 1, 1951.

**Printed according to the text of the document, stored in the CPA IML, f. 17, op. 59, d. 402, l. 38-39. (For the first time published as stated in the book: On the party and Soviet press. M., 1954, p. 618)**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON DISADVANTAGES IN DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG SPECIALISTS, July 21, 1951**

The rapidly developing national economy required more and more new personnel. However, the country still felt a shortage of specialists, which was the consequence of the recently ended war. In these conditions, mistakes and distortions in the distribution and use of young specialists, committed by some ministries and departments, were especially intolerable, which caused great damage to state interests.

In this regard, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) adopted a resolution published below, in which measures were determined to radically improve the distribution and the use of young professionals.

### **DISADVANTAGES IN DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG SPECIALISTS**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) has information that ministries and departments make serious mistakes and distortions in the distribution and use of young specialists who graduate from higher educational institutions, as a result of which many young specialists sent after graduation to production are not used in their specialty, and at the enterprises they do not create the necessary conditions for further industrial and technical growth.

The distribution of young specialists in ministries and departments is carried out formally. There is no preliminary study of graduates and their acquaintance with the

conditions and tasks of future activities. The distribution of specialists is reduced to the presentation of job referrals to graduates.

Deputy ministers, members of collegiums and senior officials of ministries do not participate in commissions for the selection and distribution of graduates of higher education institutions. Representatives of the ministries allocated to work on commissions do not receive the necessary instructions, often do not understand their tasks, they allow for reinsurance, administration and sometimes take the path of intimidation. Considering this attitude towards the distribution and arrangement of young specialists intolerable, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the ministers and heads of departments to discuss the issue of the distribution and placement of specialists graduated in 1951 at the collegiums and to take measures to eliminate the shortcomings and bureaucratic distortions existing in this matter, ensuring in practice the timely admission and direction of young specialists graduating in 1951 d. higher and middle special educational institutions, in accordance with the specialties received by them in educational institutions.

2. To oblige the ministers to consider and approve the composition of the representatives of the ministries in the commissions for the selection and distribution of specialists and personally instruct the appointed representatives.

Consider it expedient to participate in commissions, especially in universities that graduate specialists in specialties that are basic for ministries, deputy ministers and board members.

3. To oblige the departments of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) to provide assistance to ministries and departments in eliminating shortcomings in the distribution and placement of young specialists and to systematically inform the Central Committee CPSU (b) on the state of this case.

Reprinted from the text of the book: Decisions of the Party and Government on Economic Issues, no. 3, with. 658-659

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, August 6, 1951**

The tasks of consolidating and developing socialism in the USSR, the intensified ideological struggle in the international arena insistently demanded a strengthening of the ideological and political upbringing of Soviet people, and above all young people. An important role in this matter was played by the higher school, which was called upon to form specialists armed with a Marxist-Leninist worldview. In the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks published below, he pointed out the need to improve the quality of teaching social and political disciplines in universities in order to achieve a solid assimilation by students of the main provisions of Marxist-Leninist theory, to teach young specialists to be guided by these provisions in practical work.

### **ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (EXTRACT)**

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) has information that the teaching of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy in many higher educational institutions is still unsatisfactory.

The fundamental drawback in teaching the social sciences, which form the worldview of Soviet students, is the

low ideological and theoretical level of many lectures and seminars, the pedagogical and Talmudist approach of a number of teachers to the presentation of Marxist-Leninist theory. In the lectures, a deep explanation of the ideas contained in the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism is not always given, the radical opposition of the bourgeois and proletarian worldviews is weakly shown, there is no serious criticism of modern idealistic reactionary theories in the field of social and natural sciences; the advantages of the Soviet socialist system over the capitalist are not sufficiently disclosed; the exposition is often carried out without proper connection with the tasks and practice of socialist construction.

Teachers of Marxism-Leninism, presenting factual material, often do not give a deep analysis of historical events, do not show Marxism-Leninism in action, do not disclose the rank of the emergence of new party slogans and changes in its tactics. Outdated examples from the natural sciences are often cited as illustrations of certain provisions of dialectical materialism.

Seminars in many cases are reduced to a formal survey of students and do not contribute to the education of a conscious, creative attitude of students to the study of theory. Students are not involved in the active work of the departments of Marxism-Leninism, philosophy and political economy; it is extremely rare to publish the best student works on specific issues of social sciences in scholarly notes, works and collections issued by universities.

The unsatisfactory formulation of the teaching of the social sciences weakens the students' keen interest in the issues of Marxist-Leninist theory and leads to the fact that universities often graduate young specialists who do not have knowledge of the main provisions of the Marxist-Leninist theory and the history of the Bolshevik Party...

The most important theoretical conclusions and practical slogans of Marxism-Leninism are perceived and assimilated by many students dogmatically, without connection with a

concrete historical situation. In view of this, graduates of higher educational institutions often do not know how to connect the provisions of Marxist-Leninist theory with contemporary issues of domestic and foreign policy of the Party and the Soviet state.

The unsatisfactory state of teaching social sciences in universities is primarily due to the fact that the Ministry of Higher Education and local party bodies up to until now, due attention is not paid to the selection of teaching staff, as a result of which people who do not meet the requirements of higher education end up in teaching work by their business and political qualities.

The scientific qualifications of teachers of social sciences in universities continue to be insufficient...

The current training of pedagogical personnel through postgraduate studies in quantitative terms does not provide the increased demand of universities for qualified teachers in social sciences.

Methodological guidance of teachers from the USSR Ministry of Higher Education is still poorly established. There is still no program for the course on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, and the existing programs on dialectical and historical materialism and political economy contain major shortcomings. The programs in philosophy and political economy, as well as the curriculum for the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, are excessively overloaded with compulsory literature, due to which students actually only superficially get acquainted with the works of the classics of Marxism, limiting themselves to reading popular brochures and newspaper articles.

The USSR Ministry of Higher Education pays little attention to organizing effective assistance to departments in improving the organization of teaching social sciences, and rarely sends its workers to the field. The experience of the departments of social sciences is poorly generalised.

The Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR, as well as the regional committees, regional committees and the

Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics did not understand the state of the staff of teachers of social sciences in universities and unsatisfactorily fulfill the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated June 16, 1949 "On measures to eliminate shortcomings in the selection, training and retraining of teachers of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy of higher educational institutions".<sup>1</sup>

Regional and city party committees rarely check the state of teaching social sciences in universities. When checking the work of departments, little attention is paid to the quality of the assimilation of the Marxist-Leninist theory by students. The decisions made are for the most part general in nature, do not provide for specific measures to improve the level of teaching social sciences. Party committees do not carry out systematic work on the political education of cadres of social science teachers; they rarely collect them for information on the most important decisions of the party and the government, to discuss issues of setting up teaching of social sciences in universities.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR, regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to take measures to correct the shortcomings noted in this resolution, and to achieve a significant improvement in the teaching of social sciences in universities in order to ensure that students have a solid assimilation of the main provisions of Marxist-Leninist theory, to teach young specialists to be guided by these provisions in practical work, to educate in them the correct, Marxist-Leninist approach to the phenomena and events of social life.

Throughout the entire course of teaching the social

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 190-192 of this volume. Ed.

sciences, concrete examples should be used to reveal the creative nature of Marxism, which is not compatible with dogmatism and pedagogy. Teaching the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy should be carried out in close connection with the practice of communist construction.

At lectures and seminars, teachers should use vivid examples to reveal the advantages of the socialist system over capitalist, to show the radical opposition of Soviet and bourgeois ideology, to expose modern idealistic reactionary theories in the field of social and natural sciences. The social sciences course should be based on extensive material from the political, economic and cultural life of our country, and international relations. In presenting questions of dialectical materialism, one should make extensive use of the data of modern natural science.

The departments of social sciences in higher educational institutions are called upon to educate student youth in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, boundless love and devotion to the socialist Homeland, Party cause.

2. To propose to the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR, regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics by September 1, 1951, to complete the approval of teachers of public sciences in universities, freeing people from work who do not meet the requirements of higher education in their political and business qualities.

3. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Higher Education:

a) improve the management of teaching the social sciences, strengthen control over the work of the departments of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy; organise an operational assistance to the departments through live communication with them, systematic visits to the places of responsible employees of the Ministry, as well as business trips to the outskirts of professors, qualified teachers and researchers of universities in Moscow and Leningrad for consultations and lectures on

the most important issues of Marxist-Leninist theory;

b) revise this year with the involvement of experienced teachers the programs and lists of compulsory literature in social studies;

c) to develop and regularly send to departments the texts of the best lectures on social sciences and methodological developments on certain topics, compiled by qualified teachers, as well as visual aids on the basics of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy;

d) to systematically cover on the pages of the journal "Bulletin of the Higher School" the issues of teaching methods and scientific and theoretical work of the departments of social sciences;

e) expand the training of social science teachers through postgraduate studies. To establish, since 1951, the annual contingent of recruiting for postgraduate studies in universities in the basics of Marxism-Leninism 250 people, in political economy—150 people, in philosophy—150 people ...

4. To oblige the regional and city party committees to systematically monitor the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory in higher educational institutions, to carefully select the cadres of teachers social sciences in universities and work on their ideological and political education. When checking the work of departments, pay special attention to the quality of mastering the subject by students. To regularly gather social science teachers to familiarize them with the most important decisions of the party and government.

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## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE, January 4, 1952**

Socialist emulation is an important means of developing the creative initiative of the working people and mobilizing them for the successful fulfillment of national economic plans. The Central Committee of the party constantly demanded from the party organisations all-round support and dissemination of valuable labour initiatives, in which the high consciousness and patriotism of the Soviet people are most clearly manifested.

In the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks published below, he defined the tasks of the party, trade union, Komsomol organisations and economic organs but the further development of socialist competition in industry and agriculture, improving the leadership of nm. The Central Committee noted that an important place in the competition should be occupied by the struggle for the all-round improvement of the quality and reduction of the cost of production, for the economy of raw materials and materials, and the correct use of internal reserves.

### **ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE**

1. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that socialist competition was a powerful means of mobilizing workers for a successful fulfillment of the post-war five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR. In the struggle to fulfill the five-year

plan, the creative initiative, labour enthusiasm and socialist consciousness of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the intelligentsia have grown even more.

In industry, construction, transport and agriculture, new, more advanced forms and methods of Stakhanov labour have arisen, the creative community of workers in science and production is strengthening, competition among collectives for obtaining the title of an advanced brigade, site, workshop, enterprise and collective farm is growing.

In the course of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of production plans, a movement unfolded for the production of high quality products, a decrease in their cost, for the economy of raw materials, materials, electricity, for the comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production, for the introduction of high-speed melting, high-speed metal processing, methods of high-speed construction, cyclicity in the coal industry, for lengthening the turnaround time of oil wells, for increasing the average daily mileage of locomotives, accelerating the turnover of wagons and ships, for growing high yields, increasing the number of public livestock and increasing livestock productivity.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) notes that there are significant shortcomings in the organisation of socialist competition in industry, construction, transport, machine and tractor stations, collective and state farms. Socialist competition in some factories and collective farms is still directed mainly towards to achieve quantitative results, without a sufficient struggle for high quality performance. Many enterprises overfulfill plans to the detriment of product quality, due to non-fulfillment of the government's assignments for the assortment and nomenclature of products, excessive consumption of raw materials, fuel, electricity, allowing large losses from rejects and waste.

The leaders of some ministries, departments, enterprises and trade union organisations do not pay sufficient attention to the development of socialist emulation, they have become

accustomed to the situation when certain enterprises systematically fail to fulfill production plans and do not take decisive measures to bring the lagging enterprises up to the level of advanced ones.

The conditions that existed until recently for the All-Union socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan of the post-war five-year plan no longer reflect in a number of industries industry new tasks and new requirements, especially in relation to improving the quality and reducing the cost of products and construction costs, saving raw materials, materials, fuel, electricity.

There are major shortcomings in the work of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the central committees of trade unions, regional, territorial and republican councils of trade unions for the leadership of socialist competition in industry, transport and agriculture. The presidium and secretariat of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the central committees of trade unions rarely discuss the organisation of the competition, they pass by serious mistakes and distortions in this matter.

Acceptance of socialist commitments and summing up the results of the competition at many enterprises is carried out with a delay, formally, without discussion at workers' meetings, the delivery of the rolling Red Banners to enterprises that are the winners in the competition is out of time. As a result, the obligations of the workers to compete often do not reflect the production tasks set for the given enterprise, workshop, section, requirements in the field of improving product quality, saving raw materials and materials; sometimes underestimated commitments are taken that do not correspond to the achieved level of labour productivity and the fulfillment of production standards; the experience of leading enterprises in industry, construction, transport and agriculture is poorly generalised and disseminated.

These shortcomings are a consequence of the fact that party, trade union and economic bodies do not always take into account the changes that have taken place in the national economy of the country over the past years and consisting, first of all, in the fact that industry, transport and agriculture were seriously enriched with the latest technology, significantly replenished with highly qualified workers and specialists.

2. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) draws the attention of party, Komsomol, trade union organisations and economic bodies to the fact that at present the main tasks of socialist competition, with the obligatory implementation of state plans by each shop, enterprise in the established nomenclature and assortment, are the struggle for an all-round increase quality and reduction of production costs, for the economy of raw materials, materials, the correct use of internal reserves of industry and agriculture, the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology, further increase in labour productivity and production culture.

In organizing socialist competition, it is necessary to take into account the changes that have taken place in the national economy, the specific conditions and tasks facing industry and agriculture at a given time.

In the coal and oil industries, in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, in the production of building materials, in the chemical and logging industry, socialist competition should be aimed at maximizing the productivity of each unit, output, improving its quality and reducing costs through better use of new technology, mechanisation and automation of production processes, increasing labour productivity, as well as accelerating the commissioning of new capacities.

In the machine-building, light and food industries, the main task of socialist competition is to increase the output of high-quality products, reduce costs, ensure the rhythmic work of enterprises, improve the culture of production, the fastest development of new types of products, save ferrous and non-ferrous metals, cotton, wool, fuel, electricity,

reduction of production losses.

In the construction industry, the efforts of workers, engineering and technical workers must be directed to the implementation and overfulfillment of plans, to further reduce the cost and improve the quality of construction, accelerate the commissioning of new facilities, increase the level of mechanisation of construction work, full and highly productive use of construction machines and mechanisms, saving construction materials.

In transport, socialist competition should have the task of increasing the volume of traffic, accelerating the turnover of wagons and ships, increasing the average daily mileage of locomotives, the work of transport strictly on schedule, ensuring accident-free traffic, exemplary maintenance of rolling stock, transport facilities, reducing the cost of transportation, economical use of all types of fuel.

3. In agriculture, socialist competition must be directed towards the successful implementation and overfulfillment of state plans for the development of agriculture, towards solving the main task is the all-round increase in the yield of all agricultural crops, an increase in the area of public livestock with a simultaneous significant increase in its productivity, for the further strengthening and development of the social economy of collective farms, full and highly productive use of tractors, combines and other agricultural machines, fulfillment and overfulfilment of daily and shift norms of output on tractors and agricultural machines, for the full use of labour resources of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, for saving fuel, funds and materials, to further reduce the cost of tractor work, to reduce the cost of crop and livestock products in state farms, to the maximum mobilization of internal reserves available in agriculture, and an all-round increase in labour productivity in collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms on the basis of widespread introduction into collective farm and state farm production of the achievements of science and the experience of the foremost workers in

agriculture.

4. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) obliges party, trade union, Komsomol organisations and economic bodies to improve the leadership of socialist competition, to eliminate formalism in this matter, to ensure the active participation of all workers, collective farmers and specialists in socialist competition, to provide daily assistance to competitors in fulfilling their obligations, to spread the experience of leading enterprises, collective farms and production innovators in every possible way, to support in every possible way the valuable undertakings arising in the course of socialist competition, to strive for lagging workers, brigades, workshops, enterprises and collective farms to rise to the level of the advanced, bearing in mind that socialist competition is like communist the construction method should become a powerful means of a new upsurge in all branches of the national economy and, on this basis, a further increase in the material well-being of the working people.

5. To oblige party organisations to launch mass political work for the further development of socialist competition in industry and agriculture, to widely cover the course of competition, to show the achievements of innovators in the production of advanced enterprises and collective farms.

Suggest the editorial offices of the newspapers Pravda, Izvestia, Komsomolskaya Pravda, Trud, the editorial offices of branch newspapers, as well as regional, regional and republican newspapers to regularly publish materials on the course of the All-Union socialist competition.

**Reprinted from the text of the book: Decisions of the Party and Government on Economic Issues, vol. 3, with. 678-681**

# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B) ON MEASURES IMPROVING REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS, January 24, 1952**

The published resolution of the Central Committee of the Party is imbued with concern for improving the work of one of the most widespread types of press – the district newspapers. Pointing out the shortcomings in their activities, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) identified a number of measures aimed at helping these newspapers successfully solve their main task - to mobilize workers to fulfill plans for economic and cultural construction, to educate the population ideologically and politically, relying on specific facts and everyday experience.

## **ON MEASURES IMPROVING REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS**

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) notes that there are serious shortcomings in the work of regional newspapers. Many regional newspapers are run at a low ideological, political and cultural level and do not satisfy the increased demands of readers. Newspaper editorial offices mainly publish materials from full-time employees, while party and Soviet activists, advanced collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms, rural intelligentsia are not sufficiently involved in participating in newspapers. Many regional newspapers are filled with resolutions of local organisations, reports on meetings and sessions, and thus lose the face of mass collective farm newspapers.

District newspapers are poorly fulfilling their main task, which is to educate the population ideologically and

politically, to organise collective farmers to solve the problems facing the district on the basis of propaganda of the policies and measures of the party and government, relying on specific close and understandable facts from local life. On the pages of regional newspapers, the experience of the work of advanced collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, local industry enterprises, the methods of labour of innovators in production are poorly popularized; little is published on the issues of organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms and socialist competition for increasing crop yields and the development of public livestock raising. The newspapers give poor coverage of the activities of party and Komsomol organisations, village councils, schools and cultural and educational institutions.

A significant part of regional newspapers irregularly publishes materials transmitted by TASS about the life of the Soviet Union and international reviews, thus depriving readers of allied and international information.

Many newspapers are sloppily edited, lack literary literacy, and are poorly typed.

District committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks often manage the regional press poorly. The first secretaries of the district committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, instead of personally managing the district newspapers and directing their work on a daily basis, often entrust the leadership of the newspapers to the propaganda and agitation departments. Work reports and work plans of editorial offices are rarely reviewed by district committees, and the implementation of decisions is usually not checked. Contrary to the instructions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), in a number of regions, editors of regional newspapers are systematically used as authorized regional party committees to conduct economic campaigns, and in such cases newspaper editing is entrusted to secondary workers.

Regional committees, regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics pay little attention to the management of regional newspapers, do not show due concern for improving the ideological and political level and business qualifications of workers in the regional press. Regional, regional and republican newspapers rarely publish reviews of regional newspapers.

Central departments and organisations serving regional newspapers (TASS, Glavpoligrafizdat, Pravda press bureau), poorly meet the needs and demands of the district press. Information about the life of the country and international reviews transmitted by TASS for the district press are often cumbersome in size and are not sufficiently qualified. Glavpoligrafizdat and its local bodies do not adequately supervise the printing houses of district newspapers, do not show concern for a half of printing houses with new equipment and replacement of old ones.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decides:

1. To oblige the district committees, regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU (b) and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics to take measures to seriously improve the regional press, to strengthen the educational and organisational role of regional newspapers in raising political, economic and cultural work in the regions.

2. To oblige the editors of district newspapers, based on specific facts from local life, to widely cover the socialist competition of agricultural workers for increasing the yield of all agricultural crops, an all-round increase in the social livestock population and an increase in its productivity, for the further strengthening and all-round development of the collective farm social economy, for the full use of technology MTS and collective farms; to educate the working people in the spirit of a conscious communist attitude towards labour and public economy, to fight for the strictest observance of

the Charter of the Agricultural Cartel—the basic law of collective farm life; to popularize scientific methods of farming, achievements of advanced agricultural technology, to generalize and disseminate the experience of advanced collective farms and machine and tractor stations, methods of work of field and animal husbandry masters, tractor drivers, combine operators, mechanics; comprehensively cover the work of the local industry, cultural and educational institutions, schools, village councils, party and Komsomol organisations; expose business, Bolshevik criticism of shortcomings in the work of collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms, local industry enterprises, village councils, agricultural bodies, cultural institutions and public organisations.

3. To consider it necessary that the content of the issue of the district newspaper, as a rule, consists of an editorial on a topical topic, written in a living and understandable language; from correspondence and notes on the work of collective farms, MTS, industrial enterprises, Soviets, public organisations and cultural institutions; from correspondence highlighting the positive experience and methods of work of innovators in production, letters from collective farmers and collective farmers; from information about the life of the region, district, country. District newspapers must publish TASS reviews on international events once a week.

4. To oblige the editorial offices of district newspapers to widely involve the leaders of production, the party, Komsomol and Soviet activists of the village, teachers, agricultural specialists, to conduct systematic work with the author's asset, to regularly convene meetings and meetings of readers.

5. Considering that the main condition for improving the district press is to strengthen the editorial offices of newspapers with qualified journalistic personnel, to oblige the district committees, regional committees of the AUCP (b) and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics to take measures to strengthen the editorial

offices of regional newspapers with trained and capable workers. To organise at the editorial offices of regional, regional and republican newspapers a month-long practice for editors and secretaries of the editorial offices of regional newspapers, so that all editors and secretaries of the editorial offices of regional newspapers during 1952-1953. Passed the specified practice.

6. In order to strengthen the management of district newspapers:

a) oblige the district committees of the CPSU (b) to regularly review the work plans of the editorial offices, to direct the work of the editorial offices on a daily basis and to provide them with all possible assistance. To prohibit the district committees of the CPSU (b) to distract the editors of district newspapers from their main work by long business trips to conduct economic campaigns;

b) invite the regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU (b) and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics to systematically hear at the bureau the reports of editors on the work of regional newspapers and reports of the regional committees of the CPSU (b) about the leadership of the local press. When checking the work of district party committees, get acquainted in detail with the content of district newspapers, practice sending experienced journalists from the editorial offices of regional, regional and republican newspapers to rural areas to help the district press;

c) oblige the editorial offices of regional, regional and republican newspapers to ensure the regular publication of reviews of regional newspapers, comprehensively examining the merits and demerits of these newspapers in reviews.

7. To oblige TASS (Comrade Palgunova) to improve the service of regional newspapers, ensuring that information about the life of the Soviet Union and weekly international reviews are transmitted to them twice a week, to streamline the work of press cliches, to improve the quality of materials and cliches transmitted; for regional newspapers, published

with a frequency of three issues a week on four pages of a half-format Pravda, transmit additionally special bulletin of allied and international information.

8. Instruct the Pravda press bureau to send monthly 5-6 articles written by qualified authors on the most important general political, economic and natural science topics to regional newspapers and 10-12 articles for newspapers published three times a week on four half-format pages "Pravda" so that the editors of district newspapers could select for publishing the articles necessary for them.

9. Instruct the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the Union Republics to organise translations from the Russian language of materials from the Pravda press bureau and their timely distribution for regional newspapers published in the Union republics.

**Printed according to the text of the document stored in the CPA NML, f. 17, op. 116, d.650, l. 12-14. ( For the first time published as stated in the book: Non-Partyiso in the Ethnographic Press. M., 1954, p. 622-625)**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B), Moscow, August 15, 1952**

The plenum discussed issues related to the holding of the next XIX Party Congress. He determined the date for the convocation of the congress, its agenda, speakers, the norm of representation and the procedure for electing delegates to the congress. The plenum approved the draft directives of the congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-1955, the draft text of the amended Party Rules and decided to publish them in the central press. Below is also the notice of the Plenum of the Central Committee.

### **NOTICE TO ALL ORGANISATIONS OF THE CPSU (B)**

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) was held in Moscow during the day.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decided to convene the next XIX Congress of the CPSU (b) on October 5, 1952.

#### **The order of the day of the XIX Congress:**

1. Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)—rapporteur, secretary of the Central Committee, T. Malenkov G.M.

2. Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b)—rapporteur, Chairman of the Auditing Commission, Comrade P. G. Moskatov.

3. Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-1955—rapporteur, Chairman of the State Planning Committee,

Comrade M. Saburov.

4. Changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b)—speaker, Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Khrushchev N.S.

5. Election of the central bodies of the party.

**The norm of representation and the procedure for electing delegates to the congress:**

1) One delegate with a casting vote of 5,000 party members.

) One delegate with an advisory vote for 5000 candidates for party members.

) Delegates to the XIX Party Congress are elected in accordance with the Party Charter by closed (secret) ballot.

4) Delegates from the party organisations of the RSFSR are elected at party conferences in regions, territories and autonomous republics.

In other union republics, delegates are elected 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.

5) Communists who are members of the party organisations of the Soviet Army, the Navy and the border units of the MGB elect delegates to the 19th party congress, along with other party organisations at regional, territorial party conferences or congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

**Reprinted according to the text of the newspaper "Pravda", 1952, August 20, No. 233**

## **NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, Moscow, October 5-14, 1952**

The Nineteenth Party Congress summed up the results of the struggle and victories of the Party and the Soviet people for more than 13 years. It was preceded by a period full of events of world-historical significance. The Soviet people won a victory in the Great Patriotic War, restored the economy in the areas subjected to the Nazi occupation, launched work on consolidation and further development of socialism in the USSR.

The congress was attended by 1,192 delegates with a casting vote and 167 delegates with an advisory vote, representing 6,013,259 party members and 868,886 candidates. The Congress was attended by delegates from 44 fraternal communist and workers' parties.

Order of the day of the congress:

- 1) Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b);
- 2) The report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b);
- 3) Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the fifth five-year development plan USSR pa 1951-1955;
- 4) Changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b); 5) Election of the central bodies of the party.

The Central Committee's report noted that the world war, prepared by the forces of international imperialist reaction and unleashed in the West by Hitler's Germany, and in the East by militarist Japan, ended in a half-victory over the enemy. The Soviet people and its Armed Forces made a decisive contribution to this victory, honorably fulfilled their patriotic and international duty. The defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism had a profound impact on the entire course of world development. In a number of countries in Central and Southeastern Europe, as well as in Asia, a people's democratic system was established. Socialism went beyond the framework of one country—the

world socialist system began to take shape.

After the end of the war, the weakness of the world capitalist system and the growth of the forces of democracy and socialism continued. The victory of the people's revolution in China dealt a strong blow to imperialism.

The post-war years for the USSR were years of major achievements in industry and transport, in agriculture, in all areas of sciences, culture and art. These were the years of further strengthening of the Soviet system, strengthening the moral and political unity of Soviet society and friendship of the peoples of the USSR, increasing the material well-being and culture of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Union waged an active struggle to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world.

The XIX Party Congress approved the political line and practical work of the Central Committee of the CPSU(b).

The congress approved the Directives for the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-1955.

The congress decided to change the name of the party. Since the 19th Congress, our party has been called the "Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The congress heard the report "Changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b)" and approved the new Charter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

At the congress it was decided to revise the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. For this purpose, a commission was elected.

The 19th Congress elected the governing bodies of the party: the Central Committee of 125 members and 111 candidates, the Central Auditing Commission of 37 people.

On October 16, 1952, the Plenum of the newly elected Central Committee of the CPSU was held. The plenum elected the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee and approved the chairman of the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee of the CPSU.

## **CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS**

### **ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU (B)**

Having heard and discussed the report of the secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), Comrade Malenkov G.M. on the work of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b) decides:

Approve the political line and practical work of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

### **ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL AUDIT COMMISSION OF THE CPSU (B)**

Approve the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b).

### **DIRECTIVES FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR FOR 1951-1955**

Successful fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan makes it possible to adopt a new five-year plan, which ensures the further development of all branches of the national economy, the growth of material welfare, health care and cultural level of the people.

In accordance with this, the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers it necessary to give the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR the following directives on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-

1955.

*1. In the field of industry*

1. To establish an increase in the level of industrial production for the five-year period by about 70%, with an average annual growth rate of all gross industrial output of about 12%. Define the growth rate of production of means of production (group "A") in the amount of 13% and the production of consumer goods (group "B") 11%.

2. To provide for an increase in the production of the most important types of industrial products in 1955 in comparison with 1950 in approximately the following amounts:

Cast iron by 76%

Steel »62%

Rent »64%

Coal "43%

Oil "85%

Electricity "80%

Steam turbines 2.3 times

Hydro turbines "7.8"

Steam boilers', "2.7"

Metallurgical equipment by 85%

Oil equipment 3.5 times

Large metal-cutting machines "2.6"

Cars by 20%

Tractors "19%

Calcium soda "84%

Caustic soda "79%

Mineral fertilizers "88%

Synthetic rubber "82%

Cement 2.2 times

Removal of industrial timber by 56%

Paper "46%

Cotton fabrics "61%

Woolen fabrics "54%  
Leather footwear "55%  
Granulated sugar "78%  
Meat "92%  
Fish "58%  
Animal oil "72%  
Vegetable oil "77%  
Canned food 2.1 times

3. In accordance with the plan for a further rise in industrial production, to increase state capital investments in industry in 1951-1955. about 2 times compared with 1946-1950. Along with the commissioning of new enterprises and units, ensure an increase in the capacity of existing enterprises through their reconstruction, installation of new equipment, mechanisation and intensification of production and improvement of technological processes. Use the expansion of existing enterprises as the most important reserve for increasing production at the lowest cost. To create groundwork in the construction of metallurgical enterprises, power stations, oil refineries, chemical plants and coal mines in order to ensure the necessary development of these industries in the coming years.

To ensure an improvement in the geographical location of the construction of industrial enterprises in the new five-year plan, bearing in mind the further approach of industry to sources of raw materials and fuel in order to eliminate irrational and excessively long-distance transportation.

4. In the field of ferrous metallurgy, along with a further increase in the production of ferrous metals, to expand the range and significantly increase the production of scarce types of rolled products, in particular the production of heavy-plate steel by about 80%, light-section steel and wire rod—2.1 times and stainless steel—3.1 times. To develop the production of economical types and profiles of rolled products.

To increase production and improve the quality of special

steels and alloys for the needs of machine building.

To ensure further improvement in the utilization of the existing capacities of metallurgical enterprises. Strengthen work on the intensification of metallurgical processes, automation and mechanisation of metallurgical units and labour-intensive work at ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

In the fifth five-year plan, compared with the fourth five-year plan, to increase the commissioning of production capacities for pig iron by about 32%, steel by 42%, rolled products at least 2 times, coke by 80% and iron ore by 3 times.

Along with the development of ferrous metallurgy in the regions of the South, the Urals, Siberia, the Center and the North-West, ensure the further development of the metallurgical industry in the regions of the Transcaucasia and carry out design and survey work on iron ore deposits in the Karelo-Finnish Republic.

To provide for the development of the production of ferrous metals in the local industry through the construction of small converting metallurgical plants.

5. Significantly expand the production of non-ferrous metals. To increase production over the five-year period in approximately the following amounts: copper, refined—by 90%, lead—2.7 times, aluminum—at least 2.6 times, zinc— 2.5 times, nickel—53% and tin—by 80%.

Mechanise mining and labour-intensive work, automate and intensify production processes, increase the complex extraction of metals from ores, and ensure further growth production of metals of higher grades, significantly expand and improve the use of capacities of existing enterprises and build new enterprises.

6. In the field of electrification, ensure high rates of increasing the capacity of power plants in order to more fully meet the growing needs of the national economy and the household needs of the population for electricity and increase the reserve in energy systems. To approximately double the total capacity of power plants over a five-year

period, and threefold of hydroelectric power plants, providing in part thermal power plants, first of all, the expansion of existing enterprises. To put into operation large hydroelectric power plants, including the Kuibyshev one for 2 million 100 thousand kw, as well as Kamskaya, Gorkovskaya, Mpngechaurskaya, Ust-Kamenogorskaya and others with a total capacity of 1 million 916 thousand kw. To carry out construction and put into operation the Kuibyshev power line—Moscow.

To expand the construction of the Stalingrad, Kakhovskaya and Novosibirsk hydroelectric power plants, to begin the construction of new large hydroelectric power plants: Cheboksary on the Volga, Botkinskaya on the Kama, Bukhtarminskaya on the Irtysh and a number of others.

Start work on the use of energy resources of the river. Aigars for the development on the basis of cheap electricity and local sources of raw materials for aluminum, chemical, mining and other industries.

In order to significantly improve the power supply of the South, Urals, Kuzbass, ensure a significant increase in the capacity of district heating and plant power plants in these areas. To provide power supply to cities and regions, along with the construction of large power plants, to carry out the construction of small and medium power plants.

In connection with the tasks of further industrialization, to ensure a 2-2.5-fold increase in the generation of electricity in the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR and the Estonian SSR. Build Narva hydroelectric power station, Riga combined heat and power plant and expand construction of the Kaunas hydroelectric power station. Carry out design and survey work for the construction of hydroelectric power plants in the Baltics.

To ensure the construction of combined heat and power plants and heating networks for the implementation of extensive district heating in cities and industrial enterprises.

To make widespread use of automation of production processes at power plants. To complete the solar automation

of the district hydroelectric power plants, as well as to start the introduction of tele-mechanisation in power systems.

7. Ensure high rates of development of the oil industry. Provide for the further development of oil production in offshore oil fields.

In accordance with the planned increase in oil production, ensure development of the oil refining industry with the approach of oil refineries to the areas of consumption petroleum products.

To increase the capacities of primary oil refineries by approximately 2 times over a five-year period and the capacity of raw oil cracking by 2.7 times, providing for a significant deepening of oil refining and an increase in the yield of light oil products at both existing and newly commissioned oil refineries.

To develop the production of artificial liquid fuel.

To significantly increase the construction and commissioning of main oil pipelines and tanks for the storage of oil and oil products.

8. To ensure the further development of the gas industry. To increase the production of natural gas and associated petroleum gas by about 80% in the five-year period, as well as the production of gas from coal and shale. Expand the use of gas for domestic needs, its use as a vehicle fuel and its production from gas chemical products.

To increase the production of artificial gas from shale in the Estonian SSR by about 2.2 times, to complete the construction and put into operation the Kohtla-Järve-Tallinn gas pipeline.

9. In the coal industry, provide for a more rapid growth in the production of coal for coking, increasing the production of these coals by at least 50% over the five years.

Improve the quality of coal by significantly expanding its beneficiation and briquetting; to ensure an increase in coal concentration by about 2.7 times over the five-year period.

To systematically improve the methods of developing coal deposits. To introduce more broadly the latest mining

machines and mechanisms for comprehensive mechanisation, further technical re-equipment of the coal industry and ensuring the growth of labour productivity. To develop mechanisation in every possible way labour-consuming processes of coal mining, and, first of all, the loading of coal in longwalls, loading of coal and rock during development workings, and also more widely to introduce mechanized methods of fastening longwalls.

To increase the commissioning of coal mines' capacities by about 30% in comparison with the fourth five-year period.

To ensure a 27% increase in peat production over the five-year period, as well as to provide for the further development of local coal production; to increase oil shale production by 2.3 times, especially in the Estonian SSR.

On the basis of the development of the slice-chemical industry, to increase the production of artificial liquid fuel in the Estonian SSR by approximately 80% over the five-year period.

10. To envisage high rates of development of mechanical engineering as the basis for a new powerful technical progress in all sectors of the national economy of the USSR. Increase production machine building and metalworking in the five years approximately doubled.

Consider the complete provision of equipment for power plants, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises, and the construction of processing plants as a particularly important task in mechanical engineering oil and the production of artificial liquid fuel and the chemical industry, To develop in the required quantities the production of hydraulic and steam turbines, generators, high-voltage equipment and various control devices for large hydraulic and thermal power plants, metallurgical, oil refineries and other plants, large machine tools and forging and pressing equipment.

To increase the production of rolling equipment more than 2 times over the five-year period, about 2 times more high-precision machine tools, 8 times more heavy press-

forging machines; control and monitoring devices, automation and tele-mechanics approximately 2.7 times. Determine the growth in the production of chemical equipment over the five-year period by about 3.3 times. To significantly increase the output of heavy-duty diesel and gas-generating vehicles.

To increase in 1955, as compared to 1950, the production of cargo ships and tankers for the sea fleet by about 2.9 times, river passenger ships—by 2.6 times and vessels for fishing fleet—3.8 times.

To ensure the further development of mechanical engineering: shipbuilding, turbine engineering, electrical engineering and stock building—in the Lithuanian SSR; electrical machine building, machine tool building and shipbuilding — in the Latvian SSR; shipbuilding and electrical engineering—in the Estonian SSR.

To ensure a significant increase in the production of lifting and handling equipment, machines for the mechanisation of labour-intensive work, complete equipment for the production of building materials and automatic equipment for the light and food industries. To increase the production of new weaving machine tools.

To develop the production of highly productive machinery and equipment for the logging, pulp and paper, sawmill and wood processing industries.

When designing new machines, strive to reduce their weight while improving quality.

In order to fulfill the tasks for the production of the most important types of equipment in 1951-1955: to build and put into operation new plants and to complete the reconstruction of existing plants power engineering, rolling equipment, start the construction of new factories for the production of rolling equipment, turbines and boilers;

to expand the existing and put into operation new capacities for the production of oil equipment, lifting and transport equipment and complete equipment for the building materials industry;

to significantly expand the existing and put into operation new capacities for the production of large machine tools, press-forging machines, as well as precision measuring instruments and devices for automatic control of technological processes.

11. In the chemical industry, ensure the highest growth rates in the production of mineral fertilizers, soda and synthetic rubber, paying special attention to the all-round development of rubber production based on the use of petroleum gases.

To increase the production of plastics, dyes, and raw materials for rayon and to expand the range of other chemical products. To develop the production of synthetic materials - substitutes for non-ferrous metals.

Provide for an increase in production capacities for ammonia, sulfuric acid, synthetic rubber, synthetic alcohol, soda, mineral fertilizers, especially in granular form, and chemicals for pest control of agricultural plants.

To organise the production of superphosphate in the Estonian SSR and begin the construction of a superphosphate plant in the Lithuanian SSR.

To create groundwork in the construction of mineral fertilizer plants, ensuring the necessary development of the production of mineral fertilizers in subsequent years. Fully use phosphate slags for fertilizing the fields.

Widely introduce oxygen into technological processes of various industries, primarily in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, in the production of gas from coal, cellulose and the cement industry.

12. To eliminate the lagging behind the forest industry of the growing needs of the national economy. To increase the production of lumber and develop the production of parts for production and construction. To carry out on a large scale the relocation of logging to multi-wooded areas, especially to the regions of the North, the Urals, Western Siberia and the Karelo-Fin SSR, reducing the felling of forests in sparsely wooded areas of the country. Reduce seasonality logging, for

which to carry out the construction of mechanized enterprises in new areas, providing them with a permanent cadre of workers. Further develop a comprehensive mechanisation of logging operations. Improve the organisation of production and the use of machinery, ensuring an increase in labour productivity in logging. To increase the commissioning of the capacity of sawmills in new regions for the development of logging in the five-year period by about 8 times as compared with the commissioning in the previous five-year plan.

To ensure the all-round development of the paper, cellulose, furniture, plywood, wood-chemical and hydrolysis industries. To increase the production of furniture by at least 3 times.

13. To meet the growing needs of the national economy, provide for an increase in the production of basic construction materials for five years at least 2 times, improve the quality and expand the range of building materials. Provide brick production increased by about 2.3 times, slate—2.6 times, polished glass—4 times. In the field of urban and industrial construction, more decisively introduce new progressive wall materials, increasing the production of slag and concrete large blocks. Significantly increase the production of new high-quality finishing and facing building materials, parts and prefabricated structures made of ceramics, gypsum, concrete and reinforced concrete, contributing to the further industrialization of construction, reducing its cost and improving the architectural, construction and operational qualities of buildings and structures. Establish higher rates of production growth than in the USSR as a whole building materials in the Urals, in Siberia, in the Volga region, in the Far East and in Central Asia, as well as in large industrial areas where large-scale construction is underway. To increase the capacity of the cement industry by approximately 2.1 times.

14. Ensure high rates of growth in the production of consumer goods. To increase the output of light and food

industry products by at least 70%.

In accordance with the increase in the resources of agricultural raw materials, carry out the construction of a large number of enterprises in the light and food industries, in particular cotton mills, cotton ginning plants, factories artificial fiber, silk, clothing, knitwear, leather and footwear factories, sugar, oil mills, vegetable drying factories, confectionery, tea, canning, brewing, wine, meat, fish, butter and cheese industries.

To increase by the end of 1953, compared with 1950, the production capacity for the development of cotton fabrics by about 32%, artificial fiber—4.7 times, shoes were 34%, power plants for the development of sugar—25%, refined sugar—70%, tea—by 80% power oil extraction plants, seed processing—2.5 times, and drying plants—3.5 times, plants develop fish, vegetable and fruit canned for 40%, refrigeration containers and reefer fleet fish-freezing—70% meat and 40%, plants for the production of animal oil—35% cheese-making factories— 2 times, milk plants—2.6 times, powdered milk is 2 times of dairy products—60%.

To widely introduce automation and mechanisation of production processes for the production of food and industrial goods.

To carry out large-scale work on fish farming in order to increase fish stocks, especially in inland waters.

To increase the fish catch in the Lithuanian SSR by about 3.9 times over the five-year period, by 80% in the Latvian SSR, and 85% in the Estonian SSR. To carry out the expansion of existing fish processing enterprises and the construction of new ones in these republics.

To ensure further improvement of the quality and range of food and industrial goods for mass consumption, to improve packaging and packaging of food products.

15. To increase the production of industrial products and enterprises of local industry and trade cooperatives for the five years by about 60%, and primarily the production of consumer goods, household and household goods, local

building materials, and significantly improve the quality of products. To develop in the union republics their own raw material bases for local industry and trade cooperation. To improve the work of the workshops of local industry and industrial cooperatives in servicing the household needs of the population. Strengthen the leadership of local Soviets in local industry and industrial cooperation.

16. To ensure the further development of the construction industry by strengthening and expanding the existing construction organisations, as well as to create new construction organisations in the areas of major construction. Strengthen the construction organisations of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises that carry out the construction of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises, especially in the eastern regions, construction organisations of the Ministry of Power Plants, the Ministry the oil industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Railways, construction organisations for the construction of chemical plants, as well as construction organisations of the Ministry of Construction of Mechanical Engineering Enterprises that are building plants for energy and metallurgical equipment, oil equipment, large and unique machine-tool industry, heavy forging and pressing machines, lifting and transport equipment and shipbuilding. To widely introduce industrial construction methods.

To increase the capacity of factories for the manufacture of metal structures by at least 2 times. Build the required number of large factories for the manufacture of precast concrete structures. To expand the existing and organise new regional quarries with the comprehensive mechanisation of the extraction and processing of stone, chippings, gravel and sand, as well as piece stone from natural rocks. To complete the mechanisation of basic construction work and to ensure the transition from the mechanisation of individual processes to the comprehensive mechanisation of construction. To increase in the five years the fleet of excavators approximately 2.5 times, scrapers and bulldozers 3-4 times,

and mobile cranes 4-5 times.

To improve the design business in construction, to reduce the design time and to provide the construction with projects and estimates in a timely manner, widely introducing standard design. Reinforce design organisations with qualified personnel.

17. To provide in all branches of industry a further serious innovation in product quality. Expand and improve the assortment, as well as increase the production of scarce species and varieties of products in accordance with the needs of the national economy. Resolutely implement state standards that meet modern requirements.

18. In order to meet the growing needs of the national economy in raw materials and fuel resources, ensure the further development of work on the exploration of natural resources in the subsoil,

identification of reserves of minerals, and primarily non-ferrous and rare metals, coking coal, aluminum raw materials, oil, rich iron ores and other types of industrial raw materials.

## ***II. In the field of agriculture***

1. The main task in the field of agriculture remains to increase the yield of all agricultural crops, to further increase the social livestock population under a simultaneous significant increase in its productivity, an increase in the gross and marketable output of agriculture and animal husbandry by further strengthening and developing the social economy of collective farms, improving the work of state farms and machine and tractor stations through the introduction of advanced technology and agriculture in agriculture.

Agriculture should become even more productive and qualified, with developed grass seeding and correct crop rotations, a higher specific gravity of sown areas technical, fodder, vegetable crops and potatoes.

2. To increase the production of agricultural products over a five-year period: the gross grain yield—by 40-50%, including wheat—by 55-65%, raw cotton—by 55-65%, flax fiber—by 40-50%, sugar beet—by 65-70%, potatoes—by 40-45%, sunflower—by 50-60%, grapes—by 55-60%, tobacco—by 65-70%) and varietal green tea leaves approximately by 75%).

To increase the production of curly flax, soybeans, peanuts and other oilseeds.

To increase the production of fodder: hay by 80-90%, tubers and root crops by 3-4 times and silage by 2 times.

To increase the yield of grain crops per hectare:

in the regions of southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus—up to 20-22 centners and on irrigated lands—up to 30-34 centners; in the regions of the Volga region—up to 14-15 centners and on irrigated lands—up to 25-28 centners; in the central black earth regions—up to 16-18 centners and on irrigated lands—up to 30-34 centners; in the non-black earth zone—yes 17-19 centners; in the regions of the Urals, Siberia and North-Eastern Kazakhstan—up to 15-16 centners and on irrigated lands—up to 24-26 centners; in the Transcaucasian regions—up to 20-22 centners and on irrigated lands—up to 30-34 centners per hectare; the yield of rice on irrigated land should be increased to 40-50 centners per hectare.

To increase the yield of cotton per hectare: in the regions of Central Asia and South Kazakhstan—up to 26-27 centners; in the regions of Transcaucasia—up to 25-27 centners and in the southern regions of the European part on irrigated lands—up to 11-13 centners and on non-irrigated lands—up to 5-7 centners per hectare.

To increase the yield per hectare:

flax fiber in the regions of the non-chernozem belt—up to 4.5-5.5 centners and in the regions of the Urals and Siberia—up to 4-5 centners per hectare;

sugar beet in the regions of the Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR and the North Caucasus—up to 255-265 centners, in the regions of the central black earth regions—up to 200-210 centners, and in the regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan—

up to 400-425 centners per hectare;

potatoes in areas of the non-chernozem belt—up to 155-175 c hectare; sunflower in the regions of the Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR and the North Caucasus—up to 17-20 centners, in areas of the central chernozem regions—up to 14.5-16.5 centners, and in the Volga region—up to 10-12 centners per hectare.

3. To increase the production of vegetables, potatoes and livestock products in the suburban areas of Moscow, Leningrad, the cities of the Urals, Donbass, Kuzbass and other industrial centres and large cities; to create potato, vegetable and livestock bases in new industrial regions.

To increase in the five-year period the production of potatoes in the zones of distillers and starch-syrup plants by about 50 per cent, and of vegetables in the zones of canning and vegetable-drying plants by 2 times.

To increase in the five years the area of orchards and berry fields on collective farms by about 70 percent, vineyards by 50 percent, tea plantations by 60 percent, and citrus crops by 4.5 times.

4. To increase livestock production in the five years: meat and lard—by 80-90%, milk—by 45-50%, wool by about 2-2.5 times, including fine wool—by 4-4.5 times, eggs (on collective and state farms)—6-7 times.

To increase the livestock of: cattle throughout agriculture—by 18–20%, including cattle on collective farms —by 36–38%) and cows—by about 2 times; sheep throughout agriculture—by 60-62%), including in collective farms—by 75-80%); pigs throughout agriculture—by 45-50%, "including on collective farms—by 85-90%; the number of poultry on collective farms—3-3.5 times; horses throughout agriculture—by 10-12%, including on collective farms—by 14-16%).

To ensure the further development in the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR of highly productive animal husbandry, especially dairy cattle and pigs.

To increase the milk yield per cow on collective farms in the non-black earth zone to 1.8-2 thousand kg, in the central

black-earth regions—to 1.7-2 thousand kg, in the regions of the South and the Volga region—to 1.6-1.9 thousand kg, in the regions of Siberia, the Urals and North-Eastern Kazakhstan—up to 1.5-1.7 thousand kg, in the regions of Central Asia—up to 700-900 kg, in the Transcaucasia—up to 900-1100 kg.

To increase the shearing of wool on collective farms in the regions of the South and North Caucasus for one fine-fleece sheep to 5.2-5.8 kg, for one half-fine-fleece sheep—up to 4.2-4.8 kg, in the central black earth regions for one fine-fleece sheep—up to 4.2-5 kg and one semi-fine-fleece sheep—up to 4-4.2 kg, in the regions of the Volga region for one fine-fleece sheep—up to 4.6-5.4 kg and for one semi-fine-fleece sheep—up to 3.9-4.5 kg, in Siberian regions for one fine-fleece sheep—up to 4.3-4.9 kg and for semi-fine-fleeced sheep up to 3.8-4.2 kg.

5. To ensure the introduction into production of new, more productive varieties of grain crops, more productive and early ripening varieties of cotton, varieties of sugar beet with a higher sugar content, varieties of high-oil sunflower, as well as the creation of new varieties of agricultural crops for cultivation on irrigated land. To improve seed production of agricultural crops on collective and state farms.

6. To ensure the further expansion of works on field-protective afforestation in the steppe and forest-steppe regions, carrying out agroforestry measures to combat soil erosion, as well as afforestation of sands, creating economic forests, green zones around cities and industrial centres, along the banks of rivers, canals and reservoirs.

To establish in the course of the five-year period at least 2.5 million hectares of protective forest plantations on collective and state farms and about 2.5 million hectares of crops and plantings of state forests.

7. Ensure high-performance use of all irrigated and drained land. Implement a widespread transition to a new irrigation system with temporary irrigation channels instead of permanent ones. Consider the construction of irrigation

and watering systems based on the use of electricity from the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station and in the area of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V. I. Lenin; to start construction of irrigation and watering systems in the zone of the Stalingrad hydroelectric power station, the Main Turkmen, South Ukrainian and North Crimean canals.

Carry out preparatory work for the construction of irrigation systems for irrigation and watering of the lands of the Kulunda steppe. Continue work on the construction of irrigation systems in the central black earth regions, in the Kura-Araksinskaya lowlands, in the basins of the Syr-Darya, Zeravshap and Kashka-Darya rivers, in the regions of Central Fergana, the Kuban-Yegorlyk system, the Orto-Tokoi reservoir and the Big Chuy channel. To increase the area of irrigated land by 30-35 per cent in the five-year period, build 30,000-35,000 ponds and reservoirs on collective and state farms, and ensure their comprehensive economic use.

Carry out work on draining swamps in the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR (primarily in the Polesie lowland), the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR, the Karelo-Finnish SSR, northwestern and central regions RSFSR, in the Barabinsk lowland and other areas. Increase for 1951-1955 the area of drained land is 40-45%.

8. In order to increase the milk productivity of cattle on collective and state farms, it is especially important to further introduce a more intensive system of livestock farming - a stall system for keeping livestock, taking into account the characteristics of the regions.

For the further development of sheep breeding, organise equipped pastures in the areas of flooding of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V. I. Lenin, in the Caspian lowland, the Nogai steppe and in the areas of the Turkmen well-organised pastures were created for the largest and largest flocks of sheep.

In the regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, ensure the creation of areas of high-yielding hayfields and pastures through the use of local irrigation and the use of artesian

waters in order to gradually reduce long-distance cattle movements.

9. To complete the mechanisation of the main field work on collective farms, to widely expand the mechanisation of labour-consuming work in livestock farming, vegetable growing, horticulture, transportation, loading and unloading agricultural products, irrigation, drainage of wetlands and development of new lands.

To bring the level of mechanisation in 1955: ploughing, sowing grain, industrial and forage crops—up to 90-95%, harvesting grain crops and sunflower combines—up to 80-90%, harvesting sugar beet—up to 90-95%, cotton harvesting—raw cotton pickers—up to 60-70%, sowing and harvesting of fiber flax—up to 80-90%, planting, inter-row cultivation and harvesting of potatoes—up to 55-60%, haymaking and silage—up to 70-80%.

To ensure the improvement of the work of the machine and tractor stations, to expand their activity in the mechanisation of labour-intensive work in all branches of collective farm production and to increase the responsibility of the MTS for fulfilling plans for the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock raising.

To increase by the end of the five-year plan the capacity of the MTS tractor fleet by approximately 50%, especially row-crop tractors with attachments for inter-row cultivation of agricultural crops. To ensure an increase in the daily output of the tractor by about 50% over the five-year period. Complete the introduction of more economical diesel tractors.

To enlarge the network of machine and tractor stations in the Lithuanian SSR, Latvian SSR, Estonian SSR and equip them with tractors and agricultural machines.

Consider the introduction of electric tractors and agricultural machines based on the use of electricity as one of the most important tasks, especially in the areas of large hydroelectric power plants.

10. To ensure the direction of capital investments of

collective farms, first of all, on the development of the public economy—the construction of outbuildings, livestock buildings, irrigation and drainage canals, reservoirs, uprooting of land from shrubs, planting of forest shelter belts, the construction of collective-farm power plants and other facilities necessary for the successful development of the social economy of the collective farms and an increase in the income of collective farms and collective farmers.

11. In the field of state farm construction, consider increasing the marketability, first of all, of wheat, fine and semi-fine wool, meat, as well as ensuring the collective farm livestock breeding by breeding producers.

In order to create a stable fodder base and fully provide the livestock of state farms with coarse and succulent fodder, expand the sowing of fodder crops on state farms by 45-55%.

To ensure a significant increase in the yield of all agricultural crops on state farms. To increase the number of cattle on state farms by 35-40%, including cows by TOTS%, sheep by 75-80% and pigs by 40-45%.

To bring in 1955 the milk yield per cow in state farms to the following sizes: in the non-black earth zone—3500-3900 kg, in the central black earth regions—3000-3400 kg, in the South and North Caucasus—2800-3200 kg, Siberia and northern regions of Kazakhstan—2400-2900 kg, in pedigree state farms of the Volga region, Central Asia, Transcaucasia and southern regions of Kazakhstan—2100-2600 kg.

To bring the average wool cut per one fine-woollen sheep in the state farms of the regions: South, North Caucasus and the Volga region—up to 5.5-6.5 kg, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and Transcaucasia—up to 4.3-5 kg.

To complete on the state farms, in the main, the comprehensive mechanisation of all the most labour-consuming work in field cultivation, animal husbandry, fodder production and fodder preparation. In wide sizes to carry out the construction of residential, cultural, household and industrial buildings on state farms.

12. To ensure the planned growth of agricultural production, to establish the volume of state investment in agriculture is about 2.1 times more, and for irrigation and land reclamation is about 4 times more than in the fourth five-year plan.

### ***III. In the field of goods turnover, transport and communication***

1. On the basis of the growth of industrial and agricultural production, to increase the retail turnover of state and cooperative trade by about 70% over the five-year period.

Increase in 1955 compared to 1950. sale the population with essential goods is about in the following sizes: meat products—90% of fish products 70%, animal oil by 70%, cheese—2 times, vegetable oil—2 times, canned vegetables, fruit and dairy—2,5—3% and sugar by 2 times, tea, 2 times, wine—2 times, beer—80%, garment—80% cotton fabrics, wool, silk and linen—70% shoes — 80%, stockings and socks—2 times, jerseys—2.2 times, furniture—3 times, metal utensils—2.5 times, bicycles 3.5—fold, sewing machines—2.4 times, radios and televisions—2 times, watches—2.2 times, home refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners—several times.

To expand the network of canteens, restaurants, and teahouses over the five-year period, and to increase the output of products by catering enterprises by about 80%, significantly improving the assortment.

To increase the number of specialized stores selling food, clothing, footwear, fabrics, furniture, dishes, household goods, cultural items and building materials. To substantially increase the construction of refrigerators and warehouses in industry and in the trade network. Further equipping food stores, canteens, restaurants and warehouses with refrigeration units and the latest equipment.

2. To provide for an increase in the freight turnover of

railway transport in 1955 compared with 1950 by 35-40%, river transport—by 75-80%, sea transport—by 55-60%, road transport—by 80-85%, air transport by at least 2 times, pipeline transport by about 5 times.

3. Consider increasing the capacity of railways as the most important task in the field of railway transport. According to this:

a) to increase, in comparison with the past five years, the commissioning of second tracks by about 60% and of electrified railways by 4 times. To increase the length of the station tracks to approximately 46% of the operational length of the railways;

b) to build and put into permanent operation new railways about 2.5 times more than in 1946-1950. To complete the construction of the South Siberian Railway on the sections from Abakan to Akmolinsk. To complete the construction of the Chardzhou-Kungrad railway line and start the construction of the Kungrad-Makat road.

To expand the construction of railways: Krasnoyarsk—Yeniseisk, Guryev-Astrakhan, Agryz-Propiso-Surgut. Carry out the necessary work on the reconstruction of railways in the Lithuanian SSR, Latvian SSR and Estonian SSR;

c) increase by the end of the five-year period against 1950 the length of sections equipped with automatic blocking by about 80% and hitchhiking by at least 2.5 times, and also increase the number of switches equipped with electric centralization by about 2.3 times. Significantly increase the use of dispatch centralization. To ensure the further mechanisation of humps. Continue work on the introduction of radio communications for train traffic control and shunting operations;

d) improve the state of the railway track facilities. To supply rail transport in the five years with new rails by about 85% more than in 1946-1950;

e) fully meet the needs of railway transport for mainline steam locomotives, electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, freight, insulated and passenger cars. To complete basically

the transfer of the working fleet of wagons to the workshop and to begin equipping the rolling stock with roller bearings. To start production of new powerful steam locomotives, electric locomotives and diesel locomotives, including gas-generating ones.

Improve the use of rolling stock. Cut into 1955 wagon turnover time by at least 18% against 1950 and increase the average daily mileage of steam locomotives no less than pa 12%. Significantly improve the utilisation of the carrying capacity of wagons and increase the weight of freight trains.

Ensure that measures are taken to improve the organisation of labour of workers associated with the movement of trains, especially locomotive crews.

4. To increase the carrying capacity of river ports by about two times. To complete the first stage of construction and reconstruction of ports in Stalingrad, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Ulyanovsk, Kazan, Gorky, Yaroslavl, Molotov, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, Osetrov, Kotlas and Pechora. Equip main ports with high-performance means of mechanisation. To expand the construction of mechanized berths at riverine industrial enterprises.

To complete work on the reconstruction of the Volga-Baltic waterway, to increase the navigable depths on the Kama River and to create a unified deep-water transport system in the European part of the USSR.

To improve shipping and increase passenger and cargo traffic in the basins of the Neman and Daugava rivers. Provide for the construction of bridges across the Neman River in Kaunas and across the Daugava River in Riga.

To reconstruct existing and build new shipbuilding and ship repair enterprises for the river fleet.

Provide the construction of passenger and cargo river fleet that meets the conditions for sailing in large reservoirs. Increase the role of river transport in cargo transportation in the regions of Siberia and the Far North.

To ensure the development of transportation on small rivers for local needs.

5. To significantly increase the tonnage of the merchant marine fleet, to expand the base of domestic marine shipbuilding by building new and expanding existing shipbuilding and ship repair yards. Carry out work on expansion and reconstruction of Leningradsky, Odessa, Zhdanovsky, Novorossiysk, Makhachkala, Murmansk, Naryan-Mars and Far Eastern seaports. Provide further development of maritime transport in the Lithuanian SSR, Latvian SSR and Estonian SSR, to expand the Riga and Klaipeda ports.

To ensure an increase in the throughput capacity of seaports and to expand the capacities of marine shipyards approximately twofold. To expand the capacity of fishing ports.

To increase the transportation of goods along the Northern Sea Route. Replenish the marine fleet with new icebreakers.

To improve the quality of the river, sea and fishing fleets, to reduce the delivery time of goods to consumers, to improve the operation of ports, and to reduce the downtime of ships.

6. To build and reconstruct paved motor roads approximately 50% more than in 1946-1950, especially in the southern regions, in the Transcaucasia and the Baltic states.

To increase the share of public road transport in the transport of goods and passengers. To complete the enlargement of departmental automobile enterprises. Improve the use of vehicles and significantly reduce the cost of transportation. To expand the network of auto repair enterprises and car service stations. To approximately double the length of permanent intercity bus lines in the five years.

7. Significantly increase the fleet of civil air transport aircraft, as well as the network of airlines and airports equipped for round-the-clock operation.

8. To ensure the further development of communication facilities; to increase the length of the long-distance telephone and telegraph cable by at least 2 times over the five-year period. Significantly increase the capacity of

broadcasting stations. To expand work on the introduction of ultrashort-wave radio broadcasting and radio relay communications. To expand the capacity of city telephone exchanges by 30-35% over the next five years.

To improve the work of postal services in delivering stamps and postal items to the population and to ensure the transportation of mail along inter-district routes, mainly by road.

9. In accordance with the plan for the further development of transport and communications, to increase state capital investments in transport and communications in 1951-1955. about 63% compared to 1946-1950.

#### ***IV. In the field of further growth of material well-being, health care and the cultural level of the people***

1. On the basis of the continuous growth of socialist production and an increase in the productivity of social labour, to increase the national income of the USSR for the five-year period not less than by 60% and in this connection to ensure further growth in the incomes of workers and employees and the income of peasants.

In accordance with the growth in the volume of production and labour productivity, as well as the tasks in the field of cultural development, provide for an increase in the number of workers and employees in the national economy in 1955—the last year of the five-year plan—in comparison with 1950 by about 15%.

2. Unswervingly continue to lower retail prices for consumer goods, bearing in mind that the price reduction is the main means of systematically raising the real wages of workers and employees and raising the income of the peasants. To increase the real wages of workers and employees, taking into account the reduction in retail prices, not less than by 35%.

To determine the growth of state appropriations for social insurance of workers and employees during the five-

year period by about 30% compared to 1950.

On the basis of an increase in the labour productivity of collective farmers, an increase in collective farm production, an increase in the output of agriculture and livestock raising, to raise cash and natural resources

collective farmers' income (in monetary terms) by at least 40%.

3. To further improve the living conditions of workers and employees, expand housing construction in every possible way. To envisage in the five-year plan a broad program of state housing construction, increasing capital investments for these purposes by about two times in comparison with the previous five-year plan. In cities and workers' settlements, new residential buildings with a total area of about 105 million square meters should be put into operation through state construction. m. To promote the construction of individual residential buildings in cities and workers' settlements, carried out by the population at their own expense and with the help of a state loan.

To improve communal and consumer services for the population of cities and workers' settlements, to expand the water supply and sewerage network, heating and gasification of houses, urban transport, and to improve urban amenities. Zoom in towards the end

five years, the volume of capital investments in public utility construction by about 50% against 1950.

4. To ensure further improvement and development of public health services.

To expand the network of hospitals, dispensaries, maternity hospitals, sanatoriums, rest homes, nurseries, kindergartens over the five years, increasing the number of beds in hospitals by at least 20%, the number of beds in sanatoriums by about 15%, in rest homes by 30% , in nurseries—by 20% and kindergartens—by 40%.

To increase in the five years the number of hospital beds in the Lithuanian SSR by about 40%, in the Latvian SSR by 30%) and in the Estonian SSR by 30%.

To ensure further equipping of hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoriums with the latest medical equipment and a higher culture of their work.

To enlarge, over the five-year period, the number of doctors in the country has not increased by more than 25% and to expand measures to improve doctors.

To direct the efforts of medical scientists to solve the most important health problems, focusing on prevention issues, to ensure the fastest implementation of the achievements of medical science into practice.

To increase the production of medicines, medical equipment and instruments in 1955 by at least 2.5 times compared to 1950, paying special attention to expanding the production of the latest medicines and other effective therapeutic and prophylactic means, as well as modern diagnostic and therapeutic medical equipment.

To ensure the further development of physical culture and sports.

5. By the end of the five-year plan, to complete the transition from seven-year education to general secondary education (ten-year) in the capitals of the republics, cities of republican subordination, in regional, territorial and major industrial centres. To establish conditions for full implementation in the next five-year period of universal secondary education (ten-year period) in other cities and rural areas.

In order to provide the growing network of schools with the necessary number of teachers, to increase admission to pedagogical institutes in 1951-1955. by 45% compared with the admission for 1946-1950; to provide for an increase in admission to pedagogical institutes of the Lithuanian SSR by 2.3 times, the Latvian SSR by 00%, and the Estonian SSR by 60%.

To increase the construction of urban and rural schools by about 70% in comparison with the previous five years.

In order to further increase the socialist educational value of the general education school and provide students

finishing secondary school with the conditions for a free choice of professions, begin polytechnic education in secondary school and carry out the measures necessary for the transition to universal polytechnic education.

6. In accordance with the tasks of the further development of the national economy and cultural construction, to increase the graduation of specialists of all kinds from higher and secondary specialized educational institutions by about 30-35% over the five-year period.

To increase the output of specialists from higher educational institutions for the most important branches of industry, construction and agriculture in 1955 in comparison with 1950 by about 2 times.

To expand the training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel through postgraduate studies in higher educational institutions and research institutes in about 2 times over the five-year period, but compared with the previous five-year plan.

To improve the work of scientific research institutes and the scientific work of higher educational institutions, to make fuller use of scientific forces to solve the most important issues of the development of the national economy, to generalize advanced experience, ensuring broad practical application of scientific discoveries. To assist scientists in every possible way in working out theoretical problems in all fields of knowledge and to strengthen the connection between science and production.

Taking into account the growing desire of the adult population to improve their education, to ensure the further development of correspondence and evening higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, as well as general education schools for the training of working citizens on the job.

7. To meet the growing needs of the national economy for qualified personnel, especially in connection with the further introduction of advanced technology in production, to improve the quality of training young skilled workers in the

system of state labour reserves and to provide training and advanced training of workers through individual and team training and through a system of courses and schools organised at enterprises.

8. Carry out further development of film and television. To expand the network of cinemas, increasing the number of cinema installations by about 25% over the five-year period, and also to increase the production of films.

To expand in 1955, as compared with 1950, the network of public libraries by at least 30% and clubs by 15%, improving their work in serving the population.

To ensure a significant increase in the production of fiction and scientific literature, textbooks, magazines and newspapers, expand the printing industry and improve the quality of printing and book design.

9. In accordance with the planned development of health care, education, scientific, cultural and educational institutions, to increase the volume of capital investments for these purposes in the five-year period by about 50% in comparison with the previous five-year plan.

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The Fifth Five-Year Plan defines a new powerful upsurge in the national economy of the USSR and ensures a further significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

The fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan will be a major step forward along the path of development from socialism to communism.

To accomplish the tasks of the fifth five-year plan, it is necessary:

a) mobilize on-farm sources for the further growth of socialist accumulation, achieving strict observance of state discipline and the fulfillment by each enterprise of the production plan in the range established for it. In order to meet the five-year plan targets for the development of the

national economy and raising the material and cultural level of the working people, it is necessary to increase the total volume of state capital construction in 1951-1955. by about 90%, and state allocations for this construction are only about 60% compared to the fourth five-year plan, so that the missing 30% will be covered by a corresponding reduction in construction costs by increasing labour productivity, reducing overhead costs, reducing prices for building materials and equipment;

b) on the basis of introducing advanced technology into all branches of the popular economy, improving the organisation of labour and raising the cultural and technical level of the working people, to increase labour productivity in industry over the five years by approximately 50%, in construction—by 55%, in agriculture—by 40%. To complete, in the main, during the fifth five-year plan the mechanisation of heavy and labour-intensive work in industry and construction.

To ensure further improvement of labour protection in industrial enterprises;

c) during the five-year period to reduce the cost of industrial production by about 25% and the cost of construction work by less than 20%. Reduce construction time and improve the quality of construction work. To reduce the cost of tractor work at machine and tractor stations by about 25%, rail transportation by 15%, and retail distribution costs by 23%. Dramatically reduce the overhead costs of sales organisations in industry, as well as procurement and marketing of agricultural products;

d) to raise the mass movement of inventors and rationalizers from engineers, technicians, workers and collective farmers for further technical improvement and expansion of production, for all-round mechanisation, facilitation and further improvement of working conditions. To condemn the practice of economic organisations that underestimate the tasks of introducing new technology and mechanisation of labour and allowing the misuse of labour;

e) to unswervingly pursue a mode of economy in all large

and small areas of economic construction, and to increase the profitability of enterprises. Business executives must seek, find and use hidden reserves lurking in the depths of production, make the most of the available production capacity, systematically improve production methods, reduce production costs, and carry out cost accounting.

Ensure further significant savings in material resources by eliminating excesses in the expenditure of materials and equipment, strengthening the fight against marriage, introducing economical types of materials, widespread use of high-grade substitutes and progressive production technology.

Strengthen control of the ruble by the financial authorities over the implementation of economic plans and compliance with the economy;

f) to double the state material and food reserves that could provide the country from all accidents.

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The present (fifth) five-year plan once again demonstrates to the whole world the great vitality of socialism, the fundamental advantages of the socialist system of economy over the capitalist system. This five-year plan is a plan for peaceful economic and cultural construction. It will promote the further strengthening and expansion of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy and the development of economic relations with all countries wishing to develop trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The peaceful development of the Soviet economy, outlined by the five-year plan, opposes the economy of the capitalist countries, which are moving along the path of militarizing the popular economy, obtaining the highest profits for the capitalists and the further impoverishment of the working people.

The tasks set by the five-year plan make great demands

on the party, Soviet, economic, trade union, Komsomol organisations and oblige them to mobilize the broad masses of working people to fulfill and overfulfill the new five-year plan, deploying broad criticism of shortcomings in the work of our organisations in order to speed up elimination of these shortcomings.

It is necessary to provide all-round support to innovators of industrial and collective farm production, leaders of transport and other sectors of the national economy in their desire to increase production, increase labour productivity, and reduce costs.

The great strength of socialist emulation, the unanimous striving of workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia to defend the cause of peace, the unwavering determination of the working people to complete the building of communist society must be directed towards fulfilling and overfulfilling the new five-year plan.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, under the tried and tested leadership of the Communist Party, will successfully complete the new five-year parade ground.

## **ON CHANGING THE NAME OF THE PARTY**

The double name of our party "Communist"—"Bolshevik" was historically formed as a result of the struggle with the Mensheviks, it was intended to isolate itself from Menshevism. Since, however, the Menshevik party in the Soviet Union have long disappeared from the scene, double name of the party lost its meaning, especially as the concept of "Communist" expresses most accurately Marxist content of the tasks of the party, while the concept of "Bolshevik" expresses only long ago lost the value of historical fact that at the second party Congress in 1903 the Leninists received the most votes, why, and was called "Bolsheviks", the opportunistic part remained in the minority and received the

name "Mensheviks".

In this regard, the XIX Congress of the Party decides:

The All-Union Communist Party of the Bolsheviks(VKP (b)) is now called the "Communist Party of the Soviet Union" (CPSU).

## **ON CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE CPSU (B)**

The 19th Party Congress decides:

1. To approve the draft Party Charter presented by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) with amendments and additions by the Congress Commission.

2. Henceforth, the Party Charter approved by the Congress shall be considered the Charter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

## **STATUE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION**

### **1. Party. Party members, their duties and rights**

1. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a voluntary militant alliance of like-minded communists, organised from people of the working class, working peasants and working intelligentsia.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, having organised an alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, achieved, as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, the overthrow of the power of the capitalists and landowners, the organisation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the elimination of capitalism, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man and ensured

the construction of a socialist society.

Now the main tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet

The alliances consist in building a communist society through a gradual transition from socialism to communism, continuously raising the material and cultural level of society, educating members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establishing fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, to strengthen in every way the active defense of the Soviet Motherland against its aggressive actions. enemies.

2. A member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union can be any citizen of the Soviet Union who does not exploit the labour of others, who knows the Program and the Charter of the Party, actively contributes to their implementation, who works in one of the Party organisations and fulfills all Party decisions.

The party member pays the established membership fees.

3. A party member is obliged:

a) to protect the unity of the party in every possible way, as the main condition for the strength and might of the party;

b) be an active fighter for the implementation of party decisions. For a party member, it is not enough just to agree with party decisions; a party member is obliged to fight for the implementation of these decisions. The passive and formal attitude of the communists to the decisions of the party weakens the fighting efficiency of the party and is therefore incompatible with being in its ranks;

c) to be an example in work, to master the technique of their business, continuously improving their production and business qualifications, to protect and strengthen social socialist property in every possible way as the sacred and inviolable basis of the Soviet system;

d) strengthen daily ties with the masses, respond in a timely manner to the demands and needs of the working people, explain to the non-party masses the meaning of the

party's policy and decisions, remembering that the strength and invincibility of our party lies in its blood and inseparable connection with the people;

e) work to raise their consciousness, to master the foundations of Marxism-Leninism;

f) observe party and state discipline, equally obligatory for all party members. There can be no two disciplines in a party - one for the leaders, the other for the rank and file. The party has one discipline; one law for all communists, regardless of merit and positions held by them. Violation of party and state discipline is a great evil that harms the party and is therefore incompatible with being in its ranks;

g) develop self-criticism and criticism from below, identify shortcomings in work and strive to eliminate them, fight against ceremonial well-being and delight in success in work. The grip of criticism is a grave evil. Anyone who suppresses criticism, replaces it with splendor and praise, cannot be in the ranks of the party;

h) report shortcomings in work to the leading party bodies, up to the Central Committee of the party, regardless of the person. A party member has no right to hide the unfavorable state of affairs, to ignore wrong actions that damage the interests of the party and the state. Anyone who prevents a party member from fulfilling this duty should be severely punished as violating the will of the party;

i) be truthful and honest with the party, not allow concealment and distortion of the truth. The untruthfulness of the communist before the party and the deception of the party are the gravest evil and are incompatible with being in the ranks of the party;

j) to observe party and state secrets, to exercise political vigilance, remembering that the vigilance of the communists is necessary in any sector and in any situation. Disclosing party and state secrets is a crime against the party and is incompatible with being in its ranks;

k) in any position entrusted by the party, unswervingly carry out the instructions of the party on the correct

selection of personnel according to their political and business qualities. Violation of these instructions, the selection of workers on the basis of friendly relations, personal loyalty, fellowship and kinship is incompatible with being in the party.

4. A party member has the right:

a) to participate in a free and businesslike discussion at party meetings or in the party press of issues of party politics;

b) criticize any party worker at party meetings;

c) elect and be elected to party bodies;

d) demand personal participation in all cases when a decision is made about his activities or behavior;

e) address any question and statement to any party authority, up to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

5. Admission to party members is made exclusively on an individual basis. New members are accepted from among candidates who have passed the established candidate experience. Party members are admitted to workers, peasants and intellectuals who are conscious, active and devoted to the cause of communism.

Persons who have reached the age of 18 are admitted to the party.

The procedure for admission to party members from candidates:

a) those who join the party submit recommendations of three party members who have at least three years of party experience and who know them for working together for at least one year.

*First note.* When admitting Komsomol members to the party, the recommendation of the regional committee of the Komsomol is equated to the recommendation of one party member.

*Second note.* Members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union refrain from recommendations.

b) the issue of admission to the party is discussed and decided by the general meeting of the primary party organisation, the decision of which comes into force upon approval by the district committee, and in cities where there is no district division, by the city party committee.

When discussing the issue of admission to the party, the presence of those recommending is not necessary.

c) young people up to 20 years old inclusively join the party only through the Komsomol.

d) people from other parties are admitted to the party on the recommendation of five party members: three with ten years of party experience and two with pre-revolutionary party experience—not otherwise: through the primary party organisation, with the obligatory approval of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

6. Recommenders are responsible for the soundness of their recommendations.

7. The membership experience of candidates admitted to party members is calculated from the day the general meeting of the relevant primary party organisation adopts a resolution on the approval of this comrade as a party member.

8. Every member of the party organisation, when moving to the area of work of another organisation, is enrolled in the latter in the number of its members.

*Note.* The transfer of party members from one organisation to another takes place in accordance with the rules established by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

9. Party members and candidates who have not paid their membership dues within three months without good reason are considered to have automatically retired from the party, about which the primary party organisation makes an appropriate decision, approved by the district committee or city party committee. 10. The question of expelling a communist from the party is decided by the general meeting of the primary party organisation, of which the expelled is a

member, and approved by the district committee of the mountains.

10. The question of expelling a communist from the party is decided by the general meeting of the primary party organisation, of which the expelled is a member, and approved by the district committee and city committee of the party. The decision of the district committee or city committee on exclusion from

Party acquires force only if it is approved by the regional committee, the regional committee of the party or the Central Committee of the communist party of the union republic.

Until the regional committee, regional committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic approves the decision to expel from the party, the party card remains in the hands of the party member and he has the right to attend closed party meetings.

11. The primary party organisation cannot make a decision on exclusion from the party or on transferring a communist to a candidate if he is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic, regional committee, regional committee, okrug, city committee, district party committee.

The question of the exclusion of a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, the regional committee, the regional committee, the district committee, the city committee, the district committee of the party from the party committee, as well as the expulsion from party members or transfer to candidates, is decided at the plenum of the relevant committee, if the plenum with a two-thirds majority of votes considers it necessary.

12. The question of expelling a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the Central Committee, as well as expelling from party members or transferring to candidates is decided by the party congress, and in between congresses—a plenum of the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the plenum of the Central Committee. A person expelled from the Central Committee is automatically replaced by a candidate for membership in the Central Committee in accordance with the procedure established by the congress when candidates for membership in the Central Committee are elected.

13. In cases where a party member committed misdemeanours punishable by court, he is expelled from the party with a report of the misconduct to the administrative and judicial authorities.

14. When deciding on the expulsion from the Party, maximum caution and comradely concern must be ensured and a thorough analysis of the validity of the accusations against the Party member must be ensured.

For minor offenses, measures of party education and influence should be applied (posing, reprimand, etc.), and not expulsion from the party, which is the highest measure of party punishment.

In necessary cases, as a measure of party sanction, a party organisation may transfer a party member to a candidate for a period of up to one year. The decision of the primary party organisation to transfer a party member to a candidate is subject to approval by the district or city party committee. After the expiration of the established period, the person transferred to the candidate is accepted as a party member on a general basis, and he retains his previous party experience.

15. Appeals of those expelled from the party, as well as decisions of party organisations on exclusion from the party, should be considered by the relevant party bodies within a period not exceeding twenty days from the date of their receipt.

## ***II. Party member candidates***

16. All persons wishing to join the party pass the candidate experience necessary in order to familiarize the candidate with the Program, the Charter, the tactics of the party and ensure the party organisations

checking the personal qualities of the candidate.

17. The procedure for admission to candidates (individual admission, presentation of recommendations and their verification, decision of the primary organisation on admission and its approval) is exactly the same as for admission to party members.

18. Candidate experience is established for a period of one year. The party organisation is obliged to help candidates prepare for membership in the party. After the expiration of the candidate's experience, the party organisation must consider the issue at the party meeting about the candidate for party membership. If the party candidate was unable to prove himself sufficiently for reasons that the party organisation recognizes as valid, the primary party the organisation can extend his candidate experience for a period not exceeding one year. In the same cases when, during the passage of the candidate's experience, it turned out that in terms of their personal qualities the candidate of the party is not worthy to be accepted as a member of the party, the party organisation decides to exclude him from the candidates of the party. The decisions of the primary party organisation on the extension of the candidate's length of service or on the exclusion from candidates take effect after their approval by the district or city party committee.

19. Candidates for party members take part in the meetings of the organisation in which they are members, with the right of an advisory vote.

20. Candidates for party members pay their regular membership fee to the cashier of the local party committee.

### ***III. Party structure. Intra-party democracy***

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

a) the election of all the leading organs of the party from top to bottom;

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

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

d) the unconditional obligation of the decisions of the higher bodies for the lower ones.

22. The party is built on a territorial-production basis: a party organisation serving a region is considered superior in relation to all party organisations serving parts of a given region, or a party organisation serving an entire branch of work is considered superior in relation to all party organisations serving parts of a given branch of work.

23. All party organisations are autonomous in resolving local issues, since these decisions do not contradict the decisions of the party.

24. The highest governing body of each party organisation is a general meeting (for primary organisations), a conference (for example, for district, regional organisations), Congress (for the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union).

25. The general meeting, conference or congress elects a bureau or committee, which is their executive body and directs all the day-to-day work of the organisation.

26. Voting by list is prohibited in elections of party bodies. Voting should be carried out for individual candidates, and for all party members unlimited right to challenge candidates and criticise the latter. Elections are held by closed (secret) voting of candidates.

27. In cities and district centres, to discuss the most important decisions of the party and government, the assets

of city and district party organisations are convened, and the assets should be convened not for a parade and formal solemn approval of these decisions, but for their actual discussion.

28. Free and businesslike discussion of party policy issues in individual organisations or in the party as a whole is the inalienable right of every party member arising from internal party democracy. Only on the basis of internal party democracy can self-criticism be developed and party discipline strengthened, which should be conscious, not mechanical.

But a broad discussion, especially a discussion of an all-Union scale on issues of party politics, should be organised in such a way that it could not lead to attempts by an insignificant minority to impose their will on the majority of the party or to attempts to form factional groups that break the unity of the party, to attempts to split that could shake power and the stability of the socialist system.

A broad discussion of an all-Union scale can be considered necessary only if:

a) this need is recognized by at least several local party organisations of a regional or republican scale;

b) if within the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union there is no sufficiently solid majority in the most important issues of party policy;

c) if, despite the presence of a solid majority in the Central Committee, which holds a certain point of view, the Central Committee nevertheless considers it necessary to verify the correctness of its policy through discussion in the party.

Only if these conditions are fulfilled can the party be guaranteed against abuse of internal party democracy by anti-party elements; only under these conditions can one expect that internal party democracy will benefit the cause and will not be used to the detriment of the party and the working class.

#### ***IV. Supreme organs of the party***

29. The supreme body of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party Congress. Regular congresses are convened at least once every four years. Extraordinary congresses are convened by the Central Committee of the party on its own initiative or at the request of at least one-third of the total number of members represented at the last party congress. The convocation of a party congress and the agenda are announced no later than one and a half months before the congress. Extraordinary congresses are convened within two months.

A congress is considered valid if at least half of all party members represented at the last regular congress are represented.

The norms of representation at the party congress are established by the Central Committee.

30. In the event that the Central Committee of the Party does not convene an extraordinary congress within the time period specified in paragraph 29, organisations that have demanded the convocation of an extraordinary congress have the right to form an organizing committee, using the rights of the Central Committee of the Party to convene an extraordinary congress.

31. Exit:

a) hears and approves the reports of the Central Committee of the party, the Central Auditing Commission and other central organisations;

b) revises and changes the Program and Charter of the party;

c) determines the tactical line of the party on the main issues of current policy;

d) elects the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Auditing Commission.

32. The Central Committee of the Party and the Central Auditing Commission are elected in the composition established by the congress. In the event of the departure of

members of the Central Committee, its composition is replenished from among the candidates selected by the congress.

33. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has at least one plenary meeting every six months. Candidates for members of the Central Committee are present at the meetings of the plenary sessions of the Central Committee with an advisory vote.

34. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union organises: to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenums—the Presidium, to direct the current work, mainly to organise the verification of the implementation of Party decisions and the selection of personnel—the Secretariat.

35. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union organises a Party Control Committee under the Central Committee.

Party Control Committee under the Party Central Committee:

a) verifies the observance of party discipline by the members and candidates of the party, brings to justice the communists guilty of violating the Program and Charter of the party, party and state discipline, as well as violators of party morality (deception of the party, dishonesty and insincerity before the party, slander, bureaucracy, domestic promiscuity, etc.);

b) considers appeals against decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, territorial and regional party committees on expulsion from the party and party penalties;

c) has its own representatives in the republics, territories and regions, independent of local party bodies.

36. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the intervals between congresses directs the entire work of the party, represents the party in relations with other parties, organisations and institutions, organises various party institutions and directs their activities, appoints

the editorial boards of the central bodies working under its control, and approves the editorial boards party bodies of large local organisations, organises and runs enterprises of public importance, distributes the forces and funds of the party, manages the central treasury.

The Central Committee directs the work of the central Soviet and public organisations through the party groups within them.

37. In order to strengthen leadership and political work, the Central Committee of the Party has the right to create political departments and appoint party organisers of the Central Committee in certain areas of socialist construction, acquiring especially important for the national economy and the country as a whole, and also, as the political departments fulfill their tasks, to abolish or turn them into ordinary party bodies built on the basis of production and territoriality.

Political departments work on the basis of special instructions approved by the Central Committee.

38. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union regularly informs the party organisations about its work.

39. The Central Auditing Commission audits:

a) the speed and correctness of the passage of cases in the central

party organs and the organisation of the apparatus of the Secretariat of the Central Committee;

b) the cash office and enterprises of the Central Committee of the Party.

#### ***V. Regional, regional and republican party organisation***

40. The supreme body of the regional, regional, republican party organisation is the regional, regional party conference or congress of the communist party of the union republic, and in the interval between them - the regional

committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee of the communist party of the union republic. In their activities, they are guided by the decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its governing bodies.

41. The next regional, regional conference or congress of the Communist Party of the Union republic is convened by the regional, regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic once every one and a half year, and emergency—by decision of the regional committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic or at the request of 1/3 of the total number of members of organisations that are part of the regional, regional, republican party organisation.

The norms of representation at the regional, regional conference, congress of the communist party of the union republic are established by the regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic.

The regional, regional conference, the congress of the communist party of the union republic hears and approves the reporting reports of the regional, regional committee, the Central Committee of the communist party of the union republic, the revision commission and other regional, regional, republican organisations, discusses issues of party, Soviet, economic, trade union work in the region, territory or republic and elects the regional committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic, the revision commission and delegates to the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

42. Regional and territorial committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics elect the corresponding executive bodies, consisting of no more than 11 people, including three secretaries approved by the Central Committee of the party. For secretaries, a party experience of at least five years is required.

In the regional and regional party committees, the

Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, secretariats are created to consider current issues and verify compliance. On the decisions taken, the Secretariat reports respectively to the bureaus of the regional committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic.

43. The regional committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic organises various institutions of the party within the region, territory, republic, directs their activities, ensures the unswerving fulfillment of party directives, the deployment of criticism and self-criticism and the education of communists in the spirit irreconcilable attitude to shortcomings, directs the study of Marxism-Leninism by party members and candidates, organises work on the communist education of the working people, appoints the editorial board of the regional, regional, republican party body, working under his control, directs the activities of regional, regional, republican Soviet and public organisations through party groups in them, organises and maintains its own enterprises that are of general importance for region, territory, republic, distributes the forces and means of the party within its organisation, manages the regional, regional, republican party treasury, systematically informs the Central Committee of the Party shall submit to the Central Committee a report on its activities within the established time limits.

44. The plenum of the regional committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic is convened at least once every two months.

45. Party organisations of autonomous republics, as well as national ones. and other regions that are part of the territories and union republics, work under the leadership of regional committees, the Central Committee Communist parties of the union republics and in their internal life are guided by the provisions set forth in Chapter V of the Party Charter on regional, territorial and republican organisations.

## ***VI. District Party Organisations***

46. In regions, territories and republics with districts, in these the latter are formed by district party organisations.

The supreme body of the district party organisation is the district party conference, convened by the district committee at least once every one and a half years, an emergency conference—by decision of the district committee or at the request of 7 out of the total number of members of organisations that are part of the district organisation.

The district conference hears and approves the reports of the district committee, the auditing commission and other district party organisations, elects the district party committee, the auditing commission and delegates to the regional, regional conference or congress of the communist party of the union republic.

47. The district committee elects a bureau of no more than 9 people, including three secretaries of the district committee. For secretaries, three years of party experience are required. The secretaries of the district committee are approved by the regional committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the union republic.

The plenum of the district committee is convened at least once every six weeks.

48. The district committee organises various party institutions within the district and directs their activities, ensures the unswerving implementation of party directives, the deployment criticism and self-criticism and education of communists in the spirit of an irreconcilable attitude to shortcomings, directs the study of Marxism-Leninism by party members and candidates, organises work on the communist education of workers, appoints the editorial board of the district party body working under his leadership and control, directs the activities of the district Soviet and public organisations through party groups in them, organises its enterprises of district importance, distributes the forces and

means of the party within the district, manages the district party treasury.

### ***VII. Urban and regional (rural and urban) party organisation***

49. The city, district party conference is convened by the city, district committee at least once a year, an emergency - by decision of the city, district committee or at the request of 7 out of the total number of members of organisations included in city, district organisation.

The city, district conference hears and approves the reports of the city, district committee, audit commission and other city, district organisations, elects the city, a district committee, an audit commission and delegates to a regional, regional conference or congress of the Communist Party of the Union republic.

50. The city, district committee elects a bureau consisting of 7-9 people, including three secretaries of the city committee, the district party committee. For the secretaries of the city, district committee is required party experience of at least three years. The secretaries of the city and district committees are approved by the regional committee, regional committee, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic.

51. The city, district committee organises and approves the primary party organisations at enterprises, state farms, MTS, collective farms and institutions, directs their activities and keeps records of communists, ensures the implementation of party directives, unfolds criticism and self-criticism and educates communists in a spirit of irreconcilable attitude to shortcomings, organises the study of Marxism-Leninism by party members and candidates, conducts work on the communist education of the working people, appoints the editorial board of the city, district party body working under his leadership and control, directs the activities of city, district Soviet and public organisations

through party groups within them, distributes to within the city and region of the forces and means of the party, manages the city, regional party cash desk. The city, district committee submits to the regional committee, the regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic, a report on its activities in the terms and in the form established by the Central Committee of the party.

52. The plenum of the city, district committee is convened at least once a month.

53. In large cities, with the permission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, regional organisations subordinate to the city committee are created.

### ***VIII. Primary Party Organisations***

54. The basis of the party is the primary party organisations.

Primary party organisations are created in factories, factories, state farms, MTS and other economic enterprises, collective farms, units of the Soviet Army and Naval Forces, villages, institutions, educational institutions, etc., if there are at least 3 party members.

At enterprises, collective farms, institutions, etc., where there are less than 3 party members, candidate or party-Komsomol groups are created, headed by the party organiser, allocated by the district committee, city party committee or political department.

Primary party organisations are approved by district, city committees or relevant political departments.

The supreme body of the primary party organisation is the party meeting, which is convened at least once a month.

55. At enterprises, institutions, collective farms, etc., where there are more than 100 party members and candidates within the general primary party organisation, covering the entire enterprise, institution, etc., can be

organised, in each individual case with approval district committee, city committee or the corresponding political department, party organisations in workshops, sections, departments, etc.

Within shop, precinct, etc. organisations, as well as within primary party organisations with less than 100 members and candidates, party groups may be created by brigades and units of the enterprise.

56. In large enterprises and institutions numbering more than 300 party members and candidates, party committees may, in each individual case, with the permission of the Central Committee of the party, granting the shop-floor party organisations of these enterprises and institutions the rights of the primary party organisation.

57. The primary party organisation connects the masses - workers, peasants and intellectuals with the leading organs of the party.

Its task is:

a) propaganda and organisational work among the masses to carry out party appeals and decisions, with the provision of leadership in the grassroots press (large circulation, wall newspapers, etc.);

b) attracting new members to the party and their political education;

c) organisation of political education of party members and candidates and control over their assimilation of a minimum of knowledge in the field of Marxism-Leninism;

d) assistance to the district committee, city committee or political department in all its practical work;

e) mobilization of the masses at enterprises, state farms, collective farms, etc. to fulfill the production plan, strengthen labour discipline and develop socialist competition;

f) struggle against slackness and mismanagement of business at enterprises, state farms, collective farms and daily concern for improving the cultural and living conditions of workers, employees and collective farmers;

g) deploying criticism and self-criticism and educating communists in the spirit of an irreconcilable attitude towards shortcomings;

h) active participation in the economic and political life of the country.

58. To enhance the role of the primary party organisations of industrial and commercial enterprises, including state farms, collective farms and machine and tractor stations, and their responsibility for the state of work of enterprises, these organisations are given the right to control the activities of the administration of the enterprise.

Party organisations of ministries, which, due to the special working conditions of Soviet institutions, cannot use the control functions, are obliged to signal shortcomings in their work institutions, note shortcomings in the work of the ministry and its individual employees and send their materials and considerations to the Central Committee and the leaders of the ministry.

The secretaries of the primary party organisations of the ministries are approved by the Central Committee of the party.

All communists—employees of the central apparatus of the ministry—are members of one general ministerial party organisation.

59. To conduct day-to-day work, the primary party organisation elects a bureau of no more than 11 people for one year.

Bureaus of primary Party organisations are created in Party organisations with at least 15 Party members.

In party organisations with less than 15 party members, bureaus are not created, but a secretary of the primary party organisation is elected.

In order to quickly cultivate and educate party members in the spirit of collective leadership, guild party organisations, numbering at least 15 but not more than 100 party members, are given the right to elect a bureau of a guild party organisation consisting of 3 to 5 people, and those

with over 100 party members—from 5 to 7 people.

In primary party organisations with no more than 100 party members, party work is carried out, as a rule, workers not released from work in production.

For the secretaries of primary and shop party organisations, a party experience of at least one year is required.

### ***IX. Party and Komsomol***

60. The Komsomol conducts its work under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Central Committee of the Komsomol, being the governing body of the Komsomol, is subordinate to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The work of local organisations of the Komsomol is directed and controlled by the relevant republican, regional, regional, city and district party organisations.

61. Members of the Komsomol who are members or candidates of the party, leave the Komsomol from the moment they join the party, if they do not occupy leading posts in the Komsomol organisations.

62. The Komsomol is an active assistant to the party in all state and economic construction. Komsomol organisations should in fact be active guides of party directives in all areas of socialist construction, especially where there are no primary party organisations.

63. Komsomol organisations have the right to broad initiative in discussing and posing before the relevant party organisations all questions of the work of an enterprise, a collective farm, state farm, institutions associated with the tasks of eliminating shortcomings in the activities of the latter and providing them with the necessary assistance in improving work, in organizing socialist competition, in conducting mass campaigns etc.

### ***X. Party organisations in the Soviet Army, Naval***

## ***Forces and Transport***

64. The leadership of party work in the Soviet Army and the Military Naval Forces is carried out by the Main Political Directorates of the Soviet Army and Naval Forces of the USSR and transport—by the Political Departments of the Ministries of Railways of the USSR, the Navy of the USSR and the River Fleet of the USSR, working on the rights of departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Party organisations in the Soviet Army, the Naval Forces and in transport work on the basis of special instructions approved by the Central Committee.

65. For the heads of the political departments of districts, fleets and armies and the heads of the political departments of useful roads, 5 years are required party experience, for chiefs of political departments of divisions and brigades - 3 years of party experience.

66. Political agencies are obliged to maintain close contact with local party committees through constant participation in local party committees of the leaders of political agencies, as well as systematic hearing at party committees of reports of the chiefs of political agencies on political work in military units and political departments for transport.

### ***XI. Party groups in non-party organisations***

67. At all congresses, conferences and in the elected bodies of Soviet, trade union, cooperative and other mass organisations, where there are at least 3 party members, party groups are organised, the task of which is to comprehensively strengthen the influence of the party and the conduct of its policy among non-party people, strengthening party and state discipline, fighting bureaucracy, checking the implementation of party and Soviet directives. The group elects a secretary for the day-to-

day work.

68. Party groups are subordinate to the relevant party organisations (the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union republic, the regional committee, regional committee, okrug, city committee, district committee).

On all questions the groups are obliged to strictly and unswervingly follow the decisions of the leading Party bodies.

## *XII. Party cash*

69. The funds of the party and its organisations are made up of membership fees, income from party enterprises and other receipts.

70. Monthly membership fees for party members and candidates are set in the following amount (as a percentage of earnings):

Those with earnings per month not exceeding 500 rubles. contribute%

»» »» Above 500 rubles,

but not more than 1000 rubles. " one %

"" "" From 1001 rubles. up to 1500 p. »1U 2%

"" "" From 1501 r. up to 2000 p. »2%

»» »» Over 2000 r. »3%

71. Entry fees are charged upon joining candidates in the amount of 2% from the monthly earnings received.

Reprinted according to the text of the newspaper "Pravda" 9 1952, 8, 9, 12 and 14 October, 282, 283, 286 and 288

# **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, July 2-7, 1953**

## **ANNOUNCEMENT**

The other day the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held.

Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, having heard and discussed the report of the Presidium and the Central Committee—T. Malenkov G. M. about the criminal anti-party and anti-state actions of L. P. Beria, aimed at undermining the Soviet state in the interests of foreign capital and expressed in treacherous attempts to put the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR over the government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, decided to withdraw L. P. Take it from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the SS and expel it from the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as an enemy of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

**Reprinted according to the text of the newspaper "Pravda", 1953, July 10, 191**

# **DECISION OF THE PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF THE USSR, Moscow, September 3-7, 1953**

## **ANNOUNCEMENT**

The other day the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held.

1. The plenum heard and discussed the report of Comrade NS Khrushchev on measures for the further development of agriculture in the USSR and adopted a corresponding resolution.

2. The Plenum elected Comrade Khrushchev N. S. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

## **ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF THE USSR**

### **I.**

Socialist agriculture in the USSR, created and consolidated under the leadership of the Communist Party, relies on a powerful industrial and technical base and is the largest and most mechanized agriculture in the world. It has incontestably proved its decisive advantages over small-scale peasant farming, as well as over large-scale capitalist agricultural production.

The social economy of the collective farms, armed with modern technology, is steadily developing and the collective

farm system is gaining strength. Collective and state farms ensured a significant increase in productivity agriculture and its high marketability. In the post-war years, grain production was restored and significantly expanded, our country is provided with bread. State procurement of cotton, sugar beet, meat, milk, wool and other products increased. In addition to state procurements, our agriculture sells a large number of litany products through cooperative and collective farm trade. With the comprehensive development of the collective farm economy, the social wealth of the collective farms grows, and the monetary and in-kind incomes of collective farmers increase.

Both in the years of peaceful construction and in the years of difficult military trials, socialist agriculture has proved its great vitality, its ability to provide the population with food on an ever-increasing scale, and the light and food industry with raw materials.

However, the level of production of agricultural products does not fully satisfy the growing needs of the population for food products, and the light and food industries—for raw materials and does not correspond to technical equipment agriculture and the possibilities inherent in the collective farm system.

Now, when a powerful technically advanced heavy industry has been created in our country and collective farms have become significantly stronger, there are all the conditions for ensuring a sharp rise in all branches of agriculture on this basis and sharply increasing the security of the entire population of our country within two or three years of the country with food products and at the same time provide the entire mass of the collective farm peasantry with a higher level of material well-being.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the enormous possibilities of large-scale socialist agriculture are still poorly used. In many collective farms and districts, the yields of grain, cereals, flax, sugar beet, oilseeds and other crops continue to remain

low. Growth of agricultural productivity, development of animal husbandry, production of potatoes, vegetables, flax-tolypeutes, grain feed and other fodder crops do not meet the requirements of the national economy. The lagging behind these and a number of other important branches of agriculture hinders the further development of the light and food industries that meet the urgent needs of the population, and is a serious obstacle to the growth of profitability of collective farms, and collective farmers.

The situation with the development of animal husbandry is especially unfavorable. In many collective farms this important branch of the economy has not yet become highly commodity and highly profitable, and the care of livestock is poorly organised. In recent years, the livestock population has been growing extremely slowly, and the number of cows in the country has not yet reached the pre-war level. Low productivity of livestock, great losses of livestock from mortality; the barrenness of the brood-stock is great.

The fodder base for livestock raising on the collective farms is poorly developed, and there is little production of good hay, silage, root crops and potatoes.

The livestock population is unsatisfactorily provided with livestock buildings, labour-intensive processes on farms are poorly mechanized.

A major drawback in the development of agriculture is a serious lag in the production of potatoes and vegetables, which prevents the improvement of the supply of these products to the population. cities and industrial centres. The lag in potato production is also a brake on the further development of animal husbandry.

There are significant shortcomings in the work of state farms, which have not yet become exemplary and highly profitable socialist farms. In many state farms, crop yields and livestock productivity are low, mismanagement is allowed, large unproductive costs and cost overruns of funds and materials, and the actual cost of production is high. Many sovkhozes are not provided with good production

buildings, and cattle are often housed in primitive, uncomfortable buildings. The mechanisation of animal husbandry and a number of other branches of state farm production is seriously lagging behind, and housing construction is being carried out poorly and in insufficient quantities.

What are the reasons for the insufficient level of agricultural production as a whole and a certain lag in a number of important agricultural sectors?

The Communist Party has consistently pursued a course towards the all-round deployment of heavy industry as a necessary conditions for the successful development of all sectors of the national economy and achieved major successes on this path. To address this the main attention was paid to the primary national economic task, the main forces and means were directed here.

Our best cadres were engaged in the industrialization of the country. We did not have the opportunity to ensure the simultaneous development of high rates of heavy industry, agriculture and light industry. For this it was necessary to create the necessary prerequisites. Now these prerequisites have been created. We have a powerful industrial base, strengthened collective farms and trained cadres in all areas of economic development.

But there are other reasons for the lag in a number of important branches of agriculture, reasons rooted in the shortcomings of our work, in the shortcomings of the management of agriculture, that is, reasons that depend on ourselves.

These reasons include, first of all, the violation in agriculture of the principle of the material interest of workers in the development of production, in increasing its profitability—one of the fundamental principles of socialist management. Practice shows that this principle of material interest, successfully applied in the production of cotton, sugar beet, tea, citrus fruits, is not carried out in relation to a number of other important branches of agriculture.

The principle established by the Party and the government of calculating the obligatory deliveries by collective farms of field and livestock products from each hectare of arable land or land area assigned to collective farms created the interest of the collective farms in the development of all branches of the social economy and fully justified itself. However, in the practice of procurement, a distortion of this principle is allowed, when advanced, well-working collective farms that receive high yields of agricultural crops and have achieved high productivity of livestock raising, as a rule, are assigned the task of obligatory deliveries of products to the state on a much larger scale than the lagging, poorly performing collective farms.

Such wrong practices do not stimulate the struggle to increase crop yields and livestock productivity, and does not encourage advanced collective farms. Under this system, the advanced collective farms and conscientiously working collective farmers who increase the production of agricultural products are discouraged and placed in a less advantageous position compared to collective farms and collective farmers who are poorly take care of strengthening the social economy, increasing the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry.

Lagging behind in the development of animal husbandry, as well as production vegetables and potatoes were largely facilitated by insufficient government encouragement for the development of these important branches of agriculture. The procurement and purchase prices for livestock products, potatoes and vegetables that were still in effect did little to stimulate the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the development of these branches of agriculture.

In many collective farms, the most important principle of the artel form of collective farm economy - the correct combination of social and personal in an artel with the subordination of personal public interests. According to the

Charter, the main and decisive factor in the agricultural artel is the public economy. At the same time, each collective farm yard is granted the right to have a small subsidiary private farm to meet consumer needs, while they cannot yet be fully satisfied at the expense of the social economy. Violation of this principle, the overestimated norms for the supply of products from the household plots, the shortcomings we had in our tax policy in relation to the personal economy of collective farmers led to reduce the number of cows, pigs and sheep in the personal property of collective farmers. This situation not only infringes upon the interests of collective farmers, but also leads to a perversion of the nature of the collective farm form, which is the only correct form of collective farming for the entire period of socialism.

One of the main reasons for the serious backwardness of a number of vital branches of agriculture is the completely unsatisfactory use of the powerful machinery with which the socialist state has equipped agriculture. In a significant part of the MTS, the shift output on tractors and combines is still low, machine idle time is high, and the deadlines for carrying out the most important agricultural work are prolonged, which ultimately leads to losses and shortage of crops. With a high level of mechanisation in the cultivation of grain crops, sugar beets and cotton, the mechanisation of such important sectors of the national economy as animal husbandry, the production of potatoes, vegetables, flax and other crops has lagged behind.

Until now, a system of machines has not been created that would provide a comprehensive mechanisation of the cultivation of agricultural crops, taking into account a variety of natural and economic conditions of different zones of the country. Even in grain farming, where the highest level of mechanisation of plowing, sowing, and harvesting has been achieved, labour-intensive work on post-harvest processing of grain using currents, on the collection and stacking of chaff and straw, and the application of organic and mineral

fertilizers remain unsatisfactorily mechanized. In the field of fodder production, with a significant increase in the mechanisation of haymaking, the subsequent very important haystacking operations are almost not mechanized. A serious backlog of work on the design and development of the production of new types of agricultural tires was admitted, improving designs and improving the quality of mass production machines.

The sophisticated equipment available in the MTS, requiring technically trained personnel, is entrusted to seasonal workers assigned by collective farms only for the duration of field work. The majority of the MTS managerial personnel do not have sufficient engineering, technical and agronomic training and do not provide qualified management of large mechanized agricultural production.

The most important reason for the serious lag in a number of agricultural sectors is the unsatisfactory leadership of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms by party, Soviet and agricultural bodies and, above all, in the selection and placement of personnel in agriculture and the conduct of party political work in the countryside.

Large-scale socialist agricultural production, armed with modern technology, can develop successfully only on condition of daily qualified leadership. After the enlargement was carried out, the collective farms became diversified, complex farms. All the necessary conditions have now been created for the widespread use of modern technology, the achievements of Soviet agronomic science and the richest experience of the foremost workers and innovators in agriculture.

All this requires skillful leadership of each collective farm, state farm, machine and tractor station, district, each branch of agriculture and agricultural production as a whole. Hence the urgent the need to have at the head of collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms, districts, qualified cadres of executives, agronomists, machine

operators, livestock specialists, economists and other agricultural specialists. Without this essential condition large-scale socialist agricultural production cannot move further forward.

Meanwhile, out of 350,000 specialists with higher and secondary education employed in the system of agricultural bodies, 18,500 specialists work on collective farms and 50,000 specialists work in MTS. Of 94 thousand collective farm chairmen have higher education only 2.4 thousand and secondary specialised education—14.2 thousand people. The overwhelming majority of MTS directors, chief engineers and chief agronomists of MTS have no higher education. The bulk of agronomists, engineers, livestock specialists, veterinarians and other specialists settle in various institutions, and MTS, collective and state farms are experiencing an acute shortage of qualified agricultural personnel.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU also believes that a number of ministries, especially the Ministry of the Forestry and Paper Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry of the USSR, the Tsentrosoyuz, the local and cooperative industry, are extremely insufficient in providing assistance to agriculture in supplying the collective farms, MTS and state farms with timber and bricks lime and roofing, which slows down construction livestock and other production facilities in collective and state farms, as well as construction in MTS.

Finally, I must say about the reasons that depend on the collective farms themselves, on the chairmen and boards of collective farms, collective farmers. labour discipline is still low in many artels, and not all collective farmers fully participate in collective farm production. The work of collective farmers is not well organised everywhere. There are many more facts of an irresponsible, negligent attitude to public good.

Recognizing the situation in a number of important branches of agriculture as unfavorable, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party considers it

necessary and urgent to carry out a number of major measures aimed at raising the lagging branches of agriculture, collective farms, state farms and regions to the level of advanced ones, in order to ensure a powerful rise in the entire socialist agriculture. farms. The task is to adequately satisfy the growing needs of the population of our country for food products in the next 2-3 years and to provide the light and food industries with raw materials.

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## ***II. On the further development of animal husbandry.***

On reducing the norms of mandatory deliveries of livestock products to farms of collective farmers, workers and employees, collective and state farms in a short time made up for the heavy losses suffered by animal husbandry during the war, and achieved a significant increase in the number of livestock. During the period from July 1945 to July 1953, the number of cattle in the USSR increased by 11.3 million heads, sheep and goats—by 53.9 million heads, pigs—by 25.1 million heads and horses—by 6.2 million heads.

The successes achieved in the development of animal husbandry made it possible to increase the volume of state procurements of livestock products: the procurement of meat in 1952 amounted to 3 million tons, which is one and a half times more than the procurement of 1940, the procurement of milk—10 million tons, or almost 1.6 times

more than in 1940, wool procurement—182 thousand tons, or 1.5 times more than in 1940.

Many state and collective farms have achieved high productivity of livestock. In the state farms "Karavaevo" in the Kostroma region, "Omsk" in the Omsk region, "Gorki-P", "Lesnye Polyany" and "Kholmogorka" In the Moscow region, as well as in a number of others in recent years, more than 5.5 thousand kg of milk are fed per year on average from each cow. In 1952, over 200 state farms drank more than 4,000 kg of milk from each cow. Collective farms "12th October" Kostroma district, Kostroma region, named after Stalin, Lukhovitsky district and named after Molotov, Ramensky district, Moscow region, "New Life", Kholmogorsky district, Arkhangelsk area and many others in 1951-1952. received milk on average from each cow from 4 thousand to 5 thousand kg and more.

High shears of fine wool—6.5-7 kg per sheep—are received by the leading state farms "Soviet Runo" and "Bolshevik" of the Stavropol Territory, "Rubtsovsky" of the Altai Territory, "Scarlet Buruns" of the Grozny Region, as well as the collective farms "Country of Soviets" of Stepnoy district, "2nd five-year plan" of the Inatovsky district Stavropol Territory, a number of collective farms in Rostov and Grozny regions and Altai Territory.

On the collective farms "Vsesvkshi Zhovten", "Noviy Shlyakh" of the Chernigov region of the Chernigov region, in a number of collective farms in the Poltava and Moscow regions, for every 100 hectares of arable land, 2-4 tons of pork are obtained in live weight.

At the same time, the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the achieved increase in the number of public livestock and the level of its productivity are completely insufficient. The number of cows in the country did not reach the pre-war level of 3.5 million heads, and in comparison with 1928 decreased by 8.9 million heads. In 1952 alone, the total number of cattle in the country as a whole was reduced by 2.2 million heads, and the number of

cows by 550 thousand. It should be borne in mind that in the country there was a reduction in the number of horses - in comparison with the pre-revolutionary period by 60% and with the pre-war, 1940, by 27%. With proper farm management, a decrease in the number of horses made it possible to significantly increase the number of productive livestock. However, this did not happen. State plans to increase the livestock population from year to year are not being implemented. Due to poor livestock care, livestock productivity continues to be extremely low.

At the same time, on collective farms, there has been a decrease in milk yield, wool shears, and a number of other quality indicators in animal husbandry. Collective farms annually suffer large losses of livestock from the death of animals and receive a significant amount of young animals less due to the barrenness of the brood-stock. Many heads of collective farms, local Soviet and agricultural bodies, instead of organizing work on farms to reproduce public livestock, continue to make a massive purchase of livestock from collective farmers.

Particularly large shortcomings in the development of animal husbandry in recent years have been made in the collective and state farms of the Kazakh SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Kalinin, Kaluga, Kostroma, Novgorod, Vologda, Smolensk, Kirov, Novosibirsk and Voronezh regions.

Livestock farming was insufficiently developed in the pre-war years and could not fully meet the needs of the population for meat and dairy products, and light industry—in the most important types of raw materials. At the present time, when the national economy has risen to a new, higher level, and the population's needs for livestock products have grown immeasurably, the protracted lag in animal husbandry has turned into a serious obstacle to the further rise of material welfare of workers and the development of light and food industries.

The unfavorable situation with the development of animal husbandry is primarily due to the lag in production

and procurement of fodder. In many collective farms, grass sowing is poorly developed, the yield of natural fodder lands and sown grasses is extremely low, the production of fodder root crops, fodder melons and gourds, as well as corn and sunflowers sown for silage is in neglect. Potatoes are produced in extremely small quantities for livestock feed. As a result of low yields of forage crops, as well as poor mechanisation of hay harvesting, and especially hay stacking, collection and stacking of straw, the plans for the procurement of roughage are not fulfilled from year to year. A serious obstacle to the growth of labour productivity on farms is the still insufficient mechanisation of labour-intensive work in animal husbandry, and, first of all, water supply and fodder preparation. Low-productivity manual labour still predominates on livestock farms.

In the steppe arid regions, the water supply for livestock is in an unsatisfactory state, which slows down the growth of livestock and an increase in its productivity.

In many collective farms, plans for the construction of premises for livestock are not being fulfilled, as a result of which the livestock in the winter is housed overcrowded, in poorly adapted premises.

One of the serious reasons for the lag in animal husbandry is the insufficient material interest of collective farms, and collective farmers in the development of this most important branch of agriculture. Many collective farms have so far handed over a significant part of livestock production to the state on account of compulsory supplies, and the current procurement prices for meat, milk, butter, eggs did not create the necessary interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the development of public livestock raising.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, many local Soviet and agricultural bodies for a number of years put up with the shortcomings in the development of livestock farming, did not take appropriate measures to actually increase the

production of fodder, provide all livestock with premises, and develop the mechanisation of forage production. and labour-intensive work on farms, improve herd reproduction and ensure the preservation of young animals. The achievements of science and the experience of leading livestock breeders are not sufficiently introduced into production and continue to remain, as a rule, the property of only the best collective and state farms.

The situation with animal husbandry in the personal property of collective farmers is unsatisfactory. Many local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies have noticeably weakened their attention to this matter, they do not care enough to ensure that each collective farm yard acquires cattle within the limits provided for by the Charter of an agricultural artel, do not provide collective farmers with assistance in providing livestock with fodder and pastures.

The plenum considers that the fastest rise in animal husbandry, and above all in public, is of vital importance for the country and is now the most urgent task of the Party and the state in agriculture.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To consider the most important task of the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet, agricultural bodies to eliminate the intolerable lag in the development of animal husbandry, create a solid fodder base, provide livestock and poultry with premises, achieve a decisive increase in the productivity of animal husbandry, higher rates growth of livestock, improvement of its breed and in the next 2-3 years to achieve a sharp increase in the production of livestock products.

2. To consider it necessary to increase the number of livestock throughout agriculture in 1954 to the following sizes: for cows—up to 29.2 million heads, for the total number of cattle—up to 65.9 million heads, for sheep and goats—up to 144.4 million heads, for pigs—up to 34.5 million

heads.

In order to increase the gross milk production and ensure the growth of the number of cattle due to its own reproduction, consider an urgent task to increase the number of cows in collective farms as soon as possible, so that in the coming years the proportion of the number of cows on cattle farms will increase at least than up to 60%, in the collective farms of other regions—not less than 50% and in the collective farms of the steppe, semi-desert and high-mountain regions of Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Transcaucasia, the North Caucasus, Astrakhan, Chkalovsk, Chita regions, Buryat-Mongol ASSR and Tuva Autonomous Oblast—no less than 40%. To establish that the plan for the increase in the number of cattle is considered fulfilled only if the plan for the increase in the number of cows is fulfilled.

In order to further develop poultry farming, it is considered necessary to have poultry farms on collective farms with a livestock of kurnes in 1954-1955, not less than 100-200 heads for every 100 hectares of grain crops, taking into account the specifics of the zones.

On the collective farms of the steppe regions, in every possible way, to increase the number of turkeys, and on collective farms with grassland and water bodies, in addition to chickens, also breed geese and ducks. Develop in every possible way in collective farms pond fish farming.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to ensure in the plans the establishment of targets for increasing the livestock population and increasing its productivity for regions, territories and republics, and councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and regional executive committees—for districts and collective farms. When establishing assignments, take comprehensive account of the economic and natural conditions of individual districts, collective and state farms, favorable to the development of certain types of livestock and not favorable to the

development of other species.

3. Strictly implement the per hectare principle of obligatory deliveries of livestock products to the state, introduced by the Party and the government. Avoid the harmful practice of overestimating the tasks for the leading collective farms in the development of animal husbandry. To establish that within the limits of one region, as a rule, one per hectare supply rate should operate.

4. To cancel, as incorrect, the procedure for planning and accounting for the fulfillment of tasks for the development of animal husbandry on January 1 of each year. With this order, the collective farms, in order to report on the implementation of the plan, are forced to save and feed until January 1, a large number of unproductive and culled cattle intended for delivery to the state, sale and use for meat. Establish that planning and record keeping tasks for animal husbandry are made on October 1 of each year, when the accumulation of feed, repair and preparation of premises for wintering ends, the animals acquire good nutrition and it is possible to ensure the fulfillment of the plan meat supplies for well-fed cattle.

5. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the party and Soviet bodies to widely explain to the collective farmers, workers and listeners the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU on raising procurement and purchasing prices for livestock products, on the plan and conditions for state purchases of meat, milk and eggs for the second half of 1953, aimed at increasing the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the development of public livestock raising, as well as on the reduction of the norms of mandatory deliveries of livestock products to the state by farms of collective farmers, workers and employees, carried out by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to take

measures to unconditionally fulfill the established 1953 plans for mandatory supplies and government procurement of livestock products.

6. To recommend to the collective farms, at the discretion of the general meetings of collective farmers, to give the collective farmers in advance about 25% of the funds received from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Issuance of the specified cash to collective farmers to make advance payments on a quarterly basis in the amount of up to 15% for all workdays worked out in the public economy in the past quarter, and, in addition, up to 10% for workdays worked out in animal husbandry and fodder production, having established that By the collective farmer, the cash advance for workdays worked out in animal husbandry and fodder production does not decrease with the final distribution of cash income.

To consistently implement the existing system of additional payment for overfulfilment of tasks for raising young animals, preserving adult livestock and increasing productivity animal husbandry, ensuring the timely issuance of additional payments.

7. The plenum believes that along with the all-round development of public livestock raising, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies must put an end to harmful the practice of infringement of the interests of collective farmers in relation to livestock that is in personal ownership, bearing in mind that the presence a certain number of productive livestock in the personal ownership of the collective farm household is an important condition for increasing the material well-being of the peasantry and increasing the volume procurement of livestock products in the country, and therefore beneficial for both collective farmers and the state. To make it easier for collective farmers to acquire livestock in their personal property, release for the second half of 1953 from meat supplies and not involve farms in meat supplies in 1954 collective farmers who, according to the accounting data for June 15, 1953, did

not owned livestock.

Write off all the debts of past years for the obligatory deliveries of livestock products to the state by the farms of collective farmers, workers and others as of January 1, 1953.

Explain to collective farmers, workers and employees that the state goes to this measure to help them preserve their own livestock, as well as to facilitate the possibility of acquiring livestock for those who do not have it.

8. The matter of animal husbandry cannot be moved forward if the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, all workers farming will not really undertake the creation of a solid fodder base in every collective and state farm. Neglect the food supply in many districts and collective farms has become completely intolerable.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement, Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies and heads of MTS and state farms in the shortest deadline to eliminate the neglect of the feed base and completely to provide public livestock with good hay and other roughage, root crops, silage, green fodder, feed grain and other concentrates.

To achieve an expansion of sown areas and a sharp increase in the yield of perennial and annual grasses, corn and sunflowers for silage, fodder root crops, and fodder melons. For this, it is necessary to take decisive measures to improving agricultural technology for the cultivation of forage crops. To take measures to promote maize crops for silage in the central regions of the chernozem and non-chernozem belt, in the regions of Belarus and the Baltic republics, the southern regions of the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and the northern regions of Kazakhstan. Consider it necessary that each collective and state farm put at least 5-6 g of silage per cow. To build on each collective and state farm silo structures in a volume that fully meets the established plan for silage of fodder. In view of the high fodder qualities of potatoes, to significantly expand the production of potatoes for fodder purposes, primarily in the

regions of the non-black earth belt, the Urals, the central black earth regions and Western Siberia.

Introduce on a wide scale the summer stall-camp keeping of livestock on collective and state farms with the use of a pen system for the use of pastures.

Take measures to improve veterinary care for livestock. Instruct the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement to study the use of distant pastures and by January 1, 1954 to submit proposals to the Council of Ministers of the USSR on their more correct and rational use.

Recommend the collective farms to create the necessary material living conditions for shepherds and shepherds, to provide them with appropriate industrial clothing and footwear.

9. During the period of hay harvesting and straw collection, give to collective farmers and workers of tractor brigades, according to the workdays worked out in hay harvesting and straw harvesting, up to 10% of the total amount of hay and straw harvested, accounted for and accepted by the collective farm board, and for the second cut of natural hayfields—20 %; on collective farms that have fulfilled the hay procurement plan, give out for workdays 30% of the hay harvested in excess of the plan. In addition, during the period of harvesting feed to all collective farmers in advance according to workdays worked out since the beginning of the year, up to 5% of the total amount of hay harvested and up to 10% of harvested and stacked straw. Recommend collective farms to provide kolkhozniks graze pastures and provide transport assistance for transporting harvested feed.

10. To put an end to the indifferent attitude of many MTS to the development of collective farm animal husbandry. To bring the level of mechanisation of work on collective farms for haymaking, raking and stacking hay in 1954 to 65% and hay stacking up to 50%, and in 1955—on for haymaking, raking and stacking—up to 80% and hay stacking—up to 65%), for silage, respectively 65% and 75%), for silage crops and

fodder root crops—75% and 95%), for collection and stacking of straw from the areas harvested by combines, in 1954—up to 50%) and in 1955—up to 70%).

To expand the production and supply to agriculture of mowers of various systems, rakes, drags, stackers, stackers, forage harvesters, maize harvesting machines, excavators, ditchers and mole draining machines, bulldozers, graders, brush cutters, swamp cutters, scrapers, pumps for the mechanisation of water lifting, wooden and metal water tanks, cast iron, asbestos-cement, reinforced concrete and gas pipes, drinking bowls, overhead roads, electric motors of various systems.

To oblige the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering to strengthen work on the design of new machines and tools necessary for the comprehensive mechanisation of forage, drainage and indigenous improvement of meadows and pastures, watering of pastures, as well as for the mechanisation of labour-intensive processes on livestock farms.

11. To ensure the construction of livestock buildings on collective farms in 1954 in the following sizes: cattle yards and calves—for 4.2 million heads, sheepfolds—for 16.3 million heads, pigsties—for 2.5 million heads, poultry houses—for 27 million heads, premises for chickens—for 30 million heads.

The USSR State Planning Commission shall provide for the allocation of the necessary amount of slate, timber and other building materials for sale to collective farms.

To increase the production of bricks, tiles, and lime for sale to collective farms at enterprises of the local and cooperative industry. Recommend that collective farms, if it is economically feasible, to make bricks, tiles and lime on their own.

State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to study and submit within 3 months to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on improvement of local logging for the needs of collective and

state farms.

12. In order to significantly increase livestock production on state farms, increase its productivity, reduce the cost of production and increase the delivery of meat, milk, wool, leather to the state and other products, it is necessary to ensure the production of a sufficient amount of good hay, succulent feed and largely concentrated feed of our own production. Decisively improve the construction work and provide all livestock with well-appointed premises. To carry out in the next 2-3 years the comprehensive mechanisation of all branches of state farm production. Build 1954-1955 for workers and employees of state farms, the required number of residential buildings, schools and other cultural and social premises. The USSR State Planning Committee shall provide for the allocation of the required amount of funds, materials and equipment in annual plans.

13. The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU draws the attention of local party bodies to the need for a decisive strengthening of leadership in the development of animal husbandry. Public animal husbandry is the most difficult branch of agriculture, requiring daily care, attention and qualified leadership. Party organs must end the practice of non-interference in the situation with livestock raising, especially in lagging collective and state farms. Every effort should be made to quickly master the techniques and economics of large-scale livestock farming, and to create numerous cadres of highly qualified leaders in this most important branch of agriculture. It is necessary to arrange the forces of the Party and Komsomol organisations correctly so that the ranks of animal husbandry workers are replenished with thousands of new Communists and Komsomol members.

If all local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, specialists and organisers of agriculture, Communists, Komsomol members, all collective farmers and workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms will resolutely and persistently take up the work of further raising animal

husbandry and will not spare their efforts and resources for this, then in the next 2-3 years our country will receive an abundance of meat, milk, butter, eggs and other products livestock for the population and the most important types of raw materials for the light and food industries.

### ***III. On increasing production and on the procurement of potatoes and vegetables in collective and state farms***

Our country has great opportunities for the production of potatoes and vegetables. Using these opportunities, advanced collective and state farms receive high yields of potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables. Collective farm named after Stalin Shuisky district of Ivanovo region removes the average yield of vegetables is 300 centners, and cabbage—450 centners per hectare. In the front brigades of this collective farm, the harvest of cabbage and carrots amounted to 500 centners and 320 centners of cucumbers per hectare. On the collective farm named Stalin of the Chernobyl district of the Kiev region, a potato crop of 607 centners per hectare was harvested. On the Gorky State Farm in the Moscow Region, cabbage is harvested on separate plots of 800-1000 centners and carrots—400-600 centners per hectare.

However, the existing opportunities to increase the production of potatoes and vegetables are used unsatisfactorily, and the accumulated best practices for obtaining high yields of these crops poorly introduced into production.

In many collective and state farms, the planting of potatoes is carried out with a great delay, on unfertilized lands, when planting, lower seeding rates are allowed. Inter-row cultivation of crops of potatoes and vegetables is poorly organised. Belated and poor quality cleaning causes great losses. With the connivance of the local Soviet and agricultural authorities, the collective farms developed an incorrect attitude towards the filling of the seed stocks of

potatoes. Seed stocks are created not in September, when conditions are most favorable for this, but in October and November, when inclement weather and frosts set in. As a result, potatoes are put into storage wet or frozen, without bulkhead, a significant part of it deteriorates during storage.

The greenhouse and greenhouse economy is poorly developed, as a result of which very little vegetables are produced in the winter-spring period and seedlings of cabbage, tomatoes and other vegetable crops are grown in insufficient sizes.

The serious lag in the production of potatoes and vegetables on collective and state farms is explained, first of all, by the fact that for a number of years the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR did not raise and did not solve such fundamental questions of the production of potatoes and vegetables as mechanisation of sowing, planting, processing and harvesting of potatoes and vegetables, improving agricultural technology for their cultivation, increasing the economic interest of collective and state farms in the production of these crops.

Machine-tractor stations are poorly engaged in the production of potatoes and vegetables. Whereas in grain farming MTSs perform 90-95% of the main work, planting potatoes on collective farms.

In 1952, the forces of the MTS completed only 14%, harvesting—less than 6%, and work on the mechanisation of the cultivation of vegetable crops was almost completely not carried out. Until recently, the production of potatoes and vegetables was based on manual labour and economically encouraged insufficiently, which could not but lead and really led him to a serious lag.

One of the most important conditions for the successful development of potato and vegetable production is the introduction of scientific achievements and advanced experience into production. The Ministry of Agriculture farms and procurements of the USSR and the Ministry of State

Farms of the USSR and their local bodies, there is an inert attitude towards new, progressive methods and techniques of growing potatoes and vegetables, and, first of all, to the square-nest planting of these crops, as well as to growing seedlings of vegetables in peat bunks. Designed many years ago and giving great economic effect, these methods have not been recommended for a long time to collective and state farms for mass introduction into production. In 1953, the potatoes were planted with square-nested method only on an area of 318 thousand hectares, which is less than 10% of the total area of potato planting. Peat pots for vegetable seedlings are used only in some advanced collective and state farms.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers the main task in production potatoes and vegetables, a significant increase in the yield of these crops on the basis of the widespread introduction of mechanisation and the use of advanced agricultural methods of growing potatoes and vegetables.

The task is to increase the production of potatoes and vegetables in the next 2-3 years to a level that would fully satisfy not only the needs of the population of cities, industrial centres, and the processing industry, but also the needs of animal husbandry for potatoes.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. In order to further increase the production of potatoes and vegetables to bring in 1954 the sown area of potatoes and vegetable crops to the following sizes:

a) on collective farms—potatoes up to 4 million 128.5 thousand hectares and vegetables crops—up to 1 million 3.4 thousand hectares. Provide potato planting on irrigated land in collective farms on an area of 153.4 thousand hectares vegetable crops—on an area of 284.2 thousand hectares;

b) in "state farms of the Ministry of state farms of the USSR—potatoes for area 218 thousand hectares and vegetable crops 72.5 thousand hectares and on state farms Ministry of

Food Industry of the USSR potatoes—44 thousand hectares and vegetable crops - 20 thousand hectares.

2. Set to 1954, potato yield target and vegetable crops per hectare not less than:

a) on collective farms—potatoes 140 centners, cabbage—175 centners, cucumbers—110 centners, tomatoes—135 centners, onions—85 centners, carrots—120 centners, table beets—130 centners;

b) on state farms—potatoes 140 centners, cabbage—210 centners, cucumbers—115 centners, tomatoes—165 centners, onions—100 centners, carrots—135 centners and table beets—155 centners.

3. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farms, state farms and MTS significantly to increase potato production, especially in the central regions of the European part of the USSR, where there are extremely favorable conditions for this. The Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies need to implement a system of measures to improve potato yield in the central regions of the European part of the USSR and, above all, to ensure:

a) widespread introduction of the square-nested planting method and maximum mechanisation of work on the care of crops and harvesting potatoes;

b) placing potatoes on the best lands, including floodplains of rivers;

c) expansion of potato sowing on irrigated lands;

d) a significant increase in the use of fertilizers, especially manure.

4. To set the task for the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, for the Soviet and agricultural bodies of the republics, territories and regions to ensure in 1954-1955, the next level of mechanisation of the main work on the cultivation and harvesting of potatoes and vegetables on collective and state

farms (as a percentage of the total volume of work): on mechanisation of planting, inter-row cultivation and harvesting of potatoes on collective farms in 1954 by 40-65% and in state farms by 80-90%. In 1955, to bring the level of mechanisation of planting, inter-row cultivation and harvesting of potatoes on collective farms to 80-90%; state farms—up to 95%.

In 1954, to mechanize on collective farms the sowing of vegetables by 50%, the irrigation of seedlings by 35%, and the inter-row processing of vegetables by 70%. On state farms, bring the level of mechanisation of this work to 80-85%. In 1955, bring the level of mechanisation of sowing vegetables on collective farms up to 80-90%, planting seedlings—70-80%, inter-row processing of vegetable crops—80-90%. In the state farms in 1955 to ensure the mechanisation of all work on the cultivation of vegetables by 95%.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies, directors of MTS and state farms to ensure the widespread introduction of the square-nest method of planting potatoes, sowing and planting vegetable crops, allowing them to mechanize their processing in two directions. In 1954, to ensure the planting of potatoes, tomatoes and cabbage on collective and state farms, as a rule, in a square-nested and square way. Considering that in 1954 there will not be enough potato planters for machine planting over the entire area, ploughs, cultivators and other implements should be widely used for square-nested potato planting.

6. To widely introduce into production the cultivation of vegetable seedlings in peat pots, as this method greatly increases the yield and ensures an earlier ripening of vegetables. Obligate the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural authorities to ensure, beginning in 1954, the production of peat-sludge pots and the cultivation of vegetable seedlings in them in each collective

farm and state farm. The local Soviet authorities should bring to the collective farms the assignments for the production of peat-melting pots and organise control over the fulfillment of these assignments.

7. With the aim of widespread use of complex mechanisation of work on cultivation and harvesting of potatoes and vegetable crops, put the following machines and tools into production and equipping agriculture: four-row square-nested potato planter; a four-row hiller-cultivator with a device for applying mineral fertilizers; cultivator plant feeder for the HTZ-7 tractor; potato harvester; topper; vegetable seeder for the HTZ-7 tractor; transplanter for square planting of seedlings; a machine for making peat pots with a mechanized feed and a mixer; a duster-sprayer for the HTZ-7 tractor; sprinkler; universal mounted loader on a tractor; spreaders of manure, peat, mineral fertilizers and lime; auto-spreader for the application of liquid organic fertilizers and solutions of mineral fertilizers, dump trucks with bodies of increased capacity for transporting vegetables, potatoes, organic and mineral fertilizers, as well as other machines.

8. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the party and Soviet bodies to widely explain to the collective farmers, workers and employees the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU "On the state plan for the procurement and purchase of potatoes and vegetables from the 1953 harvest and on the increase in procurement prices for these products" and "On the development of collective farm trade in potatoes and vegetables", which are aimed at increasing the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the all-round increase in the production of potatoes and vegetables.

9. In order to increase the interest of collective farms in the production of vegetables and potatoes, to reduce the norms of obligatory deliveries of these crops by collective farms to the state and to increase state purchases at higher

prices. Obligate the Ministry agriculture and procurements of the USSR, councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to develop and the deadline for submitting for approval by the Council of Ministers of the USSR new regional norms for mandatory deliveries of potatoes to the state by collective farms and collective farms, as well as norms for mandatory deliveries of vegetables to the state by collective farms. When developing new standards, do not allow large deviations in the size of the standards for areas that have approximately the same conditions for growing potatoes and vegetables, and for areas close to cities and industrial centres, the rates of mandatory deliveries should be only slightly higher than the standards in comparison with other areas.

10. In order to increase the production of vegetables around cities and industrial centres as quickly as possible, oblige the councils of ministers of the republics, regional and regional executive committees, following the example of the Moscow region, to develop specific measures to concentrate vegetable crops on floodplain lands, low-lying areas and drained peatlands, to mechanize the cultivation of vegetable crops and increase on this basis the production of vegetables.

11. Attaching great importance to the state farms in increasing the production of potatoes and vegetables, oblige the USSR Ministry of State Farms to transfer in 1953-1954. additionally for the production of vegetables and potatoes 154 state farms and the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR—7 state farms.

12. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks stipulated in the national economic plan for 1953 for the construction of greenhouses and greenhouses in collective and state farms.

To lay on collective and state farms in 1954 9 million 197

thousand greenhouse frames and 514.5 thousand square meters of greenhouses, and in 1955—11 million 896 thousand parpik frames and 745.4 thousand square meters of greenhouses. To build on collective and state farms in 1954 greenhouse frames 2 million 789 thousand pieces and greenhouses 252 thousand square meters, and in 1955—2 million 858 thousand greenhouse frames and 362 thousand square meters of greenhouses.

To envisage the widespread introduction of hotbeds and greenhouses with steam, water and electric heating on collective and state farms, and to widely use thermal waste from industrial enterprises for heating greenhouses and greenhouses and for warming soil.

To recognize it necessary, following the example of Moscow industrial enterprises that sponsor collective farms, to provide assistance to collective farms in the construction of greenhouses and greenhouses at the expense of collective farms. To oblige the USSR State Planning Committee to provide in the national economic plans for the production and sale of the necessary materials and parts to the collective and state farms for the construction of greenhouses and greenhouses and their provision with fuel.

13. Noting serious shortcomings in potato seed production and condemning the harmful practice of underestimating seeding rates, oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement, the USSR Ministry of State Farms, local Soviet and agricultural bodies, and heads of collective and state farms to take the necessary measures to ensure that, starting with harvest 1953, collective farms and the state farms provided themselves with their own good-quality potato seeds in the amount of their full need and in no case allowed the seeding rates to be understated. To establish that each collective farm and state farm must fill up the seed stocks of potatoes from the beginning of mass harvesting.

14. To improve the supply of the population with potatoes and vegetables, it is important to successfully

harvest, harvest and purchase these crops in 1953. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Tsentrosoyuz, councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees to ensure the successful implementation of the plan for the procurement and purchase of potatoes and vegetables. To render all possible assistance to collective farms in organizing harvesting, and especially in mechanizing harvesting work, as well as in transporting potatoes and vegetables from fields and collective farm warehouses to procurement points, wharves and railway stations.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Sea and River Fleet and the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways of the USSR shall provide collective farms that have fulfilled the plan of mandatory deliveries and payment in kind for potatoes and vegetables with vehicles for the transport of products sold on collective farm fish.

15. With the aim of a more complete and correct use of mineral fertilizers supplied to collective farms for potatoes and vegetables, establish that mineral fertilizers for sowing these crops in 1953 and 1954. are released to collective farms on credit with subsequent payment in kind from the current year's harvest with potatoes or one of the vegetable crops. To impose on Soyuzselkhozavtotrans and machine-tractor stations for the removal from state warehouses of mineral fertilizers, and at MTS and collective farms - bringing them to the fields.

16. To consider it necessary to strengthen vegetable-growing brigades on collective and state farms, to organise work on training collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms in advanced methods of working in the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes; transplanters and other machines. Through courses, radio, cinema and the press, as well as through special lectures and conversations, to acquaint all collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms with modern technology and agricultural technology for the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables.

Mastering this technique is critical to the success of mechanized sowing and planting of vegetables, and potatoes, their processing and harvesting.

17. To oblige the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU, regional party committees, primary party organisations of collective farms, MTS and state farms to decisively improve the management of the development of vegetable and potato production. Vegetable growing is one of the most difficult branches of agriculture. To properly manage this industry, you need to know it. Party leader who does not know mechanisation and agricultural technology cultivation of potatoes and vegetables, does not imagine the essence of the square-nested method of planting, sowing and other agrotechnical measures, will not be able to lead the struggle for the rise of vegetable growing and potato farming. The plenum demands from the party leaders in practice to ensure a sharp rise in the production of vegetables and potatoes.

#### ***IV. On increasing the yield of grain, industrial and oilseeds***

There are significant achievements in the development of grain farming. The sown area of wheat, the most valuable food crop, increased by 8.1 million hectares compared to 1940.

Such important regions for the supply of the country with food as Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Crimea, badly damaged during the war, quickly restored agriculture and significantly expanded the production of grain, especially winter wheat. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses harvest wheat at 150-200 and more poods per hectare.

The sown areas of sugar beet, sunflower and a number of other industrial crops have been restored and expanded. The expansion of sugar beet crops and the increase in its yield ensured a fuller satisfaction of the population's sugar needs.

Major achievements have been made in the production of cotton, especially in the Uzbek, Tajik and Turkmen SSR. As a result, the industry produces much more cotton fabrics than before the war.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that there are significant shortcomings in the presence of serious achievements in the production of grain, industrial and oilseeds. Many collective and state farms still receive low yields of grain, oilseeds, legumes and fiber flax, especially in areas of the non-chernozem belt, the central black earth regions, the Volga region and Siberia. In the collective farms of the Ukrainian SSR in recent years, a reduction in areas and a decrease in corn yields have been allowed.

The main reason for low yields of agricultural crops is the unsatisfactory quality of work carried out by machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms, a disdainful attitude towards agricultural technology on the part of many Soviet and agricultural bodies, directors of MTS and state farms, and collective farm chairmen.

Many machine and tractor stations carry out field work untimely and poorly, do not fulfill the plans for raising the plow, as a result of which a significant part of the sowing of spring crops is carried out by spring plowing. Spring sowing dates are unacceptably delayed. Pairs rise late and are poorly processed, winter crops are sown out of time. The vicious practice of sowing with non-varietal, poor-quality seeds and underestimation of seeding rates has not been completely eliminated.

Such advanced agricultural techniques as narrow-row and cross-sowing of grain crops, square-nest method of sowing corn, sunflower, etc., are not widely used, although they have fully justified themselves in practice. The best, most high-yielding varieties are poorly introduced into production. Seed growing of buckwheat, millet, fiber flax, perennial and annual grasses is in disrepair.

Many local party organisations have not launched the

proper mass work on the introduction of advanced agricultural technology, poorly organise collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms for the timely and high-quality performance of all work on the cultivation and harvesting of agricultural crops.

One of the main reasons for the low yield of grain, oilseeds and industrial crops in a number of regions of the country is the insufficient application of organic and mineral fertilizers to the soil, especially manure, peat, peat compost. Due to the lack of manure storages, manure in collective farms is stored incorrectly and loses its value. In the Byelorussian SSR, Bryansk, Smolensk, Velikie Luki and some other regions, lupines, seradella and other crops are sown in completely insufficient quantities for green fertilizers. In areas of acidic, soddy-podzolic soils in most collective farms, liming of soils is not carried out.

In many collective and state farms, due to the untimely and poor-quality work on the care of crops of grain, oilseeds and industrial crops, as well as due to crop losses during harvesting, a large amount of agricultural products is not collected.

Control over the observance of the terms and quality of MTS work is not organised. State inspectors for control over the quality of tractor work of the MTS—the chief agronomists of the regional departments of agriculture, the chief and senior agronomists of the ministries of agriculture of the republics, regional and regional departments of agriculture - are divorced from the work of the machine-tractor stations and do not perform the control functions assigned to them. The practice of planning yields is incorrect, in which the advanced collective farms and their field-cultivating brigades are given excessively high planned targets for yields, which deprives the collective farmers and workers of the MTS tractor brigades of the opportunity to receive additional payment for their more productive labour.

In order to further increase the gross and marketable output of grain, industrial and oilseeds, the Plenum of the

Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. Considering that grain farming is the basis of all agricultural production, it is necessary to consider it necessary to develop grain farming in every possible way, and especially the production of the most valuable food crop—winter and spring wheat by further increasing yields both in the main regions of its production and in central regions, black earth strip, right-bank areas of the Volga region. To increase the production of durum wheat in the regions of the South-East, Kazakhstan and Western Siberia.

2. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies to accept measures to overcome the lag in the production of cereal crops, especially buckwheat and millet.

In order to increase the economic interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the cultivation of buckwheat and millet, allow collective farms:

a) hand over buckwheat in the order of obligatory deliveries to the state and payment in kind for the work of the MTS instead of other food crops, based on the equivalent of replacement in the amount of 100 kg of buckwheat for 200 kg of rye or 150 kg of wheat. Recommend that the collective farms give collective farmers and workers of the tractor brigades of the MTS additional payment in kind in the amount of up to 50% of the buckwheat crop harvested in excess of the yield plan established for the collective farm. Additional payment shall be made regardless of the total grain harvest on the collective farm. and execution plan for delivery of grain to the state;

b) hand over millet to the state in the order of mandatory deliveries and payment in kind for the work of the MTS instead of other food crops at the rate of 100 kg of millet for 105 kg of wheat, or 125 kg of rye. Recommend collective farms to give collective farmers and workers of tractor brigades of MTS additional payment in kind in the amount of up to 50% of the millet harvest actually harvested in excess the yield plan established for the collective farm

irrespective of the total grain harvest for the collective farm and the fulfillment of the plan for the delivery of grain to the state.

To instruct the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement to carry out extensive testing at institutes and at experimental stations of **chumiza**, to identify the most productive varieties adapted to local conditions, to develop agricultural techniques for its cultivation in order to introduce the crops of this high-yielding crop in collective and state farms.

3. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the regions and republics of the South, Transcaucasia, Central Asia and the Far East to take measures to significantly increase the yield of rice and expand the cultivated areas, ensure timely preparation of the irrigation network, increasing the level of cultivation techniques and timely harvesting of rice.

Pay special attention to the production of leguminous crops (peas, beans, etc.), which are of great importance for improving the supply of food to the population.

4. Increasing the production of forage crops: maize, barley and oats is of paramount importance for solving the problem of animal husbandry. The production of these crops in the next 2-3 years should be developed to such an extent as to ensure the population of public livestock in collective and state farms a sufficient amount of grain forage.

Corn sowing should be significantly expanded in the southern, southeastern, central chernozem and non-chernozem regions. To increase corn production, to apply a square-nest method of sowing, which provides a significant reduction in labour costs, mechanisation of inter-row cultivation and thereby increasing yields. It is also necessary to decisively switch to sowing corn with hybrid seeds.

5. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that a further increase in cotton production should be achieved by significantly increasing the yield of cotton on

collective and state farms and expanding the cultivated area by restoring unused and developing new irrigated lands, as well as improving the land reclamation state. It is necessary to strengthen breeding work to create new high-growing, early maturing, medium-fiber and long-fiber varieties cotton, adapted to the conditions of a certain soil and climatic zone and suitable for machine processing.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures to a significant improvement in the use of existing cotton pickers, and the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering to create during 1954-1955. new, more advanced cotton pickers and box pickers.

6. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures to further increase production of sugar beet by increasing the level of agricultural technology for cultivating beets, mechanized harvesting, fertilizing and taking the necessary measures to fight against diseases and pests of this culture.

In order to strengthen the mechanisation of harvesting, loading and unloading sugar beets, the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR shall be obliged to significantly increase the production of beet combines and to develop in 1953-1954 the design of loading and unloading mechanisms in order to organise the production of these mechanisms already in 1954 and their use in beet-growing collective and state farms.

7. To consider the expansion of the area sown to flax and hemp and a significant increase in the yield and marketability of these crops to be the most important task of the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of flax and hemp regions. Improve the cultivation of flax and hemp by placing the crops of these crops according to the best predecessors, decisively improving the business of seed production, in every possible way reducing losses due to timely and high-quality harvesting and primary processing of flax and hemp,

as well as increasing the level of mechanisation of the main work on the cultivation and harvesting of flax and hemp. Expand work on the construction of industrial workshops preparation of flax and hemp trusts at flax factories and hemp factories and workshops for threshing flax, so that in 1955 to ensure processing at flax factories 85-90% of the total commercial collection of flax trusts and straws.

8. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, councils of ministers of the republics, local Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures to further increase the yield of sunflower, as well as to expand the areas of oil flax in the regions of Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals, to provide high agricultural technology in the cultivation of oil crops, widely using the square-nest method of sowing sunflower, castor oil, as well as mechanized cultivation of crops and harvesting of these crops. To ensure the breeding and introduction into production of new high-oil, early maturing and disease-resistant varieties of oilseeds.

9. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the councils of ministers of the republics, local Soviet and agricultural bodies:

a) to take the necessary measures for the all-round expansion of fruit and berry plantations, to achieve unconditional fulfillment in 1953 of the plan for laying new orchards, vineyards and berry fields, so that in 1954-1955. to ensure a sharp increase in the area under fruit and berry plantations.

To put in order the existing orchards, vineyards and berry fields, preventing in any case their death from poor care, and to ensure that in 1954 a high yield of fruits, grapes and fruits is obtained;

b) to increase the area under crops of watermelons and melons, proceeding from the need to ensure in 1954 a significant increase in the import of watermelons and melons to the industrial centres of the country in comparison with 1953.

10. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies:

a) put an end to the neglect of seed production of perennial and annual grasses and take measures to ensure that each collective farm and state farm provides itself with its own seeds of perennial and annual grasses, as well as to organise commercial seed production

for these crops, primarily in those areas where high yields of grass seeds have been obtained since ancient times;

b) to ensure in 1953 the rise of autumn plowing on collective and state farms under the entire spring wedge of the next year and unconditionally fulfill the plan for raising black fallows. In 1954, ensure the plowing of April and May fallows for the harvest of winter crops in 1955 and mainly black fallows for the harvest of winter crops in 1956, as well as June and July fallows for sowing of spring wheat in 1955 in the regions of Siberia and the southern Urals.

In areas of sufficient moisture, especially in the chernozem and non-chernozem belts, as well as in the forest-steppe regions of Ukraine, where it is possible to obtain high yields of winter crops in busy pairs, in the coming years, a gradual replacement of clean fallows with those employed with the sowing of crops harvested on them at an early date.

11. To ensure a significant increase in the accumulation and application of local fertilizers (manure, peat, slurry, various composts, etc.). In areas with peat deposits, increase its preparation for fertilizer and bedding. To organise the preparation and use of composts and organic-mineral mixtures on a wide scale in order to increase the application of organic fertilizers on collective farms by 1.5-2 times in the next 2-3 years compared to 1952.

To oblige the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry to increase in 1954-1963. capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers (in terms of conventional units) up to about 16.5-17.5 mln. tons in 1959 and up to 28-30 million tons in 1964. To increase the

output of superphosphate in granular form in 1955 to 45% and in 1958 to 60% of the total production of superphosphate. To ensure, since 1956, the supply of ammonium nitrate to agriculture only in granular form. To work out the issue of widespread use of Khibiny apatites for agricultural needs, as well as local phosphorites.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures to eliminate losses, improve storage and use of mineral fertilizers.

12. Attaching great importance to liming acidic soils, and in areas of saline soils—gypsum plastering as an important means of increasing yields, to oblige the councils of ministers of the Union republics to ensure, starting from 1954, a significant increase in lime production at enterprises of the building materials industry, local industry and fishing cooperation for the purposes of use in agriculture, while revising at the same time the selling prices for lime downward.

13. To increase the production of pesticides, especially DDT, hexachlorane and granosan in 2 times in comparison with the plan of 1953 within two or three years, to master the production in the coming years organophosphate preparations in order to fully meet the needs of agriculture in pesticides to combat with pests and plant diseases. To increase production and provide agriculture within the next two years with highly productive machines and equipment for combating pests and diseases of agricultural plants on collective farms, state farms, and on the private plots of collective farmers, workers and employees.

#### ***V. On the further improvement of the work of machine and tractor stations and on the strengthening of their role in the development of collective farm production***

The machine and tractor stations represent the industrial material and technical base of the collective farm system

and are at present the decisive force in the development of collective farm production, the most important strongholds in the leadership of collective farms by the socialist state. For the last Over the years, the country has made significant progress in the mechanisation of agriculture. The machine and tractor stations received a large number of new modern equipment, which made it possible to mechanize many labour-intensive work, facilitate the work of collective farmers and significantly increase its productivity.

Machine and tractor stations with their high level of technical equipment play an organizing role and are large state enterprises, performing about three quarters of all agricultural work on collective farms.

Therefore, the further steep rise of all branches of collective farm production depends primarily on the machine and tractor stations.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that there are serious shortcomings in the activities of the machine and tractor stations.

Many MTS are not provided with qualified personnel of tractor drivers, foremen of tractor brigades, machinists and workers of other specialties. There is a great turnover among the machine operators at MTS. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers it wrong that in modern conditions, when MTS have become large state-owned enterprises equipped with sophisticated equipment, they do not have permanent machine operators.

The existing system of personnel training for MTS has serious shortcomings. The number of mechanisation schools does not meet the need for training machine operators, as a result of which the MTS are forced to train tractor drivers, combine operators and other workers of tractor brigades in short courses, which reduces the quality of their training.

Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of many regions, territories and republics are unsatisfactorily engaged in the selection, placement and education of MTS leadership cadres, do not use the available opportunities to attract

engineering personnel from industry and scientific institutions to work in the MTS. As a result, a significant number of people currently working in the positions of MTS directors, chief engineers and heads of repair shops are practitioners without special education. MTS and specialized stations do not have a sufficient number of specialists with higher agronomic and zootechnical education to work on collective farms.

In most MTSs, the repair and storage of tractors and agricultural machines is poorly organised. Many MTS do not have repair shops and the necessary equipment, garages and sheds for storing agricultural machines, as well as other production and household premises.

The material and technical supply of the MTS is organised unsatisfactorily. Industry in insufficient quantities and untimely supplies MTS with spare parts, tools, oil, metal and other materials, which leads to serious interruptions in the operation of the machine and tractor fleet.

In order to further improve the work of the MTS and strengthen their role in the mechanisation of all branches of collective farm production, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. Establish that the main task of the machine-tractor stations is the all-round increase in the yield of all agricultural crops on collective farms, ensuring the growth of the social livestock population with a simultaneous increase in its productivity, an increase in the gross and marketable agricultural production and animal husbandry in serviced collective farms. The machine and tractor stations must complete the mechanisation of work in field cultivation, widely expand the mechanisation of labour-intensive processes in animal husbandry, in the production of potatoes and vegetables, introduce the achievements of science and advanced practice into collective farm production, ensure the further organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms and, on this basis, increase the material well-being of collective farmers.

2. To consider the creation of permanent qualified machine operators in the MTS, capable of the most complete and make productive use of technology and thereby ensure the further powerful development of all branches of collective farm production.

To accomplish this task, establish that in machine-tractor and specialized stations, tractor drivers, foremen of tractor brigades and their assistants, excavator drivers and their assistants, fueling accountants are permanent workers and are enrolled in the MTS staff, and trailers working on agricultural and earth-moving machines, combine operators' assistants should be included in the MTS staff as seasonal workers.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to ensure in the near future the staffing of all MTS with permanent workers and to organise the correct use of tractor drivers and other permanent working tractor brigades throughout the year. To this end, to widely introduce the combination of the professions of tractor drivers, combine operators, machinists and other permanent workers. In free time from agricultural work to use permanent workers of tractor crews for work in repair shops, assembly teams for mechanisation livestock farms, construction and other works.

3. In addition to the current system of remuneration and incentives for tractor crews, it is necessary to consider:

a) establish the monetary payment given to the workers of tractor brigades by machine and tractor stations, depending on the territorial zone, in the following amounts: tractor drivers, foremen of tractor brigades and their assistants—from 5 to 8 rubles, pa workday; for accounting clerks—from 3 to 4 rubles, for a workday; combine operators' assistants—from 4 to 6 rubles, for a workday; trailers—2 rubles, 50 kopecks for a workday;

b) to establish that the existing natural guarantee minimum is issued by machine-tractor and specialized stations to workers of tractor brigades for the workdays

worked out by the PMI, depending on the actually harvested crop, and collective farms hand over food grain due to workers of tractor brigades according to the guarantee minimum, procurement bodies;

c) remuneration of permanent workers of tractor brigades for work in repair shops, for the mechanisation of livestock farms and other work should be carried out by machine-tractor and specialized stations at rates and piece rates approved by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement;

d) to provide personal plots to tractor drivers and other permanent workers of tractor brigades at machine-tractor and specialized stations that do not have personal plots on collective farms.

4. In order to improve the training of qualified machine operators, it is necessary to consider it necessary to switch to the system of training machine operators used in industrial vocational schools, in connection with which to reorganise the existing mechanisation schools into agricultural mechanisation schools for training personnel of the following specialties:

a) tractor drivers of a wide profile with a one-year training period for working on diesel tractors, combines and complex agricultural machines with the qualification of a locksmith;

b) tractor drivers with a 6-month training period for working on tracked, wheeled tractors and agricultural machines with the qualification of a locksmith;

c) combine mechanics with a 6-month training period for working on self-propelled and trailed combines, as well as fitting and assembly work to mechanize labour-intensive work in animal husbandry.

Provide students in agricultural mechanisation schools with clothing, footwear, linen and bedding in accordance with the standards established for students of vocational schools.

5. To organise 250 vocational schools and schools of the

FZO for the mechanisation of agriculture on the basis of vocational schools and schools of the FZO of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR and create in 1954-1957. no less than 300 new agricultural mechanisation schools for 240-270 students each, and also to build 200 educational buildings, 315 buildings for practical classes and 600 hostels for the existing agricultural mechanisation schools.

Instruct the USSR Ministry of Culture, together with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements and the USSR Ministry of State Farms, to submit proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers on the organisation of management of vocational schools and schools of the FZO agricultural mechanisation.

6. In order to further equip machine and tractor stations and state farms with new tractors, agricultural machines and equipment, provide in the national economic plans for the supply of agriculture in the period from 1954 to May 1, 1957 at least 500 thousand general-purpose tractors in 15-horsepower and 250 thousand physical row-crop tractors, as well as the required number of agricultural machines, automobiles, mobile workshops, tanks for oil products and other equipment.

7. To note that a serious discrepancy between the level of equipping them with sophisticated agricultural machinery and the production and technical base for its repair and storage has been created in the machine and tractor stations. Many MTS do not have workshops, garages, sheds and other industrial and utility premises.

Attaching great importance to strengthening the production and technical base of MTS, to establish that each machine and tractor and a specialized station, as a rule, should have a typical repair shop that meets the repair requirements, ne less than two or three garages for storing tractors, two or three sheds for storing combines, the required number of sheds and open concrete areas for storing agricultural machines, an oil depot, a car garage, spare parts warehouse, office, water supply and simple sewerage.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR and its local bodies, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics:

a) to ensure in 1953 the completion of construction and commissioning of 673 workshops, sheds and sheds and 81,200 sq. m of living space provided for by the national economic plan, and start building an additional 500 new workshops;

b) to ensure the construction and commissioning in 1954-1956. in machine and tractor stations 4200 repair shops, 8400 garages for storing tractors, 8400 sheds for storing combines, 15,000 sheds and 15,000 open concrete areas for storing agricultural machines, 2880 oil depots, 3600 car garages and 3600 warehouses for spare parts;

c) build in 1954-1956, 9 repair factories and 6 interdistrict overhaul workshops, to complete the construction started and put into operation in 1954-1955. 36 repair plants and 15 interdistrict overhaul workshops;

d) spend in 1954-1955, expansion and reconstruction of 41 repair plants and 125 interdistrict overhaul workshops. Transfer all repairs of the Ministry's enterprise agriculture and procurement of the USSR for financing from the Union budget.

To oblige the Ministry of Forestry and Paper Industry of the USSR, Ministry of Industry of Building Materials of the USSR and the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry to carry out the shipment of building materials allocated for the MTS, in the first place.

8. In order to create proper living conditions for workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of the MTS, it is necessary to consider:

a) build and commission in 1954-1956. 10,800 residential buildings, 3,000 dormitories;

b) to ensure the broad development of individual housing construction in the MTS to allocate in 1954-1956. a loan for these purposes at 450 million rubles. annually and issue it to workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of

MTS in the form of loans up to 12 thousand rubles. for a period of 10 years, with maturity starting from the third year;

c) provide in the national economic plans for the allocation of prefabricated two-family and single-family houses and building materials to MTS to provide assistance to MTS workers in individual housing construction;

d) recommend to the collective farms to build during 1954-1955, on field camps, dormitories, sheds for storage and maintenance of machines, field kitchens and permanent oil storage facilities.

9. Consider unacceptable a serious backlog in the production of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines, which leads to untimely and poor-quality repair of tractors and agricultural machines. The Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Engineering do not pay due attention to the expansion of production of spare parts, as well as to the uninterrupted and complete supply of them to agriculture.

To oblige the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering, the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Engineering to significantly expand production, improve quality and reduce the cost of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines in order to eliminate the shortage of them and ensure the supply of agriculture with spare parts in strict accordance with the approved standards, across the entire range of parts, taking into account the provision of established carry-overs for consumers and sales offices.

To consider it necessary to create in 1954-1955, in each MTS of the exchange fund of aggregates and assemblies of tractors and agricultural machines for the needs of the maintenance of tractor brigades, as well as the creation of an exchange fund of aggregates and assemblies for repair factories and interdistrict overhaul workshops for overhaul of tractors, cars and engines in the amount of 10% of the availability of these machines.

10. In further strengthening the material and technical

base of agriculture, the electrification of the machine and tractor stations and collective and state farms is of great importance. Expansion of works on electrification agriculture should be carried out through the better use of electricity from existing rural power plants, the connection of MTS, collective and state farms to industrial power systems, as well as through the construction of new rural power plants, wind power plants, involving construction and industrial ministries and departments in the construction of stations and networks. Electricity must first of all be used in machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms for production purposes.

11. Taking into account that the existing system of collection of payments in kind for the work of the MTS in the present conditions does not stimulate the advanced collective farms in the struggle for a high yield, to switch, starting from 1954, to firm, differentiated by zones, rates of payment in kind for the work of MTS according to the types of work they perform on collective farms with the use of incentive bonus payments for high yields.

12. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to pay special attention to the issues of improving the use of machines and tractors, improving their care, increasing the output on machines and tractors, periodically reviewing production standards so that the organisation of labour in agriculture corresponded to the increased production technique and stimulated workers to increase labour productivity on machines and tractors.

13. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR and the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering of the USSR to revise the existing procedure for issuing orders for new machines and tests them in order to accelerate the introduction of new agricultural machinery into production.

## *VI. Improving the management of agriculture*

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the fulfillment of new large and complex tasks in the field of agriculture requires a decisive improvement in the leadership of collective farms, MTS and state farms on the part of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements, the USSR Ministry of State Farms, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies.

For the successful implementation of these tasks, it is necessary to raise the level of political and organisational work in the countryside, mobilize the creative activity of communists, Komsomol members, all collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms, set in motion all the forces and means of socialist agriculture, and increase the responsibility of our cadres for the state of affairs in each collective farm, MTS, state farm, in every district.

2. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers that in the current conditions, when collective farms have become large, diversified farms, and machine and tractor stations are equipped with modern technology and are a decisive force in agricultural production, the task of further strengthening the collective farms and machine and tractor stations with qualified personnel capable of skillfully manage the economy and ensure the fulfillment of the tasks facing agriculture.

To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees and district committees to select and send in 1953 from industry and other sectors of the national economy engineer-mechanics to work in machine-truck and specialized stations as directors, chief engineers and heads of repair shops, meaning, so that in each MTS in these positions there were, as a rule, specialists with higher education. MTS directors who do not have special education, but who have studied their business well in practice and skillfully manage MTS,

should be left in their positions and help them in improving their qualifications.

Party organisations should conduct explanatory work among tractor drivers and other cadres of machine operators who left the MTS to work in industrial enterprises, for construction, in other organisations, and appeal to them with an appeal to return to the machine and tractor stations, bearing in mind that now, when tractor operators will be on the MTS staff and receive high guaranteed pay, many former machine operators will willingly go to work at machine and tractor stations.

Establish that engineers and mechanical technicians sent from other sectors of the national economy to work in the MTS, as well as tractor drivers and other machine operators who have previously worked in the MTS, who have expressed a desire to return to the machine and tractor stations, should be released from work without hindrance by the relevant enterprises, institutions, ministries and departments.

3. To obligate Ministry of Culture of the USSR to send in 1954-1955 To the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR for 6,500 mechanical engineers worked at MTS, including in 1954—2500 engineers by graduating young specialists from agricultural mechanisation institutes and other technical universities.

4. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the existing procedure for agronomic and zootechnical services for collective farms, in which one agricultural specialist serves several collective farms, does not meet the increased tasks facing agriculture. In this situation, agronomists, livestock specialists and other agricultural specialists in many cases are not organisers of collective farm production and are divorced from the direct work of implementing agronomic and zootechnical activities, scientific achievements and advanced experience in collective farms.

In order to strengthen agronomic and zootechnical assistance to collective farms, it should be recognized that it

is necessary, instead of district agronomists and livestock technicians, to have agronomists and livestock technicians in the MTS for permanent work on collective farms, so that each collective farm is constantly serviced by one or two agricultural specialists who are on the staff of machine and tractor stations. In order to provide service to the individual largest collective farms, allow the maintenance of one specialist per brigade and one farm in the MTS states.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to send 100 thousand agronomists and livestock specialists to the MTS by the spring of 1954 to service collective farms at the expense of agronomists and zootechnicians with higher and secondary education, who are released as a result of the reorganisation of agricultural ministries and their local bodies, the abolition of the network of district agronomists in machine and tractor stations and the network of district livestock technicians and agronomists in the district administrations of agriculture and procurement, reducing the number of specialists working in other institutions and organisations, as well as at the expense of young specialists graduating from agricultural universities and technical schools.

5. To oblige the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of regions, territories and republics to put an end to underestimation of the matter selection and training of leading personnel in collective farms and to ensure the strengthening of the composition of collective farm chairmen by selecting and nominating for this work politically and business-proven specialists with higher and secondary agricultural education, as well as other specialists and practitioners knowledgeable in agriculture with extensive experience in management and organisational work capable of providing management of large collective farms.

6. To note that the established practice of the management of MTS and collective farms by agricultural

authorities at the present time does not correspond to the increased requirements and the changes that have taken place in agriculture. Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and its local bodies often work in isolation from the collective farms and machine and tractor stations, admit a formal approach in solving many issues of agricultural development, do not analyze the reasons for the neglect of a number of important industries, and do not timely provide the necessary assistance to lagging districts and collective farms.

To improve the management of agriculture and to strengthen the personnel of collective farms and MTS by releasing the largest possible number of specialists employed in the apparatus agricultural bodies, consider it necessary to restructure the work of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements and local agricultural bodies. For this purpose:

a) to significantly reduce the administrative apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements and the staff of its local bodies, so that specialists who are dismissed from the apparatus can be sent to work in machine and tractor stations and collective farms and to ensure the improvement of the operational and organisational activities of agricultural bodies in the management of agricultural production;

b) to concentrate the work of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements on the following issues: planning the development of the main branches of agriculture and monitoring the implementation of the state plan for agriculture; strengthening agricultural propaganda and management of scientific institutions in the field of agriculture, as well as the introduction of scientific achievements and advanced experience into production; management of machine and tractor stations and the further development of mechanisation agricultural production; material and technical supply and financing of agriculture; management of procurement of agricultural products; selection, placement and training of personnel and control over compliance with the Charter of an agricultural artel;

c) entrust the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the RSFSR with the leadership of all branches of agriculture, collective farms and machine-tractor stations located in the territory of the RSFSR in order to eliminate the current incorrect situation in which the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the RSFSR, in essence, are not responsible for the maintenance of the main industries agriculture in the Russian Federation.

7. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that agricultural propaganda and the introduction of scientific achievements and advanced experience into production have not yet become an integral part of the management of agriculture by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies. New techniques and methods of work of advanced collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms and agricultural innovators are being introduced extremely slowly and hesitantly into production and are poorly used to raise the yield of agricultural crops. productivity of animal husbandry and increasing the productivity of the machine and tractor fleet.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry, the state farms of the USSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the regional and regional committees of the CPSU, the councils of ministers of the republics, the regional executive committees and the regional executive committees:

a) End the underestimation of agricultural propaganda and the adoption of science and excellence in production, and ensure that the widespread adoption of excellence becomes an integral part of agricultural governance;

b) seriously improve the work of three-year agrotechnical courses, eliminating formalism in the training of collective farmers and state farm workers, instilling practical skills in the application of advanced methods of work in order to

ensure the improvement of the production activity of collective and state farms;

c) systematically conduct seminars for agricultural specialists, foremen of tractor and field-crop brigades, field-crop and livestock workers to study new, progressive agrotechnical and zootechnical techniques and methods of large-scale farming.

8. To oblige the Ministry of Culture of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies to improve the publication of mass literature on the achievements of agricultural science and best practices, textbooks and visual aids for agricultural educational institutions and courses, as well as to organise the production of multi-color posters, special leaflets on the achievements of advanced collective farms, state farms and MTS and agricultural innovators.

9. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge to improve lecture propaganda on agriculture on collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations, to involve scientists, specialists and agricultural leaders in this work.

10. To oblige the Ministry of Culture of the USSR:

a) organise the production of the required number of high-quality, mainly color, educational and popular scientific agricultural films according to the plans and orders of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement and the USSR Ministry of State Farms; to take the necessary measures to organise a mass screening of educational and popular science films directly on collective farms, MTS and state farms;

b) significantly improve radio propaganda of scientific achievements and advanced experience in agriculture.

11. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR to organise tapes of speeches

of the foremost workers in agriculture, scientists and specialists, widely using tape recorders to reproduce recorded lectures and conversations in collective farms, state farms, MTS and in agro-technical study circles ...

12. For broad propaganda of the achievements of socialist agriculture, open a permanent All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow in 1954; to develop competition among collective farmers, collective farmers, all workers in agriculture, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, districts, regions, experimental stations and scientific research institutes for the right to participate in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. To practice also the annual holding of agricultural exhibitions in districts, regions, territories and republics.

13. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that, despite the well-known achievements, agricultural science is still lagging behind the demands of collective and state farm production. Many research institutes and experimental stations work in isolation from practice, confine themselves within the narrow framework of laboratories and experimental fields, do not enrich science and practice with new discoveries and proposals, and do little to help collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms in raising the culture of agriculture and animal husbandry.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the USSR, the Party and Soviet bodies of regions, territories and republics to eliminate shortcomings in the work of scientific research institutions, to overcome the lag of science behind the requirements of collective and state farm production, to strengthen the role of scientific institutions in providing practical assistance to collective farms, MTS and state farms in further rise in all branches of agriculture. To direct the efforts of scientists to the further development of agricultural science in order to it equipped agricultural cadres with new knowledge and methods of increasing labour productivity and increasing agricultural production.

14. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies to ensure systematic control over the strictest observance of the Charter of an agricultural artel, to prevent the facts of squandering public lands and collective farm goods, to take measures to eliminate mismanagement of business on collective farms, to improve the organisation of labour and improving labour discipline, to ensure the active participation of all collective farmers in social production.

15. At present, in all regions of the country there are already a significant number of economically strengthened collective farms, which receive large monetary and in-kind incomes, successfully fulfill their obligations to the state, and annually provide a high output of food and money for collective farmers' work. Implementation developed by the party and the government of a number of major measures to develop agriculture will ensure further significant growth in cash income collective farms. Under these conditions, collective farms, as their social economy grows, have full opportunity to use part of their income for the construction of kindergartens, nurseries and maternity wards, houses, in order to create better conditions for collective farmers to work in collective farm production and more active participation in public life. Economically strengthened collective farms have the opportunity and must also allocate the necessary funds for the construction of clubs and other cultural and educational institutions.

Collective farms should also be encouraged to assist collective farmers in the repair and construction of houses and outbuildings, purchase of planting material for fruit trees for planting on estates, in the delivery of fuel and in meeting other personal needs of collective farmers.

### ***VII. Party political work in the countryside***

It would be a mistake to think that the further advance of agriculture will proceed by gravity. Material conditions

and opportunities,

which are created for the advancement of agriculture, by themselves, will not give the desired effect without improving the activities of party organisations. In order to use these opportunities and conditions, Party organisations must lead the broad masses of collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms and lead them into the struggle for a powerful advance in agriculture.

Thus, the successful solution of tasks for the further development of agriculture requires the utmost strengthening of the organisational and political work of party organisations among the masses.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that there are serious shortcomings in the activities of party organisations in the countryside. Mass political work in many collective farms is carried out at a low level, the political education of workers is not given the necessary attention. On many collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, cultural and everyday services are poorly organised.

The content and methods of work of the district party and Soviet bodies often do not meet the requirements for improving the management of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. In the presence of a large number of workers in local party and Soviet bodies the proper responsibility of the leading workers of the districts for the state of affairs in the collective farms of the MTS has not been established. Manual collective farms, MTS and state farms is carried out mainly by sending to the field during agricultural campaigns commissioners who often do not know agriculture, which reduces the responsibility of farm managers for assigned business.

District party committees pay little attention to the work of party organisations of collective farms, MTS and state farms, in many cases they left them to their own devices, do not rely on them in the leadership of rural economy, due to which many Party organisations do not exert the necessary

influence on the state of affairs in collective farms, state farms and MTS, poorly organise the collective farm asset and MTS workers and state farms.

The local party organs underestimate and underutilize such a large force, which is the Komsomol in the village. Komsomol organisations and rural youth are poorly involved in solving problems improving the culture of farming and public livestock raising.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the shortcomings and mistakes in the management of agriculture are largely due to the fact that many regional committees, regional committees and Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics are unsatisfactory in managing the regions, they do not know the state of affairs on the ground, do not provide effective assistance to the lagging regions and collective farms, have been eliminated from the management of the machine and tractor stations and completely shifted all responsibility for the activities of the MTS to the regional organisations.

In order to improve the party-organisational and party-political work in the village, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics to significantly strengthen the leadership of the mass political work in the countryside, to ensure that this resolution is explained to all collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms. To develop broad socialist competition for the solution of the tasks of further developing all branches of socialist agriculture, strengthening and all-round development of the social economy of collective farms, increasing gross and marketable output, timely fulfillment of state plans for the procurement of agricultural products, increasing cash and in-kind incomes of collective farms and improving the material well-being of collective farmers. In all their work, Party organisations must rely on the

progressive people of the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, the masters of agriculture and animal husbandry, whose ranks will grow and multiply from day to day.

To oblige central and local newspapers to widely cover the course of socialist emulation, the best practices of collective farm development and the practice of the work of Party and Soviet bodies on management of agriculture.

2. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics to change the methods of managing agriculture, to put an end to the superficial, bureaucratic approach to leadership collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, to suppress administration in the management of collective farms, to strengthen ties with the districts and collective farms, to know well the state of affairs in each district.

Consider it necessary to decisively increase the responsibility of the district executive committees for the implementation of the decisions of the party and the government and for the state of agriculture in the districts, to provide more concrete guidance from the district executive committees to the activities of collective farms, state farms and, in particular, MTS, taking into account their huge and growing role in the development of agriculture.

To take measures to strengthen the rural district party committees and district executive committees with experienced cadres who are well versed in agriculture, capable of correctly and competently managing collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. Select and send to strengthening the party and Soviet leadership of the regions of the best workers from the regional, regional and republican organisations.

3. Recognizing that the current structure of rural district party committees does not meet the requirements for improving the leadership of MTS and collective farms, it is necessary at this stage to restructure the work of the district

party apparatus in such a way as to eliminate impersonality and irresponsibility in the management of collective farms and MTS, to have a group of workers in the district committee for each MTS headed by the secretary of the district party committee, which is supposed to carry out party political work in the MTS and in the collective farms it serves. The general management of the activities of all these groups is carried out by the first secretary of the district committee. To recognize it as inexpedient to have the position of deputy director for political affairs in MTS.

4. To consider one of the most important tasks of the Central Committee of the Allied Communist Parties republics, regional committees, regional and regional party committees strengthening party organisations of collective farms, MTS and state farms, strengthening their role in the further rise of agriculture. Ensure the correct placement of communists and Komsomol members on the decisive production areas; to strengthen the composition of secretaries, party organisations of collective farms, MTS and state farms at the expense of trained and experienced party workers.

5. To oblige the regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics and the Central Committee of the Komsomol to increase the role of the Komsomol organisations in struggle for the further development of agriculture, to ensure involving rural youth in socialist competition, to develop and support in every possible way the initiative and valuable undertakings of young people. Komsomol organisations should act initiators of socialist competition, the introduction of production of advanced labour methods, the latest achievements agricultural science and practice, to show more initiative in posing questions to party organisations, related to the elimination of shortcomings in the work of collective farms, MTS and state farms.

6. Noting the enormous role of women in the collective

and state farms production, oblige the district committees, regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties Union republics to intensify mass political and cultural educational work among female collective farmers, workers in machine and tractor stations and state farms, to involve women more widely in collective farm construction and to actively fight for higher yields and livestock raising.

7. Party organisations must take into account that with the development of socialist agriculture, the cultural demands of collective farmers and workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms increase, which requires increased concern for the cultural and everyday services of the rural population. It is necessary to raise the level of work of cultural and educational institutions in the village, revive the activities of clubs and libraries, regularly show movies, strengthen radio coverage of villages and improve the quality of radio broadcasting. Party organisations must take unremitting control over the work of medical and children's institutions in the countryside, as well as the activities of trade and operational organisations, and ensure uninterrupted trade in all the necessary consumer goods.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee considers that constant concern for raising the material and cultural standard of living of the working people of the collective farm village is the most important duty of all Party and Soviet organisations.

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The Soviet country is confidently marching forward along the road to communism. The most important component of the program of communist construction is the practical solution of the problem of creating in our country on the basis of the mighty growth of socialist industry, as the leading force in the national economy, the abundance of agricultural products. In modern conditions, this task has

arisen before us as an urgent, nationwide task. Successful completion of this task will also contribute to further strengthening the alliance of the working class and the collective farm peasantry.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee calls on all collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms to exert their efforts and develop creative initiative to fulfill the task of further developing agriculture in the USSR.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee expresses its firm belief that under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working class, the collective farm peasantry, our intelligentsia, all Soviet people will decide this task in the shortest possible time.

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1953, September 13, No. 256**

# **APPEAL OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, February 11, 1954**

## **TO ALL ELECTORS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE USSR, February 11, 1954<sup>1</sup>**

Calling on the Soviet people of Pripyat to actively participate in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Central Committee of the CPSU in its published Address summed up the inspiring results of the selfless struggle of the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party for solving the problems that faced the country after the end of the Great Patriotic War, on the path of consolidation and further development socialism in the Soviet Union. The successes in all areas of the country's economic, socio-political and cultural life achieved by 1954, the strengthening of its international position testified to the indisputable advantages of socialism over capitalism, the correctness of the party's domestic and foreign policy. The Central Committee of the CPSU has convincingly shown that by voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, the Soviet people will vote for the further flourishing of the socialist homeland.

TO ALL VOTERS,  
TO THE WORKERS AND WOMEN WORKERS,  
TO PEASANTS AND PEASANT WOMEN,  
TO THE SOVIET INTELLIGENTSIA,  
TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE SOVIET ARMY AND THE NAVY

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<sup>1</sup> Date of publication in the Pravda newspaper. Ed.

Comrades!

On March 14, 1954, the Soviet people will elect deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Our country meets this significant event in the prime of its strength, in the conditions of a powerful upsurge of the economy and culture.

The greatest achievement of the Soviet people is the restoration of industrial enterprises, cities and villages destroyed by the German fascist invaders during the war. Hundreds of factories and factories, dozens of cities, thousands of villages were turned into ruins by the enemy, millions of people were deprived of their homes. Only a few years have passed, and now the revived industrial enterprises equipped with the latest technology are again in the ranks of socialist industry; cities and villages burned and destroyed by the enemy have been restored; dugouts, in which huddled the population of many regions—new, comfortable dwellings have been built for them. All this required colossal efforts, a tremendous effort of forces and means, but it has been done! The iron will of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, the selfless, heroic labour of our people have conquered all difficulties, time and again proved the great vitality of the Soviet system.

The Soviet people, in their swift and untidy movement forward, have left far behind the economic frontiers at which the war interrupted their peaceful labour. Previous elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were held in 1950, the last year of the fourth (first postwar) five-year plan. Having successfully completed this five-year plan, the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, spare no effort and labour to make the assignments of the new, fifth five-year plan a reality. Already in 1953, the volume of industrial production in the USSR exceeded the level of the pre-war 1940 by two and a half times.

Heavy industry has been and remains the basis for the

prosperity of our peaceful economy, the basis of the country's defense capability. Even before the war, carrying out the socialist reconstruction of the entire national economy and preparing the country for active defense, the party created a powerful, first-class, languid industry.

In the postwar years, major new successes have been achieved in the development of heavy industry. In 1953, the USSR produced 38 million tons of steel—2 times more than in 1940; 320 million tons of coal were produced—twice as much as in 1940, and 52 million tons of oil - 70% more than in 1940; produced 133 billion kWh of electricity—2.8 times more than in 1940. The fastest growing and developing Soviet machine-building is the core of our industry: in 1953, machines and equipment were produced 3.8 times more than in the pre-war 1940.

Significant successes have been achieved in the development of transport and construction. Every year, the turnover of industrial and agricultural products increases along the arteries of our a vast country—along railways, along the sea, along rivers and drips, along highways. All types of transport now have a powerful technical base. The volume of work on the construction of industrial, agricultural, cultural and household enterprises and institutions and dwellings is growing from year to year. Construction organisations are equipped with high-performance machines and mechanisms.

The successes achieved in the development of heavy industry paved the way for a sharp rise in the production of consumer goods. The Communist Party and the Soviet government outlined a broad program for the accelerated development of the light and food industries in order to significantly increase the provision of the country's population with food and industrial goods for mass consumption within two or three years. This program is steadily implemented, and the working people of our country are already seeing with their own eyes the first results of the measures carried out by the Party and the government. In 1953, especially in the second half of the year, the branches

of industry producing consumer goods developed at a higher rate than in 1952. If the production of these branches increased in 1952 by 10.5%, then in the second half of 1953 it increased by 10.5%. It has already grown by 14%. At present, construction has begun on many hundreds of textile, leather and footwear factories, as well as food industry enterprises. In 1953 alone, about 300 new enterprises for the production of consumer goods were put into operation. The existing enterprises of the light and food industries are being expanded and equipped with the latest equipment.

Setting the further comprehensive development of socialist industry as its task, the Party is taking all measures to uncover and use the internal reserves hidden in the depths of our industry. We still have enterprises that are lagging behind, but they are fulfilling the planned targets, and even entire industries. In many cases, the richest new equipment is poorly used, and equipment downtime is still great. There is still insufficient attention to product quality. There are many enterprises that do not fulfill the targets for increasing labour productivity and reducing production costs. Not in a businesslike way, production areas are used wastefully at many enterprises. Among our economic leaders there are still backward, inert people who cling to the old, obsolete, and do not consider it their duty to introduce the advanced, progressive in every possible way, to actively support the innovators of production. To eliminate all these shortcomings, to bring up the lagging enterprises to the level of advanced ones, means to activate the considerable internal reserves of our industry and thereby ensure a powerful new development in all its branches.

The Communist Party is deeply convinced that our glorious working class and our experienced, mature engineering and technical cadres will expand socialist competition even more widely for solving the huge new tasks facing industry, transport and construction, for further increasing labour productivity, reducing costs and improving product quality. , for a more economical and reasonable use

of all our tools and capabilities.

Serious successes have been achieved by our country in the field of agriculture. Collective farms, machine-tractor stations and state farms destroyed during the war have been completely restored. Not only achieved, but also surpassed the pre-war size of the sown area and the yield of the main agricultural crops. But the Party does not proceed from these indisputable and major successes in the development of agriculture, but from the constantly growing material needs of the working people. Without a further steep rise in agriculture, it is impossible to fully ensure abundance of food and provide raw materials for our rapidly growing light and food industries. In the resolution of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and in subsequent decisions of the party and government on agriculture, a militant, concrete program for the accelerated development of all branches of socialist agriculture, primarily animal husbandry and the production of potatoes and vegetables, was developed. The implementation of this program is an urgent task for the entire Party, for the entire Soviet people.

Six months have passed since the September Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee—a short period. But much has been done in this short period of time. The material and technical base of agriculture has grown and strengthened even more. In 1953, agriculture received 139 thousand general-purpose tractors (translated into 15-horsepower), 18 thousand row-crop tractors, 41 thousand grain harvesters, 69 thousand trucks, more than 2 million tillage implements, seeding, harvesting and other agricultural machines, 6 million tons of mineral fertilizers. Now the whole point is to use the mighty technique correctly, in a businesslike manner. Attaching decisive importance to cadres, the Party sent over 100,000 agronomists and livestock technicians to the machine and tractor stations to service the collective farms, and a large number of engineers and technicians capable of organizing the correct use of the continuously growing machine and tractor fleet.

However, the Party regards all this only as the first steps in the great nationwide cause of a sharp rise in agriculture. We still have many shortcomings in the work of the MTS, collective and state farms, and many unused reserves. Suffice it, for example, to say that only through the development of virgin and fallow lands in the eastern, southeastern and other regions of the country—and this work has already been started by the Party and the government—we have the opportunity to increase the sown area for grain crops by several million hectares. The significance of this case is enormous. Grain farming is the basis of all agricultural production: the more grain we produce, the more there will be not only bread, but also meat, butter and other animal products.

The Communist Party is deeply convinced that our glorious collective farm peasantry, the workers of the machine and tractor stations and state farms will exert all their efforts to put into operation all the reserves of socialist agriculture in a short time, to bring the lagging districts and collective farms to the level of the advanced ones, to achieve such a general increase in yield fields and livestock productivity, so that all collective farms without exception prosper, that all collective farmers become well-to-do, well-to-do people, so that our country has a full supply of all food products for the growing population of cities, all types of raw materials for light industry.

What is the aim of the Communist Party in achieving continuous growth of all social production - both industrial and agricultural? This goal is to continue to steadily improve the well-being of the Soviet people, to fully satisfy their constantly growing material and cultural needs. The unswerving realization of this goal is the supreme law of the entire activity of the Party and government, the most important component of the program of communist construction. We are building and expanding factories, factories, power stations, laying new railways, strengthening collective farms, equipping agriculture with the latest, most

advanced technology, investing in all this enormous funds in order, ultimately, so that workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia—all Soviet people it was better to live so that the material well-being and cultural level of our people increased from year to year, day to day.

On the basis of the general growth of the economy of our country, the incomes of the working people are constantly increasing. The real wages of workers and employees are growing steadily. State retail prices for industrial and food products are decreasing in our country systematically, from year to year. Benefits and payments to the population from the state budget are growing—benefits and pensions for social insurance and social security, benefits for mothers with many children and single mothers, free medical care, free education, advanced training, etc. Simultaneously with the growth of monetary and real wages of workers and employees peasants' incomes increase. In 1953, the agricultural tax and the norms of obligatory deliveries from the personal farms of collective farmers were reduced. Procurement and purchase prices for a significant part of agricultural products have been raised. Collective farmers have been completely cleared of the agricultural tax arrears of past years, debts of past years for the supply of products to the state have been written off livestock and potatoes. The collective farms have written off the arrears of previous years for the supply of potatoes and vegetables. All this contributed to an increase in the material well-being of the collective farm peasantry. Only from the implementation of measures for the economic encouragement of collective farms and collective farmers, as well as measures in the field tax policy, the income of collective farms and collective farmers in 1953 increased by more than 13 billion rubles.

Trade turnover is systematically expanding. In 1953, goods entered the trade in addition to the annual plan by 33 billion rubles. Only through the state and cooperative trade in 1953 the population sold goods by 21% more than in 1952. The sale of such products and goods as meat, butter, cheese,

sugar, vegetables, silk fabrics, ready-made clothes, increased especially. leather shoes, furniture, sewing machines, clocks, gramophones, radios, televisions, bicycles, motorcycles and cars. By continuously increasing the production of consumer goods, the Party and the government are taking measures to ensure that the network of stores and other trade enterprises grows and expands. The Communist Party puts its task—and this task will undoubtedly be carried out—of the decisive decision to improve the organisation of Soviet trade and consumer services, to achieve such a situation that in two or three years in every city and in every rural district Soviet people can buy all the goods they need.

The constant concern of the Communist Party is the construction of housing for the working people. There are still not enough dwellings for Paz. And this is understandable—the population of cities and industrial centres, due to the continuous growth of industry, is increasing from year to year. In the first post-war years, it was necessary, first of all, to rebuild cities, workers' settlements and villages, burned out by the enemy, in areas subjected to occupation—millions of people there were deprived of their homes and huddled in dugouts. What has been done and is being done in our country in the field of housing construction is evidenced by the figures: in the post-war years, more than 183 million square meters have been built in cities and workers' settlements. m of living space for workers and employees, and in rural areas—more than 4 million houses for collective farmers and rural intelligentsia. The Soviet government is systematically increasing appropriations for the construction of dwellings. The population of cities and workers' settlements received more than 28 million square meters only last year. m of living space, and collective farmers and rural intelligentsia - over 400 thousand new residential buildings. A lot has been done. But this does not mean that one can be content with what has been achieved. Housing construction should acquire an even wider scope in 1954 and in subsequent years. The

Communist Party will persistently and consistently work to further improve the living conditions of the working people.

Schools, hospitals, children's and cultural institutions are being built everywhere in the cities and villages of our country. In 1953, the volume of capital investments in cultural and domestic construction increased by 22% against the previous year. It will continue to grow from year to year, and government spending on health care, on the improvement of cities and workers' settlements, on expanding the network of hospitals, maternity hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoriums and rest homes for workers, and on improving medical and consumer services for the population will continue to grow.

The Communist Party will continue to tirelessly fight for the further improvement of the people's life and will firmly and consistently carry out the program it has outlined for improving the material well-being of the working people. The Party sees this as its sacred duty.

The Party is showing constant concern for the flourishing of socialist culture, for increasing the spiritual wealth of our people, for the further development of public education, science, literature and art. To make all workers and all peasants cultured and educated people—that is the task that the Communist Party sets itself.

In our country, universal compulsory seven-year education has been implemented. By the end of the fifth five-year plan, the transition from the seven-year to universal secondary education will be completed in the capitals of the union republics, in regional, territorial and major industrial centres, so that in the next five-year period universal secondary education will be realized throughout the country. Expenditures on public education are growing from year to year. More than 57 million people are now covered by all types of education in our country. More than 3 million people study in higher educational institutions and technical schools.

The Party sees one of its most important tasks in ensuring the prosperity and further continuous development of advanced Soviet science. Our scientists, who are provided with all conditions for fruitful creative work, have enriched science with a number of major discoveries in all fields of knowledge. They mastered the methods of obtaining atomic energy, thereby eliminating the US monopoly in this area. Many problems of using the vast natural resources of our Motherland in the interests of the people are being successfully solved. All this is indisputable. But at the same time, Soviet science still faces many unresolved tasks, primarily in the field of accelerating the further development of agriculture. Calling on Soviet scientists to accomplish these tasks, the Party will strive to strengthen and expand the creative community and close ties between science and practice, to turn all the latest achievements of science into the service of industry and agriculture, and to continue to continuously improve the life of our people.

The Soviet socialist system contains enormous, truly inexhaustible opportunities for the further, even more powerful development of the economy and culture of our country, for the steady improvement of the people's well-being. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers it its main and main task to use these possibilities to the full in order to ensure the further all-round progress of Soviet society, the continuous and rapid development of the country's productive forces. The higher the Soviet people raise the country's productive forces, the more products our industry and our agriculture produce, the sooner the magnificent task of creating an abundance of products will be solved and the victory of communism will be ensured in our country.

The most important condition for the successful building of a communist society in our country is the tireless strengthening of the might of the Soviet socialist state - the bulwark of peace and the security of peoples. The basis of the strength and strength of our state is the unshakable

alliance of the working class and the collective farm peasantry, the moral and political unity of the entire Soviet society, the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

The Communist Party forged a lasting alliance of the working class with the working peasantry, turned it into that decisive force that ensured the victory of the October Socialist Revolution and the building of socialism in our country. This great force ensures us more and more successes on the glorious path of building communism. The further strengthening of the alliance of workers and peasants is a condition for an even closer rallying of all the working people of our country around the Communist Party and the Soviet government, the basis for strengthening the strength and the power of our socialist state.

With its national policy, the Communist Party eliminated discord and enmity between the peoples of our country, rallied them into a single, fraternal family, forged indestructible friendship of equal peoples—the source of the invincible forces of the Soviet multinational state, the condition for all the successes of the fraternal Soviet republics. This friendship was born and strengthened in a joint the struggle of the peoples of our Motherland against foreign invaders, against the tsarist autocracy and oppression of the capitalists and landlords. This friendship is sealed with the blood of the peoples of the USSR, shed during the years civil and World War II. This friendship is cemented by common creative work and mutual assistance during the years of building socialism in our country. She is indestructible and unshakable—this great, fraternal friendship, and there is no force in the world that could break it! One of the vivid manifestations of this inextricable friendship of the peoples of the USSR is the 300th anniversary of the reunification of Ukraine with Russia, celebrated this year as a great national holiday of the Ukrainian, Russian and all peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party sees its sacred duty to continue to tirelessly strengthen the friendship of peoples—this is the

basis of the might and invincible strength of our socialist a multinational state.

For the Communist Party and the Soviet government, the desire of our people is sacred—to ensure peaceful labour and a continuous rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the working people. Therefore, the Party and the government will make every effort to prevent a new war, so that the peoples live in peace, so that international tension is weakened and normal relations between states are established.

Our outside policy is clear and definite. This is a policy of peace and friendship among all peoples. It was proclaimed by the founder of our party and the Soviet state, the great Lenin, who pointed to the possibility of a long-term peaceful coexistence of two different economic systems - socialist and capitalist. Only the most short-sighted politicians from the capitalist camp can regard our unchanging and sincere desire for peace as a sign of the weakness of the Soviet state. Having defeated Hitler's Germany, which enslaved many European countries, the Soviet Union proved that it can stand up for itself and give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Over the post-war years, our country has become even stronger and more powerful. It disposes of everything necessary to protect the peaceful labour of our people and to bring to life anyone who dares to encroach on our freedom and independence. We are not afraid of threats from any aggressors, but we firmly and consistently stand for peace in the interests of our people and the peoples of the entire globe. We are convinced that there are no controversial issues of the current international situation that could not be resolved peacefully.

The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union has been confirmed by all its deeds. The whole world now sees a colossal difference between the atmosphere of uncertainty and war psychosis, artificially created in capitalist countries, and the atmosphere of peaceful, creative, constructive work,

the atmosphere of calm and confidence that is so characteristic of a socialist country.

Everyone can see that the main concern and ardent desire of the Soviet people is to live in peace and friendship with all peoples. Any objective, open-minded person can be convinced of this, it is enough for him to look at our cities and villages, at the inspired peaceful labour of the Soviet people. Millions of people in all countries call our Motherland the herald and standard-bearer of the world. Banner of peace and friendship of peoples is sacred to us, Soviet people! We carry and will continue to carry on high this great, noble banner.

In close fraternal unity with the peace-loving Soviet power, the people's democratic states of Europe and Asia are fighting for peace. The People's Republic of China has become a powerful force in the camp of peace and democracy. Together with the Soviet Union, the entire democratic, peace-loving camp is growing and gaining strength, the movement of peoples in defense of peace is growing and expanding. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union will continue to devote all its strength to the struggle for peace, for further strengthening the mighty camp of peace, democracy and socialism, strengthening the friendship and cooperation of the Soviet people with the great Chinese people, with the working people of all countries of people's democracy, for the all-round development of economic ties and the establishment of military relations of the Soviet Union with all countries of the globe.

Vigilantly guarding the interests of the people, their peaceful labour, the Communist Party cannot but take into account the fact that there are reactionary imperialist forces abroad that seek exacerbate and intensify international tension, and unleash a new war. Therefore, pursuing a firmly and consistently policy of peace, with all his might defending and defending the great and sacred for all the cause of peace, the Party considers it necessary to tirelessly improve

and strengthen the Armed Forces of the Soviet state in order to ensure the security of our Motherland.

The Soviet socialist system, having forever abolished the exploitation of man by man, placed in power the best people from the working class, collective farm peasantry and working intelligentsia, and created an indestructible moral and political unity of the entire Soviet society. This system is the most democratic social and state system in the world. The broadest masses of the people take part in the administration of the Soviet state. Our people elect the best of their best sons and daughters to the highest body of state power—the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Communist Party has set itself the task of tirelessly developing our Soviet socialist democracy and striving for an even wider and more active participation of millions of working people in government. The Party is and will continue to wage an irreconcilable struggle against all manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape in individual links of the Soviet apparatus, with the facts of an inattentive, disdainful attitude to the needs and demands of the working people, will tirelessly strengthen socialist legality that protects the sacred and unshakable rights of citizens of our Motherland, recorded in the Constitution of the USSR...

Comrade voters!

Thirty-six years of the existence of the Soviet state with irrefutable and obvious force have shown the undeniable, world-historical advantages of socialism over capitalism.

Socialism is a flourishing of productive forces, it is free and peaceful labour for oneself, for the whole of society, it is a steady improvement in the well-being of the people, it is equality and friendship of peoples, it is a consistent struggle for a lasting and lasting peace. Capitalism is economic crises, merciless, brutal exploitation of workers, the horrors of unemployment, poverty and hunger for one pole of society, luxury and fabulous profits—on the other; capitalism is a policy of national oppression, incitement to enmity and wars between peoples.

Everyone sees how our country is filled with new, full-blooded, life-affirming forces, what incredible difficulties, generated by the war, it has overcome and left behind how the life of the people is improving, how confidently we are moving forward along the path of prosperity. And what can the capitalist peace? He promises the peoples difficult economic prospects decline and further exacerbation of want and poverty. No amount of artificial inflation of the war industry can prevent the inexorably impending economic crisis in the capitalist countries, the signs of which are becoming more and more obvious and formidable. Unemployment rises, peaceful industries. The prices of essential goods are rampant, taxes are rising, and the living standards of the working people are falling. Internal reaction intensifies war psychosis is being inflated in every possible way, bringing colossal profits to the capitalist monopolies.

Relying on the great advantages of the Soviet socialist system, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is firmly and confidently leading the country to the complete victory of communism.

In all its activities, the Party is guided by the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, guided by the wise precepts of the immortal creator of the Communist Party and founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

Following the path indicated by Lenin, the party under the leadership of the Central Committee led the peoples of our Motherland to the victory of socialism. Putting Lenin's precepts into practice, the party constantly strengthens the Soviet state, the inviolable alliance of workers and peasants, the great friendship of the peoples of the USSR, shows tireless concern for the further flourishing of the country's economy, raising the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people.

Our country has everything that is sufficient and necessary to build a complete communist society. However, we still have unsolved economic problems, and there are certain difficulties in growth. In order to successfully solve

our urgent tasks, to overcome shortcomings and difficulties, it is necessary to develop even wider self-criticism, and especially criticism from below. The Communist Party is trying to ensure that all Soviet people boldly and fearlessly reveal shortcomings in their work, and even more actively help the party to quickly eliminate these shortcomings.

The Party has led our country to world-historic victories because, being the vanguard of the working people, it has always relied and is based on the confidence of the people, on the creative activity of millions. The Party deeply believes in the strength of the people, in their revolutionary energy; it is bound up with the people by close and indissoluble ties. The great unity of the Party, government and people is the life-giving source of all our victories, the basis of our confident movement forward along the path to communism.

A vivid expression of this unity is the electoral bloc of communists and non-party people. In elections to the supreme body of state power in our country - the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Communist Party acts together with trade unions, the Komsomol and other organisations and societies of working people. General candidates are nominated for both communists and non-party people.

In all previous elections, the bloc of communists and non-party people invariably won. By unanimous voting for the candidates of this bloc, our people expressed their full confidence in the Communist Party, approval and support for its policy.

The Communist Party hopes that in the upcoming elections, all voters will vote unanimously for candidates, put forward by the communists together with non-party workers, peasants, intelligentsia, will again show the confidence of the party and will approve of its policies that express the fundamental interests of the people.

Fully counting on the unanimous election of candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for the understanding and recognition by the voters of the policy pursued by the party,

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calls on all voters—workers and women workers, peasants and peasants, the Soviet intelligentsia, soldiers of the Soviet Army and the Navy—to unite even more closely around the Communist Party and the Soviet government in the struggle for the accomplishment of the magnificent tasks of building communism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calls on all communists to vote for non-party candidates to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with the same unanimity, as well as for the Communist candidates. The Communist Party expects non-partisan voters to vote for Communist candidates for deputy with the same unanimity as for non-partisan candidates.

By voting for the candidates of the bloc of communists and non-party people, voters will vote for the policy of the Communist Party, for the implementation of the tasks set by it - for the further flourishing of our socialist industry and a sharp rise in agriculture, for a steady increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the people, for the all-round strengthening the might and strength of our socialist state and new successes in its struggle to preserve and consolidate peace, to build a communist society in our country.

Comrade voters!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calls on you to come together at the ballot boxes on March 14, 1954. There should not be a single voter who does not use his honorary right to elect deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. May 14, 1954, become a national holiday of the working people of the Soviet Union, a powerful new demonstration of the close unity of the party, government and people.

**ALL FOR THE ELECTION!**

Let's give votes to the candidates of the popular bloc of communists and non-party people!

Long live our great Motherland—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the great Soviet people - the builder of communism!

Long live the indestructible unity of the Communist Party, the Soviet government and the entire people!

Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party—forward to the complete victory of communism!

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

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# **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, February 23 - March 2, 1954**

## **ANNOUNCEMENT**

The other day, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of Comrade NS Khrushchev on the further increase in grain production in the country and on the development of virgin and fallow lands and adopted a corresponding resolution.

Workers of local party, Soviet, agricultural and procurement bodies, chairmen of collective farms and workers of state farms took part in the discussion of this issue.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE FURTHER INCREASE IN GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRY AND ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIN AND FALLOW LANDS**

I.

The September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU put forward the most urgent nationwide task in modern conditions—on the basis of the mighty growth of socialist industry in the next 2-3 years, to satisfy the growing needs of the population of our country in consumer goods and provide raw materials for the light and food industries. Guided by the

decisions of the Plenum, Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies have done considerable work over the past time to create the necessary conditions for solving the problem of a powerful advance in all branches of agriculture.

Carrying out the decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms carried out autumn agricultural work better than in previous years. In the fall of 1953, collective and state farms plowed 13 million hectares of fall plowed and 3.5 million hectares more black fallow than in 1952. Sowing winter crops and preparing the soil for sowing spring crops for the 1954 harvest in most republics, edges and regions were carried out in a shorter and better agrotechnical terms.

Based on the implementation of the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and subsequent decisions of the party and government in 1953, and especially in the second half of the year, incomes increased significantly peasants. With a decline in state retail prices for goods bought by peasants by an average of 11%, procurement prices for meat, milk, wool, potatoes and vegetables handed over by collective farms and collective farmers to the state in the order of mandatory deliveries have increased significantly. A system of state purchases of meat, milk, vegetables, potatoes at prices significantly higher than procurement prices. Collective farms have been written off the debts they owed them for previous years on mandatory supplies of livestock products, potatoes and vegetables. The norms of obligatory deliveries have been reduced from the personal subsidiary plots of collective farmers, the agricultural tax from collective farm households has been reduced, and the remaining arrears of agricultural tax of previous years have been completely removed. In addition, the collective farms' farms have written off all the debts of previous years for the obligatory deliveries of livestock products and potatoes to the state. In connection with the decrease in the amount of obligatory deliveries,

collective farms and collective farmers were able to sell a significant part of marketable products to the state at increased purchase prices. As a result of the implementation of these measures to provide economic incentives for collective farms and collective farmers, as well as measures in the field of tax policy, the income of collective farms and collective farmers in 1953 increased by more than 13 billion rubles.

Unswerving observance of the principle of material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the development of agricultural production should continue to be a daily concern party and Soviet organisations.

Bearing in mind that the success of any national economic measure is decided by people, cadres, the Party, in the struggle to implement the resolution of the Plenum, focused its main attention on the problem of cadres, and above all on the problem of cadres for machine and tractor stations. After the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, about 1 mln. were enrolled in the staff of the MTS as permanent workers. 250 thousand tractor drivers, foremen of tractor brigades, drivers of complex agricultural machines and other workers, In response to the call of the party from industry and other sectors national economy returned to the MTS about 50 thousand machine operators.

In recent months, more than 100,000 agronomists and livestock specialists have been sent to the MTS to serve the collective farms. From industry and other sectors of the national economy to work in the MTS sent 23 thousand engineers and technicians. As a result, there has been a significant strengthening of the MTS and collective farms by specialists, and the approach of specialists to the decisive sectors of agricultural production.

However, there are major shortcomings in the matter of strengthening the MTS and collective farms with qualified personnel. Some leading Party and Soviet workers, apparently, do not understand that without solving the cadre problem it is impossible to ensure a sharp rise in all branches

of agriculture.

In many machine and tractor stations, and primarily in the Oryol, Kursk, Kalinin regions, a significant number of permanent workers of tractor brigades have not yet been selected and in the states of MTS they have not been registered. Considerable part of the workers who were formally enrolled in the MTS staff, despite the large volume of work in the winter, do not work in the MTS and collective farms. The work of the permanent MTS workers is poorly organised. In Bryansk, Vladimir and a number of other regions, work is poorly developed to return to the MTS the machine operators who had left earlier to work in industry and other sectors of the national economy. There are major shortcomings in the training of machine operators: mechanisation schools and courses for training these personnel are not fully staffed, in a number of schools and courses teaching is carried out in isolation from the pressing issues of agricultural production.

Party, Soviet, agricultural bodies, directors of machine and tractor stations and state farms need to improve the training of machine operators in advanced methods and techniques of cultivating agricultural crops, the study of new technology and the development of new professions.

In a number of regions, territories and republics there are serious shortcomings in the selection and placement of agricultural specialists. In many cases, specialists are sent primarily to the MTS and collective farms located around cities and regional centres, while the most remote MTS and collective farms are still not staffed with management personnel and specialists. There are many facts when the most experienced specialists are sent to advanced collective farms, and less experienced agronomists and livestock technicians are sent to economically weak collective farms, primarily in need of qualified assistance. In a number of MTS specialists who have come to work are not provided with the necessary living conditions.

The most important and still unresolved issue in the

activities of party, Soviet, agricultural bodies for the selection agricultural cadres is the question of collective farm chairmen. Only a few Party organisations have begun to take measures to strengthen the leading collective farm cadres. In the majority of regions, territories and republics, there is a clear underestimation of this important matter. Meanwhile, the further upsurge and all-round development of the social economy of the collective farms largely depend on the selection of the chairmen of the collective farms. The facts are called: if an active and proactive chairman, who knows his job and knows how to organise the masses, is nominated to lead a collective farm, the most backward economy becomes progressive within two or three years, and the collective farmers receive high incomes for workdays. In such collective farms, state, national interests are correctly combined with the interests of collective farms and collective farmers. In contrast, collective farms with rich production opportunities begin to lag behind and wither away when random people who are incapable of conducting large-scale socialist production turn out to be at their management.

The situation is especially bad with the implementation of the decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on strengthening collective farms by leading personnel in the Kazakh SSR, in the Altai Territory, Kalinin, Gorky, Chkalovsk, Vologda, Novgorod, Pskov, Orel, Bryansk regions and in the Tatar ASSR.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU demands from the party, Soviet, agricultural bodies, the directors of the MTS to put an end to the irresponsible attitude to the selection of leading collective farm personnel and in fact to solve this fundamental issue of the organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms.

The September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted a broad program for strengthening the material and production base of socialist agriculture. In

pursuance of the decisions of the Plenum, in the IV quarter of 1953 alone, our industry supplied agriculture with about 42 thousand tractors (in 15-strong terms), more than 11 thousand grain harvesters, more than 22 thousand tractor seeders, thousands of tractor mowers and other first-class machines. ... On the mighty foundation of heavy industry, the agriculture of our country is armed with modern technology more and more abundantly and at an accelerated pace. By the beginning of 1954, the MTS had over 1 million tractors in service (in 15-strong terms), including 460 thousand diesel tractors, 270 thousand grain harvesters, about 450 thousand grain tractor seeders, over 260 thousand tractor mowers and many other perfect machines.

However, the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the heads of the Ministry of engineering and Director of a number of plants unsatisfactorily perform their tasks in the production of agricultural machines and show in this issue of non-state attitude. The plan for the production of Belarus tractors in 1953 was thwarted. The task for the production of potato planters SKG-4 was completed by 59%, potato harvesters KOK-2-by 38%, tractor cultivators KON-2.8—by 89%. In the fourth quarter of 1953, the task for the production of vegetable seeders SON-2.8 was completed by only 60%, seedling machines SRN-4—by 13%, cultivators-plant feeders KRN-2.8—by 60 %. The heads of many enterprises of the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering, the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Engineering show an irresponsible attitude to the business of uninterrupted and complete provision of MTS with spare parts.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and local Soviet and agricultural bodies in a number of regions, territories and republics are unsatisfactory in the construction of MTS. In 1953, the plan for the construction of workshops was fulfilled only by 57%, sheds and sheds for storing agricultural machines—by 70%.

As a result of the measures taken by the party and the government to increase the material interest of collective

farms and collective farmers in the development of public livestock raising, sending agricultural specialists to work in collective farms, providing the collective farms with organisational and technical assistance from the MTS in wintering of livestock, and also as a result of the postponement of the date of registration of livestock from January 1 to October 1, the conservation of livestock on farms has slightly improved. Better in 1953 than 1952 procurement and purchases of meat, milk and wool were carried out. At the same time, the collective farms in 1953 did not fulfill the state plan for the development of cattle and sheep breeding. The plan for the accumulation of feed was not fulfilled, less roughage was harvested than was harvested in 1952. In many regions, territories and the republics, especially in Ryazan, Tambov, Pskov, Kostroma, Tula, Novgorod, Orel, Yaroslavl, in the IV quarter of 1953 a significant decrease in the number of cows was allowed.

Implementing the decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, regional committees, regional committees, and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics began to pay more attention to party political work in the countryside. The restructuring of the work of the district party apparatus has begun, bringing it closer to collective and state farm production. Instructor groups have been created, headed by secretaries of district party committees, designed to conduct party political work directly in the MTS and the collective farms they serve.

However, the restructuring of the governing bodies of agriculture and party political work in the countryside is proceeding extremely slowly, which seriously hinders the solution of economic problems, because without a radical improvement in the management of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, without a serious increase in the level of all party political and organisational work in the countryside not successful move agriculture forward.

## ***II. The state of grain farming and the tasks of increasing grain production***

1. In order to fulfill the nationwide task set by the Party and the government of a steep rise in the production of consumer goods in the country, it is especially important further development of grain farming as the basis of all agricultural production.

Further, more and more complete satisfaction of the growing needs of the population for high-quality food products depends primarily on the growth of grain production. Resolving the problem of animal husbandry in the shortest possible time requires sufficient providing the entire livestock population with grain fodder—corn, barley and oats. The expansion of the production of industrial crops in the regions of cotton and flax growing, the development of vegetable, potato and livestock bases around cities and industrial centres also requires an increase in the supply of grazing in these regions with grain.

A socialist planned national economy presupposes the creation and annual renewal of state grain reserves. In addition, the country must have a surplus of grain for increasing exports, the needs of which are growing.

Thus, the further advancement of all other branches of agriculture, the satisfaction of the growing needs of the population and the entire national economy depends on success in the development of grain farming.

In this regard, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party notes that the current level of grain production, both in terms of gross output and in terms of its commodity part, does not cover the growing needs of the national economy. There was a discrepancy between the amount of grain at the disposal of the state and the growth of its costs, amount the grain that remains on the collective farms after they fulfill their obligations to the state also does not cover all the needs of the collective farm's social economy; In many collective farms, the provision of grain to collective farmers

for workdays is low, and especially little grain fodder remains, without which a sharp rise in animal husbandry is impossible.

2. The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party believes that the discrepancy between the existing level of development of grain farming and the country's growing needs for bread at the present stage is due to a number of reasons.

With a general increase in sown areas in 1953 compared to 1940 by 6.8 million hectares, the sown area of grain crops decreased by 3.8 million hectares, the area of grain fodder crops (maize, barley, oats) decreased sharply—by 6, 8 million hectares, as well as cereal crops (millet, buckwheat, rice)—by 1.3 million hectares and legumes—by 0.8 million hectares.

Despite the fact that socialist agriculture is the most highly mechanized in the world and its equipping with the latest advanced equipment is increasing from year to year, the existing level of applied agrotechnical measures does not yet ensure high yields of grain crops in all areas. The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and their local authorities, many MTS, state farms and collective farms admit a disdainful attitude towards agricultural technology of cultivating grain crops, do not fulfill tasks for raising fallow and fall plough, reduce seeding rates, delay sowing and harvesting, and allow large losses harvest.

One of the main reasons for the created discrepancy between the level of development of grain production and the increased needs of the population and the national economy in bread are gross mistakes made by the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR in planning sown areas, especially in planning sowing crops and grasses. Due to the stereotyped application of the grass-field farming system, without taking into account the features of various zones of the country, the sowing of grain crops was reduced in Ukraine, in the regions of the North Caucasus, the

Volga region and the central black earth belt.

This flawed planning practice caused great damage to the development of the country's grain economy.

3. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that at present the country faces the task of a sharp increase in the production of grain for food, fodder, cereals and leguminous crops, so that state procurements and purchases of bread in the coming years will increase by 35-40% compared with 1953...

Our agriculture is equipped with a large number of first-class machinery, which allows us to mechanize all the main agricultural work. We now have the necessary cadres of leaders in large-scale socialist production—MTS, collective farms and state farms. In agricultural production a huge army of agricultural specialists and machine operators is working. Finally, the Soviet country has enormous land wealth.

Thus, our socialist agriculture possesses all the possibilities for a powerful rise in grain production.

### ***III. Development of virgin and fallow lands—large reserve for increasing grain production***

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that along with the increase in the yield of grain crops in all regions of the country, the development of new lands is of great importance in increasing grain production. An important and completely real source of increasing grain production in the course of a short time is the expansion of grain crops through the development of fallow and virgin lands in the regions of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region and partly in the regions of the North Caucasus. In these areas, there are vast tracts of undeveloped land with fertile black earth and chestnut soils, on which you can get high yields without large additional capital investments.

The experience of the collective and state farms in Siberia and Kazakhstan shows the full possibility of obtaining on the raised virgin and fallow lands a yield of spring wheat

of 14-15 centners per hectare, and the advanced farms receive 20-25 or more centners per hectare. Thus, the state farm "Petrovavlovsky" of the Chelyabinsk region received in 1953 from an area of 19 thousand hectares, including from 10 thousand newly reclaimed lands in recent years, 22 centners of wheat per hectare. In the collective farm "Put Lenin" of the Konyukhovskiy district of the North Kazakhstan region, with an average actual harvest of spring wheat of 14.5 centners per hectare per 350 hectares of newly developed virgin lands, 30 centners per hectare were obtained.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU sets before the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, before the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region and the North Caucasus, before the MTS, collective farms and state farms of these regions as the most important state task - the expansion of grain crops in 1954-1955 through the development of fallow and virgin lands of at least 13 million hectares and the receipt in 1955 from these lands 1 billion 100-1 billion 200 million poods of grain, including 800-900 million poods of marketable grain.

2. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the regional and territorial committees of the CPSU of Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region and the North Caucasus, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, regional executive committees and regional executive committees, directors of MTS and state farms of the indicated regions to increase crops on collective and state farms: in 1954 in accordance with with the national economic plan of wheat and millet—for 2.3 million hectares, of which on collective farms—1.8 million hectares and on state farms - 0.5 million hectares; in 1955 to increase the sowing of grain crops by at least 10.7 million hectares.

Sowing of grain crops in 1955 on newly developed lands should be carried out, as a rule, in well-prepared fallows and

early fall.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, local Soviet and agricultural bodies timely, but not later than June 1, 1954, to select and delimit land plots, primarily from the most fertile fallow and virgin lands, unproductive hayfields and pastures located near settlements, in order to expand the sowing of grain crops on collective and state farms.

To use the lands of the State Land Fund for the organisation of new grain state farms and for the cutting of land for state farms and collective farms.

4. For the purpose of timely plowing, pre-sowing soil preparation, sowing and harvesting of grain crops on new lands and obtaining grain with minimal labour costs, ensure the complete mechanisation of all work on the cultivation and processing of grain crops.

To carry out work on the development of fallow and virgin lands, plowing unproductive meadows and pastures and an additional increase in wheat sowing, to bring in 1954 to the regions development of new lands 120 thousand tractors in 15-strong terms, 10 thousand combines and the corresponding number of tractor ploughs, seeders, heavy disc harrows, cultivators and other agricultural machines. For maintenance of the machine and tractor fleet, bring in the required amount cars, mobile repair shops, tank trucks, refuellers, stationary oil, tools and equipment.

5. The plenum of the Central Committee of the Party draws the attention of all Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to the fact that the successful development of fallow and virgin lands before of everything will depend on the correct selection and dispatch of qualified managerial, engineering and technical and agronomic personnel to the regions for the development of new lands, as well as machine operators for manning tractor detachments and brigades in machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Considering the provision of labour force for MTS and state farms as an urgent measure, it is necessary to equip MTS and state farms, developing new lands, qualified personnel from among the workers of the existing MTS and state farms, as well as through the training of tractor drivers and combine operators in vocational schools for mechanisation of agriculture, in agricultural mechanisation schools and in courses at the MTS and in state farms. The missing labour force for the newly organised state farms on new lands must be replenished in the order of an organised recruitment.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU sets before the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the regional and regional committees of the CPSU, before the councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms, before all party, trade union and Komsomol organisations, the task is to select and to send in 1954 to the state farms and MTS, developing new lands, employees of the management staff, specialists and skilled labour. Selection should be made both from the existing machine and tractor stations and state farms, and from industry and other branches of the national economy. The organised recruitment and dispatch of workers to the regions for the development of new lands should be regarded as the fulfillment of an important task of the party and government, as a great patriotic deed.

Each enterprise, institution and organisation should consider it an honorable duty to send specialists and skilled workers from their team, who have expressed a desire to go to work in the areas of new land development.

6. To approve the initiative of the Central Committee of the Komsomol and local Komsomol organisations on an organised voluntary assignment to work in the MTS and state farms that are developing new lands from the number of Komsomol members and youth is 100 thousand machine

operators.

7. Issue to engineers, technicians, agronomists, livestock technicians and other agricultural specialists, tractor drivers, combine operators, qualified repair workers, accountants and other workers sent to MTS, state farms and procurement organisations of areas developing fallow and virgin lands, from other MTS and state farms, industrial enterprises and organisations, a lump sum in the amount of a three-month salary (salary) received at the place of their previous work, as well as pay the costs associated with the relocation of these workers to a new job, in accordance with Article 82 of the Code of Laws about labour.

8. To create the necessary living conditions for the workers of tractor brigades and detachments of MTS and state farms developing new lands, oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to organise field camps in 1954, providing them with wagons and tents for housing, kitchens, baths, as well as organise catering and water supply.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz to expand in tractor detachments and brigades the trade in food and basic necessities, making extensive use of mobile shops for this.

The USSR Ministry of Culture and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions should provide cultural services for the workers of tractor detachments and brigades of machine and tractor stations and state farms in the areas of new land development (cinema, radio, newspapers, magazines, etc.). The USSR Ministry of Health shall provide medical care for these workers.

9. In order to increase the material interest of collective farms, collective farmers and MTS workers in the implementation of the development plan new lands and obtaining high yields of grain crops introduce the following incentives:

a) to recommend to collective farms to issue, by decision

of general meetings, to workers of field and tractor brigades an additional payment in the amount of up to 30% of the crop harvested in excess of the established planned target for yield from the entire sown area on new lands;

b) to recommend to the collective farms, at the discretion of the general meetings of collective farmers, to give collective farmers in advance for workdays up to about 25% of the funds received from the sale of grain, handed over to the state for compulsory supplies and in the order of purchases, from the sown areas of newly developed land

c) oblige the Tsentrosoyuz to allocate for sale to collective farms that have handed over grain in the order of state purchases, industrial goods, trucks, trailers, electric motors, building materials and other goods for industrial and economic purposes at the rate of every 100 rubles. the cost of grain sold—50 rubles. goods at retail prices;

d) grant, as an exception, the directors of MTS the right to deduct additionally for bonuses to workers of tractor brigades and special units of MTS, 75 kopecks each. from each centner of grain actually handed over and sold by collective farms to the state. To make the indicated deductions for bonuses subject to the fulfillment of planned targets for sowing and actually harvested grain crops on virgin and fallow lands.

Set for 1954-1955. additional payment to wages in the amount of 15% to workers, employees, specialists and managers of the newly organised state farms, developing and virgin lands.

10. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the task of increasing grain production requires, along with the development of virgin and fallow lands in the regions of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region and the North Caucasus, a significant expansion of sown areas in other regions of the country, and especially in areas of the non-chernozem belt, by plowing unused land, unproductive meadows and pastures, clearing shrubs, forest thickets and drainage of swamps.

Carrying out these works will allow in the coming years to additionally introduce fertile lands into agricultural circulation, expand the area of sowing grain, vegetables, potatoes and fodder crops in densely populated regions of the country with a highly developed industry, and thanks to this, significantly improve the supply of the population of cities and industrial centres with fresh vegetables and potatoes, milk and meat.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes serious shortcomings in organizing the development of new lands in the pechernoziem zone. The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies allow the scattering of monetary and material resources over many small development objects. For this reason, when developing new lands, industrial methods cannot be applied, land reclamation, complex mechanisation is not provided, equipment is poorly used and high expenditure of funds and labour for the development of one hectare of land.

It is necessary to radically change the organisation of the development of new lands in the non-chernozem zone and continue to develop large tracts, concentrating reclamation equipment on these objects, widely using industrial methods of organizing work.

11. Consider it necessary, first of all, to start work on drainage and development of such massifs as the Meshcherskaya lowland (especially in the Ryazan, Vladimir and Moscow regions), the floodplain of the river. Trubezh in the Ukrainian SSR, etc.

To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Belarussian

The SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, the Council of

Ministers of the Estonian SSR, within two months, develop proposals for the development of large tracts of abandoned and swampy lands for sowing, meaning the creation of special construction and design organisations for these purposes, and appropriate material and technical supply them, in order to begin work on these objects in the near future.

Ensure development for crops, primarily those lands which dropped out of agricultural circulation as a result wars and weaknesses of individual collective farms and do not require large expenditures for their development.

12. The plenum of the Central Committee notes that the development of 13 million hectares of virgin and fallow lands in the eastern and southeastern regions of the country, and also the development of abandoned and new lands in areas of the non-chernozem belt and other regions of the country, scheduled for 1954–1955 is the beginning of large nationwide works to involve vast tracts of unused land for increasing the production of grain and other agricultural products.

Successful implementation of the planned development work plan new lands and the expansion of grain crops on fallow and virgin lands will depend mainly on the concrete operational management of this nationwide affair with parties to the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, on the organisational and technical preparation of the MTS and state farms, on how the collective farmers and workers of the MTS and state farms will be mobilized to fulfill the assigned task.

#### ***IV. About agricultural planning, changes in the structure of cultivated areas and increasing yields***

For the successful solution of the problem of a powerful rise in grain farming, the correct use of sowing areas and a significant increase in the yield of grain crops.

##### ***A. About the expansion of the cultivated areas of***

## *wheat, forage, cereals and legumes*

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the existing structure of sown areas testifies to the ill-considered, mismanaged, routine use of the grass-field system, without taking into account features of various regions of the country. The State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR followed the wrong line in planning agriculture, expressed in the unreasonable expansion of the sowing of perennial grasses, giving extremely low yields in arid and semi-arid regions of the south of the Ukrainian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, in the North Caucasus, in the southeastern regions of the country, as well as in a serious decrease in the sowing of grain crops and especially corn, legumes, cereals and grain fodder crops. As a result of such incorrect planning, there was a significant reduction in the area of grain crops, the gross collection of cereals, legumes and grain fodder crops.

To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of regions, territories and republics of the South and Southeast to take measures to eliminate errors made when introducing grass crop rotations, and to make corrections in the structure of sown areas with so that starting since 1954, to significantly increase the sowing of cereals and especially cereals, legumes and grain fodder crops by reducing sowing and plowing areas of low-yielding perennial herbs.

2. To instruct the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, in agreement with the Union republics, within three months, to develop and submit consideration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of a proposal on the structure of sown areas for 1955 by zones of the country, taking into account the development of fallow and virgin lands, more complete development of old arable

lands, meaning the expansion of crops of cereals, legumes, cereals, grain fodder crops, corn, sugar beets, sunflowers, cotton, fiber, fodder root crops, silage crops, as well as a significant expansion of the area of orchards and vineyards.

***B. On measures to further increase yields cereals x crops***

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU pays special attention to party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farms, MTS and state farms to the need for a serious increase in the yield of grain crops, which was and remains the main way to increase grain production.

The socialist economic system has created the opportunity to grow high and sustainable yields. This is confirmed by the practice of advanced collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, which in the most different zones of the country receive a high harvest from year to year. However, in many regions of the country, grain yields continue to remain low due to a gross violation of agricultural techniques for the cultivation of these crops. A significant part of the crops is placed on spring plowing, local and mineral fertilizers for grain crops are used in extremely small quantities, varietal crops in many areas are introduced slowly. In areas of the non-chernozem belt, liming of acidic soils is almost not used, very little is applied to fields of manure, peat and other local fertilizers, meanwhile, in these areas, without the use of fertilizers, even with a high level of mechanisation, it is impossible to obtain good grain yields.

2. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee invites party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms to focus on the following issues of increasing yields: widespread introduction of advanced agricultural techniques into production; improving the use of the tractor fleet; the fastest introduction and development of correct crop

rotations; improving the quality and reducing the time of field work; improving seed production; a sharp increase in the accumulation and application of local fertilizers (manure, peat, etc.), better use of mineral fertilizers, liming of acidic and gypsum soils; decisively strengthening the fight against grain yield losses during harvesting, transportation and storage; systematic application of measures to combat pests and diseases of agricultural crops.

Propose to the councils of ministers of the republics, regional and regional executive committees to develop and approve for each crop, taking into account the characteristics of the regions, a minimum of mandatory agrotechnical requirements, providing for the optimal sowing dates, seed sowing rates, fallow plowing times, soil preparation for winter crops and their sowing, harvest straw from harvesters, carrying out autumn plowing, protecting winter crops from damage and other activities. Provide in these rules responsibility for violation of mandatory agrotechnical requirements.

Instruct the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms and the V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences to provide the Councils of Ministers of the republics, regional and regional executive committees the necessary assistance and advice in the development of a minimum of mandatory agrotechnical requirements.

3. In the system of measures to increase productivity, the timely raising of plow and fallow is of paramount importance. To recognize intolerable a situation in which large areas spring crops are placed on the basis of spring plowing, and the plans for raising the fall plow from year to year are not fulfilled. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party,

Soviet and agricultural authorities ensure, starting from 1955, the placement of spring crops exclusively on plow and fallow, and winter crops, especially wheat, on well-cultivated and fertilized black, clean and busy steam or timely treated areas of non-steam predecessors with wide

the use of spring feeding of winter crops in these areas.

4. To regard the sowing of winter and spring crops in the best agrotechnical terms as the primary task of Party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demands from the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to ensure that, according to the experience of advanced farms, all collective and state farms complete the sowing of winter and spring crops in the best for each zone agrotechnical terms.

5. An important condition for increasing yields is sowing high-yielding varietal seeds at full seeding rate, improving seed production. To set the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies the task of ensuring the transition to crops with the most productive and valuable in quality zoned varieties in all regions, territories and republics.

In order to accelerate the multiplication of the best varieties of seeds of buckwheat, leguminous crops, and millet, it should be recognized as necessary in 1954, along with regional semkhozes, to organise the reproduction of seeds of these crops in leading collective and state farms.

6. Considering that the MTS plays a decisive role in ensuring high yields on collective farms, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU demands from the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, from all MTS workers to drastically improve the quality of tractor work. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of specialists, especially the chief agronomists of the MTS as state controllers, for the timeliness and quality of work. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Union republics, krai, oblast administrations of agriculture, when assessing the work of the MTS, proceed primarily from the fulfillment of the state assignment for yield and gross harvest of grain and other agricultural crops. The harvest should become the main

measure of the quality of MTS work.

7. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demands from local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to put an end to underestimating the use of organic and mineral fertilizers, which are the most important means of further increasing yields.

The correct and widespread use of local fertilizers makes it possible already in 1954-1955. get an additional hundreds of millions of poods of grain.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and their local authorities to ensure a significant increase in the accumulation and use of local fertilizers (manure, peat, compost and other fertilizers), to widely apply bacterial fertilizers, improve the use of mineral fertilizers, widely introduce mechanisation in the extraction of peat and lime, removal and application of manure, peat and other local fertilizers, so that in the next 2-3 years the processes of procurement, removal and application of local fertilizers will be mainly mechanized in collective and state farms.

Particular attention should be paid to the use of fertilizers in the non-chernozem zone, where it is necessary to widely apply the introduction of manure, peat, phosphate rock into the soil, to expand the sowing of lupine and other crops for green fertilization, and also to apply lime on acidic soils. Consider deposit mandatory in sufficient amounts of manure, peat and other fertilizers when plowing vapors. To ensure the widespread use of organic and mineral fertilizers as early spring feeding of grain crops.

Instruct the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministry of Industry of Building Materials of the USSR, within a month, to submit proposals on a plan for the extraction of peat for fertilization, the extraction and grinding of lime for liming acidic soils, as well as a significant expansion of the production and supply of such equipment to agriculture as rakes for peat harvesting,

loaders for manure, peat and lime, auto shovels, tractor self-unloading trailers, universal spreaders for manure, peat, mineral fertilizers and lime, heavy disc harrows, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers and lime grinding plants.

8. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers it intolerable that many collective and state farms allow large losses of grain during the harvest.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to put an end to the careless attitude to grain losses during harvesting. For these purposes, to ensure in 1954 a significant increase in the productivity of combines for harvesting grain crops, improving the organisation of harvesting and maintenance of harvester units, timely preparation of vehicles for transporting grain from harvesters, mechanisation of work on field currents.

9. Instruct the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering to develop and submit the following proposals to the Council of Ministers of the USSR within two months:

on the increase in the production of combines, bearing in mind the supply of MTS and state farms during 1954-1956. of these machines in an amount that ensures timely harvesting of grain cultures;

on the organisation of mass production of high-performance grain cleaning machines: grain panels-grain loaders, stationary and mobile grain dryers, as well as mobile automobile scales, mobile power plants;

on the organisation of the construction of industrial premises, residential and cultural and utility buildings and on the delivery of the necessary equipment to the MTS and state farms of the districts developing large areas of virgin and fallow lands;

on the supply to agriculture in 1954-1956. motor vehicles, mainly dump trucks with wooden-metal bodies in an amount that ensures the removal of grain from the combines

mainly by road.

10. Consider providing agriculture with spare parts for tractors as the most important task of the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Engineering and agricultural machines in accordance with the established requirement of the MTS and state farms both in terms of quantity and range of parts.

To oblige the USSR State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Engineering to immediately take measures to dramatically increase the production of spare parts through better use and expansion of existing production capacities, as well as organizing the production of spare parts at factories that are not currently involved in the production of these products.

### ***C. About procurement and purchase of grain***

1. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that the principle of calculating the obligatory grain deliveries to the state from each hectare of arable land, which was the basis for the party and government's grain procurement policy, has fully justified itself and created the interest of collective farms in the development of grain farming. However, in the practice of grain procurement, gross violations of the per hectare principle of calculating grain deliveries and serious mistakes are made in planning grain procurements for compulsory deliveries and payment in kind. It is wrong that the under-fulfillment of the grain procurement plan in individual regions, districts and collective farms was shifted to other regions, districts and collective farms that received a good harvest. As a result, per hectare norms of obligatory grain deliveries essentially lose their significance.

The Ministry of Procurements, Councils of Ministers of the Republics, Territorial Executive Committees and Regional Executive Committees, when developing and approving new

regional norms for compulsory grain and rice supplies to the state by collective farms, should not allow large deviations in the size of norms for regions that have approximately the same conditions for the production of grain crops, and within the administrative region must act, as a rule, the same norm for obligatory grain deliveries.

2. Considering that the plowing and cultivation of new land, carried out in the collective farms of Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Urals, the Volga region and the North Caucasus, is fully supported by technology at the expense of the state, to establish that newly developed land in these areas is included in the size of arable land, for which mandatory deliveries grains are calculated for the state from the first year of sowing by portions and payment in kind at fixed rates determined for the collective farms of a given region.

3. To establish that the transportation of grain during the harvesting period from newly organised state farms and from state farms and collective farms that sow grain crops on remote newly developed land plots, as a rule, is carried out directly from the harvesters by the convoys of Soyuzzagottrans and Sovkhoztrans on state procurement centres that carry out the necessary additional work, cleaning and drying of grain.

4. To oblige the USSR State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Procurements to submit a proposal to the USSR Council of Ministers to expand the construction of new elevators and granaries in the eastern regions of the country in order to ensure the full acceptance of grain delivered by collective and state farms on new lands.

5. To replenish state grain resources and increase the interest of collective farms and collective farmers in increasing grain production, it is necessary to develop in every possible way the state purchases of surplus grain from collective farms and collective farmers at purchase prices.

6. To instruct the Ministry of Procurements and the Central Union to take measures for the timely redemption of

the collective farms for the agricultural products handed over and sold by them to the state in accordance with the established norms.

***V. On increasing the production of industrial crops and about the development of horticulture and viticulture***

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that in the post-war years the sown area has been significantly expanded and the gross harvests of sugar beets, cotton and oilseeds have increased, which made it possible to increase the production of cotton fabrics, sugar and vegetable oil.

At the same time, the achieved level of production of industrial crops still lags far behind the increased needs of the national economy and does not meet the necessary levels of national consumption.

In order to further increase the production of industrial crops in amounts that provide the necessary growth in national consumption, and increase raw materials for light and food industry The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry

The USSR, regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics will ensure in the next 2-3 years a significant increase in the yield of industrial crops and an expansion in the required size of the sown area of these crops.

***For cotton.*** To recognize the need to carry out in the coming years a significant expansion of the sown areas of cotton, an increase in yields and gross cotton harvests in collective and state farms of irrigated regions of the republics of Central Asia, Transcaucasia and Kazakhstan, as well as in the southern regions of the Ukrainian SSR, RSFSR

and Moldavia, which are most favorable for this crop SSR. Ensure the involvement of previously used but abandoned irrigated lands into agricultural circulation.

To approve the initiative of the party and Soviet bodies of Uzbekistan to involve in the agricultural turnover for crops cotton plant of unused land with an irrigation network.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies of the cotton-growing regions of Central Asia, Transcaucasia and the South Kazakhstan region to achieve in all cotton-growing collective farms during 1954-1958. introduction and development of cotton-alfalfa crop rotations, ensure strict control over water use in collective farms and widely use more advanced methods of irrigation of agricultural crops. In the next 2-3 years, to achieve a radical improvement in the ameliorative condition of irrigated lands. To carry out the necessary work to put in order the existing and build a new collector and drainage network and prevent salinization and loss of irrigated lands from agricultural use in the future.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Industrial Consumer Goods and the councils of ministers of the cotton-growing republics to take measures to improve the material and technical base of cotton ginning factories and their procurement network.

*Fiber and hemp.* The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes an intolerable backwardness and neglect in the production of fiber flax and hemp. In most collective farms in flax-growing regions and the republics of flax yields remain low, plans for the procurement of flax products are not being fulfilled and the collective farms do not provide themselves with their own seeds. Over the past three years, sown area flax decreased by 35%. The gross yield of flax fiber does not meet the needs of the industry in flax raw materials.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, party and Soviet bodies put up with this situation and do not take the necessary measures to increase yields, overcome the backlog and

further development of the production of flax and hemp. The USSR Ministry of Industrial Consumer Goods is not taking the necessary measures to introduce industrial methods of preparing flax and hemp trusts into production. The Ministry of Mechanical Engineering is slow in producing new machines for the mechanisation of work in flax and hemp growing.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee obliges the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the regions producing flax and hemp to take measures to a significant expansion of the acreage of fiber flax and hemp and an increase in the yield of these crops.

To instruct the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to develop and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers within a month measures to raise flax cultivation and to increase the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in increasing the production of flax and hemp.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Industrial Consumer Goods to ensure the construction of workshops for industrial preparation of trusts and flax threshing workshops.

**Sugar beet.** Taking into account the need to significantly increase the supply of sugar to the population, within the next 2-3 years to expand the sown area of sugar beet in areas with the most favorable conditions for growing this crop by at least 300 thousand hectares and to take measures to significantly increase yields and gross harvesting sugar beet.

**For oilseeds.** To increase the production of vegetable oil, it should be recognized that, along with a sharp increase in the yield of oilseeds, it is necessary to expand by 500–600 thousand hectares of crops of sunflower, curly flax and other oilseeds, primarily in the Volga region, Kazakhstan, Western Siberia and the Urals.

In order to increase the yield of oilseeds, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies must be obliged to carry out comprehensive mechanisation of the cultivation of

oilseeds over the entire sowing area within the next 2-3 years. To ensure, beginning in 1954, the transition to the square-nested method of sunflower cultivation.

About the development of gardening and viticulture. To create an abundance of food products in our country, it is also necessary to achieve a significant increase in the production of fruits, berries and grapes as valuable food products.

However, horticulture and viticulture in many collective and state farms are in a state of disrepair and are backward branches of agriculture. Developing especially poorly gardening on collective and state farms in Saratov, Penza, Kuibyshev, Gorky, Tula and Tambov regions, where the area of gardens has decreased in comparison with the pre-war period.

The situation with horticulture is unsatisfactory in areas of ancient fruit growing - Kursk, Oryol, Belgorod, Ryazan, Crimean regions, in the Kazakh SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Armenian SSR. Horticulture is developing poorly in the suburban areas of large cities and industrial centres, as well as on the private plots of collective farmers, workers and employees.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers the current situation with the development of horticulture and viticulture intolerable and sets as one of the most important tasks - the all-round increase in the yield of orchards and vineyards, the expansion of the area of fruit and nut plantations, an increase in gross harvests and marketable products in such a way that in the coming years production and consumption of fruits, berries, grapes.

Instruct the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR and the Ministry of Chemical Industry within a month to develop and submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

a) measures to provide state and collective farms with pesticides and equipment for pest and disease control in

gardens and vineyards;

b) proposals for further mechanisation of the maintenance and laying of fruit and grape plantations and ensuring the placement of the vine on supports.

In order to further develop the production of tea, citrus fruits, essential oil and other crops, the Plenum of the Central Committee obliges the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Krasnodar Territory to take additional measures to increase yields and quality tea, citrus fruits, essential oils and the expansion of the area under these crops. To carry out in the coming years the mechanisation of the collection of tea leaves.

#### ***VI. About strengthening the fodder base of animal husbandry***

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, as well as some local party and Soviet bodies in their practical work to create a fodder base for animal husbandry, serious mistakes were made, consisting in underestimating the production of grain fodder and succulent fodder. As a result, the needs of public livestock farming on collective farms for feed grain are satisfied on an extremely small scale, and the production of hay, despite the increase in acreage under grasses, did not increase. Meanwhile, the development of intensive public livestock raising is unthinkable without a sufficient amount of grain fodder and succulent fodder.

The production of succulent feed lags behind. The yield of silage crops, fodder root crops and fodder melons and gourds is low, silage plans are not implemented annually.

Corn silage, which is a highly nutritious forage, is sown in insufficient quantities. In a number of regions, collective

farms, instead of sowing silage crops, mow plots of meadow grasses for silage, which is economically disadvantageous and dooms in advance to failure to fulfill the silage plan feed and hay.

The production and procurement of roughage also lag behind the needs of animal husbandry, the average supply of which per head of livestock has significantly decreased in recent years. Due to low yields of sown grasses and natural hayfields, little hay is produced.

2. To propose to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to put an end to the underestimation of the production of grain fodder crops and succulent fodder for livestock raising, to expand the cultivated areas and increase the yield of grain fodder crops in order to provide public livestock raising with grain fodder and others. concentrated feed.

Take measures to unconditionally fulfill the established targets for the accumulation of succulent fodder by increasing crops and increasing the yield of silage crops, and especially corn, fodder root crops, sugar beets and potatoes for feed, fodder melons, taking into account the economic and natural conditions of individual regions. Organise work to improve meadows and pastures.

3. Considering that potatoes are a highly valuable feed, with the help of which it is possible in a short time to significantly increase the milk yield of cows and to organise large-scale fattening of pigs and poultry, it is necessary to consider it necessary to significantly increase the production of potatoes for fodder purposes in the regions of the non-chernozem belt, Siberia, and the central black earth regions, as well as in the forest-steppe and woodlands areas of the Ukrainian SSR, so that potatoes take a prominent place in the fodder resources of collective and state farms in these areas.

4. To consider it wrong that in many sugar, alcohol, brewing and other food processing enterprises poorly organised use of valuable feed waste for fattening livestock.

To oblige the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to take measures for the full use of waste of food industry enterprises—stillage, bagasse, pulp, and others - by organizing points for fattening livestock.

5. In order to increase the procurement of high-quality silage, to oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, local party and Soviet bodies to organise construction of silo towers and lined trenches, re-equip harvesters for harvesting silage crops that are not suitable for harvesting grain.

6. Propose to the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Geology and Subsoil Protection, the Ministry of Construction, the Councils of Ministers

The RSFSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Turkmen SSR and the Tajik SSR, within two months, develop and submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR measures for the development of new significant tracts of seasonal pastures for distant pastures (construction of wells and watering facilities, livestock buildings, as well as residential and cultural and household buildings).

7. To note that in the practice of planning animal husbandry The State Planning Committee of the USSR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR allow a stereotyped approach when establishing targets for the growth of livestock and increasing its productivity, which leads to incomplete use of natural and economic conditions for the development of animal husbandry.

To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to correct the mistakes made in planning the development of certain branches of animal husbandry, proceeding from the need for more correct distribution of livestock, taking into account the characteristics of various economic regions of the country and the need to increase the production of meat, milk, wool and others livestock products

per 100 hectares of land.

***VII. On the further development of state farms and an increase in their profitability***

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers that state farms play an important role in the implementation of the task set by the party and the government to sharply increase all branches of agriculture and create an abundance of agricultural products in the country. State farms, which are large state socialist farms equipped with advanced agricultural machinery have tremendous opportunities in the shortest possible time to dramatically increase the production and delivery of grain, potatoes to the state, vegetables, meat, milk, wool and other agricultural products and become exemplary and highly profitable farms.

However, there are major shortcomings in the work of state farms. The vast land areas are poorly used in state farms for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, and the yield of agricultural crops is low. Many state farms from year to year do not fulfill the state plans for the development of the economy, produce products of high cost and bring large losses.

The country still receives little grain, meat, milk, wool and other livestock products from the state farms.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the backlog of many state farms and the neglect of state farm production and especially grain farming are the result of poor leadership of the Ministry of the State Farms of the USSR, careless attitude on his part to the implementation of advanced experience. The Ministry of State Farms of the USSR showed mismanagement in the use of the land of state farms. By planning development of state farm production, the ministry did not envisage the use of huge land tracts of state farms to increase the production of grain, industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables and more rapid development of

animal husbandry. Particularly intolerable is the mismanagement of the USSR Ministry of State Farms towards the use of land located at stud farms, where out of 5.4 million hectares of land are used for sowing grain crops only 275 thousand hectares. The most serious mistake of the USSR Ministry of State Farms is that it allowed a significant reduction in the share of grain sown areas in state farms, which is in flagrant contradiction with the interests of the state.

The Ministry of State Farms of the USSR did not take measures to strengthen state farms with qualified management personnel and agricultural specialists, which is one of the main reasons for the serious lag in state farm production.

Many sovkhoses do not comply with the requirements of agricultural technology and the cultivated lands are put in a state of neglect, poor-quality work is allowed, delaying the sowing time, raising fallow and ploughing a significant part of the crops is made with non-varietal seeds. State farms use little organic and mineral fertilizers and inadequate liming of acidic soils. Due to untimely and poor-quality harvesting, large crop losses are allowed. State farms are slowly introducing progressive methods and methods of growing agricultural crops—square-nested and square methods of sowing and planting potatoes, vegetables and other row crops, narrow-row and cross-sowing methods of sowing grain crops and other advanced agrotechnical methods that contribute to increasing yields.

There are major shortcomings in the development of animal husbandry. Many state farms are not fulfilling the established state targets for the development of livestock raising and raising the productivity of livestock. In a significant part of state farms, large losses in animal husbandry from the loss of livestock, and the barrenness of the broodstock. Livestock productivity is still low, especially the shearing of sheep wool, weight gain of pigs and cattle for fattening. A number of state farms have low milk yield cows.

One of the main reasons for the unsatisfactory state of animal husbandry on state farms is a serious lag in the production and procurement of fodder. State farms have extremely low yields forage crops. Potatoes and corn are grown in insufficient quantities for livestock feed.

In state farms, tractors and agricultural machines are used unsatisfactorily, the shift output on tractors and combines is low, machine downtime is high, which leads to a prolongation of the deadlines for the main agricultural work and lower yields. Many state farms are not provided with workshops for repairing machines, sheds and sheds for storing tractors and agricultural machines.

There are serious shortcomings in the organisation and implementation of construction on state farms; significant amounts of money allocated for this purpose are not utilized annually. State farms are not created a permanent cadre of construction workers, there is a seasonality in construction and almost no mechanisation of construction work is used. All this leads to the fact that construction plans industrial, residential, cultural and social premises are not being built, and state farms are experiencing an acute shortage of these buildings. State farms are poorly provided with water on farms and pastures.

There are also major shortcomings in the work of state farms of the USSR Ministry of Food Industry and on state farms of other ministries and departments.

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers the most important task of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the ministries of state farms of the Union republics, ministries and departments with state farms, party and Soviet bodies of regions, territories and republics to radically improve the work of state farms, increase crop yields and livestock productivity, and on this basis in the next 2-3 years, bringing the delivery of grain to the state to at least 500 million poods, as well as a sharp increase in the delivery of meat, grain, wool and other agricultural products to the state. It is necessary to achieve a

significant reduction in the cost of production, to ensure the profitable operation of each state farm, and to turn the state farms into exemplary, high-quality farms.

2. State farms should play an important role in increasing grain production through the development of fallow and virgin lands in the eastern and southeastern regions of the country, undeveloped land funds in all existing state farms, as well as by increasing the yield of grain crops in every possible way. As large, highly mechanized farms, state farms have every opportunity to produce grain with the least labour input and provide the country with the cheapest grain.

To oblige the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Kyrgyz SSR, regional executive committees and regional executive committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Central Committee of KG1 of Kyrgyzstan, regional committees and regional party committees, directors of state farms of these republics to increase the crops of wheat and millet in state farms: 1954-1955—on 4.3 million hectares, of which 2.3 million hectares due to the development of virgin, fallow and other lands in existing state farms and 2 million hectares at the expense of the State Land Fund.

To recognize it as necessary in 1954-1955. the organisation of new grain state farms as large grain farms specialized in the production of wheat, millet, oats, corn and other grain crops, partly sunflower and curly flax with full mechanisation of all work. Establish that the main production unit of the newly organised state farms should to be a tractor and field-crop brigade with the assignment of tractors, combines, agricultural machines, mobile carriages, tents, a mobile repair shop, a field kitchen and tank trucks for refuelling tractors with fuel and water.

3. To propose to the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies to ensure selection in the

existing state farms and the direction of qualified, most experienced directors of state farms, mechanical engineers, agronomists, accountants, foremen of tractor-field brigades, tractor drivers, combine operators to the newly organised grain state farms.

4. The Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party and Soviet bodies to take urgent measures to strengthen the state farms with qualified managers and specialists, to appoint to the posts of directors of state farms, as a rule, specialists with higher agricultural education, managers of departments and farms - with higher and secondary agricultural education and positions of chief specialists of state farms persons with higher specialized education.

Within a month, to consider and approve for each stud the task of expanding the area of grain crops and developing productive livestock raising, with a view to the fuller use of all the lands of the stud farms.

6. To propose to the USSR Ministry of State Farms and State Farms Ministries of the Union Republics to ensure the further mechanisation of all branches of state farm production, to achieve a radical improvement in the use of technology, and to expand the construction of repair shops, sheds and sheds for storing machines, livestock buildings. To expand also the construction of dwelling houses and cultural and service establishments.

Establish that each state farm and stud farm, as a rule, should have a standard repair shop, the required number of sheds, sheds and asphalt areas for storage of tractors, combines and agricultural machines, oil storage depot, car garage and warehouse of spare parts and materials.

7. To oblige the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministries of State Farms of the Union Republics to take additional measures for the successful implementation of the tasks set by the September Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for the development of animal husbandry in state farms.

For this purpose:

a) to ensure the improvement of the reproduction of the herd and the preservation of adult cattle and young animals, significantly improve breeding work, achieve a rapid increase in the number of cows and increase their milk yield;

b) significantly expand the fattening of pigs and bring the delivery of pork to the state up to 450 thousand tons in 1956. When fattening pigs, widely use silted potatoes and corn; as well as food industry waste;

c) along with an increase in the number of sheep, to take measures to significantly increase their wool productivity, to increase in the next 2-3 years the number of fine-wool and semi-fine-wool sheep;

d) ensure the creation in each state farm of a solid fodder base for animal husbandry, primarily by significantly expanding the sowing of corn for grain and silage, potatoes for fodder purposes, sugar beet, Sudanese and other most valuable and productive fodder crops, taking into account the natural conditions of each zone and extensive work to improve natural meadows and pastures.

8. Attaching great importance to the matter of radically improving the work of state farms and a sharp rise in state farm production, 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 pay more attention to the management of state farms, to strengthen control over their activities and to take measures to strengthen state farms with qualified personnel. ... Party bodies are obliged to work on a daily basis to strengthen the party organisations of state farms, enhance their role and responsibility for the further development of state farm production, strengthen party political work and improve cultural services for state farm workers.

### *VIII. On the organisational and economic*

## ***strengthening of collective farms and political work in the countryside***

1. The complexity and vital importance of the tasks set by the party and government for agriculture requires immeasurable more qualified and profound leadership on the part of party and Soviet bodies of all sectors of agricultural production, the ability to organise the masses to decide fundamental questions of the rise of agriculture.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party and Soviet organisations are extremely slow to eliminate shortcomings in the management of agriculture, which were revealed by the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

In the field of agricultural management, a harmful, bureaucratic practice has developed, which consists in the fact that the main forces of the leading employees of the apparatus and specialists are directed not to a concrete living cause of organizing collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms to fulfill the decisions of the party and government on the further development of agriculture, but on preparation of numerous directives, resolutions, certificates, letters, reports and other, often unnecessary papers, which leads to the separation of party, Soviet workers and specialists from organisational work directly in the MTS, collective and state farms.

The vicious, clerical and bureaucratic method of leadership practiced in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, in the USSR Ministry of State Farms is perceived by local agricultural bodies and machine-tractor stations, which in turn flood the collective farms and state farms with excessive reporting and various kinds of unnecessary papers.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU demands from the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, regional committees, regional party committees and the Central Committee of the

Communist Parties of the Union republics to put an end to serious shortcomings in the work of agricultural bodies and to get rid of the harmful practice of clerical and bureaucratic management of agriculture, reduce the flow of paperwork and reporting, establish a live connection with collective farms, MTS and state farms, increase the responsibility of workers for the assigned task, direct their efforts to provide practical assistance to collective farms, MTS and state farms to assimilate advanced production experience and successfully resolve the tasks they face.

2. The implementation of the resolution of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU regarding the restructuring of the work of district party committees and district executive committees in a number of regions is being carried out slowly and is often formal in nature. The groups of workers of the district party committees, headed by the secretaries of the district party committees in the MTS, in a number of places have not actually begun work yet. When recruiting these groups in many regions and republics, no attention was paid to recruiting into groups such people who are well prepared, understand their tasks, understand collective farm production, and love party work.

Many district party committees continue to work with the old methods, secretaries of district party committees for MTS and instructors remain to live in the regional centres, where they spend most of their time, they rarely visit MTS and collective farms; they do not penetrate deeply into their lives and do not provide them with the necessary assistance.

In a number of regions, territories and republics, little work is being done to strengthen the rural district party committees and district executive committees by experienced cadres who know agriculture well, who are able to correctly and competently manage collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

To oblige the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the communist parties of the

union republics to complete the restructuring of the rural regional party committees as soon as possible and organise the work of secretaries and other workers of the regional party committees in the zones of the MTS so as not formally, but essentially to eliminate the impersonality and irresponsibility in the leadership of the MTS and collective farms, to put an end to clerical methods of work and jury bustle, so that these groups carry out daily political, organisational and cultural-educational work in collective farms and MTS and reach everyone collective farmer and worker of the machine and tractor station.

To take measures to strengthen the party and Soviet apparatus with qualified leading personnel of the district level by sending the best workers from the apparatus of regional, territorial and republican organisations, as well as party and Soviet workers from cities and industrial centres.

3. The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers that one of the most important conditions for fulfilling the tasks set in the field of agriculture is the further organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms.

The collective farm system is an advanced social system. Collective farms have limitless possibilities for raising agricultural production. But in order to make full use of these opportunities, it is necessary to seriously improve the management of collective farms, to achieve the rise of all collective farms without exception to the level of advanced ones.

We still have a lot of lagging collective farms, in which there is no proper labour discipline, poorly organised labour, low labour productivity, land is not used economically, as a result why such collective farms produce little agricultural products.

To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees, regional executive

committees and district executive committees, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local bodies systematically and deeply engage organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms. It is necessary to take measures to decisively strengthen labour discipline on collective farms, improve the organisation of labour, persistently introduce progressive production rates in agricultural work, contributing to a steady increase in the productivity of collective farm labour, rationally use the land assigned to collective farms in order to obtain more agricultural products from each hectare of land. ... Only on this basis, it is possible to systematically increase the gross output of agriculture, increase its marketability, increase the social wealth of collective farms, and from year to year increase the material the well-being of collective farmers.

The introduction of the experience of advanced collective farms and innovators of agricultural production into all of them should become a subject of special concern for Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farms.

4. Many local Party and Soviet bodies do not take the necessary measures to strengthen the composition of collective farm chairmen. Meanwhile, some of the collective farms need to strengthen their leadership. Under present conditions, the role of the collective farm chairman has grown immeasurably, and the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the party for the collective farms depends primarily on the collective farm chairman.

To oblige the district committees, regional committees, regional party committees, and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics to ensure that each collective farm is headed by a qualified and experienced leader who is capable of successfully running a large collective farm.

In order to increase the responsibility of local party bodies for the correct selection, placement and education of leading for collective farm cadres, it is necessary that the chairmen of the collective farms be included in the

nomenclature of regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the Union republics, and deputy chairmen of collective farms, foremen of production brigades and heads of livestock farms—in the nomenclature of district party committees.

5. To note that the current system of training collective farm leaders in three-year agricultural schools for training collective farm chairmen does not justify its appointment. Schools are staffed mainly at the expense of young people who graduated from lower secondary schools and do not have experience in managerial work in agriculture, and people with more practical experience, but do not have the required general education, for the most part do not get into these schools.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Culture to submit proposals on the organisation of training for consideration by the USSR Council of Ministers within a month, collective farm chairmen from among practitioners without proper education.

6. The plenum of the Central Committee notes that certain leading party and Soviet workers, including the secretaries of regional party committees and chairmen of regional executive committees of some regions, they know little about agriculture and do not study the basics of agricultural production. This seriously affects the quality of management of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. Put in front of everyone Party and Soviet cadres associated with agricultural production, the task of mastering the basics of farming, to know the new techniques and methods used by the foremost workers in agriculture.

7. Attaching great state importance to the development of virgin and fallow lands for a significant increase in grain production ^ The Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges party, trade union and Komsomol organisations to launch explanatory work among rural machine operators, specialists and leading agricultural personnel in order to

attract volunteers wishing to leave for permanent work to develop new lands. In explanatory work, it is necessary to use the press, radio, cinema and other means of propaganda and agitation. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee calls on collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms to take an active part in the development of new lands.

8. Fulfillment of the tasks set by the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and this Plenum in the field of further development of agriculture requires a decisive strengthening of political work in the countryside. Party organisations must ensure that all rural workers - collective and collective farmers, workers of state farms and machine and tractor stations, agricultural specialists - are deeply understood the tasks of further development of agriculture and selflessly worked each in his own area to accomplish these tasks. It is necessary to involve wider political and cultural work in the countryside, our rural intelligentsia—teachers, doctors, agronomists, livestock specialists, engineers. It a tremendous force that can and must become the backbone of party organisations.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee calls on all communists and Komsomol members of the village, all collective farmers and workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms to widely develop socialist competition for a powerful rise in grain farming, for high yields of all agricultural crops, for a further increase in the livestock population and an increase in livestock productivity.

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# **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow. June 21-24, 1954**

## **ANNOUNCEMENT**

A few days ago the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place.

The plenum considered the issue of the results of spring sowing, care of crops, preparation for harvesting and ensuring the fulfillment of the plan for procurement of agricultural products in 1954.

The plenum heard and discussed on this matter the reports of the Minister of Agriculture of the USSR, Comrade Benediktov I.A., Minister of Agriculture of the RSF SR, Comrade Lobanov 77. 77., Minister of State Farms of the USSR, Comrade A. Kozlov. I., the minister of state farms of the RSF SR, comrade Yurkin T.A., and the minister of procurements of the USSR, comrade L. Korniyets. R. and adopted the appropriate resolution.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE RESULTS OF SPRING SOWING, CROP CARE, ABOUT PREPARATION FOR HARVESTING AND ENSURING THE PREPARATION PLAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN 1954**

The measures carried out by the Communist Party and the Soviet government to further a powerful upsurge in all branches of socialist agriculture and to increase the production of consumer goods received popular approval and caused a powerful labour upsurge among the workers, collective farm peasantry and intelligentsia.

Recently, the Party and the government have implemented a number of new measures to increase the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in increasing the production of agricultural products. Measures have been established to stimulate the production of dolguits and hemp.

The great work carried out by the Party and the government to further strengthen agriculture allowed the collective farms, MTS and state farms to carry out spring sowing in a more organised manner, and improve the quality of agricultural work. The crops are sown in a shorter timeframe with better quality. In the spring sowing this year, for the first time, square and square-nested methods of sowing and planting row crops have been widely used. Local and mineral fertilizers were used better.

In the spring of this year, collective and state farms exceeded the state plan for sowing spring crops and sowed 9.5 million hectares more than in 1953. These successes of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms show what enormous reserves are laid down in socialist agriculture for a significant expansion of sown areas. and an increase in gross grain yields, etc. other agricultural products and how these reserves, with the proper organisational activity of the Party organisations, can be put into action in a short time in the interests of the further powerful development of agriculture. Compared to 1953, the sown area of spring grain crops increased by 6 million 429 thousand hectares, including the sowing of wheat expanded by 3 million 583 thousand hectares, corn for grain - by 756 thousand hectares. The sown area of cotton has been increased by 354 thousand hectares; more than last year, also sown sugar beet, sunflower, vegetables, fodder and silage crops. The work of MTS in fulfilling contractual obligations with collective farms has improved. In the spring of this year, the collective farms carried out tractor work (translated as plowing) on 18 million 674 thousand hectares more than last year. The quality of tractor work has

improved.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the task of developing virgin and fallow lands found the warm support of collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms, as well as the urban population and became a nationwide affair. At the call of the party and the government for the development of virgin and fallow lands have already arrived in MTS and state farms and more than 140 thousand people were actively involved in the work. Collective and state farms have overfulfilled the state assignment for sowing grain crops on virgin and fallow lands. With the plan sowing 2.3 ml. hectares actually sown grain crops on virgin and fallow lands 3.6 million hectares. Work on plowing virgin and fallow lands for next year's harvest is progressing successfully.

In the spring of 1954, 124 grain state farms with a total area of arable land of 2 million 532 thousand hectares were organised in the areas of development of new lands. By the spring of this year, 50 thousand tractors (in 15-strong terms), 6,300 trucks and many other machines, equipment and materials have been delivered to the MTS and state farms developing virgin and fallow lands. Only for 400 million rubles were allocated for the construction of residential and industrial premises in new grain state farms. and shipped 250 thousand square meters of standard houses.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that, along with the successful implementation of spring sowing in the country as a whole, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of individual regions, territories and republics did not use all opportunities for better conducting spring field work and did not provide fulfillment of the state sowing plan for individual crops. The party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the Kalinin, Smolensk, Kostroma, Novgorod, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Pskov, Velikoluksk, Vologda and Irkutsk regions poorly managed the preparation and conduct of spring sowing.

As a result, the collective farms, MTS and state farms of these regions delayed spring sowing, committed a gross violation of agricultural technology and did not fulfill the state plan for sowing spring crops. It is especially unacceptable that the party and Soviet bodies of these regions did not ensure the fulfillment of the state plan for sowing the most important industrial crop—fiber flax, as well as potatoes, although in the country as a whole, potatoes were planted by 84 thousand hectares more than in 1953.

Party, Soviet, agricultural bodies, collective farms and MTS did not ensure the fulfillment of the plan for planting potatoes Latvian SSR, Estonian SSR, Tula, Vladimir, Kirov, Kaluga, Gorky, Molotov and Sverdlovsk regions.

Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the Belgorod, Balashov, Saratov, Stalingrad, Kuibyshev and Chkalovsk regions did not take due measures for the widespread use of the square-nest method of sowing sunflower on collective farms.

In many MTS and state farms, due to poor organisation of the repair of the machine and tractor fleet, the lack of the necessary technical maintenance of machines and serious violations of their rules operation of a significant part of tractors in the midst of spring sowing was idle. Especially long idle times of tractors were allowed in the MTS and state farms of the Byelorussian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Gorky, Tula, Kostroma regions and Mordovian ASSR. Due to serious shortcomings in the organisation of the work of the machine and tractor fleet, the labour productivity of tractor drivers in MTS and state farms is still low, and during the spring sowing period many tractor drivers did not fulfill the shift production rates.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU draws special attention to the Party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies to the need for further significant improvement of the work of machine-tractor stations, elimination of the noted shortcomings in the use of tractors and agricultural machines, decisive increasing the

productivity of the machine and tractor fleet and the fulfillment by all machine and tractor stations of contractual obligations with collective farms in terms of the timing, types and quality of work in field cultivation and animal husbandry. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and local party and Soviet bodies need to improve the management of the activity of machine and tractor stations, increase their responsibility for the highly productive use and safety of equipment, improve the quality of tractor work and further organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes the existence of serious shortcomings in the organisation of the development of virgin and fallow lands on the part of the USSR Ministry of State Farms and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry of State Farms of the USSR showed slowness in organizing new state farms in areas of development of virgin and fallow lands, in the selection of leading personnel and specialists. In many state farms, the use and living arrangements of personnel who have arrived to develop virgin and fallow lands are unsatisfactorily organised.

Construction is progressing slowly on the new grain state farms. In the presence of a large number of workers, the work on the assembly and installation of standard houses and the procurement of local building materials is unsatisfactory. Through the fault of the USSR Ministry of Forestry, the shipment of standard houses to the areas of development of virgin and fallow lands is carried out incompletely and without technical documentation, which complicates their assembly and installation.

Due to shortcomings in the organisation of the case on the part of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR mistakes were made in the allocation of virgin and fallow lands, when in some areas small, scattered areas, and

sometimes solonchik lands were allocated for plowing in the presence of large tracts of good fertile lands.

Through the fault of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering, incomplete and the late delivery of equipment. Particularly badly conducted shipment of tractor ploughs, grain seeders, tractor couplings, tankers, tankers, mobile workshops and peftetars to the areas of virgin and fallow lands development. Have place the facts of poor use of technology, rude are allowed violation of the quality of cultivation of virgin and fallow lands—shallow plowing, incomplete seam turnover, untimely harrowing.

The Tsentrosoyuz, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Altai Territorial Committee and the Regional Executive Committee, Chkalovsky, Saratov, Chelyabinsk, Kurgan, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Kustanai, Kokchetav, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan and Akmola regional party committees did not accept the necessary measures for the timely development of trade and proper consumer services for workers, employees and specialists of state farms and machine and tractor stations in areas of development of virgin and fallow lands.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that the Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering did not ensure the fulfillment of the assignments for the production of a number of brands of tractors and agricultural machines. The Minsk Tractor Plant worked especially unsatisfactorily, as a result of which the plan for the supply of Belarus tractors to agriculture was not fulfilled.

Considering that the unfolding work on the development of virgin and fallow lands in the eastern and southeastern regions of the strap is only the beginning of large nationwide work on the involvement of vast tracts of unused fertile land to increase the production of grain and other agricultural products, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

obliges the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan to conduct a survey of the land fund in the northern regions of the Kazakh SSR, in Siberia, the Volga region and other regions of the country and by October 15, 1954 submit for consideration government proposals on additional involvement in agricultural circulation of unused virgin and fallow lands, mainly through the organisation of new state farms, and on measures to improve the use of land assigned to collective farms.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee believes that one of the decisive conditions for the successful implementation of work on the care of crops, hay harvesting, harvesting crops and harvesting grain and other products is to increase the labour activity of collective farmers, strengthen labour discipline and increase labour productivity on collective farms. Meanwhile, in a number of areas, Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies do not pay due attention to the organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms and to raising the labour discipline of collective farmers.

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 executive committees, regional executive committees and regional executive committees should take the necessary measures to strengthen labour discipline, improve the organisation and increase labour productivity in order to ensure the active participation of all collective farmers in the social production of collective farms.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to eliminate the indicated shortcomings in the management of agriculture, to raise the masses of collective

farmers and workers of MTS and state farms to fight for a significant increase in yields and an increase in gross harvests of grain and other agricultural crops and livestock products, providing timely and high-quality care for crops, organised harvesting without losses and timely implementation of the state plan for procurement and purchases of agricultural products.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

### *1. Care of crops*

1. In many kolkhozes and sovkhozes this year, the work of caring for crops is better organised. However, the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of some regions and districts did not create the necessary tension in the work on caring for crops of grain and technical crops, potatoes, vegetables and other crops, do not control the quality of weeding and inter-row cultivation of crops.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics need to focus the efforts of collective farmers, employees of MTS, state farms and agricultural specialists on the organisation of work on the care of crops as the most important condition for obtaining high yields of all agricultural crops this year. Ensure timely and high-quality work on inter-row cultivation, weeding and feeding of crops of cotton, sugar beet, sunflower, corn, potatoes, vegetables and fodder crops, as well as careful care of flax-to-lamb and hemp crops, in no way weakening work on the care of crops during haymaking and harvesting of grain crops.

In order to obtain high yields of industrial, vegetable and other agricultural crops on irrigated lands, the party, Soviet,

agricultural and water management bodies must be obliged to ensure timely irrigation, careful care of crops, the most correct and complete use of irrigation water. It is necessary to take measures to provide water authorities with construction materials, machinery and equipment and to strengthen them with qualified personnel in order to significantly improve the performance of irrigation and drainage of lands.

Due to the fact that in the current year collective and state farms in large areas have sowed and planted corn, sunflower, potatoes, cabbage and some other crops in square-nested and square ways, the role and responsibility of machine-tractor stations for timely and high-quality mechanized care of these crops. It is necessary to ensure unconditional execution plans for tractor inter-row cultivation of row crops for each MTS.

2. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to ensure the timely processing of clean vapors, not allowing them to overgrown with weeds and form a crust. Depending on the condition of the soil and the appearance of weeds in fallows, cultivate and harrow them until the start of sowing winter crops. Avoid delays in harvesting steaming crops on busy fallows and ensure their timely plowing and pre-sowing treatment for sowing winter crops.

3. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers it wrong that recently there has been an underestimation of the link system of labour organisation in the cultivation of tilled and industrial crops, which leads to depersonalization of crops, to a deterioration in care for them and does not contribute to an increase in the material interest of collective farmers in obtaining high yields. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, in every possible way strengthening the production teams on collective farms, should at the same time, to encourage the organisation of links in tilled and industrial

crops and to provide them with every possible assistance in obtaining high yields in the assigned areas.

4. To note that the control of pests and diseases of agricultural crops is extremely unsatisfactory, as a result of which the spread of pests and diseases of agricultural crops has increased in a number of regions over the last few years. One of the main reasons for this situation is the completely insufficient supply of pesticides to agriculture. The Ministry of Chemical Industry is passive in increasing the production of pesticides and does not take the necessary measures to meet the needs of agriculture.

To consider it unacceptable that the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and their local bodies have weakened the work to protect crops from pests and diseases of agricultural crops, which causes serious damage and leads to a large shortage of crops. Emitted pesticides and the existing equipment is used poorly, the processing of crops and plantings is carried out of time.

To oblige the Ministry of Chemical Industry to take urgent measures to ensure the production and supply of pesticides in amounts that fully meet the needs of agriculture.

The Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering does not provide even the minimum amount of the needs of agriculture for modern equipment, which is also a serious brake on the successful fight against pests and diseases of agricultural plants.

To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, within two months, to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals for the production and supply of machinery and equipment for combating pests and diseases of agricultural plants and proposals for organisation of services for the control of pests and diseases of agricultural crops.

## *II. On measures to provide livestock with fodder*

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of many regions, territories and republics have not yet really taken up the creation of a solid fodder base in every collective farm and state farm, have not eliminated neglect in this matter...

Collective and state farms of a number of regions, territories and republics did not fulfill the plans for sowing annual grasses, silage crops and root crops, crop care is unsatisfactory. The collective farms of the Uzbek SSR, Estonian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Kuibyshev, Astrakhan, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Smolensk and Yaroslavl regions performed especially poorly sowing of fodder root crops and fodder melons and gourds.

As a result of unsatisfactory leadership from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms and their local authorities, many collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms were poorly prepared for hay-harvesting this year, started it with great delay, admit a gap between hay-making and hay stacking, and use unsatisfactory technique and the work of collective farmers and state farm workers is poorly organised in the work of harvesting and stacking hay. Hay-harvesting work is inadmissibly delayed c. Kazakh SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Stavropol region, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Stalingrad and Chkalovsk regions. Many collective and state farms in Siberia, the Urals and the Baltic States prepared poorly for haymaking.

Collective farms and MTS of the Byelorussian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Kostroma, Vologda, Smolensk, Kaluga, Ivanovskaya, Novosibirsk, Kurgan and Molotovsk regions poorly prepare for silage laying, do not fulfill the plan for building new and repairing existing silo structures and have not completed the repair of the silage cutters.

In order to provide the livestock of collective farms and

state farms with feed, as well as the distribution of feed for workdays, collective farmers must oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, directors of MTS, state farms and collective farm boards:

1. For hay harvesting:

a) immediately eliminate the shortcomings in the MTS, collective and state farms in carrying out hay harvesting, ensure the harvesting of grasses in the best possible time and complete hay harvesting everywhere before the start of harvesting grain, avoiding the gap between mowing grass and stacking hay; ensure mowing of all hayfields in forests, on the right-of-way of railways and highways, on the lands of the state land fund and state forest fund;

b) organise the highly productive use of all hay-harvesting machines for harvesting grass, for which purpose it is timely to allocate for work on tractor hay-harvesting units and self-propelled mowers experienced tractor drivers, machinists, the required number of collective farmers and workers of state farms, as well as transport funds;

c) widely use horse-drawn hay-harvesting machines for hay harvesting, as well as organise manual mowing of grasses in forests, in wetlands, especially in the regions and republics of the non-chernozem belt, as well as everywhere to identify the best areas of hay fields, and primarily on floodplain lands, for the second mowing of grasses;

d) to achieve participation in the hay harvesting of the largest possible number of collective farmers, workers of state farms, to ensure the use of measures of material interest of collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms in the procurement of fodder, freeing them for the time of haymaking from on-farm and other secondary work, organizing in collective and state farms, if necessary, public food for the hay crews, and ensure that all collective farmers and state farm workers engaged in the procurement of fodder fulfilled and exceeded the daily production norms.

Engage in hay harvesting and silage fodder on collective and state farms that lack manpower, able-bodied rural population, as well as the population of cities and urban-type settlements, not to the detriment of the work of state enterprises and construction projects;

e) consider it unacceptable that the leaders of the Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering and the Ministries of the Defense Industry are unsatisfactorily delivering hay-harvesting machines and spare parts for them to agriculture, and to oblige these ministries to take immediate measures to eliminate the backlog in the production of hay-harvesting machines and spare parts for them and to dispatch them as quickly as possible.

MTS, collective and state farms;

f) note that in 1953, as a result of major shortcomings in the state procurement of hay, a number of regions, territories and republics did not fulfill their plans to hand over hay to the state. To demand from the Ministry of Procurement, local party, Soviet, agricultural and procurement bodies to ensure the delivery of hay to the state by collective farms from the first mows and unconditional fulfillment of plans for the delivery of hay to the state for deliveries and payment in kind for the work of MTS by each collective farm within the established time frame.

2. To increase the production of succulent feed:

a) ensure in all collective and state farms, before the start of the silo laying, the completion of the repair and construction of new silo structures, paying particular attention to the construction of silo towers, lined pits and trenches in the sizes necessary to fulfill the established silage plan for fodder, and where the established silage plan does not meet the full need in the silo and there is an opportunity to increase the stowage, to build silo structures based on the full need for silage from public livestock raising and the issuance of silage to collective farmers for livestock in their personal ownership. Use earth-moving machines, simple tools and other means of mechanisation available in

the MTS for the construction and repair of silo structures, providing local Soviet authorities the right to use earth-moving machines of industrial, construction and other organisations and enterprises for the construction of silo structures on collective and state farms, but not to the detriment of the implementation of their main program;

b) organise timely harvesting and ensiling of all crops sown for silage, ensiling of wild-growing grasses, and stalks of corn, sugar beet tops, melons and vegetables;

c) pay special attention to the maximum use of all forage harvesters available in MTS, collective and state farms. To establish in the MTS a schedule for the movement of silage harvesters and tractor forage harvesters with the expectation of ensuring the timely filling of silage in each collective farm;

d) do away with underestimating the cultivation of fodder root crops and fodder melons and gourds and provide good care for them everywhere, carry out timely harvesting and laying storage of fodder root crops and fodder melons and gourds;

e) oblige the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Forestry Industry of the USSR and the Tsentrosoyuz to ensure timely and complete delivery of silos and parts for silo structures to collective and state farms, and also cement, timber and other building materials allocated for construction. Since 1955, the Ministry of the Industry of Building Materials of the USSR shall organise the production of parts, reinforced concrete slabs and blocks for the construction of silo structures in collective and state farms.

### ***3. Straw cleaning:***

a) to ensure the work of combines with straw collectors, to organise immediately after the combine harvesting of straw stacks in order to timely release the fields for further processing and ensure the harvesting of straw and other

humane feed for use as livestock feed;

b) organise in all machine and tractor stations and state farms the training of stackers, drags, stackers and other means for the timely harvesting of straw and other humane feed.

4. To prepare livestock for winter:

a) to ensure in the current year the timely preparation and successful wintering of livestock in order to fully preserve the livestock population in all collective and state farms and achieve an increase in its productivity;

b) organise on collective and state farms the procurement and production of local building materials - timber, bricks, lime, tiles, chips, etc .; to complete the construction of new and repair of existing livestock buildings - cowsheds, calves, pigsties, sheepfolds, poultry houses, etc., prior to stalling livestock, and create permanent construction teams for these purposes;

c) to render the collective farms with the help of the MTS every possible assistance in transporting building materials, sawing wood and carrying out other work on the construction of livestock buildings, as well as in the installation of equipment for the mechanisation of livestock farms;

d) ensure in all collective and state farms the correct storage and careful use of the available feed, before wintering the cattle, bring the required amount of roughage to livestock farms, organise feeding the cattle only prepared feed, using for this all available feed processing machines, steamers and others installations and equipment;

e) to ensure that each collective farm and state farm creates in the required amounts of insurance stocks of hay and other roughage on the plots of winter pastures, and in case of shortages of hayfields, organise timely delivery of hay, as a rule, in compressed form, distributing these stocks over the plots of winter pastures, taking into account the placement of livestock...

Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies must take care in

advance of providing livestock in winter pastures with fodder, water, premises, as well as veterinary services. To service livestock on winter pastures, select the most experienced collective farmers who know this business, led by zootechnicians.

The leaders of the regional, territorial and republican party, Soviet and agricultural bodies are obliged to establish systematic monitoring of the state of wintering of livestock on pastures in order to prevent the departure of livestock. To take serious measures to improve the material and welfare and cultural services for shepherds and other collective farmers employed in caring for livestock in winter pastures.

### ***III. About preparing and carrying out harvesting***

Harvesting is the most important, final stage of work in agriculture. Successful implementation depends on the timely and high-quality performance of all harvesting works, the plan for the delivery of grain and other agricultural products to the state, the provision of collective and state farms with their own good-quality seeds, grain fodder, juicy and coarse fodder for public livestock, strengthening the social economy of the collective farms and improving the material well-being of collective farmers.

The agriculture of our country is equipped with first-class equipment, which allows us to mechanize the main harvesting work and, above all, work in grain farming. MTS and state farms to harvest in 1954 will have more than 350 thousand harvesters, about 33 thousand flax pickers and flax harvesters, 11 thousand beet harvesters, more than 24 thousand cotton pickers, about 10 thousand potato harvesters, a large number of grain cleaning and other machines and mechanisms. In the machine and tractor stations, state farms and collective farms, there are now qualified cadres of managers and specialists, as well as experienced machine operators who are able to ensure the full use of existing equipment and successfully harvest all

crops.

At the same time, in many regions, territories and republics due to untimely and poor-quality repairs and poor use of machines there are great opportunities for mechanisation of harvesting and harvesting in short the timing is not being used satisfactorily. In most MTS and state farms and this year the work is carried out unsatisfactorily to prepare machines for harvesting. Particularly unsatisfactory is the work on the preparation of combines and other harvesting machines for harvesting in machine-tractor stations and state farms of the Moldavian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Byelorussian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Uzbek SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Stalingrad, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Velikie Luki, Novgorod, Pskov, Tambov, Ulyanovsk regions.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU draws the attention of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Farms Ministry, the Party and Soviet bodies of regions, territories and republics to the inadmissibility of repeating mistakes and shortcomings that took place during the harvest in 1953, and demands a decisive end to the careless attitude to losses grain during harvesting, ensure the fastest completion of the preparation of all material and technical means, an orderly deployment and a successful harvesting without losses, timely fulfillment of the plan for the delivery of grain to the state, backfilling by collective and state farms of their own high-quality seeds, creation of the necessary fodder and insurance funds, as well as the timely implementation of all agricultural work that coincides with the harvest.

For the preparation and conduct of harvesting:

1. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of regions, territories and republics, directors of MTS, state farms and collective farm management:

a) take measures to complete the repair and preparation before the start of harvesting of all combines, tractors,

headers, threshers, engines, cotton, flax, sugar beet, potato and grain cleaning machines, motor vehicles and other transport and harvesting facilities, establishing daily control over the quality of repairs;

b) not later than two weeks before the start of harvesting, equip the combine units with combine operators, combine operators' assistants, tractor drivers, a permanent staff of collective farmers and workers to service the combines, and also allocate the necessary transport for uninterrupted transportation of grain, fuel and water transportation. Equip all combines with special devices for unloading grain on the go, grain catchers and

prepare devices for harvesting lodged grain. Provide each harvester unit with the necessary tools, refueling equipment and fire-fighting equipment;

c) to ensure uninterrupted operation of combines and tractors during the harvesting period, equip the required number auto-mobile repair shops, staffing them with qualified personnel of repair workers. Provide mobile workshops with the most popular spare parts, separate units and tools;

d) ensure the timely delivery and accumulation in the MTS and state farms of the necessary amount of fuel and lubricants for harvesting, transporting grain and performing other work coinciding with the harvest, preventing the use of fuel for other purposes;

e) prepare in collective and state farms the necessary number of currents, sheds for temporary storage and cleaning of grain, carry out disinsection of currents, granaries, grain cleaning machines,

inventory and packaging. Completely repair and, in addition, build the required number of covered currents, especially in collective farms and state farms in humid regions. Equip the current with the necessary grain cleaning machines, scales, loaders and other machines for cleaning grain, and in humid regions - grain dryers, to ensure maximum mechanisation of all processes of cleaning, drying

and loading grain, widely introducing the experience of the leading collective and state farms in the complex mechanisation of grain cleaning at the currents.

2. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees:

a) before the start of harvesting in each collective farm and state farm, in collective farm brigades, at branches and farms of state farms, draw up work plans for harvesting, delivery of grain to the state and works coinciding with harvesting—caring for row crops and clean fallow, harvesting forage, plowing non-fallow predecessors for sowing winter crops, stubble plowing, sowing winter crops, autumn plowing and other work. Prior to the beginning of the harvesting of grain, assign the sections of grain to each combine unit in kind, ensuring that each section is inspected and accepted by the combine operators; develop and approve the work schedule and routes for moving the combine units;

b) equip every collective and state farm with well-equipped field camps, organise public catering, trade in industrial goods and cultural services for those working in the field.

In order to create the necessary conditions for the participation of women in harvesting and other field work, increase the network of kindergartens and nurseries and organise their work around the clock.

3. To ensure the successful preparation of collective farms, MTS and state farms for harvesting and to prepare material and technical means for harvesting, before the start of harvesting, carry out a check of the readiness of each collective farm, state farm and MTS for harvesting and state procurement of agricultural products before the start of harvesting, consider the results of the check in the district party committees, district executive committees, taking

timely measures to eliminate the identified deficiencies.

4. For the purpose of uninterrupted supply of MTS, state farms, collective farms, Zagotzerna and Soyuzzagottrans points with petroleum products during the harvest and grain procurement period, to oblige the USSR Ministry of Oil Industry, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Sea and River Fleet to ensure the timely delivery of fuel and lubricants for harvesting operations and transportation of grain, establishing strict control over their correct distribution among the oil depots.

5. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers it unacceptable that the Ministry of Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering, the Ministry of Defense Industry and some other ministries and departments do not ensure timely fulfillment of tasks for the production and shipment of machine and tractor stations, harvesting grain stations, collective and state farms of combines, grain cleaning machines, grain dryers, etc. other harvesting machines and mechanisms, in particular spare parts and materials for the repair of these machines, which creates difficulties in the preparation of MTS; collective and state farms for harvesting.

To oblige the Ministry of Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR, the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR and other ministries and departments with assignments for the supply of agriculture, to eliminate as soon as possible the admitted backlog in the shipment of tractors, combines and other harvesting machines, spare parts for them, timber, metal and other materials.

6. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that the Tsentrosoyuz provides unsatisfactory delivery of goods and materials necessary for the collective farms to prepare and carry out the harvest, and also poorly organises trade in industrial and food products in the MTS, state and collective farms and field camps.

To propose to the Tsentrosoyuz and the USSR Ministry of

Trade to take measures to improve trade in the countryside and to ensure the delivery of timber, metal, hand tools, tools and other household goods to the trading network, and also to organise uninterrupted trade in industrial and food products during the harvesting period in field camps.

For harvesting grain and oilseeds

1. The increase in grain resources in our country largely depends on the harvest in a short time and without losses. It is no longer possible to tolerate a situation in which, owing to the disorganisation and poor use of the MTS machinery, the collective and state farms delay the harvesting work and allow large crop losses.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, directors of MTS and state farms and the board of collective farms:

a) ensure the harvesting of each crop in the shortest possible time and without losses, preventing the stagnation of the standing crops, for which to establish control over the maturation of the crops, to organise the timely deployment of harvesting operations, to include in work from the first days of harvesting of all combines and other harvesting machines, their proper technical and economic maintenance.

In order to harvest grain crops without losses, it is necessary to pay special attention to the full use of harvesters in harvesting, to equip the harvester units with qualified combine harvesters and tractor drivers, collective farmers, take control of the work of each combine harvester, allocate organisers from among the party and Soviet activists for every 3-5 harvesters in order to ensure uninterrupted and high-performance work of combines and thereby significantly reduce the time of harvesting. Assess the combine operator's work not only in terms of seasonal output, but also in terms of performance them daily assignments, not only in terms of the number of hectares cut, but above all in the amount of threshed grain per hectare. Widely apply the third cleaning and other devices, ensuring the receipt of clean grain from

combines;

b) for the purpose of timely harvesting and preventing losses in collective and state farms in areas of increased moistening, along with harvesting with combines, from the first days of harvesting, completely switch on simple harvesting machines in order to Make the most of every day of favorable weather for mowing, stacking and threshing bread as soon as possible, following the mowing of loaves with simple machines, organise bundling of sheaves and placing them in heaps, rump and headstock, raking and collecting ears and stacking the mown bread; to ensure the timely threshing of this grain by organizing the uninterrupted operation of the threshers of the MTS, state farms and collective farms;

c) establish strict control over the quality of harvesting from the first days of harvesting in order to prevent crop losses from improper adjustment of combines, high cut, flaws and leaving ears in the field, from untimely cleaning of clogged and drying wet grain. Conduct a mandatory daily acceptance of the harvested areas, eliminating the identified deficiencies. To organise a thorough accounting of grain coming from combines and threshers, to carry out obligatory weighing of grain in a pack when transporting it to procurement points and when it is delivered to barns.

2. For the purpose of harvesting sunflower and other oilseeds in a short time and without losses, ensure, before the start of harvesting, the re-equipment of the required number of combines, their timely inclusion in harvesting and the fulfillment of daily tasks by each combine operator. Pay special attention to the timely harvesting of easily shedding oilseeds, not allowing them to stand on the vine.

3. To oblige party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, directors of MTS and state farms, collective farm boards to provide timely harvesting of corn without losses, making the most of the corn harvesters, adapting grain harvesters for harvesting corn and others means of mechanisation. Recommend to collective and state farms in areas where

harvesting by combines is not provided to harvest corn by mowing and removing the stalks together with ears on the current and farmsteads of collective and state farms, followed by breaking off the ears.

To oblige the Ministry of Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building to manufacture and deliver, by September 1, 1954, to the MTS and state farms the required number of accessories for combines for harvesting maize.

4. In order to timely collect straw and chaff for the needs of animal husbandry and to clear fields for plowing, ensure after harvesting with combines, harvesting and removal of straw and chaff, having allocated for this purpose the required number of tractors, drags and live draft. Establish that the clearing of fields from straw and chaff at each site should be completed no later than five days after harvest.

### ***Cotton picking***

1. Collective and state farms in the current year have sown cotton significantly more than last year. Now cotton resources in the country are entirely dependent on timely and good quality carrying out all work on the care of cotton crops and the complete collection of all grown crops. To do this, it is necessary, first of all, to decisively eliminate the shortcomings of the past years in the preparation and conduct of the cotton harvest, when untimely picking, drying and cleaning of raw cotton was allowed, harvesting work was delayed until late autumn, which caused large crop losses and a decrease in the quality of raw cotton.

The main reason for this situation is the poor use of cotton pickers and other equipment and the poor organisation of work in the cotton harvest. Due to the underestimation of the machine harvesting of cotton, the repair and preparation of cotton pickers are carried out out of time, the agrotechnical requirements for the preparation of fields are not observed, the pre-harvesting leaves are

removed with delay, the plan for machine harvesting is not carried out annually. In 1953, the MTS of the Tajik SSR fulfilled the plan for machine harvesting of cotton by only 4%, the Turkmen SSR—only 10%, the Kirghiz SSR—14%, the Azerbaijan SSR—20%, the Uzbek SSR—27%.

2. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the cotton-growing republics, territories and regions this year admit major shortcomings in the preparation of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms for the harvesting and procurement of cotton. The construction on collective and state farms of cotton dryers, sheds and areas for drying wet cotton has been extremely poorly organised. The situation is especially unsatisfactory with regard to the repair of machines and preparation for harvesting cotton in the Uzbek SSR, the Turkmen SSR, the Kazakh SSR, and the Kirghiz SSR.

To propose to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR State Farms Ministry, Party and Soviet bodies of cotton-growing republics, territories, regions and districts to eliminate the existing shortcomings in preparation for the cotton harvest, to wage a decisive struggle against the facts of underestimation of mechanized cotton harvesting, to take measures for the fastest end of the repair cotton harvesting machines and preparation of all material and technical means for harvesting and harvesting raw cotton.

3. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of cotton-growing republics, territories and regions:

a) timely allocate and prepare cotton crop areas on collective and state farms for machine harvesting, organise the delivery of the required amount to collective and state farms chemicals and pre-harvest removal of cotton leaves. Train the required number of qualified cotton picker drivers and ensure that and the overfulfillment of the MTS, collective and state farms with the cotton harvesting plan;

b) organise the timely collection of all cotton as the bolls open, attract the required number of collective farmers and state farm workers for harvesting and achieve the fulfillment and overfulfillment by them of production standards for the collection of cotton;

c) to prevent losses of cotton harvest during harvesting, drying, cleaning, transportation and to ensure delivery of raw cotton to the state mainly in selected, first and second grades;

d) to provide assistance to collective and state farms in the construction of the required number of cotton dryers, concrete or paved areas, sheds-sheds and in the repair available dryers in order to complete this work on collective and state farms before September 15 and to ensure uninterrupted drying of raw cotton with high moisture content and its timely delivery to the state.

4. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers it wrong that in the cotton-growing collective and state farms of the Uzbek SSR, the Turkmen SSR, the Kirghiz SSR and the Kazakh SSR, cotton stalks are left in the fields until deep winter, as a result of which every year such important work as winter plowing, levelling of fields, leaching of saline lands and other urgent work for the next year's cotton harvest is not being carried out. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU demands that these serious shortcomings be eliminated, that the harvesting of post-frost cotton should not be delayed, that the mass harvesting of cotton stalks, winter plowing, leaching irrigation of saline lands and other preparatory work for the 1955 cotton harvest should be commenced.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Industrial Consumer Goods of the USSR, by August 15, 1954, to ensure the completion of the repair of all procurement points and their preparation for the acceptance of raw cotton of the current year harvest, to complete by September 1, 1954, paving and asphaltting of riot sites and territories of procurement points and by October 1, 1954—construction of new warehouses for storing raw cotton

and sowing seeds. Ensure the priority supply of construction materials and equipment for cotton factories and procurement points for timely preparation of them for reception, storage and processing of raw cotton of the new harvest.

### ***Harvesting fiber flax and hemp***

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that in 1953, in a number of flax-growing and hemp-growing republics, territories and regions, the harvesting of flax and hemp was unacceptably prolonged. In the collective farms of the Kostroma region, flax pulling lasted for 65 days, the Kirov region and the Lithuanian SSR - 80 days, the sampling of hemp in the collective farms of the Kursk region lasted for 60 days, in the Penza region - 75 days. The work on threshing, spreading and locking, lifting from the stall and removing from the flax and hemp soaked was completely unacceptable. The machines available in MTS and collective farms were not used enough for harvesting, threshing and primary processing of flax and hemp, and the premises for drying and storing the crop were poorly prepared.

This year, preparation for the harvest of fiber flax and hemp in a number of republics, territories and regions is also unsatisfactory. Preparations for harvesting flax and hemp are especially bad in the Smolensk, Pskov, Kalinin, Kursk regions, the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Lithuanian SSR.

To oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of regions, territories and republics producing fiber flax and hemp:

a) ensure the timely completion of the repair of machines for harvesting flax, hemp and primary processing of fiber flax and equip them with experienced machinists, tractor drivers and a permanent staff of collective farmers;

b) before the start of the harvesting of fiber flax and hemp, develop a harvesting schedule for these crops in the

MTS and collective farms, providing for the highly productive use of all flax and hemp harvesting machines and threshers available in the MTS and collective farms. Establish strict control over the implementation of shift production rates on each machine and the implementation of each MTS plan for harvesting and threshing fiber flax and hemp.

For the district executive committees and directors of the MTS to consider the supply of harvesting work with a labour force for each flax-sowing collective farm, providing for collective farms that have a shortage of workers strength, an increase in the level of mechanisation of work on harvesting grain crops and haymaking in order to free up the maximum number of working hands to care for crops and harvest fiber flax. To organise the acceptance of unmilled flax for industrial processing, primarily from collective farms, which are less well-supplied with labour;

c) in all flax-growing and hemp-growing collective farms, timely finish the construction of new and repair of existing dryers, barns, barns and sheds in the sizes necessary for drying and proper storage of the fiber flax crop, as well as construction of racks and islands for drying heaps in collective farms, where flax will be harvested with combines;

d) to start harvesting flax and hemp selectively, starting harvesting in separate areas, without waiting for the maturation of the entire massif. Establish that harvesting fiber flax and hemp must be completed on each collective farm in no more than 10-12 days. Ensure threshing of ice and hemp is carried out immediately after the sheaves have dried, without waiting for the entire crop of flax and hemp to be harvested, and finish threshing no later than 10 days after cleaning of individual areas.

2. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU draws special attention to the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to the need for timely distribution of and locks of fiber flax and hemp on collective farms after threshing in order to spread or soak the bulk of the flax straw in August and finish the work on

spreading or locking flax no later than September 15 and hemp by October 1. Provide timely lifting of flax and hemp trusts from soaked and removing from soaked trusts, its subsequent processing and delivery to the state.

3. To oblige the Ministry of Industrial Consumer Goods of the USSR to prepare all procurement points, flax factories, foam factories, workshops for industrial preparation of fiber flax and hemp trusts, threshing workshops for fiber flax, in order to organise the acceptance and processing trusts.

### ***Harvesting sugar beet***

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that harvesting and transporting sugar beets of the 1954 crop to beet harvesting points without losses and their timely processing by sugar factories are the most important task of local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies and workers of the sugar industry.

Propose to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR Food Industry Ministry, Central Committee Communist parties of the Union republics, regional and regional committees of the CPSU, councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to take measures to strengthen the care of sugar beet crops from in order to unconditionally ensure the fulfillment of the plan for the yield of sugar beet established for 1954, as well as to implement measures to ensure timely harvesting of sugar beets without losses.

2. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU requires the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to pay special attention to the full use of the beet-harvesting combines available in the MTS and state farms and beet lifters for harvesting sugar beets, to minimize the cost of manual labour and prevent losses of beet yield during harvesting, for which to timely repair and prepare all beet lifters and beet harvesters available in MTS and state farms and fix the required number of tractors until the end of

harvesting.

3. To establish the following deadlines for the end of digging and transportation of sugar beets to sugar factories and beet harvesting points:

	End of digging	End of haulage
in the Ukrainian SSR	25 October	5 November
»Moldavian SSR	1 November	20 »
»Kazakh SSR and Kirghiz SSR	15 »	1 December
»Georgian SSR, Armenian SSR and Krasnodar Territory	10 »	1 »
»Lithuanian SSR, Latvian SSR, Estonian SSR and Belorussian SSR	20 October	10 November
»Altai Territory and Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic	10 »	
»Voronezh, Kursk, Tambov, Pepzenskaya regions and other beet-growing regions	20 »	1 »
		5 »

The councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees of beet-growing regions, taking into account local conditions and the development of beets, establish harvesting plans and the dates for the start of mass digging of sugar beets.

4. To oblige the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, no later than August 15, 1954, to prepare all procurement points for the acceptance of sugar beets, to repair the existing weighing farm, to prepare inventory and the required number of mats for covering beets, paying special attention to staffing the beet harvesting points with experienced personnel of weighers, kagatchiks and rejectionists.

The Councils of Ministers of the republics, regional

executive committees, regional executive committees of beet-growing regions and the USSR Ministry of Food Industry shall take measures to complete, by August 15, 1954, the construction and repair of roads in beet-growing regions, as well as entrances to sugar-beet harvesting points.

### ***Harvesting potatoes, vegetables and fruits***

1. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of a number of regions, territories and republics did not take sufficient measures in 1953 to prepare and carry out the harvesting of potatoes and vegetables in a short time, which led to a delay in harvesting potatoes and vegetables and large losses in the yield of these crops. In many collective farms of the Kalinin, Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Kirov, Ivanovo regions, the Byelorussian SSR, part of the potato crops remained unharvested. Neither were the necessary measures taken for the proper storage of the harvested crop, as a result of which, in many collective and state farms, potatoes were piled up and stored without appropriate preparation and sorting of tubers. As a rule, trading and procurement organisations, collective farms and state farms did not store vegetables for long-term fresh storage.

2. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of regions, territories and republics to ensure the timely start and end of harvesting of vegetables and potatoes in the current year and to prevent crop losses of these crops.

To this end, mechanize the harvesting of potatoes and vegetables as much as possible and use all potato harvesters, beet lifters and other machines and mechanisms productively. To train the required number of machine operators to work on these machines, to conduct special practical exercises with them on mastering the technique of mechanized harvesting of potatoes and vegetables, to assign

to each harvester the areas of potatoes and vegetables to be harvested by combines, beet lifters and other machines.

Considering that this year significant areas of potatoes and vegetables will have to be harvested by hand, it is necessary to oblige the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of regions, territories and republics from the first days of potato harvesting to allocate the necessary number of collective farmers and state farm workers, to properly organise their work and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of norms development by all collective farmers and workers of state farms.

3. In order to more efficiently use the surplus vegetables after the fulfillment of mandatory deliveries, payment in kind and the state procurement plan, lengthening the consumption period fresh vegetables by the population and an increase in profitability from vegetable growing, it is recommended to collective and state farms to organise the simplest processing of vegetables, storage of fresh cabbage and table roots' fruits in piles, trenches and storage facilities for sale in the winter-spring period. The Tsentrosoyuz and the Tsentropromsovet take the necessary measures for the production and sale of boxes and barrels to collective farms.

4. To draw the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the Ukrainian SSR, Georgian SSR, Uzbek SSR, Tajik SSR, Kazakh SSR, Moldavian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Armenian SSR, Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories to the need to improve the maintenance of gardens, vineyards, citrus plantations, tea plantations and mulberries.

To oblige the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of these republics and territories to take the necessary measures to ensuring timely harvest and fulfillment of the plan for harvesting fruits, grapes, subtropical crops, tea and silk cocoons.

## ***Harvesting and procurement of tobacco and makhorka***

For the purpose of timely harvesting of tobacco and makhorka and unconditional fulfillment of the plan for procurement of the products of these crops, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, local Soviet and party bodies shall be obliged:

a) ensure thorough weeding and loosening of row spacings and the implementation of measures to combat diseases and pests of tobacco and makhorka;

b) timely complete the repair of drying rooms and adapt other buildings on collective and state farms for drying tobacco and makhorka;

c) ensure in collective and state farms the observance of the correct mode of languishing tobacco and makhorka, as well as storage of dried tobacco in closed rooms, preventing its spoilage;

d) to complete the widespread harvesting of tobacco and makhorka before the onset of frost, organizing, simultaneously with the cleaning and drying, the export and delivery of tobacco and makhorka to the state.

## ***Harvesting from seed plots***

1. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of a number of regions, territories and republics do not pay due attention to the provision of collective farms and state farms with their own varietal seeds of agricultural crops in the amounts necessary to fulfill sowing plans. The procedure for backfilling seeds established in 1953 made it possible to provide backfilling of selected varietal seeds in the required amount by each collective farm and state farm, but the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the Byelorussian SSR, Estonian SSR, Smolensk, Vladimir, Kalinin, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Velikolukskaya, Novgorod,

Pskov, Kirov, Kaluga, Tula, Molotovsk and some other regions, territories and republics unacceptably delayed harvesting from seed plots, threshing and filling seeds from common crops, as a result, many collective farms did not provide themselves with their own varietal seeds, and a significant amount of collective farm seeds did not was dried and cleaned in a timely manner and was spoiled.

The Ministry of Procurements, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of many regions, territories and republics did not take the necessary measures to create state stocks of varietal seeds, did not ensure the fulfillment of the plan for their procurement, allowed the depersonalization of varietal seeds and, in a number of cases, storage in premises that were not suitable for this.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU requires the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to take measures to fully provide each collective farm and state farm in 1954 with its own high-quality varietal seeds of agricultural crops.

2. Establish that backfilling in seed stocks should be done with selected varietal seeds, primarily from the crop from seed plots, based on agrotechnical seeding standards. If there is a shortage of selected seeds from seed plots, backfill with selected seeds from the most productive plots of common crops until the plan for the delivery of grain to the state is fulfilled. Filling of seeds into insurance and transferring seed funds shall be carried out after the fulfillment of the plan for delivery of grain to the state.

Oblast executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the republics, prior to the beginning of the harvest, shall establish a plan for backfilling seeds for collective and state farms, based on agrotechnical seeding rates and the sowing plan established by the collective and state farms.

3. In order to provide the collective and state farms of

Kazakhstan, the Volga region, Siberia and other eastern regions of the country with good-quality varietal seeds of durum wheat for sowing virgin and fallow lands, to oblige the Ministry of Procurement to ensure the procurement of grain of durum wheat suitable for seed purposes, separate storage, proper storage and timely transportation to areas of virgin land development.

4. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to ensure the filling of seed stocks of potatoes in collective and state farms with sorted tubers of zoned varieties in the amount of the full requirement for agrotechnical planting standards. On collective and state farms that do not have varietal seed potatoes, during the harvesting period, organise the exchange of ordinary potatoes for varietal ones or purchase from collective and state farms that have surplus varietal potatoes.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministry of Procurement to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on improving seed production in collective and state farms, on a plan for the procurement of varietal seeds and varietal potatoes from the 1954 harvest, on creating a state stock of varietal seeds and increasing the material interest of collective and state farms in the production and delivery of sorghum seeds.

### ***In preparation for sowing winter crops***

1. In the development of grain farming, and especially in increasing the production of food grain, winter crops are extremely important. Meanwhile, in some areas, regions and republics have serious shortcomings in the cultivation of winter crops. In many collective and state farms, untimely and poor-quality cultivation of the land for sowing winter crops is allowed, little organic and mineral fertilizers are applied to the fallows, the terms of winter sowing are grossly

violated - almost half of the winter sowing is inadmissible late dates. Often sowing of winter crops is carried out at low seeding rates and poor quality seeds. All ego leads to a decrease in the yield of winter crops.

2. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministries of State Farms of the USSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees:

3. Considering that in a number of regions of Western Siberia, the Urals, Northern Kazakhstan and the Trans-Volga region, winter crops due to unfavorable wintering conditions give low yields or completely perish, to grant the right to local Soviet and agricultural authorities of the indicated regions, at their discretion, to replace winter crops with spring wheat crops at their own discretion in order to ensure the fulfillment of tasks for the sown areas of food crops.

4. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to ensure in the current year the unconditional fulfillment of the state plan for raising the plow in every collective farm and state farm in order to sow spring crops in 1955, as a rule, for fall plowing and fallow.

#### ***IV. On ensuring the implementation of state plans for the procurement and purchase of agricultural products***

1. The measures taken by the party and the government to eliminate gross violations of the per hectare principle of calculating compulsory deliveries of agricultural products and serious errors in planning procurement, an increase in government purchases of agricultural products at increased purchase prices and other measures of material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the development

of agricultural production have created favorable conditions for a significant increase in the current year the size of procurement and purchases of agricultural products and their successful implementation.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that, despite the increase in the volume of procurement of agricultural products, the state's needs for them due to the systematic decline in food prices and the growth in consumption of the population are still not sufficiently satisfied. At the same time, the Ministry of Procurements, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of the Industry of Meat and Dairy Products of the USSR, the Ministry of the Industry of Food Products of the USSR, the Tsentrosoyuz, the party and Soviet bodies of many regions, territories and republics are unsatisfactory manage the procurement and procurement of agricultural products, did not learn the proper lessons from the practice of procurement last year, when in a number of regions the state plan for procurement and procurement of agricultural products was not fulfilled.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary to remind the leaders of the Party, Soviet, agricultural and procurement bodies that the implementation of state plans for the procurement of grain and other agricultural products is the most important responsibility of collective and state farms.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional and regional party committees, the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR improve the management of the procurement and procurement of agricultural products, ensure the strengthening of state and procurement discipline, increase the exactingness of the leaders of Party, Soviet, agricultural and procurement bodies for the fulfillment of all obligations to the state by collective farms, state farms and individual suppliers.

2. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that due to the decrease in the amount of obligatory deliveries of agricultural products, collective farms and collective farmers have the opportunity to sell a significant part of marketable products to the state at increased purchase prices. Meanwhile, the business of purchasing agricultural products has largely been left to chance. Many local party, Soviet and procurement bodies do not attach due importance to state purchases of agricultural products as an important source of meeting the state's needs for these products and do not take the necessary measures to unconditionally fulfill state procurement plans. As a result of extremely unsatisfactory guidance from the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Products Industry, Tsentrosoyuz and the Ministry of Procurements, this the most important thing, the purchases of livestock products are poorly conducted, agreements have not been concluded with many collective farms for the sale of milk, meat, wool to the state, and for the products sold, collective farms in many districts due to untimely delivery of have the opportunity to acquire in cooperation the necessary industrial goods. Tsentrosoyuz and its local bodies are bad cope with the tasks assigned to the collective farms for the counter sale of industrial goods to collective farms, do not suppress numerous facts of squandering and misuse of the allocated goods and feed, and have made a big debt to collective farms for the sale of industrial goods, and especially trucks, roofing materials and others goods, do not take the necessary measures to provide the packaging necessary for packaging and transportation of the prepared products.

Demand from the Ministry of Procurements, the Ministry of the Industry of Meat and Dairy Products of the USSR, the Tsentrosoyuz, the Party and Soviet bodies of regions, territories and republics eliminate serious shortcomings in the procurement of livestock products, significantly improve the operational management of this business and ensure in 1954 the unconditional fulfillment of state plans for the

procurement of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other livestock raw materials.

Considering that the supply of the population with agricultural products and industry with raw materials proceeds from the full fulfillment of plans for the procurement and state purchases of grain, rice, oilseeds, potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and wool, as a unified national supply plan, establish that the plans for the procurement and procurement of these products in the republics, territories, regions ^ and districts are considered fulfilled provided that the plans for procurement and government procurement are fulfilled together.

In connection with the late ripening of corn and buckwheat and in order to successfully carry out state purchases of grain from the collective farms, to grant the regional executive committees, on the proposal of the regional authorized representatives of the Ministry of Procurement, to authorize procurement organisations to make state purchases of grain from the 1954 harvest from collective farms that have plans for the supply of corn and buckwheat and those who have fulfilled their obligations to supply, repay loans and pay in kind on the invoices handed over for grain crops, until they fulfill their obligations to deliver corn and buckwheat to the state, in order to ensure the delivery of grain of these crops within the time frame established by law.

Allow procurement organisations to make state purchases of grain from the 1954 harvest from collective farms that have fulfilled their obligations to supply grain, pay in kind for MTS work on the accounts handed over and repay loans, regardless of the fulfillment of the state grain procurement plan as a whole for the district, region, territory and republic.

3. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Ministry of Procurements is unsatisfactorily preparing for grain procurements from the 1954 harvest, repeating the shortcomings and mistakes of past years,

when, due to the untimely preparation of Zagotzerna points in a number of regions, the acceptance of grain from collective and state farms was held back, a large amount of prepared zerpa was kept in riots, had there are facts of deterioration in the quality and damage of grain during its storage at procurement points.

The Ministry of Procurements is delaying the implementation of the plan for the construction of grain storage facilities. As of June 10, p. The plan for the construction of grain warehouses was fulfilled by only 7.9% and the storage capacity was put into operation by 236 thousand tons less than this date in 1953. The construction of elevators is extremely bad. In the first half of 1954, 29 elevators are to be commissioned, and in fact, only an odip elevator was put into operation. In Rostov, Saratov, Chkalovsk, Kuibyshev, Penza, Chelyabinsk regions, Krasnodar Territory, Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and in most regions of the Kazakh SSR, not a single grain warehouse has yet been built. The repair of the technical base of the Zagotzerna points is also carried out at a slow pace. Capital plan warehouse capacity repairs were completed by 67% and current repairs - by 86%. The preparation of the fleet of Sogozgottrans and state farmtrans for the transportation of grain and other agricultural products is extremely poorly organised.

In order to fulfill the state plan for the procurement and procurement of grain in 1954, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Ministry of Procurements, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR and other ministries and departments, having state farms and subsidiary farms, party, Soviet, agricultural and procurement bodies of regions, territories and republics, heads of collective farms, MTS and state farms to take measures to the timely preparation of the technical base for grain procurement and to organise from the first days of harvesting the delivery of grain to the state, ensuring the fulfillment of

each collective farm has obligations to supply grain, oilseeds, payment in kind for the work of the MTS on the accounts handed over, repayment of loans and the fulfillment by each state farm of the plan for the delivery of grain to the state. Ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the procurement of grain and oilseeds.

4. In order to increase the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the production of grain and oilseeds:

to reduce, beginning with the harvest of 1954, the current norms of obligatory deliveries by collective farms of grain and oilseeds to the state and to increase state purchases of these crops at increased purchase prices;

to introduce, in 1954, fixed, zone-differentiated rates of payment in kind for work on grain and oilseeds carried out by machine-tractor and specialized stations on collective farms.

To oblige the Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, local party, Soviet, agricultural and procurement bodies to bring permanent per hectare norms of obligatory deliveries of grain and oilseeds to the state and fixed rates of payment in kind for the work of MTS, ensuring strict control over the observance of the established regional norms of deliveries and fixed rates of payment in kind.

To prohibit the local authorities from bringing to the collective farms the assignments for the delivery of grain and oilseeds to the state, which exceed the obligations of the collective farms, calculated according to the established per hectare norms of compulsory deliveries, as well as the bills handed over for the work of MTS.

5. To release, starting with the 1954 harvest, from obligatory grain deliveries to the state, the farms of collective farmers, workers, office workers, members of fishing and fishing artels.

6. To write off from collective farms, farms of collective farmers and other individual suppliers all the debts owed to them for the obligatory grain deliveries and payment in kind for the work of the MTS.

7. To abolish the collection from all grinders of garnets tax (in kind) for grinding and processing of cereals, legumes, cereals and oilseeds and rice at all state, collective farm and cooperative mills, grinders and butter churns and establish that grinding and processing of these crops are carried out for monetary payment at grinding rates established by the councils of ministers of the Union republics.

8. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and its local bodies, as well as directors of machine-tractor and specialized stations, to ensure that the collective farms receive invoices for payment in kind for the work performed by the stations on grain and oilseeds, except for harvesting by combines, threshing, cleaning, removal and drying of grain and oilseeds, no later than a month before the start of harvesting and ensure the delivery of grain and oilseeds by collective farms due from them on account payment in kind. For work on harvesting grain and oilseeds by harvesters, threshing, cleaning, transporting and drying zerp and oilseeds, submit bills every 5-10 days.

To impose on the directors of machine-tractor and specialized stations personal responsibility to the state for the correct and timely calculation of payment in kind for the work performed by machine-tractor and specialized stations, delivery of invoices to collective farms in due time and delivery of grain and other agricultural products by collective farms due from them in accordance with the procedure payment in kind according to the invoices handed over, and to assign responsibility for the full receipt of payment in kind on a par with the fulfillment of obligations for the supply of agricultural products to the state on the regional authorized representatives of the Ministry of Procurement.

9. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Procurement, local party, Soviet, agricultural and procurement bodies to ensure timely and lossless harvesting of cereals and leguminous crops and the implementation of plans for grain procurement of these crops by each collective

and state farm, as well as to widely expand state purchases from collective farms and collective farmers of millet, buckwheat, peas and other grain, cereals and legumes.

10. To ensure timely and uninterrupted acceptance, correct placement and complete safety of state grain and oilseeds, the Ministry of Procurements, the Main Directorate of State Material Reserves under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, Tsentrosoyuz, local party, Soviet and procurement bodies shall be obliged to:

a) prior to the commencement of grain procurement, to staff all procurement centres with workers capable of ensuring the uninterrupted acceptance, transportation and safety of state grain and other agricultural products;

b) complete the repair and bringing into full readiness of elevators, warehouses, grain dryers, containers, mechanisation equipment, access roads, as well as all grain cleaning, weighing and laboratory equipment and inventory - in the southern regions of the later on July 1, in the central regions—until July 10 and in other regions—until July 20. Before the start of grain procurement, to carry out disinfestation of storage tanks, grain dryers, mills, elevators, as well as storage areas near the warehouse.

11. In connection with the expansion of grain crops in the regions of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region, etc. partly in the regions of the North Caucasus and in order to ensure the acceptance, placement and complete safety of grain supplied to state procurement points in these areas, to oblige the Ministry of Procurement, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR to ensure the implementation of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of June 7, 1954 No. "On the construction of elevators and grain warehouses of the Ministry of procurement in areas of virgin and fallow lands", namely:

a) to build and put into operation in 1954 in the areas of development of virgin and fallow lands grain warehouses with

a total capacity of 1 million 824 thousand tons and elevators with a total capacity of 375 thousand tons, including in the RSFSR—grain warehouses with a capacity of 1 million 341 thousand tons and elevators with a capacity of 326 thousand tons and in the Kazakh SSR—grain storage facilities with a capacity of 483 thousand tons and elevators with a capacity of 49 thousand tons;

b) to build and put into operation in 1955 grain storage areas with a total capacity of 1 million tons and elevators with a total capacity of 398 thousand tons, in the areas of virgin and fallow lands development, including in the RSFSR—grain storage facilities with a capacity of 5 million tons and elevators with a capacity of 278 thousand tons and in the Kazakh SSR—grain warehouses with a capacity of 6 million tons and elevators with a capacity of 120 thousand tons; to start in 1954 the construction of grain warehouses with a capacity of 7 million tons and to carry out in 1954 work on the construction of these warehouses in the amount of 30-40% of their estimated cost in order to ensure the commissioning of grain warehouses in the first half of 1955;

c) to start in 1954 preparatory work on the construction of 20 elevators in the areas of virgin and fallow lands development and in 1955—to the construction of 90 new elevators and the expansion of existing elevators and 3 car repair plants, introducing them into action in 1956-1957.

12. To ensure the export of grain and other products from remote areas of the development of virgin and fallow land to oblige the USSR State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Automobile Transport and Highways and the Ministry of Procurement, with the involvement of other ministries and departments, within a month, to develop and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on the construction of highways and narrow-gauge railways in these areas for transporting grain and other products to railway lines.

13. To oblige the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of the Sea and River Fleet to ensure uninterrupted

transportation of grain and other agricultural products in a timely manner, prepare indoor rolling stock and fleet and carry out all the necessary measures for timely and loss-free transportation agricultural products.

14. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Ministry of Procurements, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways of the USSR, the Party and Soviet bodies of regions, territories and republics are unsatisfactory in preparing vehicles for the transportation of grain and other agricultural products. As a result of this, a large number of Soyuzzagottrans trucks, state farms, convoys of the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, motor vehicles of the USSR Ministry of Automobile Transport and Highways, machine-tractor stations, state farms and collective farms have not yet been repaired. The training of horse-drawn animals is also poorly organised, transport of collective farms and state farms to transport agricultural products.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Automobile Transport and Highways of the USSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees eliminate serious shortcomings in the preparation of road and horse-drawn transport for the transportation of agricultural products, ensure the completion of the repair of cars in the shortest possible time, complete the vehicle fleet chauffeurs in order to achieve efficient use of all vehicles from the first days of harvest. To ensure the transportation of grain during the harvesting period from newly organised state farms and from state farms and collective farms that sow grain crops on remote newly developed land plots, directly from under the

harvesters, as a rule, by the road colopers of Soyuzzagottrans and state farmtrans to state procurement points, which carry out the necessary cleaning and drying of grain.

15. To assist collective and state farms in the timely transportation of grain and other agricultural products to state procurement centres should be recognized as necessary to attract vehicles from other sectors of the national economy for the export of agricultural products. Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee together with the ministries concerned, to submit the necessary proposals on this issue to the USSR Council of Ministers within ten days.

16. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that in 1953 in many regions and republics, especially in Novgorod, Smolensk, Moscow, Kaluga, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Yaroslavl, Molotovskop, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk regions and the Byelorussian SSR, the procurement and purchase of potatoes were poorly carried out.

The Central Union and the USSR Ministry of Trade did not ensure the fulfillment of plans for procurement and purchases and delivery of potatoes to cities and industrial centers, did not use the available opportunities to increase purchases of vegetables, at the same time, many collective farms and collective farmers, due to poor organisation of procurement and purchases, could not realize their surplus potatoes and vegetables. Particularly unsatisfactory in 1953 was the procurement and purchase of fresh fruits, berries and dried fruits by consumer cooperation.

Also, many distilleries and starch and syrup plants of the Ministry of Industry did not fulfill the plan for storing potatoes, food products of the USSR.

To oblige the Ministry of Procurements, Tsentrosoyuz, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Trade of the USSR, party, Soviet and procurement bodies regions, territories and republics:

a) to ensure in 1954 the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the procurement and purchases of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, watermelons, melons and others, avoiding

losses and spoilage of these products;

b) organise the delivery of potatoes and vegetables from the first days of harvesting these crops in amounts that ensure the timely implementation of the state plan for the procurement and purchases of potatoes and vegetables in each republic, territory, region and the area. Take measures to increase the procurement and purchases of early vegetables and fruits and their timely delivery to cities and industrial centres;

c) attach, no later than July 10, 1954, to rural areas, collective farms and state farms tenders, Ors and other organisations receiving potatoes and vegetables according to the state plan, setting them tasks for the transportation of potatoes and vegetables by their own transport and for laying them for winter storage;

d) to expand to the maximum in 1954 the practice of delivering vegetables and early potatoes by the collective and state farms of the suburban zone by fulfilling the procurement and procurement plan directly to the retail network and catering enterprises, for which timely attach the collective and state farms of the suburban area to shops and catering establishments and provide uninterrupted acceptance of handed over vegetables for state procurements and purchases;

e) to ensure uninterrupted acceptance of potatoes from the farms of collective farmers and other citizens on account of mandatory deliveries everywhere in warehouses and in general stores. Local Soviet bodies to assist consumer cooperatives in providing premises for the acceptance and temporary storage of potatoes;

f) establish strict control over the correctness of acceptance by procurement organisations of potatoes, vegetables and fruits, both in quantity and quality, and ensure timely settlements with suppliers for the products they handed over.

17. To oblige the Tsentrosoyuz, the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Trade of the USSR, the

councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to take the necessary measures to eliminate the backlog with the preparation of the technical base and to ensure, before the start of mass procurement, the completion of the new construction of warehouses, potato-growing storage facilities, transshipment bases and processing enterprises. Not later than September 1, to complete the repair and preparation of receiving and procurement and fermentation and pickling points, alcohol, starch and syrup, canning and drying factories, preparation of containers and other equipment for the uninterrupted acceptance of potatoes, vegetables and 'fruits. Equip the receiving-procurement and transshipment points with experienced workers.

18. Attaching great importance to the procurement of industrial crops for supplying industry with raw materials and increasing the production of consumer goods, to oblige the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, the Ministry industrial consumer goods of the USSR, the Tsentrosoyuz and the Ministry of Procurement, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, the regional and regional committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the councils of ministers of the republics, the regional executive committees and regional executive committees to ensure the implementation of state plans for the procurement of cotton, sugar beet, fiber flax, hemp and other industrial crops in a timely manner...

19. To oblige the Ministry of Procurements, the Ministry of the Industry of Meat and Dairy Products of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Tsentrosoyuz, the party and Soviet bodies of the republics, territories and regions to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the organisation of procurement and purchases of animal products and to take the necessary measures to ensure timely fulfillment of state procurement and procurement plans established for 1954.

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The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee draws the attention of all party organisations to the need to achieve further strengthening of labour discipline and an increase in labour productivity of collective farmers and workers of the MTS, which will make it possible to provide exemplary care for crops, procure sufficient feed for livestock, harvest crops in a short time and without losses, fulfill obligations ahead of schedule to deliver bread and other agricultural products to the state, fill up seed and other funds, to increase the social wealth of the collective farms and, on this basis, to ensure good wages for the workday of collective farmers in all collective farms.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee obliges the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, regional party committees, party organisations of collective farms, MTS and state farms to develop a mass socialist competition in the village for careful care of crops, for harvesting fodder, harvesting in a short time and without losses, for full use of machinery, for high labour productivity, for early fulfillment of plans for state procurement and purchases of all agricultural products. In political work carried out in the countryside, the main attention should be focused on explaining to all collective farmers, workers MTS and state farms value high-quality and timely harvesting and procurement of agricultural products for solving the problems of a sharp rise in agriculture, further strengthening the social economy of collective farms and increasing the material well-being of collective farmers.

All mass-political work should be carried out where the success of the harvest is decided: on field camps, in field-growing and tractor brigades, on leaks, in transport brigades, transporting grain, at elevators and procurement points. The best agitators from among the party, Soviet, Komsomol, trade union activists, rural intelligentsia, leaders of collective farms, MTS and state farms should be sent here. In

political work, it is necessary to use the press, radio, cinema, cultural and educational institutions, all forms of mass political work in order to ensure active participation in agricultural work of all collective and collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations, state farms and the entire rural population.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee expresses its firm belief that all collective and collective farmers, workers and workers of the MTS and state farms, agricultural specialists will carry out the harvesting and procurement of agricultural products in an exemplary manner, and thus will make a major step forward towards fulfilling the most important nationwide task - a sharp rise in agriculture. economy supplied by the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

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# **RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON MAJOR SHORTCOMINGS IN SCIENTIFIC AND ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA AND MEASURES FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT, July 7, 1954**

As a result of the victory of socialism and the elimination of the exploiting classes in the USSR, the social roots of religion were undermined. However, religious prejudices continued to exist among some of the Soviet people. Meanwhile, some party organisations, press organs, radio, cultural and educational institutions have weakened their attention to anti-religious propaganda, atheistic education of working people and students.

The Central Committee of the CPSU adopted a resolution published below, which outlined measures to improve anti-religious propaganda and mass political work among the population.

## **ABOUT GREAT DISADVANTAGES IN THE SCIENTIFIC AND ATHEISTIC PROMOTION AND MEASURES FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT**

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes that many party organisations are unsatisfactorily managing scientific and atheistic propaganda among the population, as a result of which this most important area of ideological work is in a state of neglect. At the same time, the church and various religious sects have significantly revived their activities, strengthened their cadres and, flexibly adapting to modern conditions, are intensively spreading religious ideology

among the backward strata of the population.

Churchmen and sectarians are looking for various methods for poisoning the consciousness of people with religious intoxication, paying special attention to attracting young people and women to the church. They make extensive use of their seal, preaching and charitable activities, and conduct individual treatment of citizens. In order to increase the number of parishioners, the church solemnly arranges services, uses choirs and orchestras, and lowers prices for services. By all these means, the church seeks to expand and strengthen its influence over the population. As a result of the revitalization of the church, there is an increase in the number of citizens who observe religious holidays and perform religious rituals, and pilgrimages to the so-called "holy places" are revived. A large number of believers go to the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, thousands of pilgrims gather in the "Root Hermitage" of the Kursk region, on the "Nikoliya Gora" in the Sursky district of the Ulyanovsk region. Pilgrimages to the "holy places" in Central Asia are especially numerous. Celebrating religious holidays, often accompanied by many days of drunkenness, mass slaughter of livestock, causes great damage to the national economy, distracts thousands of people from work, and undermines labour discipline. Religious prejudices and superstitions poison the minds of a part of Soviet people, hinder their conscious and active participation in the building of communism.

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes that many party, trade union and Komsomol organisations, as well as departments and institutions designed to conduct natural science, atheistic propaganda among the population, do not take measures to improve it. In a number of party organisations there is a clear underestimation of this work as an important means of communist education of the working people. Among some party and Soviet workers, the mistaken opinion was established that with the elimination of the class base of the church in our country and the suppression of its

counter-revolutionary activities, it disappeared the need for active atheistic propaganda, that in the course of communist construction, religious ideology will spontaneously, by itself become obsolete.

The Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, the regional and regional committees of the CPSU do not use the enormous opportunities and means of ideological work that the party has at its disposal to fight religious prejudices and vestiges in the minds of some of the population. Lecture propaganda, press, radio and cultural and educational institutions are poorly used for these purposes.

The Ministry of Culture of the USSR and the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge are doing unsatisfactory scientific and atheistic propaganda. Lectures and reports on atheistic topics are read extremely rarely, and the number of these lectures is decreasing from year to year, the ideological and scientific level of lectures is very low. Natural science propaganda among the rural population is especially bad. Numerous cadres of the Soviet intelligentsia are poorly involved in this matter.

Scientific and atheistic propaganda in the press is being conducted completely insufficiently. Central and local newspapers, socio-political and art magazines take the position of outside observers and have recently almost stopped printing popular materials, and central and local publishing houses publish extremely few books and brochures on scientific and atheistic themes. The content of anti-religious literature is not of a militant, offensive nature, it weakly reveals the foundations of the materialistic worldview, the opposition of science and religion, unconvincingly, without concrete facts, it tells about the harm of religion. This literature is unpopular and, as a rule, inaccessible to an unprepared reader.

Cinema is not used in scientific atheistic propaganda. New popular science and feature films on atheistic themes

are not released.

The ministries of education of the union republics and the ministry of higher education of the USSR sharply weakened attention to the issues of anti-religious education of student youth.

The position of neutrality and passivity towards the activities of the church and towards the growth of the influence of religion on our people is taken by many trade union and Komsomol organisations, which have actually withdrawn themselves from the work of atheistic education of workers, employees and youth.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the regional and regional committees of the CPSU to put an end to the neglect of anti-religious work, to launch scientific and atheistic propaganda, paying special attention to carrying it out among the most backward part of the population, which is captive to religious beliefs and prejudices. It is necessary to remember the instruction of V. I. Lenin that no one can consider religion a private matter in relation to our party, that the party cannot and should not be indifferent to unconsciousness, darkness, obscurantism in the form of religious beliefs, that the propaganda of atheism should constitute one of the branches of party work.<sup>1</sup>

We must resolutely put an end to passivity in relation to religion, expose the reactionary essence of religion and the harm it brings, distracting part of the citizens of our country from conscious and active participation in communist construction. Anti-religious work should be carried out systematically, with all persistence, persuasion, patient clarification and an individual approach to believers. This work should be based on a broad propaganda of natural science knowledge, a popular explanation from a scientific

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<sup>1</sup> See: Lenin. V.I. Poly. collection cit., v. 12, p. 143, 145. Ed.

standpoint of questions about the structure of the universe and the laws of natural phenomena, about the origin of life and man on earth, etc.

It is also necessary to expand the reading of popular lectures on anti-religious topics more broadly, to expose the essence of religion, Christianity, Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism, Islam and religious sectarianism from a scientific standpoint, to explain to whom religion serves, who needs religious holidays and fasts, what is the harm of religious relics, why is there a struggle between science and religion, etc.

In order to strengthen scientific and atheistic propaganda, all the various forms and means of ideological and political influence on the working people in their native language should be used – lectures, reports, talks, the press, radio, cinema, theater. The best party and Komsomol propagandists, intellectuals and scientific forces should be involved in scientific and atheistic propaganda.

2. In order to train propaganda personnel in the field of scientific and atheistic knowledge, instruct the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU to introduce a cycle of lectures on these issues into the curriculum of Marxism-Leninism universities, as well as into the program of courses and seminars for propaganda workers held by local party organisations.

3. To oblige the Ministry of Culture of the USSR, the Ministry of Culture of the Union Republics and the All-Union Society for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge:

a) improve the organisation of lecture propaganda of natural science knowledge among workers, ensure the necessary scope, high ideological level and clarity of lectures for all segments of the population; pay special attention to the training of qualified atheist lecturers;

b) develop and implement in 1954-1955, a plan for publishing natural science and atheistic literature, providing for the publication of lectures and materials to help

lecturers; to provide the scientific nature and popularity of the published literature and its close connection with the urgent tasks of communist construction;

c) develop a thematic plan and implement in 1954-1956. release of a series of full-length and short-length popular science and feature films of anti-religious content, ensuring their wide demonstration in cinemas and club institutions, schools and educational institutions;

d) broadcast by radio lectures, reports, articles, conversations, answers to questions from radio listeners on scientific and atheistic topics;

e) make full use of cultural and educational institutions for the wide dissemination of natural science knowledge among workers, demonstration of the achievements of Soviet science, technology and culture, paying attention to the state and content of the work of houses of culture, clubs, reading rooms and libraries, to improve their activities in cultural services population;

f) organise the release of albums and slides on natural science and atheistic topics to help lecturers, propagandists, agitators.

4. Permit the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge to publish a massive, spider-popular, monthly magazine "Science and Religion" with a volume of 3 printed pages, with a circulation of 75 thousand copies.

5. To oblige the State Publishing House of Political Literature to organise in 1954-1955. the publication of individual works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism on religion and atheism, as well as a series of popular books and brochures on the attitude of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to religion.

6. To propose to the publishing house of the USSR Academy of Sciences to publish atheistic works and excerpts from the works of ancient thinkers and French enlighteners, providing them with popular prefaces.

7. To oblige the Publishing House of Foreign Literature to

publish the best works of foreign scientists and writers on matters of religion and atheism.

8. To oblige Goslitizdat to organise a mass publication of cheap editions of the classics of Russian and foreign fiction on atheistic themes, as well as the publication of fairy tales, folk songs, proverbs and sayings directed against religion.

9. To oblige the editors of central and local newspapers and magazines to systematically cover issues of natural science and atheist propaganda, to print popular materials on these topics, show the work experience of the best lecturers and lecture halls.

10. To oblige the ministries of education of the union republics and the USSR Ministry of Higher Education to strengthen educational work among pupils and students in the spirit of militant materialism, organizing systematic popular conversations and lectures on natural science, atheistic topics, demonstrations of scientific films in schools, secondary specialized educational institutions and universities. Teaching subjects (history, literature, natural science, physics, chemistry, etc.) to saturate with atheistic content, and to include topics on scientific and atheistic issues in the curriculum of universities on dialectical and historical materialism.

To discuss at meetings and conferences of teachers the issue of strengthening anti-religious education of students.

11. To oblige the Central Committee of the Komsomol to improve scientific and atheistic propaganda among young people, to widely involve young workers, employees, collective farmers and students in various amateur groups, in sports organisations, technical, agricultural and scientific circles, paying special attention to work among that part of the youth who still under the influence of the church.

12. Suggest the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to take measures to strengthen the propaganda of scientific and atheistic knowledge among workers and employees, especially among women, to systematically organise in the Houses of Culture, clubs and red corners lectures and reports

on anti-religious topics, to show popular science films that contribute to the education of the working people of a materialistic worldview.

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NML, f. 17, op. 59, d.400, l. 143-  
150**

# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIN AND FALLOW LANDS FOR INCREASING GRAIN PRODUCTION, 13 August 1954**

The resolution was adopted as a follow-up to the decisions of the February-March and June (1954) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

In an effort to make the most of all opportunities for the further expansion of grain crops, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR recognized it expedient to bring crops on newly developed lands, up to 28-30 million hectares. Despite the difficulties, this plan was carried out. In total for 1954-1960, the conquerors of virgin lands have mastered almost 42 million hectares.

## **ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIN AND FALLOW LANDS FOR INCREASING GRAIN PRODUCTION**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note with satisfaction that the appeal of the Party and the government to increase grain production in the country by involving many millions of hectares of virgin and fallow lands in the cultivation of previously unused lands has met with a warm response and popular approval. In a short time, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farmers and collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms, workers in industry and transport a great deal of work has been carried out to

develop virgin and fallow lands, to provide the machine and tractor stations, collective and state farms in the areas of new land development with machinery, equipment, spare parts, seeds and other necessary materials. 124 new large grain state farms equipped with modern agricultural machines have been created on virgin and long-fallow lands. More than 150 thousand qualified industrial workers, MTS and state farms, engineers, technicians, agronomists and other agricultural specialists voluntarily left and were actively involved in the development of virgin and fallow lands.

In the spring of 1954, wheat and other crops were sown on the newly cultivated land on an area of 3.6 mln. hectares against the plan of 2.3 million hectares. The plan for sowing grain crops on virgin and fallow lands on collective farms has been fulfilled by 156% and on state farms— by 176%.

As a result of the measures taken this year in the regions of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan, the gross grain harvest will be significantly increased due to the sowing of grain crops on virgin and fallow lands. On August 10 with. 13.4 million hectares of virgin and fallow lands were plowed, which is 103.2% of the established plan. Overfulfilled the planned task for plowing virgin and fallow lands of the MTS and the collective farms of Omsk, Akmola, Novosibirsk; Chkalovskaya, Kurgan, Pavlodar, Tyumen, Kokchetav, Karaganda, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Aktobe, North Kazakhstan, Irkutsk and Saratov regions, Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, as well as state farms of Stalingrad, Rostov, Chelyabinsk regions, Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk territories. In addition, the MTS and collective farms of a number of regions and republics of the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR, which do not have a plan for plowing virgin and fallow lands, raised virgin lands and fallow lands on August 10, 719 thousand hectares, including 161 thousand hectares in the collective farms of the Amur region, 129 thousand hectares in the Stalingrad region and 104 thousand hectares in the Buryat-Mongolian ASSR. In total in the USSR on August 10 of this year, ploughed highly fertile virgin and fallow lands on

collective and state farms 14.1 million hectares. MTS, collective and state farms continue to work on raising virgin and fallow lands for sowing in 1955.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider the successes achieved this year in the development of virgin and fallow lands in the regions of Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals as the beginning of the great nationwide cause of increasing grain production in the country through the development of unused fertile lands. The 1954 assignment for plowing 13 million hectares of virgin and fallow lands is far from being exhausted in our country there are tremendous opportunities for the further expansion of the sowing of grain crops in collective and state farms and a significant increase in grain production with the least expenditure of labour and material resources.

The Soviet state has all the necessary capabilities for the rapid development of large areas of virgin and fallow lands. In the agriculture of the country there is now a huge army of skilled workers and specialists, our industry is able to meet the needs of the MTS, state and collective farms in tractors, combines, automobiles, agricultural machines, equipment and materials.

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

1. The development and inclusion of new lands in collective and state farms in the economic turnover is a major contribution to the national cause of increasing grain reserves in the country, it fully meets the interests of collective farms and collective farmers, since it allows to successfully develop all branches of agricultural production, provide livestock with feed to raise the economy of the collective farms and increase the income and cash income of collective farmers. That is why in the spring of this year, collective farms, MTS and state farms exceeded the plan for sowing grain crops in virgin and fallow lands, successfully fulfill and overfulfill the established task for raising virgin lands and fallow lands for crops in 1955.

Taking into account the experience of developing new lands in 1954 and the availability of real opportunities for further increasing grain production in the country due to additional involvement in processing virgin and fallow lands, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR call on collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms, local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies significantly overfulfill in 1954 the established task of raising virgin and fallow lands, in order to ensure in 1955 sowing of grain and other agricultural crops on these lands in fallow and fallow fields on an area of at least 15 million hectares instead of 13 million hectares according to the plan.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR are confident that the collective farms, MTS and state farms of the eastern regions of the country, based on the experience of developing new lands in the spring of 1954 and completely using machinery, in the spring of 1955 they will be able to additionally plow and sow large areas of virgin and fallow lands with grain and other agricultural crops, in addition to sowing fallow and fallow lands raised in 1954. Consider the most important task of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR State Farms Ministry, Council of Ministers RSFSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region, the North Caucasus and other regions of the country further expansion of the sown area of grain and other crops and an increase in grain production through the development of virgin and fallow lands in order to bring the sowing of grain and other agricultural crops to newly developed lands up to 28-30 million hectares.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR to provide all possible assistance to local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, MTS, collective farms and state farms in organizing work on the allotment in nature and the development of virgin and fallow lands for crops 1955– 1956,

widely promoting and introducing the experience of the leading collective farms, MTS and state farms in the development of new lands and obtaining high yields of grain crops on them.

2. In connection with the great opportunities for the further development of virgin and fallow lands and the need for complete mechanisation of cultivation of agricultural crops on these lands, the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering to prepare proposals on providing MTS, state and collective farms in areas of new land development with tractors, combines, agricultural machines, cars, equipment, materials and standard houses, as well as for the construction of elevators, warehouses, roads and access roads.

3. Considering that further development of virgin and fallow lands land in the regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan should be carried out mainly through the organisation of state farms, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR to develop measures to organise in these areas of grain state farms and their material and technical support.

4. Suggest that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the regions for the development of new lands to increase their attention to creating the necessary housing and material conditions for workers and specialists who arrived to develop virgin and fallow lands, to eliminate the existing serious shortcomings in this matter, for which purpose it is widely organised in the MTS, collective farms and state farms the construction of residential buildings and cultural and amenity facilities, while encouraging the construction of individual residential buildings by workers of the MTS and state farms.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrsoyuz and their local bodies to take measures to improve the work of trading organisations in the areas of virgin and fallow lands development, to ensure an uninterrupted supply of industrial and food products to the workers of MTS and state farms in these areas and to organise for them a sufficient number of canteens, tea houses, stalls, shops, sewing and repair shops.

The USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Communications should create a sufficient number of hospitals, outpatient clinics, medical centres, libraries, radio and cinema installations and communication offices in the areas of development of new lands.

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The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR attach particular importance to the strengthening of machine-building, engineering, technical, agronomic and leading personnel of the machine and tractor stations and state farms developing virgin and fallow lands, and express the firm belief that, when required, tens of thousands of skilled workers, agronomists, engineers and technicians, especially our Soviet youth, as well as in the spring of this year, will warmly respond to the call to voluntarily go to the development of virgin and fallow lands.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR call on the party, trade union and Komsomol organisations, all collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms, industrial workers enterprises and transport to widely develop socialist competition for the fastest fulfillment of the set nationwide task for the additional development of virgin and fallow lands, for the uninterrupted supply of agriculture with tractors, agricultural machines, spare parts, fuel, equipment and other industrial products and the timely delivery of these machines and materials to the areas of development of new lands.

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1954, August 17, No. 229

**DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE CPSU AND THE COUNCIL OF  
MINISTERS OF THE USSR ON SIGNIFICANT  
SHORTCOMINGS IN THE STRUCTURE OF  
MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE  
USSR AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE  
WORK THE STATE APPARATUS, October  
14, 1954**

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are constantly concerned with the creation of a highly qualified, flexible state administration apparatus capable of successfully solving problems of further developing production, raising agriculture, and increasing the material well-being of the working people. At the same time, the party was guided by Lenin's instructions that a well-oiled management mechanism is not created immediately, it needs constant improvement as the tasks grow and the state's functions change.

The joint resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, published below, was aimed at improving the structure of ministries and departments of the USSR, increasing the level of their leadership in economic and cultural development.

## **ON SIGNIFICANT SHORTCOMINGS IN THE STRUCTURE OF MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE USSR AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE WORK THE STATE APPARATUS**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note that the most important condition for the successful implementation of the tasks, set by the party and the government for the further development of industry, a sharp rise in agriculture, and an increase in the material well-being of the Soviet people, is to improve the activities of the state administration apparatus, to ensure a higher level of leadership in economic and cultural construction.

The Soviet state apparatus undoubtedly has made great strides in solving the tasks assigned to it. However, one cannot fail to see that in the organisational structure and economic

There are many shortcomings in the activity of the state apparatus that hinder the development of the national economy.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in their recent resolutions indicated that a harmful bureaucratic practice has developed in the work of the party and state apparatus, which is expressed in the fact that the main attention and forces of party, Soviet and economic cadres are not concentrated on a concrete, living matter of organizing the working people. the masses to fight for the implementation of the decisions of the party and government, and on the preparation of various numerous directives, resolutions, inquiries, letters and reports. This situation contradicts the Leninist principles of organizing the work of the apparatus, gives rise to confusion, red tape and irresponsibility in solving vital issues, leads to the swelling of

the apparatus, detaches party, Soviet workers and specialists from organisational work at the enterprises of industry and transport, in machine and tractor stations and collective farms, which causes great damage to the entire national economy.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR emphasize that ministries, main directorates and departments are unsatisfactorily engaged in the development and improvement of production, poorly managing the implementation of the latest achievements of science and technology, the dissemination of advanced experience. Inflating the administrative apparatus, ministries and departments, to the detriment of the cause, diverted a significant number of qualified specialists from production in the office. There is a harmful practice of specialists part-time in several institutions, which negatively affects their work.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR obliged the ministers and heads of departments of the USSR to work out proposals to improve the structure of ministries and departments, to reduce reporting, bearing in mind that these proposals should be aimed at reducing the apparatus and providing the opportunity for the leading personnel of ministries and departments to directly deal with the organisation production.

As a result of the work carried out in all ministries and departments, "serious shortcomings in the organisational the construction of the apparatus, leading to clerical and bureaucratic methods of leadership, to inflating the staff of administrative and managerial personnel.

In the central apparatus of ministries and departments, the management business is scattered across numerous departments, sectors and other divisions, which worsens the management of enterprises, creates conditions for the prosperity of red tape, bureaucracy, and irresponsibility in resolving issues. In ministries and departments, the normal

relationship between the commanding staff and the executors has been grossly violated, as a result of which, as a rule, there is one chief for every 3-4 employees in the administrative apparatus. An abundance of all kinds of structural divisions and superiors creates organisational confusion and confusion in the work.

A major flaw in farm management is the presence of unnecessary intermediate links between ministries and enterprises, as well as unnecessary, parallel operating organisations, especially in the field of supply. Multistage in the enterprise management system causes bureaucratic correspondence, hinders the timely solution of economic issues. A large number of parallel operating supply organisations of the same ministry leads to the freezing of material assets, increases the cost of materials and raw materials supplied to enterprises.

The administrative staff of the enterprises is also excessively inflated. At many factories, factories, mines, oil fields, transport and other industrial enterprises, the management structure is cumbersome, which complicates production management, distracts a significant number of specialists from solving the main tasks of improving production, weakens production and technical, technological and design services of enterprises. The management staff is large in small enterprises, where, as a rule, the structure of plant management and the bloated staff of large enterprises are copied.

Excessive centralization still takes place in the management of individual industries. Since only a small part of enterprises and organisations are under the jurisdiction of the republican ministries, the councils of ministers and ministries of the republics for a number of industries subordinate to the union-republican ministries are essentially removed from the management of enterprises located on the territory of the republic.

Along with shortcomings in the organisational structure of ministries and departments, distortions and excesses in

accounting and reporting cause great harm to the cause. Statistical and accounting reporting has become excessively swollen, and primary accounting is unnecessarily complicated. At the same time, many of the data obtained by ministries and departments are not required for economic management and planning work, are superfluous and interfere with the correct organisation of socialist accounting. The swelling of accounting and reporting led to a significant increase in accounting, statistical and planning and economic personnel, whose number as of January 1, 1954 amounted to 1 million 917 thousand people, or almost 30% of all administrative and managerial personnel.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider it necessary to note that a swollen and costly administrative apparatus is burdensome for the state. The total number of workers and employees in the national economy has reached to the beginning of 1954, 44.8 million people, of which the administrative staff is 6 million 516 thousand people, which means that on average out of seven workers and employees, one is an employee of the administrative apparatus.

In pursuance of the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU of January 25 and June 3, 1954, the ministries and departments of the USSR developed measures to improve the structure of the central apparatus and organisations and institutions subordinate to them, the implementation of which will reduce the number of administrative and managerial personnel by at least 450 thousand people ... The savings from the reduction of the administrative and managerial staff of the ministries and departments of the USSR will amount to more than 5 billion rubles per year.

As a result of the liquidation of redundant and parallel operating organisations and institutions, only in 46 ministries and departments of the USSR, 200 main directorates, directorates and independent departments, 147 trusts, 93 local administrations, 898 supply organisations, 4.5 thousand various offices and other organisations, more than 4 thousand

small structural divisions that are part of the main departments, departments and independent departments of ministries and departments of the USSR.

The forms and indicators of accounting and reporting, as well as indicators of the national economic plan and technical and industrial financial plans of enterprises have been revised and significantly reduced. National statistical reporting has been reduced by almost 3 times; periodic accounting reports of enterprises and economic organisations—more than 2 times and intradepartmental statistical reporting—3 times; the number of indicators of the national economic plan has been reduced by 46%; the forms and indicators of technical and industrial plans of enterprises have also been sharply reduced. Due this frees up a large number of specialists engaged in accounting and statistical work.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR are considering the ongoing measures to restructure the organisational structure of ministries and departments of the USSR, streamline accounting, reporting and planning, and reduce administrative and managerial personnel only as the first step in ensuring a radical improvement in the work of the state apparatus.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider the most important task of all party, Soviet, economic and trade union organisations to improve, reduce the cost and improve the activities of the state apparatus in order to work more successfully in government bodies with a smaller number of people. We must not forget that the current administrative and managerial apparatus distracts too many workers from direct participation in material production, while further development of the Soviet economy largely depends on the correct distribution of labour resources between production and management. It is necessary persistently seek the elimination of any excesses in spending funds on the maintenance of the administrative apparatus. It is necessary

to make the administration apparatus economical, to ensure high organisation, discipline and efficiency in the work of Soviet and economic bodies, to increase the responsibility of each employee of the apparatus for the task entrusted to him, to wage an irreconcilable struggle against manifestations of the clerical and bureaucratic style in work, to strengthen the ties of all links of the apparatus with the working masses.

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

1. To approve proposals submitted by ministers and heads of departments to eliminate serious deficiencies in organisational structure and excesses in the states of the administrative apparatus of the ministries and departments of the USSR.

Instruct the Council of Ministers of the USSR to approve for each ministry and department of the USSR measures to improve the structure of the apparatus and reduce staff, bearing in mind that the transfer for the production of workers dismissed from the administrative apparatus must be carried out during October - December 1954.

2. To oblige ministers, heads of departments and institutions:

- a) on the basis of a deeper study of the management system of enterprises and organisations, continue to work on improving the structure of ministries, departments and subordinate to them enterprises and organisations with the aim of eliminating unnecessary links in the apparatus, eliminating any parallelism in its work and ensuring further reduction of the apparatus.

When implementing measures to improve the organisational structure of ministries and departments, proceed from the need to make the management apparatus flexible and operational, capable of concretely and skillfully directing subordinate enterprises and organisations, ensuring the fastest introduction into production of the latest achievements of science and technology, everything

advanced and progressive;

b) resolutely eliminate clerical and bureaucratic methods in the work of the state apparatus, carry out a systematic check of the implementation of party and government directives, ensure that ministries, departments, main departments are real organisers of the struggle for high performance indicators of enterprises, for the technical progress of all sectors of the national economy;

c) consider and implement measures to simplify the structure of the management apparatus of enterprises, meaning the elimination of excesses in the states, the elimination of the fragmentation of the structural divisions of plant management, the enlargement of small shops, the improvement of primary accounting and the implementation of measures for the wider mechanisation of accounting and other computing work related to management production;

d) to put an end to all kinds of perversions and excesses in the field of accounting and reporting, in fact, to subordinate statistical and accounting to the actual requirements of the management economy.

3. To oblige the ministers of the USSR to further study the issue of further transferring enterprises and organisations subordinate to the Union republican ministries of the USSR to the jurisdiction of the republican ministries, and, as appropriate proposals are prepared, to submit them to the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

4. Attaching particular importance to the early placement of workers released from the administrative and managerial apparatus and their use in production, to oblige the ministers, heads of departments of the USSR, heads of party, Soviet and economic organisations to ensure the transfer of these workers to industrial and agricultural enterprises, to construction sites and transport, organizing, if necessary, training for their production professions. At the same time, it is necessary to resolutely avoid mistakes that were made in the past, when, with the reduction of administrative and managerial personnel, instead of moving

workers from the apparatus to production, they were transferred from one managerial organisation to another.

Every worker dismissed from the administrative apparatus must be surrounded by the attention and care of the party, Soviet, economic and trade union organisations, so that he goes to production with the awareness of the importance of the event.

Make ministers and heads of departments personally responsible for organizing the transfer to production of persons released from administrative and managerial apparatus.

5. To oblige party, Soviet, economic and trade union organisations to widely inform all workers dismissed from the management apparatus that for the purposes of assisting them in the device in production, the following decisions were made:

a) to workers sent to enterprises, to state farms, MTS located in another area, to issue a one-time allowance in the amount of two months' salary, and to workers sent to state farms and MTS in areas of virgin land development, as well as to timber industry enterprises located in the northern regions, in the regions of the Urals, Siberia, etc. Far East, in the amount of a three-month salary. For each moving family member, issue a lump sum in the amount of a quarter of the allowance given to the transferred workers, pay at the expense of the state the cost of travel to the new place of work of the employee himself and his family members and the cost of transporting property; pay wages and daily allowances for the time employees are on the way to a new job and additionally two weeks' earnings;

b) when calculating the length of service for the appointment of pensions, the payment of benefits for temporary disability, to deduct the persons released from the administrative and managerial apparatus, the time of their work in the apparatus, if the break in work does not exceed two months;

c) workers released from the administrative and

managerial apparatus and sent to permanent work in production in other areas are provided with living space at the place of new work. Ministries, departments, regional executive committees, Oblast executive committees and city executive committees are obliged to provide, as a matter of priority, the said workers and their families with living space. If necessary, local authorities should allocate land plots for the construction of individual residential buildings. Employees dismissed from the administrative and managerial staff and arriving to work from other localities are entitled to receive cash loans for the construction of individual residential buildings in the amount of up to 10 thousand rubles for a period of 7 years with repayment starting from the third year after receiving the loan;

d) organise for persons transferred from the administrative and managerial apparatus and do not have production qualifications, training in courses, in schools for training workers of mass production professions, as well as through individual and team training, while maintaining for a period training and advanced training, but not more than 3 months, the salary that they previously received.

6. To charge the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions with supervision over the timely employment by ministries and departments of persons released from the administrative apparatus, obliging the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to take promptly through the relevant ministries and departments the necessary measures to eliminate shortcomings in this matter.

7. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Finance and the heads of local financial bodies to strengthen control over the observance by ministries and departments, enterprises, institutions and organisations of staff discipline and for the expenditure of funds for the maintenance of the administrative and managerial apparatus.

8. To oblige the ministers and heads of departments of the USSR to submit to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR by February 1, 1955,

a report on the implementation of this resolution and by April 1, 1955, proposals for further improving the organisational structure of ministries, departments and subordinate organisations and enterprises , additional reduction in the number of administrative and management personnel and improvement of the business of accounting and reporting.

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The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR call on all Party, Soviet, economic and trade union workers to deeply realize the enormous importance of improving and perfecting the Soviet state apparatus, to mobilize their forces for the successful solution of this task, for the unswerving implementation of the Leninist principles of government.

**Reprinted from the text of the book: Decisions of the Party and Government on Economic Issues. M., 1968, T. 4, p. 144-150**

## **RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON ERRORS IN CONDUCTING THE SURVEY SCIENTIFIC AND ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA AMONG THE POPULATION, November 10, 1954**

With the elimination of the social-class base of religion in the USSR, the struggle against religious prejudices is viewed by the party as an ideological struggle of the scientific, materialistic worldview against anti-scientific, religious views. Proceeding from this, the party emphasized that scientific and atheistic propaganda must be based on the principles of persuasion, persistent popularization of natural science knowledge in order to free believers from religious prejudices.

The Central Committee of the CPSU established that in a number of places there was a deviation from these principles, there were cases of insulting the feelings of believers, administrative interference in the activities of religious associations and groups.

The published post-update was aimed at eliminating errors in scientific and atheistic propaganda.

### **ON ERRORS IN CONDUCTING THE SURVEY SCIENTIFIC AND ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA AMONG THE POPULATION**

The Communist Party, in accordance with its program, conducts scientific and educational propaganda of the materialist worldview, aimed at a constant increase in the consciousness of the working masses and their gradual liberation from religious prejudices. At the same time, the

party has always considered it necessary to avoid any insult to the feelings of believers.

The Central Committee of the CPSU has facts at its disposal that lately in scientific atheistic propaganda among the population in a number of places gross mistakes have been made.

Instead of deploying a systematic "painstaking work to promote natural science knowledge and ideological struggle against religion in some central and local newspapers, as well as in the speeches of some lecturers and speakers, offensive attacks against the clergy and believers practicing religious rituals are made. There are cases when in the press, and in the oral speeches of propagandists, some ministers of religious cults and believers are without any reason being portrayed as people who do not deserve political trust, and individuals, there were cases of administrative interference in the activities of religious associations and groups, as well as rude attitude towards the clergy.

Such errors in anti-religious propaganda in the corpus contradict the program and policy of the Communist Party in relation to religion and believers, are a violation repeated instructions from the party about the inadmissibility of offending the feelings of believers.

The Central Committee of the CPSU considers it wrong that many party organisations have withdrawn from the day-to-day management of scientific and atheistic propaganda and do not care about the careful selection of propaganda cadres. People who are ignorant in science and in matters of atheistic propaganda are often admitted to speeches in the press, lectures and reports, and sometimes even hack, who know mainly only anecdotes and fables about clergymen. Such an irresponsible approach to the selection of authors of articles, lecturers, speakers and the lack of proper control by party organisations over the correct direction of scientific and atheistic propaganda causes serious damage to educational, cultural and educational work carried out among the population.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

To oblige the regional committees, regional committees of the CPSU, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics and all party organisations to decisively eliminate mistakes in atheistic propaganda and henceforth by no means not to allow any insults to the feelings of believers and clergy, as well as administrative interference in the activities of the church. Please note that offensive actions in relation to the church, clergy, religious citizens are incompatible with the line of the party and the state in conducting scientific and atheistic propaganda and are contrary to the Constitution of the USSR, which grants Soviet citizens freedom of conscience.

As a result of profound changes in the socio-economic conditions of life, the elimination of the exploiting classes, the victory of socialism in the USSR, as a result of the successful development of science and the general growth of the country's cultural level, the majority of the population of the Soviet Union has long been freed from religious vestiges; the consciousness of the working people has grown immeasurably. At the same time, one cannot ignore the fact that there are citizens who, actively participating in the life of the country and honestly fulfilling their civic duty to the Motherland, are still under the influence different kinds of religious beliefs. The Party has always demanded and will continue to demand a sensitive, attentive attitude towards these believers. It is all the more stupid and harmful to put certain Soviet citizens under political doubt because of their religious convictions. Deep, patient, skillfully staged scientific and atheistic propaganda among believers will help them eventually free themselves from religious delusions.

On the contrary, all kinds of administrative measures and offensive attacks against believers and clergy can only do harm, lead to consolidation and even strengthen their religious prejudice.

When carrying out scientific and atheistic propaganda, it should be borne in mind that the position of the church in

the country of socialism cannot be equated with the position of the church in an exploitative society. In bourgeois society, the church is the support and tool of the ruling classes, who use it to enslave the working people. This does not exclude the possibility that individual clergymen in capitalist society can and do switch to the point of view on a number of basic policy issues of the workers. However, these clergymen, for their behaviour, contrary to the interests of the exploiting classes, are, as a rule, subject to all kinds of persecutions by church and government circles in capitalist countries.

In tsarist Russia, the church faithfully served the autocracy, landowners and capitalists, justified the cruel exploitation of the masses, and supported the exploiters in the struggle against the working people. It is also known that immediately after the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, during the Civil War and later, many religious organisations and clergy groups behaved hostile to Soviet power. Due with this, individual clergymen were held accountable by the state not for religious, but for anti-government activities directed against the interests of the Soviet people, for the sake of internal counter-revolution and international imperialism. It is therefore natural that the struggle of the Soviet people against the enemies of the socialist state also included the struggle against those reactionary representatives of the church who were engaged in activities hostile to the Soviet people. At present, as a result of the victory of socialism and the elimination of the exploiting classes in the USSR, the social roots of religion have been undermined, and the basis on which the church relied has been destroyed. The majority of the clergy, as evidenced by the facts, now also occupy a loyal position in relation to the Soviet regime. Therefore, the struggle against religious prejudices at the present time should be viewed as an ideological struggle of a scientific, materialistic worldview against an anti-scientific, religious worldview.

Correcting the mistakes made in anti-religious propaganda should not lead to a weakening of scientific-

atheistic propaganda, which is an integral part of the communist education of the working people and has as its goal the dissemination of scientific, materialistic knowledge among the masses and the liberation of believers from the influence of religious prejudices.

If in relation to the state, religion is a private matter and therefore the church is separated from the state, then the Communist Party, which relies on the only true scientific worldview—Marxism-Leninism and its theoretical basis—dialectical materialism, cannot indifferently, neutrally treat religion as an ideology that has nothing in common with science.

Our party has always considered and still considers it its indisputable duty to promote development by all means natural, technical and social sciences. It is only on the basis of modern advanced science that a comprehensive and complete use of natural resources in the interests of all mankind. Only on the basis of science can a new high rise in the development of industry and agriculture be achieved, further powerful development of the country's productive forces, increase labour productivity and thereby significantly raise the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

Proceeding from this, the Communist Party educates Soviet people in the spirit of a scientific world outlook and wages an ideological struggle against religious ideology as an anti-scientific ideology. The fundamental opposition between science and religion is obvious. If science relies on facts, on a scientific experiment and strictly verified, life-confirmed conclusions, then any religion relies only on biblical and other legends, on fantastic inventions. Modern scientific advances in the natural sciences and social sciences have convincingly refuted religious dogma. Science cannot put up with religious, fictional ideas about the life of nature and man, therefore it incompatible with religion. Science helps humanity to learn deeper and deeper the objective laws of the development of nature and society, helps to put the

forces of nature in the service of man, science helps to raise the consciousness and growth of human culture; religion darkens the consciousness of a person, dooming him passivity in front of the forces of nature, fetters his creative activity and initiative.

Considering all this, the party considers it necessary to conduct a deep systematic scientific and atheistic propaganda, while avoiding, however, offending the religious feelings of believers, as well as ministers of worship.

The Central Committee reminds that the basis of scientific and atheistic propaganda should be based on the popular explanation of the most important phenomena in the life of nature and society, such as the structure the universe, the origin of life and man on earth, advances in astronomy, biology, physiology, physics, chemistry and other sciences that confirm the correctness of materialistic views on the development of nature and society, other sciences, confirming the correctness of materialistic views on the development of nature and society.

The CPSU Central Committee believes that positive results in educational work aimed at overcoming religious vestiges can be achieved only on condition of further the rise of all our cultural and educational work among the working people, a significant improvement in the activities of the Palaces of Culture, clubs, libraries, reading rooms, lecture halls, parks of culture and recreation and other cultural and educational institutions. Therefore, the task of party, state and public organisations is to radically improve cultural and educational work among the population and thereby achieve a further increase in the cultural level of the working people.

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the newspaper Pravda, 1954,  
November 11, No. 315**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON SCIENTIFIC ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SOCIETIES, December 24, 1954**

Scientific engineering and technical societies play an important role in the struggle to accelerate scientific and technological progress. They are called to take an active part in solving urgent scientific and technical problems, issues of introducing new technology into production, in the deployment of creative initiative and activity of scientific and engineering-technical intelligentsia, foremost workers and innovators of production.

The published resolution of the Central Committee of the Party was aimed at improving the work of these voluntary organisations, increasing their role in improving production and accelerating spider-technical progress.

### **ON SCIENTIFIC ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SOCIETIES (EXTRACT)**

The Central Committee of the CPSU notes that there are major shortcomings in the work of scientific engineering societies. These societies have not reached the point of becoming truly mass organisations of scientific and technical workers, they poorly involve engineers, technicians and production innovators in their ranks, are poorly engaged in the promotion of the latest achievements of science and technology, do not follow

due to the achievements of modern technology in other countries, they are extremely insufficient in promoting the study and dissemination of advanced experience, they do not care about the introduction of advanced technology in

enterprises with backward, outdated technology. Scientific engineering societies launched ideological work, there are no creative discussions on the development of science and technology, there are serious shortcomings in the selection of personnel, violations of financial discipline and abuse.

In order to improve the work of scientific engineering and technical societies and to involve engineering and technical workers in this matter, the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. Reorganise the existing scientific engineering and technical societies, uniting a narrow circle of scientific and engineering and technical workers, into mass scientific and technical societies by industry, entrusting them with a wide association of engineering and technical workers and production innovators, setting them the following main tasks:

development of the creative initiative of members of society in the development of issues of new technology, the identification and use of the reserves of industry, agriculture and transport;

organisation of broad technical propaganda and exchange of scientific and production and technical experience, assistance in the introduction of advanced technology and scientific achievements into production

due use of the best achievements of technology from other countries, study and dissemination of the experience of production innovators;

rendering assistance to members of society in raising their scientific and technical level;

assisting workers to improve their technical knowledge and production skills ...

3. To entrust the leadership of the activities of scientific and technical societies to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

4. Instruct the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions:  
a) develop and approve the structure and model charter of scientific and technical societies within a month;

b) within 6 months, reorganise the entire network of

scientific and technical societies and convene all-Union conferences of branch scientific and technical societies for the election of leading organs.

5. To oblige the heads of ministries, departments, enterprises and institutions to provide scientific and technical societies with the premises necessary for their work, as well as to provide every possible assistance in the work of scientific and technical societies.

6. Allow ministries, departments, research and design organisations, higher educational institutions and enterprises to become members of scientific and technical societies as legal entities and provide in their work to improve the qualifications of engineers and technicians and workers, to exchange production and technical experience, in the conduct of scientific and technical conferences and technical advocacy, financial assistance within the limits of the appropriations allocated for these purposes.

7. To instruct the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions together with the USSR Ministry of Finance to establish the staffing tables of the central and local bodies of scientific and technical societies within the existing states of the All-Union Scientific and Technical Council and local scientific engineering and technical societies.

**Reprinted from the text of the book: Decisions of the Party and Government on Economic Issues, vol. 4, p. 151-152**

## **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU ON THE DAY OF MEMORY OF V. I. LENIN, January 4, 1955**

The published decree determined to commemorate the memory of V. I. Lenin until the day of his death - January 21, which left the stamp of mourning and sorrow, and on his birthday—April 22, giving this date the meaning of a holiday. The Central Committee of the CPSU recognized that such a change would be more in line with to the whole spirit of Leninism—an everlasting, life-affirming teaching.

### **ON THE DAY OF MEMORY OF V. I. LENIN**

After the death of V. I. Lenin, a tradition was established to commemorate the memory of V. I. Lenin, the great founder and wise leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on his day death on January 21.

In the first years after the death of V. I. Lenin, this day in the minds of the Soviet people and the Communist Party was directly associated with a mournful event - the end of the life-saving path of the great leader V. I. Lenin; hence the solemn and mourning nature of the events celebrating the blessed memory of V. I. Lenin.

Over the past thirty years after the death of V. I. Lenin, gigantic socialist transformations have taken place in our country.

Guided by the immortal teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union inspired and organised the Soviet people to implement Lenin's plan for building socialism in our country. In a short historical period, our Motherland has turned from a backward agrarian country into a powerful industrial and collective farm socialist power.

Following the path indicated by Lenin, the party under

the leadership of the Central Committee led the peoples of our Motherland to the victory of socialism. Now the task of further powerful development of the productive forces of socialist society, of raising the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people is being solved, measures are being taken aimed at a gradual transition from socialism to communism.

Leninism is a great life-affirming doctrine that illuminates the path of building communism. Lenin lives in the great deeds of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the new successes of our Soviet Motherland, which is confidently moving along the path to communism. Lenin's ideas exert a powerful influence on the entire course of world history. Lenin's ideas live on and triumph in the affairs of the working people of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, in the growing and strengthening international movement for peace and friendship among peoples, for democracy and socialism.

In the minds of the peoples of our country and the working people of the whole world, the great victories of the Soviet people in building a communist society are associated with the name of V. I. Lenin and with his teaching. Therefore, now it is more expedient to celebrate Lenin's commemoration not on the day of his death, which leaves the stamp of mourning and sorrow, but on Lenin's birthday is April 22, giving this date the meaning of a holiday, which will be more consistent with the whole spirit of Leninism as an eternally living, life-affirming doctrine.

The Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

Memorial Day V. I. Lenin, the great leader of the working people and the founder of the Soviet socialist state, solemnly celebrate the birthday of V. I. Lenin - April 22.

On this day, to elucidate widely the significance of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the successes achieved in building communism. On the eve of the holiday, hold solemn meetings of party, Soviet and public organisations, as well as reports and talks at enterprises,

institutions, collective farms and state farms about the culture and activities of V. I. Lenin and the importance of the ideas of Leninism in building communist society.

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# **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, January 25-31, 1955**

## **ANNOUNCEMENT**

On January 25-31, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of Comrade NS Khrushchev on increasing the production of livestock products and adopted a corresponding resolution.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS**

I.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that as a result of the implementation of the decisions of the September, February-March and June plenary sessions of the Central Committee, decisions of the party and government, significant progress has been achieved in the past year in further developing the national economy and raising the welfare of the working people.

The Communist Party, guided by the teachings of the great Lenin about the all-round development of large-scale machine industry and the electrification of the country, considers, as before, its main task to be the further development of the heavy industry, which constitutes the solid foundation of the entire national economy and the indestructible defense capability of our Motherland, a source

of steady growth welfare of the Soviet people. In our country, the production of metal, machinery and electricity is increasing from year to year, and the production of coal and oil is growing. Based on the continuous growth of heavy industries are developing light, food and other industries; on the basis of heavy industry, our large-scale socialist agriculture is developing.

During the time that has elapsed since the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, major changes have taken place in the country's agriculture, the necessary conditions have been created for a further powerful rise in all branches of agricultural production. Much the volume of investment in agriculture increased, the technical equipment of the machine and tractor stations, state and collective farms increased. Socialist industry in 1954 provided agriculture with 137 thousand general-purpose tractors (translated into 15-horsepower), 46 thousand row-crop tractors, 37 thousand grain combines and hundreds of thousands of other agricultural machines. Carried out a lot of work to strengthen the machine and tractor stations with qualified personnel, as a result of which the directors of MTS, chief engineers and workshop managers now as a rule, specialists with higher and secondary education work. About 2 million tractor drivers, foremen of tractor brigades, were enrolled in the MTS staff as permanent workers, drivers of complex agricultural machines and other workers. At present, about 120,000 agronomists and livestock specialists work directly on collective farms. In 1954, the machine and tractor stations carried out agricultural work in transfer to plowing by 75 million hectares more than in 1953, the quality of these works improved. All this shows the increased role of machine and tractor stations as a decisive force in the development of collective farm production.

Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies have taken practical measures to strengthen the cadres of collective farm chairmen. Tens of thousands of collective farm chairmen have been nominated from among agricultural specialists,

party, Soviet and economic workers, many of them have proven in practice that with skillful leadership, lagging farms become progressive in a short time.

The restructuring of the work of party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies, carried out after the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the creation of instructor groups headed by the secretaries of the district party committees for the zones of the MTS, the strengthening of the MTS, collective farms and state farms with qualified personnel, make it possible to bring the leadership closer to agricultural production, to make it more qualified. specific th operational.

Party, Soviet, agricultural bodies, collective farms, MTS and state farms achieved the first successes in the implementation of the resolution of the February-March Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

and subsequent decisions of the party and government on the further increase in grain production in the country and on the development of virgin and fallow lands. This made it possible to increase in the past gross grain harvest on collective and state farms, fulfill ahead of schedule the state grain procurement plan and, despite drought in a number of important regions, procure significantly more grain, than in 1953.

In 1954, the machine-tractor stations, collective and state farms achieved some success in increasing the production and procurement of vegetables and potatoes. Thanks to the widespread introduction of square-nested and square methods of sowing and planting potatoes and vegetables, the level of mechanisation has increased, the quality of processing of these crops has improved, which made it possible to increase the gross harvest of potatoes and vegetables with less labour input.

In 1954, much more potatoes and vegetables were procured and purchased than in 1953. The production and procurement of such important industrial crops as cotton, fiber flax and hemp were increased.

The party, Soviet, agricultural bodies of many regions, territories and republics, implementing the decisions of the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, carried out in 1954 a more organised harvest and procurement of agricultural products, did a lot of work on raising the plowing fields, plowing black fallows and sowing winter crops.

An important role in the struggle for a sharp rise in agriculture was played by the enormous assistance of socialist industry, our working class. Soviet industry in 1954 increased the production of powerful modern agricultural machinery. Thousands of enterprises and institutions sent skilled workers and specialists to develop virgin and fallow lands, to strengthen machine and tractor stations and state farms. In this one more time the great strength of the inviolable alliance of the working class and the collective farm peasantry was manifested.

The September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU noted that the protracted lag in animal husbandry turned into a serious obstacle to the further rise in the material well-being of the working people and the development of the light and food industry, and pointed out that the fastest rise in animal husbandry, and above all public, is of vital importance for the country, now the most urgent task of the party and state in agriculture.

As a result of the measures taken to implement the decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the number of all types of productive livestock in the country has increased. During the period from October 1, 1953 to October 1, 1954, the number of cows in the country increased by 1.5 million heads, total cattle—by 1.9 million heads, pigs—by 3.4 million heads and sheep—by 2.6 million heads; increased production of meat, milk, eggs. In connection with an increase in the production of livestock products and an increase in its marketability, as well as a result of measures taken to increase the material interest of

collective farms and collective farmers in the development livestock income from this agricultural sector production increased, which is an important condition for the further rise of public livestock production.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU recognizes that the level of development of animal husbandry at the present time, especially in terms of product at the present time, especially in terms of productivity, as well as in terms of the number of livestock, does not satisfy the increased needs of the population for animal products, and the light and food industries—for raw materials. Public animal husbandry continues to be the most lagging branch of agriculture. The unsatisfactory state of public livestock raising is primarily due to the fact that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of many regions, territories and republics have not yet restructured the leadership of this most important branch of agricultural production.

Fulfillment of the task set by the Party and the government of a steady rise in the well-being of the Soviet people, satisfaction of the constantly growing demands of the population urgently requires a significant increase in the country's production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, technical crops and livestock products.

## ***II. Further increase in grain production, as a decisive condition for raising livestock***

The tasks of a significant increase in the production of livestock products to meet the growing needs of the population cannot be solved without a further steep rise in grain production, economy, which is the basis of all agricultural production.

As it was established at the February-March Plenum of the Central Committee, the level of grain production in terms of gross collection and its commodity part does not

cover the growing needs of the national farms. The country's demand for grain is increasing every year. This is due to the fact that as a result of the measures taken by the party and the government, the level of public consumption has increased significantly and continues to grow steadily. Due to repeated price reductions, the population's demand for food products, as well as for industrial goods, increased. Consumption of grain is increasing due to population growth. Annual worker growth class and the urban population as a whole also leads to an increase in the consumption of agricultural products, and in particular of bread, since a villager, going to work in industry; a producer of agricultural products becomes a consumer of marketable food. We need to have more grain to replenish government reserves and expand foreign trade. Especially in large sizes, the need for feed grains for livestock raising in connection with the need to increase the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other products.

In order to satisfy all the needs of the country in grain half a post, it is necessary, as calculations show, in the next five to six years to bring the gross grain harvest to at least 10 billion poods per year. This is a large and complex task, but it is quite real and doable. In putting forward this task, the Party relies on the successes achieved in the development of heavy industry, on the advantages of our large-scale socialist agricultural production, on the rich experience of the foremost workers in agriculture, who, in close cooperation with science, have mastered the skill of growing high yields.

In order to solve the set task of significantly increasing grain production in the country, we have a number of sources at our disposal.

An important reserve for increasing the gross grain harvest is an increase in yield in all areas. Equipping agriculture with modern technology, strengthening MTS, collective farms and state farms with qualified personnel, the introduction of the experience of the foremost workers and innovators of agricultural production will make it

possible to raise the culture of agriculture and, on this basis, achieve high and stable yields of grain crops.

The second source of increasing grain resources is the reduction of losses during harvesting. In many collective farms, MTS and state farms, harvesting work is extended over a long period. Data from cultivar plots, advanced collective and state farms show that timely harvesting increases grain harvest by 2-3 or more centners per hectare. Harvesting in a short time in all collective and state farms will reduce losses and significantly increase the actual harvest of grain.

The most accessible and quickest development source for increasing grain production is virgin and fallow lands. The results of the work of collective and state farms of the Altai and Krasnoyarsk Territories, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Kurgan, Chelyabinsk and a number of other regions, the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, collective and state farms of the Kazakh SSR showed that the use of virgin and fallow lands made it possible to increase the gross harvest of grain. Already in the first year of the development of these lands, the country received additional hundreds of millions of poods of grain. Further expansion of the cultivated areas on virgin and fallow lands will be a major contribution to increasing grain production in the country.

The largest reserve for increasing grain production is the expansion of maize sowing. The experience gained in recent years in the cultivation of corn in various zones confirms that sowing of this valuable and high-yielding crop can and should be carried out on a large scale in almost all agricultural regions of the country. Where the corn won't be fully ripened and harvested for grain in a dry form, opa can be used for ensiling ears that have reached milky-wax ripeness. The experience of collective farms, state farms, research institutions has indisputably confirmed that harvesting milk-wax ripeness and storing it in canned form does not reduce its nutritional qualities. Silo cobs in fodder units (dry matter) are equivalent to ripe corn grain.

Socialist agriculture at the present time has all the

necessary means to use the enormous resources that our country has at its disposal for a sharp increase in gross grain harvests.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To consider the development of the grain economy to be the most important national economic task in the amount ensuring by 1960 the gross grain harvest in the country at least 10 billion poods per year.

To oblige the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees and regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, regional, regional and regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms to direct the efforts of collective farmers and collective farmers, workers of MTS and state farms, agricultural specialists to solve this nationwide problem.

2. In order to significantly increase the yield of grain crops in all areas, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party Soviet agricultural bodies to develop and implement specific measures aimed at decisive raising the culture of agriculture, taking into account the characteristics of each region, each district, collective farm and state farm. When developing measures, it is necessary to provide for a reduction in the sowing time, improvement of seed production, widespread use of local and mineral fertilizers, careful care of crops, introduction into production of the achievements of science and the experience of agricultural leaders farms. In areas subject to droughts and dry winds, work should continue to plant and cultivate forest shelter belts.

3. Recognize completely intolerable a situation when, as a result of a delay in harvesting, large losses of grain are allowed, and demand from the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies to launch a persistent struggle against crop

losses. The decisive condition for eliminating grain losses is reduction of cleaning time. It is necessary to organise business in such a way that the harvesting of grain crops on collective and state farms begins in time as they mature and is carried out in no more than ten working days. To this end, it is necessary, first of all, to prepare in a timely manner and productively use the harvesting machines available at the MTS, state farms and collective farms, to organise labour correctly, using incentives for the material interest of the MTS workers, state farms and collective farmers in carrying out the harvest in a short time and without losses. At the same time, it is necessary to significantly increase the fleet of harvesters and other harvesting machines in MTS and state farms.

4. To approve the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to expand crops on virgin and fallow lands in 1956 to no less than 28-30 million hectares.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of Kazakhstan, regional and regional party committees, regional and regional Soviets of Deputies of the working people of the territories and regions of Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region and Kazakhstan to ensure the timely completion of tasks for the development of virgin and fallen lands, bearing in mind that the development of these lands is a major source of increasing gross grain harvest in country.

5. Attaching great importance to the expansion of maize sowing, as the most important reserve for increasing the gross grain harvest, it is necessary to consider it necessary to bring the sown area under maize to at least 28 million hectares by 1960.

Corn, as the most productive grain crop, should be widespread in all regions of the country.

With the modern level of mechanisation, corn in

comparison with other crops has ceased to be a labour-intensive crop. Now it is possible to sow corn in a square-nest method, to carry out mechanized cultivation in two directions and harvest with combines.

The value of corn lies in the fact that this one crop simultaneously solves two problems - replenishment of grain resources and getting good silage from corn stalks. All corn crops harvested at the stage of milky-wax ripeness, when harvested separately, produce grain on the cob, as well as juicy forage in the form of crushed and silted stems. Separately harvested ears should be ensiled and used on the farm as grain for fattening pigs and other animals, as well as poultry; corn stalks will be silage separately from the cobs and used as succulent feed for dairy and other livestock.

In areas where corn does not reach full maturity (when the grain becomes ripe and dry), separate harvesting of cobs and stalks should be done before frost.

In order to obtain high yields, it is necessary to sow corn in a square-nest method, leaving, as a rule, two stalks per nest, since with a large number of plants in the nest, it is impossible to obtain full-fledged cobs. For sowing corn, good land should be allocated, fertilizers applied, timely mechanized cultivation of crops in two directions, manual breakthrough and processing of nests, pinching, and also artificial pollination. All maize crops produced in this way should be treated as cereal crops.

In the southern and central regions of Ukraine, in Moldova, in the North Caucasus, in the Transcaucasia, it is necessary in every possible way to expand the sowing of corn for grain, to develop seed production in order to provide seeds for new areas of corn cultivation. At the same time, in the southern regions, it is advisable to harvest part of the corn crops at the stage of milky-wax ripeness, which will enable the collective and state farms of these regions to obtain a sufficient amount of concentrated feed in the form of silted ears and silage from corn stalks.

In certain areas where there is a lot of heat and

moisture, for example, in the zone of the Black Sea coast of Georgia and Krasnodar Territory, as well as in a number of regions of Central Asia, ensure the receipt of two corn yields per year, harvesting it in milky-wax ripeness in order to increase fodder resources for livestock.

It is advisable to expand corn crops by replacing low-yielding grain and fodder crops, plowing unproductive meadows and pastures. It is also possible to consider sowing corn on parts of fallow fields, harvesting this crop in time that allows for pre-sowing processing and timely sowing of winter crops. In selected southern areas to practice corn stubble crops. Maize for green fodder must be sown thicker and not to break through the crops, but it is imperative to sow in a square-and-peck manner in order to carry out processing in two directions.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to organise the selection of the best corn seeds and the selection of varieties most suitable for the cultivation of corn in various regions of the country. Considering that the crops of corn hybrid seeds are a powerful means of increasing yields, organizing the production of these seeds in order to switch to sowing only with hybrid seeds in the next two or three years.

6. To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering to develop proposals to increase the production of tractors, combines, ordinary headers (windrowers), pick-ups, seeders, cultivators and other, primarily mounted, agricultural machines, as well as cars in sizes that ensure the conduct of all agricultural work: sowing, inter-row processing and especially harvesting in a short time. Submit these proposals for consideration by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU by April 1, 1955.

7. Recognize that the achieved level of production of mineral fertilizers, lime and pesticides for agriculture is

insufficient, and especially high-quality and highly concentrated fertilizers and pesticides.

To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR, the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to develop and implement measures to further increase the production and better use of mineral fertilizers, lime and toxic chemicals in agriculture.

On issues requiring a government decision, submit your proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers within two months.

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The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that, having achieved an increase in gross grain harvests in the amount of 10 billion poods, our country can fully satisfy all needs for bread, create more powerful reserves, expand trade with foreign countries, at the same time allocate more than 4 billion for animal husbandry. poods of grain and, in addition, a significant amount of bran, oilcakes and various feed. Livestock farming will receive a stable basis for its development, it will become highly productive and highly commodity, the country will receive the necessary amount of livestock products to meet the needs of our people for food and industry for raw materials.

### ***III. On increasing the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other livestock products***

The Communist Party and the Soviet government set their task in the next few years to achieve such a level of development of animal husbandry that would make it possible to meet the growing needs of the population for food products and industry for raw materials.

To solve this problem, it is necessary that in the next five

to six years the production of basic livestock products should be increased by more than two or two times.

Setting the task of such a sharp increase in the production of livestock products in a short time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU proceeds from the fact that at present the necessary conditions have been created for a sharp rise in livestock raising that the collective farms, MTS and state farms have large reserves, the skillful use of which will satisfy the country's needs for livestock products. The experience of many advanced collective and state farms, whole districts and regions that have achieved the first successes in the development of animal husbandry and an increase in its productivity in the past year, shows that in our country there are all the necessary conditions for a significant increase in food production livestock production in the shortest possible time.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that where the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farms, MTS and state farms have really taken up the work of developing livestock breeding and correctly used the available opportunities and reserves, serious successes have been achieved in the development of animal husbandry. On the collective farms of the Chelyabinsk region, for example, for the period from October 1, 1953 to October 1, 1954, the number of cows increased by 26%, the conservation of livestock improved and the average milk yield increased from 1058 kg to 1566 kg. Average milk yield per cow increased over the year in the collective farms of the Ryazan region from 1034 to 1446 kg, in the collective farms of the Vinnitsa region—from 1319 to 1625 kg and in the collective farms of the Chernivtsi region—from 1537 to 1972 kg. The collective farms of the Vinnitsa region of the Ukrainian SSR increased milk yield from 2641 to 3044 kg for the year, the Krasnoarmeisky region of the Chelyabinsk region—from 1003 to 2014 kg, the Kashirsky region of the Moscow region—from 1649 to 2188 kg, the Solotchinsky region of the Ryazan region—from 1352 to 2069 kg, Kalacheyevsky district of the

Voronezh region—from 1198 to 1847 kg. State farms in 19 regions of the RSFSR in 1954 yielded on average over 3000 kg of milk from one cow, state farms of the Byelorussian SSR—3339 kg, Estonian SSR—3649 kg, Latvian SSR—3885 kg. Many collective and state farms have achieved success in increasing the productivity of sheep breeding and pig breeding.

At the same time, in a number of regions, territories and republics, where the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies were poorly engaged in the development of animal husbandry, instead of an increase in the number of livestock and an increase in its productivity in collective and state farms, a reduction in the number of livestock, a decrease in the productivity of animal husbandry was allowed. The leaders of many regions, territories and republics have come to terms with the neglect of animal husbandry and are not taking the necessary measures to eliminate its lag. Thus, in the collective farms of the Azerbaijan SSR over the past year, the number of cows, cattle and sheep has decreased in comparison with 1953; milk yield, wool shearing decreased significantly, barrenness and livestock mortality increased. On the collective farms of the Georgian SSR, much the number of sheep has decreased. The number of sheep in the collective farms of the Kirghiz SSR and the Stavropol Territory has decreased. A significant decrease in the number of livestock and a decrease in productivity was also allowed on the collective farms of the Astrakhan, Velikoluksk, Vologda, Kalinin regions, and Krasnodar Territory. Livestock raising is in an unsatisfactory state in the Kazakh and Uzbek republics, in the Kostroma, Novgorod, Kemerovo, Yaroslavl, Grozny and Rostov regions.

In many collective and state farms, as a result of poor feeding, care and maintenance, large losses of livestock continue to occur from mortality and barrenness of the broodstock. Collective and state farms still lend to the state a large number of livestock below the average fatness, the share of pork in the total production and preparation of meat

is extremely small. The number of fine-fleeced and semi-fine-fleeced sheep is slowly increasing, and the shears of wool are still low. There is a serious lag in the development of poultry farming. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms pay little attention to increasing the number of pedigree livestock and improving its qualities, which is one of the reasons for the low productivity of animal husbandry on collective and state farms.

The party has repeatedly pointed out that the main condition for the successful development of public livestock raising and increasing its productivity is the creation of a solid forage base.

Meanwhile, in many regions, territories and republics, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies make poor use of the available opportunities to increase production and procurement of feed. Inadequate provision of livestock with good premises and a low level of mechanisation of labour-intensive processes in animal husbandry have a negative effect on the development of public livestock raising on collective and state farms.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that a serious reason for the lag in the production of livestock products is the admitted by the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR,

The Ministry of State Farms of the USSR incorrect practice of planning the development of animal husbandry, expressed in the fact that when establishing plans and assessing the results of their implementation, only the number of livestock was taken as a basis and the size of gross livestock production was not established, taking into account the need increasing the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool per 100 hectares of land. This procedure for planning livestock breeding fettered the initiative of local authorities, collective and state farms and did not aim them at more productive use of land. Along with this, there are major shortcomings in planning the distribution of livestock

industries in different zones of the country. When setting the tasks for the development of livestock raising, the economic and natural conditions, as well as the many years of experience in managing the economy of certain regions, were not sufficiently taken into account.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the existing procedure for the supply of livestock products, in which state resources of meat, milk and other products are distributed regardless of the fulfillment of plans for the production of livestock products by individual regions, territories and republics, also inhibits the development of public livestock, generates dependency and reduces the responsibility of local leaders for the implementation of the tasks set by the Party in improving the well-being of the working people. It is necessary to end this vicious practice of planning the development of livestock raising and the supply of livestock products.

The state plan for the development of animal husbandry should be based on targets for the gross production of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other products, set taking into account the economic and natural characteristics of individual zones, districts, collective and state farms per 100 hectares of agricultural land. In this case, it should be provided as the output of this minimum products will be provided for milk—the number of cows taking into account the milk yield in the given zone, for meat—the number of fattened livestock of pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry, by wool—by the number of sheep.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. Consider an increase in 1960 in comparison with 1954 in the production of meat and lard (of all types) and milk by 2 times, eggs— by 2.2 times, wool (all types)—by 1.8 times ...

Instruct the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, executive committees of regional and regional Soviets of Working

People's Deputies, based on this tasks, to develop measures for a sharp rise in animal husbandry in 1955-1960, providing for the maximum use of available opportunities to increase the production of animal products on the basis of the experience of leading collective and state farms. It should be borne in mind that the collective and state farms in soon became the main producers of livestock products. To carry out the development of measures in collective farms, MTS and state farms with the participation of broad masses of collective farmers, workers and specialists of MTS and state farms. On the basis of proposals from collective and state farms, draw up plans for districts, and then for regions, territories and republics. Submit these measures for consideration and final approval by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR by May 1, 1955.

To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to improve the organisation of breeding, to ensure the implementation of measures to further improve the breed and increase the productivity of livestock and to organise the cultivation of pedigree producers in collective and state farms.

### **On increasing meat production**

2. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that an increase in meat production should be achieved primarily through the rapid development of pig breeding, as the industry of the earliest ripening animal husbandry, with an increase in the proportion of pork to 40-50% in overall production of meat in the country, as well as due to better organisation of feeding and fattening of cattle, sheep and strengthening the development of poultry farming.

3. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to improve the fattening of pigs on collective farms and state farms, to achieve an increase in

the yield of piglets from each sow and raising them for fattening.

To recognize it necessary to use corn on a large scale in the organisation of pigs feeding in all zones of the country, both in the form of grain and in the form of silage on cobs, and also to significantly increase the production of potatoes for this purpose.

On the collective and state farms of the Ukrainian SSR, the Moldavian SSR and the Krasnodar Territory, Western Siberia, and the northern regions of Kazakhstan, to carry out large amounts of greasy and semi-salpy fattening of pigs; on the collective and state farms of the Byelorussian SSR, in the regions of the central non-chernozem belt, to carry out semi-lumpy fattening of pigs on a wide scale; on collective and state farms of the Latvian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Estonian SSR - bacon and ham fattening of pigs; in collective and state farms located around Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other large cities and industrial centres, to produce ham, bacon and meat feeding of pigs, widely using waste from the food industry and public catering.

In the rest of the country involved in pig breeding, and the direction of fattening pigs should be established depending on the species produced feed.

4. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local agricultural bodies, collective farms and state farms to decisively improve the feeding and fattening of livestock,

timely allocate livestock in each collective and state farm in special herds intended for delivery to the state and for slaughtering for meat, and on collective farms with developed livestock raising, create farms for fattening and fattening livestock.

5. To note that the Ministry of the Industry of Meat and Dairy Products of the USSR and the Ministry of the Industry of Food Products of the USSR are extremely slow to develop a network of fattening farms, they are poorly used for fattening livestock valuable feed waste from sugar, alcohol,

fat and oil, fish, brewing, starch and syrup and other industries. Available at the Ministry of Industry of meat and dairy products of the USSR, fodder state farms and agricultural plots are used irrationally, the production of fodder in them is conducted at a low agrotechnical level, weaning, feeding and fattening of livestock are not organised.

To oblige the Ministry of the Industry of Meat and Dairy Products of the USSR to expand by the end of 1960 the fattening, fattening and rearing of cattle and pigs by about 2.5 times compared with 1954, as well as to significantly expand the fattening sheep and birds; to ensure the mechanisation of feeding processes; to improve the use of land of fodder state farms and agricultural plots, for which in 1955-1956. organise fattening state farms on their basis.

### ***On increasing milk production***

6. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers the main task in increasing milk production to be a sharp increase in milk productivity of cows.

To ensure an increase in milk yield in 1960 for the country as a whole on average per cow on collective farms to no less than 1700 kg and on state farms to no less than 3100 kg. In the main areas of milk production, increase the average milk yield per cow: on collective farms in the regions of the non-black earth zone of the RSFSR to 1850-2500 kg and on state farms up to 3500-4000 kg, on collective farms in Siberia and the Urals - up to 1650-2300 kg and on state farms up to 3100 -3400 kg, on the collective farms of the Ukrainian SSR - 1900-2400 kg and on state farms up to 3400-3600 kg, on collective farms in the Baltic republics - up to 1900-2400 kg and on state farms up to 4000-4400 kg.

To produce milk in the amounts established by this decree, upon reaching the indicated milk yields, a significant increase in the livestock will be required.

## On increasing wool production

7. In order to expand wool production and, in particular, to increase the production of fine and semi-fine wool, it is necessary to significantly increase the number of sheep on collective and state farms and to raise the average wool cut on collective farms to no less than 3 kz and on state farms to 4.2 kg per sheep.

Consider a significant increase in the number of fine-wool and semi-fine-wool sheep as the most important task. In the regions of the North Caucasus, southern Ukraine, the Lower Volga region, to increase the number of sheep with thin and semi-thin wool to 80-90% of the total number of sheep in these regions and shear wool in collective farms to 4.2-4.8 kg and in state farms to 5— 5.5 kg; in the regions of Western Siberia and the Middle Volga region - up to 60-70%, and shepherding of wool on collective farms - up to 3.7-4.2 kg and on state farms 4-4.5 kg on average per fine-wool sheep. To ensure the rapid development of fine-fleece and semi-fleece sheep breeding in the regions of Eastern Siberia, the Kazakh SSR, the Kirghiz SSR and the Transcaucasus. It is necessary to use the opportunities for the development of fine-fleece and semi-fine fleece sheep breeding in the republics of Central Asia and fur coat sheep breeding in the northwestern and central regions of the country.

### *Poultry development*

8. To increase in 1960, in comparison with 1954, the number of poultry in collective and state farms by 2.5-3 times and in every way to encourage the development of poultry farming on the farms of collective farmers, workers and employees.

To streamline the work of hatchery and poultry stations and to ensure that at least 500 million chickens are hatched annually for sale to collective farms and the general public. To organise the feeding of poultry for meat at incubator-

poultry stations.

Eliminate serious shortcomings in the preservation and rearing of young poultry, ensure the construction and equipment of premises, improve the feeding and maintenance of poultry in order to dramatically increase the egg production of chickens and bring it on collective and state farms to at least 110 eggs per layer per year.

To organise at the enterprises of local industry and industrial cooperation the production of battery cages for raising young stock and keeping laying hens, heating systems for chickens, automatic drinkers and other equipment for poultry farms.

9. To improve the supply of the population of large cities and industrial centers with poultry products, it is deemed necessary to additionally organise new large poultry farms within the system of the USSR Ministry of State Farms and the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Products Industry. Instruct the above ministries to develop and submit proposals on this issue to the USSR Council of Ministers and the CPSU Central Committee within two months.

Recommend collective farms, where possible, to organise large poultry farms with the use of intensive poultry keeping; to provide wide-scale breeding of waterfowl, especially in the regions of Siberia.

#### ***IV. Strengthening the food base***

In the implementation of the task of rapid development of animal husbandry, it is of decisive importance to provide livestock with a sufficient amount of concentrated, juicy and roughage forage. This requires a radical improvement in the organisation of the food supply and the full use of the available reserves.

However, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, many leaders of party, Soviet and agricultural bodies show a careless attitude to the production of feed, do not take the necessary measures to

eliminate the neglect of the feed base.

One of the major reasons for the lag in feed production was improper planning by the State Planning Commission.

USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, which consisted in the fact that sowing of perennial grasses was introduced everywhere, as the main means in creating a forage base. Perennial grasses were widely distributed in the southern arid regions, where they could not produce high yields. At the same time, many valuable forage crops were ignored.

Many leaders of party, Soviet and agricultural bodies underestimated the importance of corn in providing livestock with a sufficient amount of concentrated, juicy and green fodder. The experience of mass sowing of maize in 1954 showed that this crop, when properly processed, gives high yields everywhere and allows, with minimal labour costs compared to other crops, to provide livestock raising with high-quality concentrates and silage. A particularly good example in the cultivation of corn was shown by many collective farms of the Byelorussian SSR, which received a high yield of this crop. In a number of collective farms, 50-70 centners of corn on the cob and silage from corn stalks up to 500-700 centners per hectare of maize have been obtained. Considerable work has been done to expand sowing of corn also last year a number of regions of the RSFSR, especially Omsk, Ryazan, Lipetsk regions, and the Krasnoyarsk Territory. At the same time, in the Moscow, Tula, Kaluga, Kostroma regions, the Lithuanian SSR, the Estonian SSR and a number of other regions, in the presence of good examples of maize cultivation by individual collective and state farms in 1954, the introduction of maize was started on its own.

The widely tested in production square-nest method of sowing corn and harvesting it with combines open up great opportunities for corn cultivation, make it possible to completely mechanize work on the care of crops, harvest, greatly reduce labour costs for cultivating this crop, raise its yield and make corn the leading crop in creating a solid

forage base for animal husbandry.

Possibilities for a sharp increase in the production of succulent fodder are poorly used by expanding the crops and growing high yield of beets, potatoes, fodder watermelon, pumpkin, turnips, carrots and other crops that are important for raising the productivity of animal husbandry.

In a number of regions, territories and republics, measures to improve natural hayfields and pastures that are available to the repentant collective and state farms are not being carried out. A significant part of the pastures it is used improperly, the corral system of grazing livestock is not used by many collective and state farms, which leads to a sharp decrease in the fodder productivity of natural lands. The experience of the leading collective and state farms, which have achieved the creation of a solid forage base and the introduction of crops of high-yield forage crops for the green conveyor, is extremely poorly implemented, which hinders the widespread introduction of summer stall-camp keeping of productive livestock. In the areas of distant livestock farming, the work on watering pastures, construction of livestock and yagal premises, creation of insurance stocks of feed is unsatisfactory, which leads to large losses of livestock in years with severe winters.

From year to year, plans for the production of mixed feed, fish and meat and bone meal for the needs of Livestock, especially poultry, are not being implemented. Despite the fact that the feeding of grain fodder and other concentrates to livestock and poultry in the form of mixed feed is more effective, the production of mixed feed from raw materials of collective farms and state farms has not yet been organised.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To increase the production of fodder in 1960 on collective and state farms to the following sizes: concentrated fodder—not less than 65 million tons, or more than five times more than in 1953; silage—no less than 176

million tons, or five and a half times more than in 1953; root crops, fodder melons and gourds—at least 38 million tons, or four times more than in 1953; potatoes—at least 25 million g, or five times more than in 1953; roughage—up to 178 million tons, or one and a half times more than in 1953.

The main thing now is to have forage crops in every collective and state farm in a size that would provide all types of livestock with the required amount of forage. It is wrong to consider the established practice when collective farms were given plans for sowing fodder crops from above without taking into account local conditions, which hampered the initiative and did not allow the collective farms themselves to select for sowing the most productive fodder crops for the given conditions.

To instruct the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, the regional and regional party committees, the councils of ministers of the republics, the executive committees of the regional and regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies to determine specific measures to provide livestock with feed based on plans for the production of feed developed by each collective farm, state farm and district, taking into account local conditions and the maximum using all available reserves, so that the task to increase the production of meat, milk, wool and other livestock products for 1955-1960. were certainly fulfilled.

When developing measures to increase the production of feed for public livestock raising, take into account the need for coarse and succulent feed for issuing them for workdays collective farmers with livestock in their personal property. This measure will increase the interest of collective farmers in creating a fodder base and strengthen labour discipline on collective farms.

Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies must strictly monitor that, first and foremost, the population of public livestock on collective farms is provided with fodder.

2. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the

Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, executive committees of regional, regional and regional Councils of Deputies. of working people to sow corn on a large scale, bearing in mind that corn should be of decisive importance in providing livestock with concentrated and succulent fodder.

To oblige the Ministry of Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to ensure in 1955 the creation of a special combine that would harvest separately the cobs and separately the stalks of corn for silage.

3. Considering that the use of a square-nested method of planting potatoes and mechanized processing in two directions significantly reduces labour costs for its cultivation and makes it possible to obtain high yields, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the regions of the non-black earth zone, the Urals, Siberia, the central black earth regions, Polesie of Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and others regions of the country to ensure an increase in the production of potatoes for fodder purposes.

To take measures to expand sowing and increase the yield of fodder root crops, fodder cabbage, fodder lupine and fodder watermelon and pumpkin, everywhere introducing square and square-nested sowing methods, mechanisation of work on the care of crops. Practice stubble and compacted forage crops.

4. Considering the existing situation with the provision of hay and other roughage to livestock intolerable, to oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR,

Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies decisively improve the production and procurement of hay. For these purposes,

it is necessary, first of all, to significantly improve the condition of natural hayfields and to raise their yield in the coming years by one and a half to two times. In areas where perennial grasses give good yields of hay, take measures to further develop grass planting, paying special attention to expanding crops and increasing yields of clover in areas of the non-chernozem belt and alfalfa in the republics of Central Asia, Transcaucasia, southern regions of Kazakhstan and other areas where crops alfalfa produces good yields.

To organise on a large scale the improvement of meadows and pastures in order to sharply raise their productivity and bring them into a state suitable for mechanized harvesting of grasses. To pay special attention to improving and increasing the productivity of hayfields and pastures in the South-East and East regions through estuary irrigation, snow retention, sowing and overseeding of annual and perennial grasses most adapted to local conditions.

5. Attaching particular importance to the improvement of summer livestock management as one of the most important conditions for increasing the productivity of animal husbandry, to oblige the Ministry of Agriculture

USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of regions, territories and republics to organise the correct use of pastures with the introduction of a corral grazing systems, the introduction of a green conveyor for feeding and feeding dairy cattle, provide in production plans for collective and state farms to plant fodder crops for this purpose in a size that ensures complete and uninterrupted feeding of livestock with green fodder throughout the summer period.

6. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to improve grass seed production and ensure the production of seeds in the amounts necessary for fulfilling the plans for sowing herbs and improving meadows and pastures. To restore commercial wiki seed production in the main areas of its cultivation, organise large-scale seed

production of fodder lupine, fodder root crops and melons.

7. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministry of Procurement to submit proposals to the Council of Ministers of the USSR by May 1, 1955, a significant increase in the production of compound feed, ensuring the production of a variety of high-grade compound feed for various species and groups of livestock and poultry. The Ministry of Procurements will also organise the production of compound feed from raw materials from collective and state farms, the exchange of grain fodder and other concentrates for compound feed.

8. To oblige the Councils of Ministers of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Uzbek SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Armenian SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Turkmen SSR, Tajik SSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of state farms of the USSR to develop and submit by August 1, 1955 to the State Planning Committee USSR plan of measures for watering the pastures of collective and state farms in waterless regions, for the implementation of which a decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR is required.

The USSR State Planning Committee should consider these measures and by October 1, 1955, submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on the scope of work related to the irrigation of pastures of collective and state farms, and their material and technical support.

#### ***V. On the mechanisation of labour-intensive work in animal husbandry***

The availability of rich equipment at the disposal of the MTS and state farms, strengthening them with leading and engineering and technical personnel, creating permanent cadres of MTS workers, sending a large number of agronomists and animal workers to collective farms played an important role in improving the operation of machine and tractor stations, which became a decisive force in the development of grain crops. farms.

At the same time, in the development of animal husbandry, the machine and tractor stations of many regions, territories and republics do not fulfill the tasks assigned to them, they are indifferent to the development of this important branch of agricultural production.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, many local party and Soviet bodies do not take into account the increased role of machine and tractor stations, underestimate the importance of mechanisation labour-intensive work in animal husbandry, have come to terms with the shortcomings in this matter and do not take appropriate measures to fully mechanize the production of feed and labour-intensive work on farms.

The machine-tractor stations did not really get involved in the struggle to create a solid forage base. A number of labour-intensive operations in forage production are not mechanized at all. Until now, agriculture does not have high-performance machines for removing straw and chaff, machines for collecting hay, pressing and storing it, machines for arranging silo trenches, loading and unloading silo towers, machines for square-nested sowing and harvesting of root crops. The established plans for the mechanisation of work are not systematically implemented. As a result of the extremely low level of mechanisation in animal husbandry, the volume of payment in kind for the work of the MTS with livestock products is an insignificant share in the total volume of procurement of these products.

One of the important reasons for the lag in production and procurement of fodder is the insufficient level of mechanisation of land reclamation work to improve meadows and pastures and the extremely poor use of existing equipment in machine and tractor stations and state farms.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering are following the wrong line in the matter of mechanisation livestock and for years do not

solve vital issues in this matter. As a result of the sluggishness of these ministries, the collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations still do not have a set of machines to mechanize the basic labour processes in various branches of animal husbandry.

The Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering is unsatisfactorily fulfilling the plans for the production of machines and mechanisms for animal husbandry and other branches of agriculture. We can no longer put up with the fact that due to the inertia of the leaders of this MTS ministry, the collective and state farms of the country are forced in a number of cases to use outdated, low-productivity machines.

In modern conditions, when the Party sets as the most important task a sharp rise in animal husbandry in the country, the role and responsibility of machine and tractor stations in the development of this agricultural industries must grow immeasurably.

It is necessary to take all measures to sharply reduce the cost of labour and funds for the production of a unit of output in animal husbandry, seeking to obtain the maximum economic effect on the basis of mechanisation with less investment of labour and funds.

Extensive mechanisation of agricultural production will make it possible to lighten the work of agricultural workers, to raise it; o productivity, to reduce the cost of production. At the same time, this will allow the collective farms, MTS and state farms to better organise the work of people, a significant part of whom are busy now with low-productivity manual labour, introduce advanced production technology. With extensive mechanisation and improving the organisation of work will reduce labour costs and funds per unit of production, wages will increase, and, consequently, the material situation of rural workers will improve in the future.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the

Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, regional and regional Councils of Deputies working people to ensure that in the near future, machine and tractor stations, just like in field cultivation, become a decisive force in the production of meat, milk, wool and other products livestock raising, to carry out comprehensive mechanisation of work on forage production and on livestock farms.

2. To instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms and the Ministry of Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering to develop and, within three months, submit for consideration by the USSR Council of Ministers and the CPSU Central Committee measures to increase the production of machines and mechanisms for the mechanisation of labour-intensive processes in animal husbandry and forage production. When developing measures, keep in mind the creation of a complex of machines for various zones of the country for the mechanisation of feed production, silage work, water supply, feed preparation and electrification of labour-intensive processes on farms.

3. To establish that machine and tractor stations, along with work on fodder production and mechanisation of livestock farms, are obliged to carry out, under contracts with collective farms, by their permanent workers, maintenance and repair of machines and equipment installed on farms. Make extensive use of the assistance of industrial enterprises sponsoring collective farms in work on the mechanisation of livestock farms. To warn the leaders of the enterprises and organisations that sponsor the collective farms that construction and mechanisation work on the collective farms must be carried out on a contractual basis with the obligatory payment by the collective farms of all costs incurred by enterprises and organisations. Condemn as the practice of free assistance to sponsored collective farms, which is contrary to state interests, since this leads to illegal

spending of people's funds and does not contribute to the organisational and economic strengthening of collective farms.

Instruct the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to develop and implement a system of measures to render assistance to collective farms on the part of MTS in the installation and operation of machines and mechanisms on livestock farms.

4. In order to create favorable conditions for settlements between collective farms and machine and tractor stations for work on the mechanisation of livestock farms, maintenance and repair of machines and equipment installed on farms, it is expedient to introduce, along with cash, payment in kind for these works. To grant the right to collective farms, when concluding agreements with MTS, to decide on their own the forms of settlement with. machine and tractor stations for work performed (in kind or in money).

5. To oblige the Main Directorate of labour Reserves under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to provide training for tractor drivers and combine operators to perform assembly, electrical installation and plumbing work on livestock farms, to repair feed preparation and other livestock machines, mechanisms and steam power plants. Along with the training of tractor drivers and combine operators, organise training of collective farm mechanics in the operation of machines used in animal husbandry.

6. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, local party and Soviet bodies to provide during 1955-1960. a significant expansion of work on the electrification of livestock farms.

To instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, together with the Ministry of the Electrical Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Tsentrosoyuz, within three months, to submit to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on the provision of MTS, collective farms and state farms with

electrical materials, transformers, electric motors, starting equipment, transmission line supports and an increase in production and the supply of mobile power plants to agriculture.

#### ***VI. On the construction of livestock buildings and silos on collective farms***

The most important condition for the development of animal husbandry is the provision of livestock premises that meet the veterinary requirements and conditions of cultural farming. The lack of good livestock facilities causes great damage to collective farms, lowers the productivity of livestock raising and increases the mortality of livestock, especially young animals. At the present time, the level of construction of new livestock buildings on collective farms does not correspond to the task set by the Party and the government of further developing public livestock raising and increasing its productivity.

In some republics, territories and regions, a sharp decrease in the rate of construction of livestock buildings was allowed. In a significant part of the collective farms, permanent construction brigades are not organised. Construction is being carried out especially badly in the collective farms of the Azerbaijan SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, Molotovskaya, Penza, Chkalovskaya and some other regions.

In many collective farms, the construction of silo structures—towers and lined trenches—is completely unsatisfactory, as a result of which the amount of silage to be laid is reduced and its quality deteriorates. The production of silo towers at the enterprises of the timber industry and the local industry has been organised in extremely insufficient sizes.

Many standard designs of livestock buildings, currently recommended by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, do not satisfy collective farms. Typically, standard projects do not

provide for the use of cheap local building materials, but provide for the use of a large amount of timber, which delays and increases the cost of construction.

As a result of the measures taken by the Party and the government to raise agriculture, the incomes of collective farms and collective farmers are significantly increasing. Currently, collective farms are more than ever before, have the ability to allocate funds to expand their production, in particular for construction. Most collective farms have a sufficient number of workers forces to carry out the necessary construction along with the performance of work in field cultivation and animal husbandry. The capital investments of the collective farms should primarily be directed towards raising the economy of the collective farms and making it highly profitable. So, first of all, it is necessary to conduct construction industrial premises. On collective farms that have sufficient funds, it is necessary to launch the construction of cultural and household premises, and, where possible, provide assistance to collective farmers in the construction of residential buildings.

Meanwhile, many leaders of local party and Soviet organisations are raising the issue of state aid to rural construction, without taking measures to ensure that to use the means and the manpower available on the collective farms for the development of construction at the expense of a better organisation of labour and an increase in its productivity. Large quantities of such building materials as reeds, shell rock, limestone, etc., are extremely poorly used for construction on collective and state farms. Such a negligent attitude towards the use of local building materials cannot be tolerated.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige local party and Soviet organisations, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction to take measures to expand and improve construction on collective farms, concentrating the

main focus is on the construction of production and especially livestock buildings and silos. Better to use the forces and means of the collective farms.

To instruct the Central Committee of the Communist Parties, the regional and regional party committees, the councils of ministers of the republics, the regional and regional Soviets of working people's deputies in measures to develop animal husbandry for 1955-1960. to provide for the construction of livestock buildings in the size, ensuring the accommodation of public livestock, and the necessary silo structures.

2. To oblige the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, party and Soviet bodies of regions, territories and republics to ensure in collective farms and enterprises of local industry and industrial cooperation the expansion of production of local building materials: tiles, bricks, lime, rubble stone, roofing chips, adobe, reed slabs and other materials, and where possible and appropriate, prefabricated reinforced concrete structures should be used in the construction of livestock buildings.

3. To recommend to collective farms to create permanent construction brigades, staffing them with experienced foremen, to organise training of members of the brigades in construction specialties, to provide these brigades with the necessary equipment, inventory, fixtures and tools. Where there is a large volume of construction and production of local building materials, create on a share basis inter-collective farm construction organisations and enterprises for the production of bricks, cement-sand blocks, tiles, for the construction of inter-collective farm hydroelectric power plants and other large structures.

The machine and tractor stations, not to the detriment of field work and their own construction, provide collective farms with assistance on a contractual basis for appropriate payment in construction, sawing wood, transporting building materials, and planning work. In this regard, to organise

training of machine operators in construction professions at the machine and tractor stations.

4. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction to increase assistance to collective farms in organizing construction, in the production of local building materials, prefabricated structures and parts, in organizing logging, in training builders and organizing construction brigades.

It is necessary to significantly expand the network of schools and courses for training foremen and foremen and foremen of construction brigades on collective farms, to organise training for collective farmers in construction specialties and the production of local building materials.

The Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction of the USSR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, within three months, revise the standard designs of livestock buildings recommended for collective farms, and create such projects that would give the opportunity to collective farms, taking into account local conditions and the availability of local building materials, to choose the most suitable projects for themselves.

5. To oblige the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR to timely fulfill the plan for the supply of timber to the Central Union for sale to collective farms for agricultural construction.

### ***VII. On increasing the production of livestock products on state farms***

State farms occupy an important place in the country's agricultural production; many of them are in fact advanced socialist enterprises. They have the richest land plots, are equipped with advanced technology, and have qualified personnel. The task is to correctly use all these possibilities for a powerful rise in state farm production in the interests of the state. However, the level of work of state farms at the present time does not meet the increased requirements. There are major shortcomings in the development of animal

husbandry on state farms. In 1954 the state farms did not ensure the fulfillment of plans to increase the livestock population, and especially cows, allowed a large loss of livestock and a high barrenness of the broodstock. The proportion of cows in the herd of cattle over the past year in state farms has increased slightly.

A completely intolerable situation has arisen on state farms with the fulfillment of tasks to increase the productivity of livestock and reduce the cost of livestock products. Milk yield per cow over the past year has increased by only 12 kg, instead of 220 kg envisaged by the plan, and the weight gain of pigs for fattening and shearing wool from sheep in state farms in many regions even decreased against 1953, as a result of which plans for the delivery of milk to the state, pork and wool have not been fulfilled, and the cost of livestock products remains high.

The production of livestock products per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the state farms of the USSR Ministry of State Farms continues to remain low and in 1954 amounted to only 7 centners of meat, 35 centners of milk and 50 kg of wool. The situation is especially bad in the cattle-breeding state farms of the Kazakh SSR, where, given favorable conditions, the livestock grows extremely slowly, the productivity of animal husbandry is low, and the state farms donate very little meat, milk and wool to the state. Major shortcomings in animal husbandry also occur on the state farms of the Krasnoyarsk, Stavropol Territories, Rostov and Chita Regions, in which in 1954 the death rate of livestock increased significantly, and its productivity sharply decreased.

The Ministry of State Farms of the USSR did not fulfill the instructions of the September and February-March Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the creation of a solid fodder base in each state farm. In 1954 harvested there is much less roughage than in 1953, and the task of storing silage was fulfilled by only 70%, which, with an overall increase in the livestock population, reduced the supply of

feed. As a result of the irresponsible approach of the leadership of the USSR Ministry of State Farms to the use of such a valuable fodder crop as corn, a real opportunity was missed to strengthen the fodder base in state farms, to provide livestock with fodder.

The Ministry of State Farms of the USSR also did not comply with the decisions of the February-March Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on improving the use of land in state farms, and especially at stud farms. In 1954 they did not plow virgin lands at all 45 stud farms with large land holdings. For many stud farms, the ministry established understated plans for plowing virgin lands; on the initiative of local workers, these tasks were exceeded several times. This shows that the leaders of the USSR Ministry of State Farms in practice are pursuing a line that contradicts the Party's instructions on the correct use of state farm lands.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the failure to fulfill state tasks to increase the livestock population and increase its productivity, the presence of large losses in animal husbandry, and a careless attitude to the procurement of fodder are the result of the fact that the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR is still extremely unsatisfactory in managing the development of animal husbandry and does not use the opportunities state farms, does not take measures to mobilize significant reserves for a sharp increase in the production of livestock products. The heads of the USSR Ministry of State Farms are not changed the methods of managing state farms and continue to replace live organisational work with jury bustle and clerical scribbling, do not know the state of affairs in state farms many regions and republics, poorly use the experience of advanced farms, do not take into account the peculiarities of individual zones of the country, poorly develop the initiative of state farm workers.

The Ministry of State Farms of the USSR has come to terms with the neglect of animal husbandry in many state farms, does not impose due demands on the heads of state

farms and trusts who do not fulfill plans for the development of animal husbandry and delivery of products to the state, poorly monitors the conduct of zootechnical and veterinary measures and does not take the necessary measures to strengthen the livestock farms of state farms qualified personnel.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, party and Soviet bodies of regions, territories and republics to ensure full and rational use of land, a further significant increase in the production of livestock products on state farms and a sharp decrease in the cost of production. Zoom in state farms in 1960, compared with 1954, the production of meat not less than 1.8 times, milk—2.8 times, wool—2.2 times, eggs—4 times.

2. To instruct the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, executive committees of regional and regional councils working people's deputies to develop measures to significantly increase the production of livestock products on state farms

in 1955-1960 per 100 hectares of land, taking into account the characteristics of various zones of the country. When developing measures to increase the production of livestock products on state farms, pay special attention to the development of pig and poultry breeding in all grain state farms, including new state farms on virgin lands.

3. To oblige the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to ensure an increase in the milk productivity of livestock, to take the necessary measures to organise feeding and fattening of livestock and to produce, as a rule, the delivery of livestock to the state for meat of fatty and above average fatness. Organise specialized farms for growing and feeding cattle, as well as feeding stations at state farms located around food enterprises industry, for the full use of stillage,

bagasse, pulp, brewer's grains and other waste.

4. To oblige the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to provide the livestock of state farms with fodder of its own production, for which to widely apply in state farms the crops of those fodder crops that in these natural and economic conditions, they give high yields and the largest amount of nutrients per hectare. To this end, significantly expand the sown area of corn on state farms in all zones of the country, sharply increase the yield of corn and other grain-fodder crops, and increase their gross harvest; to expand the cultivated areas of potatoes for livestock feed, especially in state farms in the regions of the Center, non-land zone, the Urals and Western Siberia, Sudanese grass and other annual grasses for hay and green fodder, practice sowing rye for early spring feeding.

5. To oblige the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to take urgent measures to ensure the entire livestock of productive livestock and poultry in state farms with comfortable capital premises and reduce construction costs. Widely use local building materials in construction, as well as apply precast concrete parts and standard products.

Ensure a significant increase in the level of mechanisation of labour-intensive processes on livestock farms and implement electrification of state farms, mainly by connecting state, industrial and communal power plants to the electric networks.

6. Consider the most important task of state farm workers to better use land, a sharp increase in the yield of agricultural products from every 100 hectares of land, and a decrease in the cost of funds and labour per unit of production. In state farms, which are state-owned enterprises, as in industry, there are all the possibilities for an exemplary organisation of production based on the correct use of technology and steady growth of labour productivity. This allows the state farms to systematically increase the production of agricultural and livestock products and reduce their costs.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that some Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional party committees, until recently, pay little attention to the work of state farms, and require of all local Party and Soviet organisations to improve the management of the work of state farms, to increase their responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans by state farms.

### ***VIII. About procurement of livestock products***

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the party and the government on the further development of agriculture, as well as a decrease in the norms of mandatory supplies, an increase in procurement and prices, produced in 1953 in accordance with the resolution of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU<sup>1</sup>, the collective and state farms increased the production of livestock products, which made it possible to procure and purchase more meat and milk in 1954 than in 1953.

Thanks to an increase in the production and procurement of livestock products, a further rise in the level of national consumption has been achieved. The sale of meat to the population in 1954 increased in comparison with 1940 by 2.8 times, animal oil—2.6 times, eggs—1.4 times, woolen fabrics—almost 3 times.

The system of centralized supply of the population with food, implemented in our country, has proved its vitality. IN

Under the conditions of the socialist system, centralization allows the state to actively influence the production and distribution of products, maneuver food and raw materials in the interests of developing the economy and raising the people's well-being.

However, in the practice of centralized supply, major shortcomings are admitted that seriously harm the

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 303-345 of this volume. Ed,

production and distribution of products. Until now, centralized supply is carried out regardless of the level of production and procurement of products in a particular republic, without taking into account the fact

how existing production capabilities are used. Such a practice actually means equalization in the distribution of products, contrary to the principles of socialism. It does not promote the development of the initiative of local authorities and turns their attention not towards increasing production and procurement, but towards the redistribution of products produced throughout the country as a whole.

Inadequacies in the distribution system lead to the fact that districts, oblasts, territories and republics that make good use of local production capabilities and fulfilling their obligations to procure products sometimes receive less output from the centralized fund than districts, oblasts, territories and republics that poorly use local resources and do not fulfill their obligations to the state.

The existing supply system reduces the responsibility of local leaders not only for production, but also for supplying the population.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that in conditions of centralized supply, the all-round development of the initiative and the increased responsibility of local authorities for the maximum use of available opportunities in increasing the production of agricultural products become especially important.

Based on this, changes should be made to the existing system of distribution of products for trade in districts, regions and republics, so that it correctly combines the principles centralization with the development of local initiative to use available resources to improve the supply of the population.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. On the basis of an increase in the productivity of livestock raising and an increase in the number of livestock,

in 1960, in comparison with 1954, to increase the volume of procurements and purchases of meat by at least 1.6 times, and pork—not less than 2.8 times, milk and dairy products—not less than 1.8 times, eggs—more than 3 times and wool—2 times.

In accordance with this, instruct the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the regional and regional party committees, the councils of ministers of the republics, the executive committees of the regional and regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies, when developing measures for the development of animal husbandry, to provide for an increase in the procurement and purchases of animal products to the extent that ensures the fulfillment of the tasks established by this resolution. Calculation of the number of incoming products for mandatory deliveries is necessary produce in strict accordance with the constant norms established on the basis of the per hectare principle, payment in kind in accordance with the established rates, and the quantity of products, procured by state purchases should not be burdensome for collective farms and should not hinder the development of public livestock raising. At the same time, it is necessary to maximize the use of local reserves and opportunities to fulfill state plans for procurement and purchases and to meet the growing needs of the population of the republic, territory and region.

2. In order to encourage initiative and increase the responsibility of local authorities in increasing the production of livestock products and improving the supply of them to the population, it is necessary, along with maintaining centralization in organizing supplies, to provide republics, territories and regions with broader rights in this matter.

To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Procurements, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of Trade of the USSR, together with the Councils of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, by July 1, 1955, to

submit for consideration the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on changing the order of supply.

3. To consider it necessary to seriously improve the practice of harvesting livestock products, avoiding deviations from the per hectare principle. To note that the Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, as well as local party and Soviet bodies, when purchasing livestock products, made mistakes in 1954, expressed in

the fact that advanced collective farms and districts were arbitrarily set higher procurement targets than other collective farms and areas. It is necessary that the plan for the procurement of the most important livestock products, except for wool and leather raw materials, be communicated to the district collective farms in approximately the same proportion to the mandatory supply plan.

4. Instruct the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR with the participation of other ministries and departments involved in procurement, within two months to submit for consideration of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR of proposals for improving the procurement of agricultural products and the structure of procurement bodies, meaning the elimination of the plurality of procurement organisations and a sharp reduction in the swollen procurement apparatus.

5. To recognize it as wrong that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms established sown areas and yields, livestock numbers and productivity, without taking into account the country's needs for food and industry in agricultural raw materials, which led to the inconsistency of these production plans with the needs of the country as a whole and its individual regions.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee believes that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms should plan agricultural production based on the tasks of fully meeting the needs of the country and its

individual economic regions in food and agricultural raw materials, and bear responsibility for this before the state. At the same time, it is necessary to identify the possibilities of individual regions, to unleash the initiative of localities in using these opportunities to increase the production of agricultural products.

### ***IX. Improving the management of agriculture and party political work in the village***

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that over the past year, party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies have done definite work to mobilize the masses to fulfill the tasks of the further development of agriculture. The approach of the leadership to agricultural production, the increased activity of collective farmers and collective farmers, workers and specialists of machine and tractor stations and state farms, make it possible to reveal the great possibilities and reserves of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms for the rapid development of all branches of agriculture. The following play a positive role in identifying and using these reserves and unleashing initiatives from below. Measures such as the creation of instructor groups headed by the secretaries of the district party committees for the zones of the MTS, the abolition of the district administrations of agriculture and the sending of specialists to the MTS for work on collective farms, strengthening the collective farms and machine and tractor stations with more qualified personnel, improving the propaganda and implementation of advanced experience and scientific achievements, helping party organisations rural areas from the party organisations of industrial enterprises and cities.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that many regional committees, regional committees and Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics are weakly

reorganizing their work in accordance with the requirements of the September, February-March and June Plenums of the Central Committee. Some leaders of local Party organisations do not take appropriate measures to increase the production of agricultural products, show irresponsibility, substituting general declarations and appeals for organizing work on collective farms, MTS and state farms. In a number of regions, territories and republics, the management of the development of animal husbandry is carried out superficially, without deep knowledge of the matter. Many district party committees continue to work in the same way, the training groups of district party committees and the heads of machine and tractor stations do not pay due attention to the further development of public animal husbandry in collective farms. To note that the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and especially the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR are extremely slowly restructuring their work, have not yet abandoned the stereotyped approach to managing the development of animal husbandry, condemned by the party, do not study and do not take into account the natural and economic conditions and characteristics of regions, territories and republics, continue manage clerical and bureaucratic methods. The structure of agricultural ministries remains cumbersome; management of the development of individual branches of agriculture and the cultivation of basic crops is depersonalized, scattered over various departments and departments. As a result, the main crops and even certain branches of agriculture are poorly studied.

The Plenum believes that the current incorrect practice of superficial and vague leadership of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of State Farms, many local Party and Soviet bodies the deed of development of public livestock in the future cannot be tolerated. In modern conditions, the success of the development of social animal husbandry depends primarily on the level of leadership of the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, on their ability to open

and use the enormous internal reserves and capabilities.

Mass-political work among livestock breeders is being conducted unsatisfactorily, especially in areas of distant pasture cattle breeding. Among collective farmers and workers of MTS and state farms socialist competition for the best and fastest fulfillment of the tasks set by the Party and the government to raise public livestock raising is underdeveloped. Many party, Soviet and agricultural bodies are extremely weak in organizing work on propaganda and introduction into production experience of leading livestock breeders, collective farms, state farms and MTS—participants in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, as well as achievements of agrotechnical science. Central and local publishing houses produce few posters, leaflets, brochures and books on animal husbandry. In newspapers and magazines, the advanced experience of livestock breeders is poorly generalized, and sharp criticism of the existing shortcomings and neglect in this matter is not given.

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 USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms to resolutely put an end to the underestimation of animal husbandry and in fact turn the attention of Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, to mobilize the efforts of all Communists, Komsomol members, collective farmers and collective farmers, workers and specialists from MTS and state farms to solve problems of further increasing the production of livestock products in the country.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that in the matter of a sharp rise in animal husbandry on collective farms, the decisive role should belong to the machine and tractor stations', which are strongholds in leadership of collective farms by the socialist state. Establish that the MTS bear full responsibility for the fulfillment by the collective farms of plans to increase the

production and procurement of grain, meat, milk, wool and other crop products and animal husbandry.

2. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee believes that in order to fulfill the tasks set, it is necessary to significantly increase the level of leadership agriculture on the part of Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies and make this leadership more qualified, specific and efficient. In order to open up and make fuller use of local reserves, timely maintain and introduce into production the experience of the foremost workers and innovators of agriculture and the achievements of science, leading party, Soviet and agricultural workers must to be well prepared themselves, to know agricultural production in detail, to manage collective and state farms concretely, with knowledge of the matter.

To this end, it is necessary that the leading cadres systematically and persistently raise their theoretical level, study the technique and economics of agricultural production, were aware of everything new, advanced, studied the natural and economic characteristics of their regions, individual cultures and branches of agricultural production. Only under these conditions will the leading Party, Soviet and agricultural workers become in fact the leaders and organisers of collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms.

3. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to develop and submit proposals to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR within a month, to improve the structure of the apparatus of these ministries and their local bodies. In the new structure, provide for a significant reduction in the management staff, strengthening it with experienced, highly qualified personnel, increasing the role and responsibility of managers and specialists for the study and development the main branches of field cultivation and animal husbandry in order, taking into account the peculiarities of individual economic regions, to ensure the

maximum increase in the production of agricultural products.

4. One of the main tasks of Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies in improving the management of the development of animal husbandry is to strengthen all sectors of animal husbandry with qualified personnel capable of carrying out Party and government measures to improve this most important branch of agricultural production. For these purposes it is necessary:

a) to strengthen the composition of the heads of collective farms and state farms by sending good organisers from among the Communists and Komsomol members, innovators of animal husbandry and specialists to this work;

b) the party and Komsomol organisations of collective and state farms to reconsider the arrangement of communists and Komsomol members in production in order to ensure in practice their leading role in the development of animal husbandry;

c) the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, local agricultural bodies to ensure the correct placement of zootechnical and veterinary personnel in districts, collective farms, MTS and state farms; to increase the organizing role of specialists in collective and state farm animal husbandry;

d) the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR to develop and submit for consideration by the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on improving the organisation of labour on livestock farms of collective farms and state farms and measures to further increase material interest of the collective farmers and workers of state farms in the development of public livestock raising, while keeping in mind the creation of broader opportunities for encouraging collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms for overfulfilling planned targets to increase the productivity of livestock raising and increase the number of livestock, as well as measures to improve the cultural and living conditions of livestock workers, especially on distant

pastures.

5. Noting the positive role of the instructor groups led by the secretaries of the district party committees in the MTS zones in improving the work of the MTS and collective farms, the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee obliges the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics to continue to work on strengthening the composition of the secretaries and instructors of the district committees in the MTS zones, turning these groups are really militant organisers of party political work to implement the decisions of the party and government on the rise of agriculture.

6. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU considers the most important task of party organisations, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR to improve promoting and promoting the achievements of the best collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms in the development of animal husbandry and scientific achievements in this area. Provide mass release books and reference manuals on the issues of animal husbandry, feed production and mechanisation of animal husbandry, popular brochures, posters, films about the best practices in the development of animal husbandry, taking into account the specific conditions of collective and state farms in various regions of the country. To cover widely in newspapers and magazines the nationwide struggle for the rise of animal husbandry.

7. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU obliges all party, trade union and Komsomol organisations to systematically and persistently improve mass political work in the countryside. The organisational work of communists, Komsomol members and non-party agitators among the masses should awaken the desire of people to work as best as possible, develop their creative initiative and activity, contribute to the further improvement of the organisation of labour, the strengthening of labour discipline, the

widespread development of socialist competition for the fulfillment of plans. It is necessary to surround every worker with attention and care, to support his undertakings in time, to strengthen his confidence in the successful fulfillment of the task entrusted to him, to encourage the foremost workers in agriculture. Party political work should be purposeful, aimed at fulfilling the tasks of the party and government, concrete and effective, inextricably associated with the tasks of the collective farm, MTS, state farm, brigade, each agricultural worker. It is necessary to foster a conscious attitude to work, to one's duties, to foster an understanding in every worker that his work is a part of the great nationwide struggle to strengthen the power and prosperity of our Motherland. In party political work, one must always remember the instruction of the great Lenin that the masses can do everything when they know everything and go to everything consciously.

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The Communist Party, in the struggle to further strengthen the might of the Soviet state, considers its main task to be the further development of heavy industry, and on this basis a new an upsurge in all branches of the national economy, a steady improvement in the well-being of the Soviet people. Along with a powerful industry, it is necessary to have a highly developed agriculture capable of producing as much food and raw materials as is necessary in order to continuously supply the population with consumer products and industry with raw materials. Public livestock raising is called upon to play an important role in this matter. The development and strengthening of public livestock raising on collective farms will contribute to the development of all agriculture, the organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms and the further improvement of the material well-being of the collective farmers.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee calls

on all collective and collective farmers, workers and specialists of machine and tractor stations and state farms, to make every effort to successfully fulfill the planned program of further development of agriculture and animal husbandry, so that our country in the coming years will have in abundance all agricultural products.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working class, the collective farm peasantry and our intelligentsia, all Soviet people will successfully solve this most important task in the shortest possible time.

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# **DECISION OF THE CPSU CC AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE PLANNING PRACTICE, March 9, 1955**

The published decree introduced significant changes in the practice of planning agricultural production, allowing for a better combination of centralized state leadership with the development of local economic initiative, the expansion of the rights of collective and state farms. The planning was based on the volume of marketable production, not the size of crops or livestock. It was established that the plan should provide for the volume of procurement of products of field cultivation and animal husbandry for mandatory deliveries, payment in kind for the work of MTS, contracting and purchases in quantities that satisfy the needs of the population in food and industry—in agricultural raw materials. Collective and state farms were given the right, at their discretion, to determine the size of the sown area by crops, as well as the productivity of livestock raising and the number of livestock by species. The decree promoted the better use of the land assigned to them by the collective and state farms, gave them more opportunities for the manifestation of economic initiative.

## **ON CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE PLANNING PRACTICE**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note that the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of Procurement have made serious shortcomings and mistakes in the practice of agricultural planning. The existing

system of agricultural planning with excessive centralization and a large number of indicators set for collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms was not caused by state necessity. In order to provide the state with all types of agricultural products, it is not at all required from the center to inform the collective and state farms of the sowing plans for all crops, to plan all types of livestock and the number of livestock, without giving the collective and state farms the opportunity to take the initiative in more correct and rational management of the economy.

The existing planning procedure, in which the sowing plans were communicated to the collective farms, strictly determining which crops and in what sizes should be sown, which types of livestock and in what quantities the collective farm should maintain, led in many cases to irrational management of the economy. Template planning of sown areas caused incorrect placement of agricultural crops, which did not correspond to the economic and soil-climatic conditions of collective farms accumulated their experience in farming, the prevailing culture of farming and did not contribute to an increase in gross harvests of agricultural crops. Such planning also did not allow collective farms to more correctly organise the conduct of public animal husbandry, to seek to increase the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other products. All this fettered the initiative of the collective farms and MTS, weakened their responsibility and interest in the development of agricultural production, not stimulated an increase in output from the land assigned to the collective farm and reduced the possibilities for collective farms to receive high income.

Only the result of improper planning and the desire of the USSR State Planning Commission and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to prescribe everything from above can be explained that the southern regions countries and especially Ukraine imposed sowing of spring wheat, despite the fact that local workers, based on many years of experience, proved the feasibility of sowing winter wheat. At the same

time, in the regions of Siberia, the Urals and Kazakhstan, for a number of years, despite the objections of local workers, sowing of winter crops was planned, although winter crops in this zone, as a rule, yield yields significantly lower than spring crops.

Until recently, despite the exceptional value of corn as a source of a sharp increase in grain production and the creation of a solid forage base for animal husbandry, the sowing of this a high-yielding crop was planned only for the southern regions and republics and was not envisaged in other zones of the country, although there was enough scientific data and advanced experience on the possibilities of growing corn in almost all regions of the country.

It is known that in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, for several decades, peasants have widely practiced bacon fattening of pigs, have accumulated a great deal of experience in this matter and created an appropriate feed base. Meanwhile, the workers of the planning and agricultural bodies were strenuously imposing on the collective and state farms of the Baltic states greasy and semi-lard fattening pigs.

It would seem to everyone clear that in suburban areas that do not have sufficient pastures, it is more profitable for the state, collective farms and collective farmers to develop dairy and pig breeding. Meanwhile, the collective farms and state farms of these areas are unreasonably annually set targets for the growth of the number of sheep. At the same time, the plans for the development of animal husbandry did not sufficiently take into account the favorable opportunities for the development of fine-wool and semi-fine fleece sheep breeding on collective and state farms in Kazakhstan, Siberia and Central Asia, which have vast pasture lands.

Being engaged in unnecessary detailing of plans for the development of agriculture, the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, at the same time, did not work out such important issues as meeting the needs of individual zones of the country, in various

agricultural products, and did not target local workers to increase the production of these products. In the regions of the Far East there are all possibilities for growing high yields of potatoes and vegetables, as well as for the development of animal husbandry. Despite this, the supply of cities and industrial enterprises of the Far East with potatoes, vegetables and livestock products was planned through the import of these products from other regions of the country.

It was completely wrong to establish from the center in the national economic plan a large number of types of tractor work in the MTS. This linked the initiative of the directors and specialists of MTS, as well as collective farm boards, in determining those types of tractor work that are really necessary to obtain high yields of crops in local conditions.

All this confirms once again that the existing procedure for planning agriculture was not caused by necessity and was not dictated either by the interests of the state or by the interests of collective farms and collective farmers.

In the presence of such bureaucratic, excessively inflated planning, divorced from life, the main thing was not taken into account—the need to plan the marketable output of products in collective and state farms in amounts that meet the needs of the country in agricultural products.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider it necessary to switch to a new planning procedure in collective farms, in which the volume of marketable output should be the starting point. The planning of agricultural production should begin directly on the collective farms, together with the MTS and on the state farms, and be carried out taking into account the best use of land. When this, planning and counting should be carried out not by the number of hectares of a particular crop sown and not by the number of livestock in the herd, but by the number of centners of grain received, potatoes, vegetables and other field products, by the amount of meat, milk, wool and other livestock products.

Considering that collective farms surrender to the state in the order of obligatory deliveries, payment in kind and purchases only part of the agricultural products they produce, and a significant part of it remains at the disposal of collective farms, the new planning procedure will provide collective farms with great opportunities for showing economic initiative in using the reserves of collective farm production.

The new planning procedure will contribute to raising the initiative of collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms in the further development of agriculture, obtaining the maximum amount of products by each collective farm and state farm from the areas of agricultural land assigned to them, strengthening the responsibility of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms for the production of agricultural products in the required quantities for the state, and therefore for the entire Soviet people.

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

1. To establish that the state plan for the development of agriculture, approved by the Council of Ministers of the USSR, provides for the volume of procurement of field crops and livestock products for mandatory supplies, payment in kind for the work of MTS, contracting and purchases in quantities that meet the needs of the population for food and industry in agricultural raw materials, as well as the volume of tractor work performed by machine-tractor stations on collective farms.

2. The councils of ministers of the union republics that have regional division, in accordance with the state plan, bring the planned targets to the territories, regions and autonomous republics according to the indicated indicators.

Councils of ministers of union republics that do not have regional divisions, as well as councils of ministers of autonomous republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees bring the plan for the

development of agriculture on the same indicators to the districts, and on tractor work - to the MTS.

3. District executive committees, based on the state plan for the development of agriculture, bring to the collective farms, no later than September 1 of the current year, the planned targets for the coming year in terms of the volume of harvesting products of field cultivation and animal husbandry according to mandatory supplies, payment in kind for the work of MTS, contracting and procurement.

4. Collective farms with the participation of MTS, proceeding from the assignments for the delivery of the products of field cultivation and animal husbandry to the state and meeting the needs of collective farms and collective farmers in these products, at their own discretion determine the size of sown area by crops, as well as the productivity of livestock and the number of livestock by types.

Considering that the amount of production to be delivered to the state is only a part of the collective farm output, when drawing up a plan for the development of the social economy, the collective farms must proceed from the need for maximum and intensive use of all land plots, as the main wealth of collective farms, and an increase in production per 100 hectares of agricultural land in specific soil, climatic and economic conditions.

5. Recommend to the boards of collective farms the sowing plans for crops and plans for the development of livestock raising, developed by them jointly with the MTS, to discuss and approve at general meetings of collective farmers.

Sowing plans for crops and plans for the development of animal husbandry adopted by the general meetings of collective farmers should be considered by the district executive committees. In cases where the plan presented by the collective farm does not ensure the fulfillment by the collective farm of the obligatory deliveries and payment in kind for the work of the MTS with the corresponding crops

and livestock products, contracts for contracting and state purchases, the regional executive committee recommends the collective farm to make the necessary changes to the plan.

6. In order to establish control over the development of all branches of agriculture, ensure the fulfillment of the production plan and procurement of agricultural products, as well as for the correct distribution of technology, energy, investment and other material resources allocated by the state to agriculture economy, to entrust the USSR State Planning Committee with the generalization and analysis of agricultural development plans submitted by local authorities.

District executive committees submit a consolidated plan for the development of agriculture but to the collective farms of the district for the coming year in the form approved by the Council of Ministers of the USSR, no later than October 1 of this year, submit to regional executive committees, regional executive committees, councils of ministers of autonomous republics and councils of ministers of union republics that do not have regional divisions.

By October 20, regional executive committees, regional executive committees and councils of ministers of the autonomous republics submit plans for the development of agriculture in regions, territories and autonomous republics to the councils of ministers of the union republics.

By November 10, the councils of ministers of the union republics submit to the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture consolidated plans for the development of agriculture in the union republics.

7. To approve in the state plan the assignments for machine-tractor stations only for the total volume of tractor work in terms of plowing. Establish that the size of tractor work by type is determined within the limits of the total volume of tractor work by the director of the MTS in accordance with the agreements concluded with the collective farms.

To grant the directors of MTS the right, if necessary, to change during the year at the request and with the consent of the collective farms, the volume of certain types of tractor work.

To oblige the directors of MTS, when developing plans for tractor work by type, to provide for the widespread introduction of comprehensive mechanisation of agricultural work, full use of machine and tractor fleet, timely implementation of the complex of agricultural activities required in local conditions, increasing the yield of agricultural crops, increasing the production of fodder for animal husbandry and eliminating losses during harvesting.

8. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and their local bodies to direct their work and the work of research and experimental institutions to provide all-round assistance to collective farms, MTS and state farms in the correct planning of economic development and the introduction of advanced experience and scientific achievements in order to obtain the maximum amount of production per 100 hectares of agricultural land with the lowest labour and cost per unit of production.

9. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to establish targets for the Union republics on the amount of state expenditures per centner of agricultural products (for the most important types) received as payment in kind for the work of the machine and tractor stations, with these targets being communicated through local agricultural bodies to the machine and tractor stations. In order to obtain preliminary data on the size of the expected harvest, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR shall be obliged to assess the species for the harvest, entrusting this work to the chief agronomists of the MTS and state farms.

10. To oblige the USSR State Planning Committee to focus attention in the field of agricultural planning on the development of long-term plans, the correct distribution of

agricultural production in the economic and natural-geographical zones of the country, the balance linkage of the development of agriculture with other sectors of the national economy, as well as control over the implementation of plans for the development of agriculture economy and providing the country with all essential agricultural products.

11. To oblige the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms to revise and approve the forms of the collective farm production plan and production and financial plans of the MTS and the state farm before July 1, 1955, taking into account the changes in the agricultural planning practice provided for by this resolution.

12. To oblige the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR, the Ministry of Procurements and the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, together with the councils of ministers of the union republics, to develop and submit by October 15, 1955 to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on the transition to planning the production of the most important types of crop and livestock products per 100 hectares of agricultural land and on planning the main indicators of agricultural development for collective and state farms for a longer period.

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The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that the new planning procedure will allow all collective and state farms to improve the use of the land assigned to them and to dramatically increase the production of field and livestock products. The creative initiative of collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms in the planning of agriculture will help in a shorter time to solve the nationwide problem of a sharp rise in agriculture and to have an abundance of bread, meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and

other agricultural products in the country and completely meet the needs of industry for raw materials.

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# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR ON FURTHER MEASURES STRENGTHENING COLLECTIVES LEADING BODIES, March 25, 1955**

The decree contributed to the implementation of the line of the CPSU and the Soviet government in the field of raising agriculture, outlined September (1953) Plenum of the Central Committee. It obliged party and Soviet organisations to select 30 thousand people from the number of party, Soviet and economic workers, engineers and technical personnel, workers and employees who expressed the desire to go to work in the countryside and who were able to provide management of collective farm production at enterprises and institutions.

## **ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIONS LEADING BODIES**

Implementing the program developed by the Communist Party for a steep rise in all branches of agriculture, collective farmers, employees of MTS and state farms have achieved significant success. For the time that has elapsed since the September Plenum of the Central According to the Committee of the CPSU, great changes have taken place in the country's agriculture, and the necessary conditions have been created for a further powerful rise in all branches of agricultural production. The volume of investments in agriculture has increased, and the technical armament of MTS, state farms and collective farms has increased. A lot of

work has been done to strengthen the machine and tractor stations with qualified personnel—MTS directors, chief engineers, heads of workshops, and a cadre of permanent MTS workers has been created. Currently, about 120 thousand people work directly in production on collective farms. agronomists and animal technicians.

Relying on the further development of heavy industry, the Party and the government will continue to supply agriculture in ever-increasing proportions with the latest technology, mineral fertilizers and other material and technical means necessary to ensure a sharp rise in all branches of agriculture.

But in order to correctly and fully use the main wealth of the collective farms—land plots, machinery, fertilizers and other material resources allocated by the state for agriculture—one must skillfully use and dispose of them. For this it is necessary, first of all, to strengthen the collective farms with capable and knowledgeable leading cadres.

Long-term experience shows that the most rapidly developing social economy is those collective farms headed by capable, politically prepared, devoted to the collective farm cadres who are able to rally collective farmers and successfully manage collective farm economy. Among the leading cadres of collective farms, a special role belongs to the chairmen of collective farms, as the central figure of collective farm production. The collective farm chairman is invested with the high confidence of the collective farmers and is called upon to competently manage a large public economy, strictly observe the interests of the Soviet state, the interests of collective farms and collective farmers. The chairman of the collective farm is required to persist in the struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party and the government, close contact with the collective farm masses, the ability to involve them in actively resolving issues of collective farm life, and further strengthening the collective farm system.

No directive, no matter how well and detailed it may be,

will not have the proper impact on the rise of agriculture if there are no good performers and capable organisers on the ground. The directive may not be of any use if the collective farms are not headed by knowledgeable workers.

At the present time, in connection with the large tasks for the further development of agriculture, the requirements for the leading collective farm personnel, and above all for the chairmen of collective farms, are still more increased.

In recent years, the Party has taken a number of measures to strengthen the composition of collective farm chairmen by sending agricultural specialists and leading Party and Soviet workers to this work. However, the situation with the strengthening of collective farms by leading cadres is still unsatisfactory. At the head of many collective farms there are still weak people who cannot ensure the solution of the large tasks facing the collective farms. It is currently not possible to find capable and experienced leaders in all collective farms at the expense of local workers in many party organisations. Of course, in each collective farm you can find a person who will eventually become a good chairman, but this will take a lot of time. And time is running out, we must quickly achieve a sharp increase in the production of agricultural products, and therefore we need to take more decisive steps in order to strengthen the composition of collective farm chairmen with good workers. The city needs to help the village and provide from among the best, capable people, both communists and non-party people, who would be competently, and most importantly, with consciousness responsibility and necessity have made their efforts for the good of our Motherland, for the good of the state for the development of agriculture.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider it necessary to take a number of additional measures to strengthen the cadres of collective farm chairmen, both by improving the training of these cadres from among collective farmers, and by calling for volunteers for leadership work in collective farms from

among the best communists and non-party from cities, industrial enterprises, government agencies and research organisations.

In order to strengthen the collective farms, the leading cadres of 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, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees, councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees, city executive committees and regional executive committees to start work in enterprises, institutions and other organisations on the selection on a voluntary basis for leading work in collective farms, experienced workers from among the Party, Soviet and economic cadres, engineers and technicians, workers and employees, both communists and non-Party people, capable of providing management of collective farm production, so that by July 1, 1955, at least 30 thousand people.

To broadly discuss the question of strengthening collective farms by leading cadres at meetings of collectives of workers and employees of enterprises and institutions. Explain at these meetings the importance of the city's assistance to collective farms by workers devoted to the cause of the Party, who have proven themselves to be good organisers of production.

From among those who have expressed a desire to go to work in collective farms, the party organisations must select the most capable, exemplary in work and in everyday life, worthy of trust comrades, for whom the party organisation and the collective of workers and employees and who can be recommended with full responsibility for the honorable and responsible work of the collective farm chairman.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR must

inform the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR about the number of those who have expressed a desire and are selected for assignment to leading work in the collective farms of the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees inform the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR how many collective farms in their republics, territories and regions need to be strengthened by leading cadres by sending selected workers, meaning that some of the comrades they have selected can be sent to other republics and regions.

2. To oblige the councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees, regional executive committees, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional party committees to organise three-week courses in regional centres to familiarize workers sent to executive work in collective farms with issues of the economy and organisation of collective farm production, using for this purpose educational institutions, research institutions and experimental stations. To lecture on the courses, involve teaching teachers institutions and leaders of collective farm production. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture will provide the courses with appropriate curricula.

The number of employees sent to courses from among those selected by local organisations is established by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR for each union republic, and RSFSR—for each of the autonomous republics, territories and regions.

Workers selected by Party and Soviet organisations to be

sent to collective farms must remain at their previous jobs until the day they are sent to courses.

3. Establish that workers sent in accordance with this resolution to collective farms, after completing the course, must undergo a two-month internship, participating directly in work in teams and on farms, in those republics, territories and regions where they will be sent to work to collective farms.

To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional and regional party committees, councils of ministers of the republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to determine the advanced collective farms, in which the training of workers sent to collective farms should be organised.

After completing the training course, the workers are sent to executive work in economically weak collective farms.

At the same time, workers who have previously proven that they can be good organisers of the masses, in relation to whom the collective farmers will be sure that they can be entrusted with the public economy, should be recommended to the general meeting of collective farmers for the post of collective farm chairman.

Other comrades, in respect of whom the collective farmers will not yet have sufficient confidence that they will now, having risen at the head of the collective farm, cope with the duties of the chairman of the artel, may be approved by the general meetings of collective farmers as deputy chairmen of collective farms for some time, but not more than for six months. In the event that they show themselves well in the work of deputy chairmen of collective farms, the collective farmers, apparently, will decide to elect them as chairmen of collective farms. If the sent comrade will not show himself to the collective farm at work and the collective farmers will not consider it possible to elect him as the chairman of the collective farm, local party

and Soviet bodies must urgently take measures to strengthen the leadership, assist the old chairman in the work or recommend a new, more suitable one candidacy.

4. To oblige the heads of ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, scientific research institutions and other organisations not to interfere with the leave from work of persons selected and sent to managerial work in collective farms in accordance with this resolution.

5. To recommend to the collective farms the payment of the newly elected chairmen of collective farms from among the sent comrades to be made on a general basis in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated April 19, 1948 No. 1259. Also, to give them all types of additional payment and material incentives provided for the chairmen of collective farms by the current resolutions parties and governments, to provide assistance in the construction of residential buildings and to endow household plots for personal use in the amount stipulated by the Charter of the agricultural artel.

6. Considering that in economically weak collective farms, the newly elected chairmen at first will not be able to be provided with a payment equal to approximately the one they received at the place of the previous work, recognize the need to provide assistance to these collective farms and accept for the state budget part of the costs of paying workers directed by collective farm chairmen during the first three years of their work on the collective farm.

To newly elected collective farm chairmen to pay extra monthly at the expense of the state in addition to the payment they receive at the expense of collective farms, during the first year of work 1,500 rubles, in the second year—1,200 rubles, in the third year—1,000 rubles. Starting from the fourth year of work, the state does not make an additional payment to the chairman of the collective farm, since by this time the collective farm under the leadership of the chairman should get stronger, the payment for a workday on the collective farm should be high, therefore, the

payment of the chairman of the collective farm on general grounds will be sufficient.

Recommend collective farms to pay comrades who have arrived from enterprises, institutions and other organisations for managerial work in collective farms during their work as deputy chairmen of collective farms in the amount of 80-90% of the cash and in-kind payment accrued to the chairman of the collective farm in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of April 19, 1948 No. 1259. To make additional payments from the state in the amounts established by this resolution for the chairmen of collective farms.

7. To oblige the Ministry of Finance of the USSR to make monthly payments through regional financial departments to the chairmen and deputy chairmen of collective farms assigned to this work in accordance with this resolution.

8. Propose to the heads of ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, research institutions and other organisations from which workers are sent to collective farms in accordance with this resolution to pay the costs associated with their secondment, in accordance with Article 82 Of the labour Code. In addition, to give them severance pay in the amount of three months actually received wages.

9. To oblige the Ministry of Finance of the USSR to issue workers sent for permanent work in collective farms in accordance with this decree, a Long-term two-percent loan for the construction of a house and purchase of livestock in the amount of up to 10 thousand rubles for one family with loan repayment in equal instalments over 10 years.

10. To extend to persons sent to work in collective farms in accordance with this decree, the agricultural tax incentives and mandatory state supplies of agricultural products established for agricultural specialists.

11. Establish that persons sent to work in collective farms in accordance with this resolution may be members of the trade union and the period of their work on the collective farm is counted in; general work experience. They

retain the right to receive a pension for the state bill for the length of service and in case of disability on a par with workers and employees.

Other comrades, in respect of whom the collective farmers will not yet have sufficient confidence that they will now, having risen at the head of the collective farm, cope with the duties of the chairman of the artel, may be approved by the general meetings of collective farmers as deputy chairmen of collective farms for some time, but not more than for six months. In the event that they show themselves well in the work of deputy chairmen of collective farms, the collective farmers, apparently, will decide to elect them as chairmen of collective farms. If the sent comrade will not show himself to the collective farm at work and the collective farmers will not consider it possible to elect him as the chairman of the collective farm, local party and Soviet bodies must urgently take measures to strengthen the leadership, assist the old chairman in the work or recommend a new, more suitable one candidacy.

4. To oblige the heads of ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, scientific research institutions and other organisations not to interfere with the leave from work of persons selected and sent to managerial work in collective farms in accordance with this resolution.

5. To recommend to the collective farms the payment of the newly elected chairmen of collective farms from among the sent comrades to be made on a general basis in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated April 19, 1948 No. 1259. Also, to give them all types of additional payment and material incentives provided for the chairmen of collective farms by the current resolutions parties and governments, to provide assistance in the construction of residential buildings and to endow household plots for personal use in the amount stipulated by the Charter of the agricultural artel.

6. Considering that in economically weak collective

farms, the newly elected chairmen at first will not be able to be provided with a payment equal to approximately the one they received at the place of the previous work, recognize the need to provide assistance to these collective farms and accept for the state budget part of the costs of paying workers directed by collective farm chairmen during the first three years of their work on the collective farm.

To newly elected collective farm chairmen to pay extra monthly at the expense of the state in addition to the payment they receive at the expense of collective farms, during the first year of work 1,500 rubles, in the second year—1,200 rubles, in the third year—1,000 rubles. Starting from the fourth year of work, the state does not make an additional payment to the chairman of the collective farm, since by this time the collective farm under the leadership of the chairman should get stronger, the payment for a workday on the collective farm should be high, therefore, the payment of the chairman of the collective farm on general grounds will be sufficient.

Recommend collective farms to pay comrades who have arrived from enterprises, institutions and other organisations for managerial work in collective farms during their work as deputy chairmen of collective farms in the amount of 80-90% of the cash and in-kind payment accrued to the chairman of the collective farm in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of April 19, 1948 No. 1259. To make additional payments from the state in the amounts established by this resolution for the chairmen of collective farms.

7. To oblige the Ministry of Finance of the USSR to make monthly payments through regional financial departments to the chairmen and deputy chairmen of collective farms assigned to this work in accordance with this resolution.

8. Propose to the heads of ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, research institutions and other organisations from which workers are sent to collective farms in accordance with this resolution to pay the costs associated

with their secondment, in accordance with Article 82 Of the labour Code. In addition, to give them severance pay in the amount of three months actually received wages.

9. To oblige the Ministry of Finance of the USSR to issue workers sent for permanent work in collective farms in accordance with this decree, a Long-term two-percent loan for the construction of a house and purchase of livestock in the amount of up to 10 thousand rubles for one family with loan repayment in equal instalments over 10 years.

10. To extend to persons sent to work in collective farms in accordance with this decree, the agricultural tax incentives and mandatory state supplies of agricultural products established for agricultural specialists.

11. Establish that persons sent to work in collective farms in accordance with this resolution may be members of the trade union and the period of their work on the collective farm is counted in; general work experience. They retain the right to receive a pension for

the state bill for the length of service and in case of disability on a par with workers and employees.

12. To oblige the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to provide all workers sent to collective farms in accordance with this resolution with personal libraries on the best practices of the best collective farms and other literature in various industries collective farm production.

13. Save for workers sent to collective farms in accordance with this resolution, the wages at the place of their previous work during the course and internship.

14. Establish a stipend of 300 rubles for employees enrolled in courses and internships per month and pay their travel expenses to courses, to the place of internship and back.

15. To oblige the Ministry of Finance of the USSR to allocate the necessary funds to the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to conduct courses, pay for libraries, pay stipends, pay for hostels, travel to courses, to the place of internship and back.

16. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional party committees, councils of ministers of republics, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to submit by August 1, 1955 to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR a report on the implementation of this resolution.

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**DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS  
OF THE USSR ON IMPROVING THE STUDY  
AND IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FOLK  
ECONOMY OF EXPERIENCE AND  
ACHIEVEMENTS OF ADVANCED  
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY, May 28, 1955**

The struggle to accelerate scientific and technological progress has always occupied an important place in the economic policy of the CPSU. The party promptly directed Soviet scientists to the development of problems that determine the main directions of the development of science and technology, and demanded from the relevant ministries and departments. the fastest implementation of inventions and discoveries. However, in this important matter, there were major shortcomings that hampered the growth of the Soviet economy. The published decree outlined a number of important organisational measures designed to accelerate the introduction of the achievements of advanced science, technology and technology in the national economy, to improve scientific and technical propaganda.

## **ON IMPROVING THE STUDY AND IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FOLK ECONOMY OF EXPERIENCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF ADVANCED DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (EXTRACT)**

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note that there are major shortcomings in ministries and departments in studying and introducing into industry, agriculture and medicine the latest achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology, advanced methods of labour organisation, as well as in technical propaganda.

Some ministries and departments underestimate the issues of scientific and technological progress, poorly study foreign practice. There are facts when research institutes and organisations spend significant sums on research work that has already been published in print abroad and is widely used there.

Ministries and departments do not fulfill their responsibilities for the systematic study, generalization and widespread use in factories, factories, construction sites and mines of the experience of advanced enterprises and achievements of production innovators. Valuable proposals of inventors and production rationalizers in many cases do not receive proper support from managers enterprises and ministries.

Industrial ministries make poor use of an extensive network of research organisations to solve important scientific and technical problems, to research and develop new high-performance machines, materials and methods of their production. Many research institutes do not have the necessary experimental base.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that the location of a number

of research institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities, far from their production base, is unjustified and does not contribute to the successful solution of the tasks assigned to them for the introduction of new technology.

Scientific and technical propaganda and information on scientific and technical achievements in the national economy are poorly delivered. Selected scientific and technical journals do not meet the requirements for them, give little practical conclusions and recommendations, poorly generalize and promote the latest achievements and do not criticize the bearers of conservatism.

As a result of the stagnation in some ministries in the field of science and technology, the development of industry and agriculture is hampered and a number of sectors of the national economy are doomed to backwardness, which seriously damages the interests of the state. These ministries are not waging a struggle against conservatism, and an atmosphere of intolerance is not created towards people who stubbornly cling to old, obsolete technology.

The interests of the all-round rise of heavy industry, mechanical engineering and the development of agriculture require further widespread implementation of the latest achievements of the advanced science and technology, the struggle for a new upsurge in all branches of the national economy, as a necessary condition for the victory in the economic competition of the socialist economic system over the capitalist system.

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

1. In order to better organise the implementation of advanced science, technology and technology in the national economy, as well as to strengthen scientific and technical propaganda, it is necessary to establish

State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for new technology (Gostekhpika of the USSR).

To charge the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on new technology with the

implementation of the following tasks:

a) the development and submission to the Council of Ministers of the USSR of proposals on the main directions in the development of science and technology in the sectors of the national economy, the preparation of long-term and annual plans for the creation of new major machines, mechanisms, equipment, instruments, materials, technological processes and control over their implementation;

b) the development and submission to the Council of Ministers of the USSR of prospective and annual plans for the comprehensive mechanisation and automation of the most important industries and proposals for eliminating the backlog in the development of technology of certain industries of the national economy;

c) submitting for approval to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on the development of designs of the most important machines, mechanisms and equipment, as well as proposals to stop the production of machines and mechanisms of obsolete types;

d) development of plans and ensuring the use of the most important inventions and discoveries in the national economy;

e) organizing the collection of materials and information on the state of development of domestic and foreign science, technology and production technology, study and generalization of these materials and systematic information on these issues;

f) organisation of work on the unification and typification of the most important machines, mechanisms and other equipment, on the interchangeability of parts and assemblies of the most massive types of machines and equipment;

g) development of proposals on incentive measures for the successful development and implementation of new technology in the national economy;

a) organizing competitions for the creation of the most important types of machines, mechanisms, equipment and

for the development of high-performance technological and production processes;

i) exercising control over the activities of ministries and departments for the introduction of advanced science, technology, technology and the most important inventions into the national economy, as well as inspecting ministries on these issues, bearing in mind that the results of the work carried out should ensure the leading position of our spiders and technology in the world technical development.

2. To permit the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on new technology:

a) have an Institute for Scientific and Technical Information;

b) publish the "Industrial and Economic Gazette", as well as bulletins of scientific and technical information.

3. In order to strengthen the work on the introduction of new technology:

a) have first deputies or deputy ministers in the economic ministries for new technology, entrusting them with the duties of chairmen of the technical councils of the ministries;

b) oblige ministries and departments to strengthen technical administrations and departments, entrusting them with the work of introducing and promoting advanced science and technology, transferring to them industry-wide research and technological institutes, technical libraries and information bureaus.

Subordinate these departments and departments to deputy ministers for new technology.

4. To attract engineering and technical personnel and workers to active work on the introduction of technical innovations, rationalization proposals and inventions into production oblige ministries and departments to create production and technical councils at factories, factories, construction sites and mines, consisting of the most qualified engineers, designers and technologists, advanced foremen and workers, innovators and rationalizers of production,

entrusting the leadership of these councils to the chief engineers of enterprises.

5. To oblige ministries and departments:

a) improve the work of research and technological institutes, directing their activities towards solving modern scientific and technical problems, towards the development and implementation in the production of new high-performance machines, better and cheaper materials and products, as well as methods of their manufacture, which ensure the economy of social labour; to widely involve higher educational institutions in this work;

b) take measures to radically improve the work of design bureaus and central factory laboratories of enterprises, strengthening them with qualified personnel. Make wider use industrial enterprises as a base for research work;

c) take measures to strengthen the material, technical and production base of research institutes, to provide them with the necessary premises for laboratories and equipment, with the intention of moving a number of research institutes to the areas where the industrial enterprises with which they are associated;

d) relieve the production bases of research institutes from fulfilling orders for the production of serial machines and products;

e) annually summarize the results of the work of research institutes with an assessment of their activities based on the results of the work performed and mastered in production;

f) entrust the directors of research institutes with direct management of the scientific activities of the institutes. To appoint employees holding leading positions in science to the posts of directors of scientific research institutes;

g) to strengthen institutions with skilled workers capable of conducting scientific research; improve the training of scientific personnel, drawing attention to the need to attract in graduate school, doctoral studies in institutes of people with industrial experience. Young specialists graduating from higher educational institutions, as a rule, are sent to

production and only after acquiring sufficient production experience to permit admission to graduate school and to work in research institutes;

h) publish bulletins of scientific and technical information once every 3-6 months in scientific and research institutes, highlighting the most important works ...

11. Considering the introduction of advanced science, technology and inventions the most important state matter, warn ministers, heads of departments, heads of eye departments, heads of enterprises, research, design and design organisations that they are personally responsible for the timely introduction of advanced science, technology and inventions in the national economy.

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Decisions of the Party and Government  
on Economic Issues, Moscow. July 4-12,  
1955, p. 4, rp. 221-225**

## **PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, Moscow, July 4-12, 1955**

The plenary session discussed the following issues:

1) On the tasks for the further development of industry, technical progress and improvement of the organisation of production.

2) On the results of spring sowing, caring for crops, harvesting and ensuring the fulfillment of the plan for procurement of agricultural products in 1955.

3) On the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations.

4) On the convocation of the XX Congress of the CPSU.

The Plenum adopted relevant resolutions on all the issues considered.

The plenum of the Central Committee analyzed a set of issues related to the further development of industry, outlined a program for its technical improvement, and developed a system of measures for the reconstruction of factories and plants.

The plenum called on party organisations to strengthen their leadership in industry. The plenum discussed the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations and fully approved the measures taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee in relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, between the CPSU and the SKY.

The plenum of the Central Committee decided to convene the XX Congress of the CPSU on February 14, 1956.

## **RESOLUTION OF THE PLENUM ON THE TASKS FOR THE FURTHER RISE OF THE INDUSTRY, TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANISATION OF PRODUCTION**

I. On some results of the work of industry, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that in the years after the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, socialist industry has achieved significant success. The fifth five-year plan for the total volume of industrial production was fulfilled by May 1, 1955, that is, in 4 years and 4 months. This is a great victory for the Soviet people in the struggle to strengthen the economic might of the Soviet state, for the further advancement of our country towards communism.

Heavy industry, which is the basis for the development of the entire national economy, the steady growth of the well-being of the working people and the strengthening of the country's defensive power, has had major successes. The production of means of production will increase by the end of 1955 by the end of 1950 by no less than 84% and will account for more than 70% of the total industrial output of the Soviet Union.

The great achievement of the post-war era is the construction of grandiose hydroelectric power plants on the Volga—in Kuibyshev and Stalingrad—and on the rivers of Siberia. The capacity of hydroelectric power plants currently under construction in the country will almost three times exceed the capacity of all hydroelectric power plants that were operating by the beginning of 1954.

The total volume of production of the machine-

building industry increased in 1955 in comparison with 1950 more than 2 times, and in comparison with 1940—4.6 times. There are significant achievements in the creation and development of new high-performance machines, equipment and precision instruments, in the development and the introduction of advanced technological processes.

The growth in the production of mechanical engineering products made it possible to increase the level of mechanisation of heavy and labour-intensive work in the most important industries—coal, metallurgy, oil, forestry, as well as in construction, transport and agriculture. At present, on the collective and state farm fields, there are 2 times more tractors, grain coppers and other agricultural machines than in 1940; on the basis of this powerful technology, the tasks of developing virgin and fallow lands, increasing the production of grain, industrial crops and products are successfully solved. animal husbandry.

Light and food industries are developing on the basis of the all-round growth of heavy industry. The level of production of consumer goods in 1955 will exceed the level of production in 1950 by 72% against 65% provided for in the five-year plan.

The results of the work of industry in recent years once again confirm the correctness of the general line of our Party on the priority development of heavy industry. Steadily in pursuing this line, the party is guided by the instructions of the great Lenin on the need for a faster development of production means of production in comparison with the production of consumer goods as an indispensable condition for expanded socialist reproduction.

Heavy industry must continue to develop faster than

other branches of the national economy. The higher the level of development of heavy industry in our country, which determines the further advancement of all branches of the national economy, the more fully we will be able to satisfy the constantly growing needs of the Soviet people, the faster we can create an abundance of consumer goods and make the transition from socialism to communism. For this, it is necessary to continuously carry out technical progress in the national economy, make fuller use of the existing production reserves, steadily increase the creative initiative of the masses and, on this basis, achieve a sharp increase in labour productivity.

II. For further technical progress in industry, the Communist Party and the Soviet government devote daily attention to the development of domestic science and technology. In our country, the technical improvement of industry, transport, construction and agriculture is being steadily carried out. The latest achievements of automation, telemechanics, radio engineering and electronics are being introduced into production.

At the same time, in a number of industries, the most important achievements of science and technology are slowly being introduced into production, the existing reserves of industry are poorly used. The level of mechanisation and automation of production processes in industry, transport and construction is still inadequate; there are also deficiencies in the development and mastering advanced production technology.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers that the main reasons for the unsatisfactory introduction of new technology into the national

economy.

Weak leadership on the part of ministers and heads of departments of work on the creation and development of new machines, mechanisms, instruments and equipment, new types of materials and progressive technology, the arrogance and complacency of many leading industrial workers, and their loss of a sense of responsibility for the assigned work. These workers forgot the instruction party that technology must move forward all the time, that without this, the accelerated development of socialist production is impossible. The great Lenin teaches that "the one who has the greatest technology, organisation, discipline and the best machines wins... that it is impossible to live in modern society without a machine, without discipline..."<sup>1</sup>.

Some ministries poorly manage the activities of sectoral research institutes, do not focus the attention of scientific workers on solving the main problems in the development of technology, and unsatisfactorily introduce completed research projects into production.

Research institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and branch research institutes carry out work in isolation, as a result of which their topics are often duplicated. A large collective of scientific personnel of higher educational institutions is little involved in the development of problems in the development of new technology.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To consider the most important task of Party,

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<sup>1</sup> Lenin V. I. Poly. collection cit., v. 36, p. 116. Ed.

Soviet and economic organisations in the field of industry, along with ensuring the fulfillment of the national economic plan, the all-round improvement of the technical level of production. A major condition for solving this problem should be a sharp increase in the rate of technical improvement in all industries, on the basis of electrification, comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production processes, the introduction of the latest high-performance machine tools, machines and apparatus, the continuous improvement of production technology, the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

2. To consider it necessary to deploy on a large scale research and development work on creation of high-performance machine tools, automatic lines, mechanical forging and stamping and hydraulic presses, forging and pressing machines, foundry equipment, powerful steam turbines and turbine generators, hydro turbines and hydro generators, boilers with high steam capacity, gas turbine installations and diesel engines, gas turbine locomotives, diesel locomotives and electric locomotives, automated rolling mills, mining equipment, devices for automatic control and management of production processes. To streamline the financing and material and technical support of the work carried out by enterprises and research institutions to introduce new technology.

3. To oblige ministers, heads of departments and directors enterprises to develop and implement measures for the technical reconstruction of existing plants and factories—to replace obsolete equipment with new, more productive, as well as modernization of installed equipment. At machine-tool factories and other industries, organise the production of the

necessary adjustments, components and assemblies for machine tools, machines and other equipment previously produced by them, with in order to significantly improve the technical and economic performance of this equipment. Achieve maximum industrial output by making better use of existing production facilities.

4. In ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, to widely disseminate the experience accumulated at advanced enterprises in intensification production processes, including: the use of oxygen blast in blast-furnace and steel-making industries, the widespread use of averaging iron ores, fluxed agglomerate, highly refractory products.

To ensure the comprehensive use of useful components in mined ores and a sharp reduction in the loss of non-ferrous metals and sulphurous raw materials at all stages of production.

To master the production of new magnate alloys of refractory metals (tungsten, tantalum, molybdenum and others) to ensure the further development of electronics and the electric vacuum industry. Consider it necessary to significantly increase the production of aluminum.

5. In the coal industry, improve the use of existing machines and mechanisms, expand work on the creation and implementation of new mining equipment in mines, paying particular attention to increasing the rate of mechanisation of coal loading, fixing and controlling the roof in working faces on seams of gentle and inclined fall, passing workings, auxiliary operations for the extraction and transportation of coal in order to fully complete the comprehensive mechanisation of coal mining processes; take measures for the fastest

development of the mines' design capacities; develop enrichment and briquetting in every possible way coal.

To intensify work on the exploration, design and implementation of new, more efficient methods of opening and systems for the development of coal deposits, to introduce more widely open and hydraulic methods of coal mining.

6. In the oil industry, ensure the widespread use of progressive methods of oil production: maintaining reservoir pressure by means of boundary waterflooding, secondary methods and hydraulic fracturing of oil reservoirs. To disseminate the experience of leading experts in high-speed well drilling, to make wider use of the turbine method of drilling and new productive rigs, to transfer the construction of drilling rigs to industrial methods, to mechanize preparatory and tower assembly work, to automate tripping and lifting operations, and to dramatically increase the speed of well drilling.

To widely introduce catalytic processes in the technology of processing petroleum feedstocks, to ensure a further increase in the yield of light petroleum products and to expand the range of high-quality motor fuels and oils.

7. In the chemical industry to expand work on the development of the production of highly concentrated mineral fertilizers, as well as pesticides for the fight against pests and diseases of agricultural plants; to increase the use of natural and petroleum gases, which should become the main raw material base for the production of synthetic rubber, artificial fiber, detergents and other products; to take measures to provide the national economy with new types of special rubbers, plastics, dyes, varnishes and paints.

8. To develop and implement measures to

significantly reduce the specific fuel consumption for the generation of heat and electricity, electricity consumption for own the needs of power plants, electricity losses in networks, as well as further improving the reliability of power plants and networks. Ensure the fastest achievement of the design technical and economic indicators at the existing high-pressure installations. Carry out the construction of power plants and networks in such a way that the growth of energy capacities outstrips development of the entire national economy.

9. In the timber industry, to ensure further mechanisation of production processes for harvesting, hauling, rafting and loading timber. Take steps to improve means of skidding, a significant increase in the level of use of technology and production per worker, equipping this industry with more productive machines.

10. To carry out the transfer of the production of radio technical equipment for mass consumption (broadcasting receivers, televisions, radio and wire communication facilities, and others) to production lines through the widespread use of automatic machines, the introduction of printed circuits, unified and normalized radio components, nodes and mechanisms; solve the problem of satisfying the need countries in modern electrovacuum and semiconductor devices, light sources, as well as organise large-scale production of radio relay and ultra-short-wave stations, phototelegraph and radio measuring equipment.

11. Expand work on the most complete use various production wastes and by-products, which are cheap raw materials for the production of synthetic materials, alcohol, rubber, glycerin, pectin glue, detergents, sulfuric acid, artificial fiber and other chemicals, on the

production of which currently consumes food grains, potatoes, edible fats and other valuable products.

12. To oblige ministers, heads of departments, chiefs technical departments and central administrations, directors and chief engineers of enterprises, research and development organisations:

when designing new and expanding existing enterprises, provide for the highest technical and economic indicators in comparison with those achieved at leading domestic and foreign enterprises;

take into account in the design of machinery and equipment the need to quickly introduce the latest achievements of science and technology, advanced experience and rationalization proposals into production, while paying special attention to increasing productivity, efficiency, operational reliability and reducing the weight of machines, machine tools and equipment, as well as metal consumption in production. In order to save metal in construction, ensure the widespread introduction of concrete and reinforced concrete;

to intensify the work of research institutes, higher educational institutions, design bureaus and factory laboratories, concentrating their attention on solving problems of paramount importance in the implementation of technical progress; expand the experimental base and significantly to improve the technical equipment of laboratories of enterprises, research institutions and higher educational institutions;

improve work with inventors and innovators, take timely measures to introduce their proposals into industry.

13. In order to expand work on the automation of production processes in the most important industries,

the transition from partial automation of production processes to consider it necessary to significantly increase the production of instruments and automation equipment and improve the management of the instrument-making industry. Instruct the Council of Ministers of the USSR to consider the issue of significant development and strengthening of this industry.

14. To oblige the USSR State Technician, the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments to improve the organisation of scientific and technical information, to expand ties with research institutions of foreign countries, the exchange of scientific and technical information, as well as the purchase of foreign technical literature. To streamline the organisation of the exchange of best practices, to improve the work of technical information services in ministries, departments and enterprises.

15. To recognize the need to organise a permanent exhibition of scientific achievements and advanced experience in the national economy of the USSR in order to show and promote the achievements available in industry, agriculture and construction.

### ***III. For the expansion of specialization and cooperation in industry***

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee notes that specialization and cooperation industrial enterprises, as the most economically feasible forms of organisation of production, have not yet received sufficient development.

Many industrial enterprises have a wide production profile, produce large and varied products, nomenclature. The production of the same and the

same type of mechanisms, assemblies and parts is sprayed on many non-specialized enterprises.

Due to the lack of specialized foundries and forging plants, a large number of castings and forgings are produced in small, insufficiently mechanized workshops on low-productivity equipment and are expensive. Similar the same situation has developed with the production of hardware, normal cutting and measuring tools.

Spare parts for the repair of most machinery and equipment are manufactured, as a rule, by each enterprise for its own needs in an artisanal way, which leads to an unjustified expansion of the repair services of enterprises and huge material costs.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers the current situation abnormal, in which the production of spare parts for tractors, agricultural machines and automobiles is scattered over many non-specialized factories. This leads to excessive consumption of metal, a significant increase in the cost of parts and large losses in production.

In ministries, departments and enterprises, work is extremely weak to unify and normalize products, assemblies and parts.

All this hinders the development of large-scale and mass-flow production, complicates the management of enterprises and the introduction of advanced technology, interferes with the full use of production capacities, slows down the growth of labour productivity and increases the cost of production.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the ministries, departments and councils of ministers of the union republics to eliminate

the noted shortcomings and to ensure broad specialization of enterprises with the organisation of mass production and cooperation in industry.

2. To oblige ministries, departments, the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Economic Commission to take measures to expand the range of standardized, normalized and unified parts, assemblies and products and organise their production at specialized plants using the latest technology.

3. To recognize the need to streamline the repair facilities, meaning to reduce mainly repairs to operations for replacing parts, assemblies and assemblies. Provide for this purpose an organisation production of spare parts, components and assemblies at specialized enterprises of the relevant industries.

4. To oblige the Ministry of Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Engineering, the Ministry of Transport Engineering and other ministries, the State Ecological Commission of the USSR and the State Planning Committee of the USSR put things in order in the production of spare parts for tractors, agricultural machines and cars, meaning the organisation of mass production of these parts at specialized factories, with a limited range of products using quite modern technology.

5. Instruct ministries, departments, the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Economic Commission:

to prepare and submit for consideration to the Council of Ministers of the USSR proposals on the creation in various regions of the country of specialized foundries, forging and pressing, hardware and woodworking plants, equipped with high-performance equipment, using the latest technology to provide

castings, stampings, forgings and products from plastics and wood industrial enterprises located in the area, regardless of departmental subordination;

to carry out a rational distribution of the production of parts, assemblies and products between enterprises and ministries for maximum reduction of the range of products manufactured by each enterprise, and achievement of the greatest specialization and cooperation in the industry. Such enterprises should be created for economic regions with the aim of bringing them closer to sources of raw materials and places of consumption.

6. To oblige ministers, heads of departments and directors of enterprises to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for co-operative supplies within the established time frame.

State Economic Commission of the USSR to establish strict control over timely deliveries through interdepartmental cooperation.

***IV. Raise labour productivity to a new level on the basis of advanced technology and improving the organisation of labour.***

Guided by V. I. Lenin's instructions that labour productivity is in the last analysis the most important, the most important for the victory of the new social system, the Communist Party at all stages of socialist construction gave and attaches paramount importance to the continuous growth of labour productivity. Increased labour productivity determines successes in the development of all branches of the national economy, growth in real wages, a general rise in the material well-being and cultural standard of living of

the people.

labour productivity in industry in 1955 in comparison with 1940 will almost double. On this basis, the real wages of workers and employees in industry in 1955 will increase over the pre-war level by more than 90%. This is ensured primarily through implementation in production of the latest machines and mechanisms, improvement of technology and organisation of production, enhancement of cultural and the technical level of workers and engineers and technicians and the development of socialist emulation.

However, ministries and enterprises do not use all the reserves available in industry to increase labour productivity. It is completely unacceptable when, with the connivance of the heads of ministries, many enterprises do not fulfill the tasks for the growth of labour productivity, contain surplus workers, especially in auxiliary operations, allow as a consequence of this overspending of wage funds.

Failure to meet the targets for the growth of labour productivity is the result of the slow introduction of new and poor use of existing equipment, unsatisfactory organisation of production, irregularity in the regulation of labour and wages, as well as violation of labour and production discipline.

At a number of enterprises, the practice of establishing understated, so-called experimental-statistical standards of production, which does not correspond to the modern level of development of technology and advanced organisation of production, has become widespread.

Due to the fact that wage scales and rates are outdated and lag behind the increased level of wages, production rates are not set on the basis of the

achievements of technology and the experience of advanced workers, but are artificially adjusted to the level of wages achieved.

labour rationing and the wage system in many enterprises are unnecessarily complicated and poorly understood by workers, and the heads of a number of ministries and enterprises are not sufficiently involved in this important matter. With the revision of the production standards, the number of technically grounded standards almost does not increase, and in the machine-tool and tool industry in 1955 it even decreased.

The leaders of some ministries and enterprises, when revising production standards, do not pay the necessary attention to the introduction into production of organisational, technical and rationalization proposals coming from workers and engineers and technicians. Foremen, technologists, shop managers do not sufficiently study the working methods of production innovators; take care of the introduction of high-performance tools and devices used by advanced workers.

A mighty force that breaks down the old, the backward and pushes new, progressive ways and methods of work, is socialist competition. However, some business executives, as well as party and trade union organisations do not pay due attention to the development of socialist competition and poorly disseminate advanced experience in industry.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige ministers and heads of departments, Central Committees of Communist Parties and councils of ministers of republics, regional committees, regional

committees, city committees and regional party committees, party groups of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Central Committee of trade unions and their local bodies to focus on eliminating existing shortcomings in the organisation and regulation of labour, streamlining wages, improvement of working and living conditions of workers, with in order to steadily increase labour productivity in industry and, on this basis, to ensure continuous growth real wages of workers and employees. To do this, activate huge reserves of production and, above all, to make wider use of complex mechanisation and automation of production processes, to engage on a daily basis with the introduction of new technology and modernization of existing equipment, completely use the available capacities, improve the technology and organisation of production.

Consistently implement in the organisation of wages the Leninist principle of the material interest of workers in the results of their work. Provide wide application on enterprises of technically justified production standards corresponding to the modern level of development of technology and organisation production; improve the organisation of work in enterprises, creating all working conditions for highly productive work.

The State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on labour and Wages to inspect and control over the work of ministries, departments and enterprises on labour and wages.

2. Draw the attention of ministers, heads of departments and enterprises, party and trade union bodies on the need to eliminate shortcomings in training, advanced training and cultural and technical level of workers, which is one of the most important

conditions for the growth of labour productivity.

3. To instruct the party group of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to adopt the necessary measures to improve the work of trade unions in the management of socialist competition, to eliminate formalism in this matter, the wider dissemination of the experience of advanced workers and innovators of production, to strengthen labour discipline, seeking to increase labour productivity and the material well-being of workers and employees.

Trade unions should more actively eliminate shortcomings in the regulation of labour and wages, more persistently fight against the bureaucratic attitude towards the work and life of workers and employees, to ensure the implementation of collective agreements by economic organisations.

Proceeding from the decisions of the party and the instructions of the great Lenin about the role of trade unions as a school of communism, it is necessary to raise trade union work to a new, higher level.

## ***V. Improve industrial governance***

As a result of the measures taken by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR industrial management has improved in recent years.

However, the control structure remains cumbersome and multi-stage. In the apparatus of ministries, departments and enterprises there are many redundant, parallel working links, the staff of administrative and managerial personnel is still large. As a result, the control apparatus does not have the necessary flexibility, is largely divorced from production, distracts

a large number of employees from direct participation in the creation of wealth.

Some ministries and departments do not take the necessary measures to bring the management apparatus closer to locations of industrial enterprises. Usually, headquarters and many trusts are located in Moscow or in the capitals of the union republics, far from the enterprises subordinate to them. Many scientific research institutions are also torn off from the production base.

The prevailing in a number of industries excessive centralization of management interferes with prompt and specific management of enterprises and reduces the responsibility of the republican economic, party and Soviet organisations for industry work.

A serious drawback in the work of many enterprises is the uneven output of products during the month, as a result of which these enterprises operate intermittently, their production capacities are not fully utilized, and scrap increases and the cost of production is growing. The leaders of a number of ministries, departments and enterprises, as well as some party organisations, have become accustomed to this phenomenon and do not take appropriate measures to establish the rhythmic work of enterprises, improve business, material and technical supply, cooperative deliveries and eliminate shortcomings in the organisation and production planning.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that at present, many branches of industrial cooperation have ceased to be in the nature of handicraft-cooperative production and, in essence, do not differ from enterprises of the state industry of the union republics, receiving from the state the necessary

equipment and raw materials for production. However, the level of production and the quality of products of industrial cooperation are very low, and the cost of production is high. Due to poor control over the activities of industrial cooperation during many artels are plundered and embezzled.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige ministers, heads of departments, Central Committees of Communist Parties and councils of ministers of republics, regional and regional party committees, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to consistently implement Leninist principles of state administration, decisively improve the management of industry, put an end to bureaucratic distortions in the work of the apparatus and an irresponsible attitude to business. Ministries and departments should be engaged in organisational work and inspection of plants, factories, mines and construction sites, generalization and implementation of advanced experience and achievements of science and technology. It is necessary to continue to work on streamlining the structure of industrial management, abolishing unnecessary organisational links between ministries and enterprises, bringing the management apparatus closer to production, making the apparatus more economical, minimal in quantity, strong, businesslike and flexible.

2. To oblige ministers and heads of departments, heads of main departments and directors of enterprises to eliminate shortcomings in production management, eliminate unnecessary subdivisions in plant administrations and in production, unite, and, where necessary, liquidate small workshops and sections.

Recognize the need to expand the rights of directors, shop managers and foremen of enterprises.

3. Continue work on the further transfer to republican subordination of a part of the enterprises of the Union industry located on the territory of these republics, as well as on the transfer of central administrations, trusts, research institutions and design institutes from Moscow, Leningrad and the capitals of the Union republics to the places of concentration of the corresponding industries...

4. To oblige ministers and heads of departments to eliminate shortcomings in the work of the collegiums of ministries and departments, ensuring the combination of collegial discussion of issues with the personal responsibility of the members of the collegiums for the exact and strict fulfillment of their responsibilities for managing the relevant industries.

Warn ministers and their deputies, heads of departments, directors and chief engineers of enterprises that they are personally responsible for the implementation of plans for the introduction of advanced technology and that they should direct their main efforts to the fastest development of technology in the industries and enterprises they lead.

5. To oblige ministers, heads of departments and enterprises, party and Soviet organisations to take the necessary measures to ensure the rhythmic work of enterprises and uniform release of products in accordance with a given plan, paying special attention to uninterrupted material and technical supply, improving the planning and organisation of production.

6. Instruct the Council of Ministers. USSR to consider the question of improving the organisation of material and technical supply of industry.

7. To oblige the USSR State Economic Commission, ministries and departments to improve planning in industry, to ensure timely delivery of annual and quarterly plans to enterprises in such a way that each enterprise has the opportunity to carry out the necessary preparation of production to fulfill plans for all indicators.

8. To recognize it expedient to reorganise the industrial cooperatives, providing for the transfer to the state industry of artels that have ceased to be in the nature of cooperative production. To ensure an improvement in the quality and a reduction in the cost of industrial cooperation products.

### ***VI. Improve management work industry experts***

The Communist Party has done a tremendous job of training specialists for all sectors of the national economy. At the present time, socialist industry has experienced, highly qualified personnel who have gone through a large school of organisational work.

However, there are still shortcomings in working with management and industry professionals and in planning the training, deployment and utilization of specialists. Many specialists are employed in the management apparatus and are not used directly in production, in design bureaus, laboratories and technological departments. The heads of some ministries, departments and enterprises, as well as individual party bodies do not sufficiently nominate for leadership positions talented young professionals who have proven themselves in production.

Continuous improvement of technology requires daily training of workers. However, in many industries

there is no systematic improvement of the qualifications of engineering and technical personnel. Evening and correspondence training of specialists on the job is poorly organised.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee considers it wrong that the majority of higher educational institutions that train personnel for industry are concentrated in the central and southern regions of European parts of the USSR, and in the eastern regions of the country they are not enough.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige ministers, heads of departments, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees to improve in every possible way the qualitative composition of leading personnel, to strengthen enterprises, research and design organisations with workers who are well-versed in the matter, capable of ensuring steady growth and the introduction of a new technicians and qualified production management.

2. To propose to ministers, heads of departments, party and Soviet organisations to improve their work with cadres, to carefully cultivate and more boldly nominate talented young specialists for leadership work, creating the necessary conditions for their creative growth. Along with the promotion of young specialists, promote the best practitioners at work, providing them with the opportunity to receive technical education on the job.

3. To consider it necessary, as a rule, to send young specialists who graduate from educational institutions

directly to enterprises and only after they have acquired sufficient production experience to permit their recruitment to work in research and design institutes; to increase the number of trained specialists with secondary technical education; to widely expand on-the-job training of engineers and technicians from among practitioners; do away with frequent turnover of executives and take firm course for the creation of permanent personnel in all industries.

### ***VII. State plan—the law for each ministry, central administration, enterprise***

One of the most important advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist is the planned development of the parodic economy. Planned targets by the industry as a whole and by most enterprises from year to year are not only fulfilled, but also overfulfilled.

However, there are enterprises and even certain branches of industry that do not fulfill the state plan. The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU especially notes the intolerable situation in the forestry and fishing industries, which systematically fail to fulfill state tasks, thereby causing great damage to the national economy.

In the work of a number of ministries, departments and enterprises, the vicious practice has not yet been eliminated, when, when plans are fulfilled in gross terms, tasks for the range and range of products are not fulfilled. Many factories produce poor quality products.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU draws the attention of economic and party organisations to the fact that there is still no proper struggle to

improve the economic indicators of production. No effective measures are being taken. to mobilize internal reserves, save raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity, and reduce non-productive costs. There are still great losses from rejects, spoilage and lowering the grade of products.

Ruble control over the financial and economic activities of enterprises by ministries, departments and financial authorities is still insufficient. Some ministries, departments, heads of enterprises and party organisations do not pay due attention to strengthening cost accounting as the main method of management. Instead of providing fulfillment of savings plans by each enterprise, some ministries make up for the lack of working capital of poorly performing enterprises at the expense of advanced ones.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

1. To oblige the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the councils of ministers of the republics, local party and Soviet bodies, ministers, heads of departments and enterprises to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the state plan by each enterprise for the production of products in the established nomenclature and range, the introduction of new technology and all technical and economic indicators. Resolutely put an end to the liberal attitude towards violators of state discipline, without stopping to remove from their posts workers who are not capable of managing production, replacing them with knowledgeable and energetic organisers.

2. To oblige the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministries and departments to

strengthen control over compliance with state standards and technical conditions; to increase the responsibility of chief engineers, heads of technical control departments and heads of shops for the exact observance of technological discipline.

3. To oblige ministers and heads of departments to eliminate shortcomings in the management of financial activities of enterprises, to put an end to waste in the expenditure of material and monetary resources, to strictly observe the regime of economy, to strengthen self-financing, to understand financial and economic activities lagging enterprises, to take the necessary measures to organise the profitable work of all enterprises.

VIII. Eliminate, shortcomings in the location of productive forces in the country The party and the government have done a lot to improve location of industry in the country. As a result of the industrialization of the country, the approach of industry to the sources of raw materials and regions of consumption, the industry of the eastern regions received significant development. If in the USSR as a whole the production of industrial products increased 2.8 times in 1954 in comparison with 1940, the volume of industrial production in the eastern regions during this time increased 4 times.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that the directives of the 19th Party Congress on improving the geographical location of industrial enterprises are being carried out unsatisfactorily.

Some ministries do not pay due attention to the construction of new enterprises in the eastern regions and the use of the existing production facilities in these

regions.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU decides:

To oblige the USSR State Planning Commission, the USSR State Economic Commission, ministries, departments, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties and the councils of ministers of the republics, regional and regional party committees, regional executive committees and regional executive committees to improve the national planning of the distribution of productive forces in the country, strictly following the party directives on improving the geographical location of industrial enterprises, on bringing industry closer to sources of raw materials and fuel, to areas of consumption, on the correct specialization and comprehensive development of the economy of economic regions, on the faster development of industry in the eastern regions of the country, limit the further concentration of industrial enterprises in a number of large cities.

### ***IX. Raise the level of party leadership in industry***

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU believes that the implementation of the tasks currently set by the Communist Party for the further powerful rise of socialist industry requires party organisations, a significant strengthening of party organisational and party political work. The existing shortcomings in the work of industry are largely due to the fact that many district committees, city committees, regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee Communist parties of the Union republics weakened attention to the improvement of technology

and production technology.

Some party committees do not constantly monitor the performance of industrial enterprises, the overall success and the average performance of the industry as a whole do not see the shortcomings in the work of lagging enterprises and do not take appropriate measures to bring them up to the level of advanced ones. Leading workers of a number of regional and city party committees rarely visit enterprises, do not know the real state of affairs in the localities and do not exert the necessary influence on the work of enterprises and primary party organisations.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU notes that in a number of district committees, city committees, regional committees, regional committees and Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics, the role and responsibility of industrial departments for the state of affairs at enterprises has been belittled. The workers of these departments, instead of carrying out organisational work at enterprises, studying personnel, technology and economics of production, are engaged in minor economic affairs, compiling many reports and summaries.

In solving the tasks set for the industry, the role of trade unions is growing even more. The trade unions, being a mass organisation of the working people, are doing a great job of educating workers and employees in communism, directing their efforts towards the fulfillment of the economic and political tasks facing our state; successes trade unions in this matter are indisputable and well-known. However, many trade union organisations are weak. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of

Trade Unions and local trade union committees do not pay due attention to the organisation of socialist competition. Most often they are engaged only in individuals or small groups of advanced workers and forget the bulk of the competitors who decide with their work execution of the production plan.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee obliges the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees:

1. Strengthen the management of industry, achieve concrete results in improving the work of enterprises. The focus of party organisations should be on organisational work to increase labour productivity and introduce the latest achievements of science and technology into industry, to widely disseminate the experience of production innovators and advanced enterprises. Eliminate the shortcomings in the placement of communists in production, so that the bulk of them are located where the success of the implementation of production plans and the introduction of advanced technology is decided.

5. To improve the work of the industrial departments of district committees, city committees, regional committees, regional committees, and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics. Relieve the workers of these departments from unnecessary paper correspondence, so that most of their working time they are at the enterprises, provide assistance to the party organisations in the implementation of the directives of the party and government.

6. Show a more sensitive attitude to the needs of

workers and take measures to further improve the cultural and consumer services for workers, engineering and technical workers and employees, paying special attention to ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the established plan for housing construction, to restore order in the work of catering, medical, utilities and other institutions related to servicing the everyday needs of workers; ensure the strict implementation of all necessary measures for labour protection and safety at enterprises.

To oblige the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of Trade Unions and local trade union bodies to significantly improve work at enterprises to increase the political and production activity of trade union members on the basis of widespread criticism and self-criticism.

7. To raise socialist competition to a new level, bearing in mind the main thing - to persistently introduce and disseminate the achievements of the foremost workers and innovators in production and, on this basis, achieve new successes.

\* \* \*

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee calls on communists, Komsomol members, workers, women workers, foremen, technicians, engineers, scientists and civil servants to make efforts to successfully implement the outlined program for the further development of socialist industry and expresses its firm belief that under the leadership of the Communist Party the heroic working class, the intelligentsia and all the working people of our Motherland will ensure a powerful rise in industry and

thereby make a new contribution to the cause of further strengthening the might of the Soviet state, for the building of communism in our country.

## **ON THE RESULTS OF SPRING SOWING, CARE OF THE CROPS, HARVESTING AND ENSURING THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CUTTING PLAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN 1955**

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, having discussed the issue of the results of spring sowing, harvesting and ensuring the fulfillment of the plan for procurement of agricultural products, notes that the collective farms, machine-tractor stations and state farms held this year sowing of grain, industrial and other crops in the best agrotechnical terms, with good quality of field work. The country sown spring crops by 21 million hectares more than last year, including wheat—by 11 million hectares; maize sown 17.9 million hectares, 13.6 million hectares more. The sowing task on virgin and fallow lands was significantly exceeded. On collective farms and state farms have laid a solid foundation for increasing the harvest of grain, industrial crops, fodder, meat, milk, wool and other products this year.

At present, the most important task of party organisations, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms is to provide exemplary care for crops, harvest crops in a timely manner and without losses, fulfill the plan for procurement and purchases of agricultural products ahead of schedule, and fill the seed stocks in full.

provide enough livestock raising with fodder, to achieve new successes in strengthening the social economy of the collective farms and, on this basis, to increase the monetary and in-kind payment for the workday and the material well-being of the collective farmers.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calls on collective farmers and combine operators and tractor drivers, workers and specialists of MTS and state farms, all agricultural workers, workers, engineers and technicians of industrial enterprises who carry out orders for agriculture, to ensure the successful implementation of the tasks set by the party with their selfless labour. tasks to increase the production of agricultural products, to further boost agriculture.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU expresses the firm belief that agricultural workers, with the support and active assistance of our entire people, will successfully cope with the harvest, procurement of agricultural products and thereby making a new contribution to the further strengthening of the might of the socialist homeland and the growth of the well-being of the working people.

## **ON THE RESULTS OF THE SOVIET- YUGOSLAVIAN TALKS**

After hearing and discussing the report of Comrade Khrushchev N.S. on the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU resolves:

Approve the results of negotiations between the

government delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

## **CONVOCAATION OF THE REGULAR XX CONGRESS OF THE CPSU**

1. Convene the next XX Congress of the CPSU on February 14, 1956.

2. To approve the following order of the day of the Congress:

1) Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU - rapporteur, Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade N. Khrushchev

2) Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU—rapporteur, Chairman of the Auditing Commission, T. Moskatov P.G.

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. Reporter, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade N. Bulganin

4) Election of the central bodies of the party.

3. Establish the following standards of representation at the XX Congress of the CPSU: one delegate with a casting vote for 5000 party members and one delegate with an advisory vote for 5000 candidates for party members.

4. Delegates to the XX 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, border units, internal and convoy guards of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, elect delegates to XX Party Congress, together 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 20th Party Congress at party conferences of the corresponding military formations.

5. To hold regional, regional party conferences and congresses of the communist parties of the union republics in December 1955 - the first half of January 1956.

Reprinted according to the text of the newspaper "Pravda"), 1955, 13, 14, 15 July, No. 194, 195, 196

# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON LEAVES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF TEENAGERS, August 8, 1955**

The published resolution is evidence of the constant concern of the party and the Soviet government for the young generation of our country. The establishment of a shorter working day for adolescents and young people under 18 years of age, the prohibition to involve them in postage and overtime work, the provision of monthly leave and other benefits were aimed at improving conditions labour, rest and study of young workers and employees, protection of their health.

## **ON LEAVES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF TEENAGERS (EXTRACT)**

In order to further improve the working conditions, recreation and study of young people under the age of 18, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decide:

1. To restore from January 1, 1956, the duration of the working day for adolescents aged 14 to 16 years - 4 hours. Set from January 1, 1956 the duration of the working day for workers and employees aged 16 to 18 years - 7 hours.
2. Establish that all young workers and employees under the age of 18, regardless of the conditions and nature of production, a monthly calendar leave is provided.
3. To prohibit the heads of enterprises, organisations and institutions to use young workers and employees under the age of 18 for overtime work and involve them in work in

night shifts.

To oblige the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to ensure control over compliance with this requirement.

4. To oblige the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the USSR State Economic Commission and the USSR Ministry of Health, together with ministries and departments, within a month to prepare and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on a significant expansion of the network of dispensaries at industrial enterprises, as well as on the organisation of summer health camps for working youth.

5. To instruct the USSR Ministry of Health (Comrade Kovrigina) to provide dispensary services and conduct at least once a year a medical examination of young workers under the age of 18 employed in production...

**Reprinted from the text of the  
book: Resolutions of the Council of  
Ministers of the USSR, 1955,  
August, No. 1478, p. 177**

# **DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR ON REMOVAL OF EXCESS IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, November 4, 1955**

In the published resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, they indicated on the need to carry out construction according to projects developed taking into account the best achievements of domestic and foreign experience, is based on industrial methods. At the same time, special attention was paid to providing in the architectural and construction business of simplicity, severity of forms, cost-effectiveness of solutions, elimination of disadvantages associated with deviation from these principles.

## **ON REMOVAL OF EXCESS IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION (EXTRACT)**

In our country, huge work is being done on construction and reconstruction of cities, towns and industrial enterprises. Agricultural production is carried out on a large scale, construction, especially in areas of development of virgin and fallow lands. Many good economical residential buildings have been built and public buildings with a convenient layout.

Industrial methods have been developing in recent years construction using prefabricated structures, parts and effective building materials, advanced construction technology is being introduced more and more. Many design and construction organisations use standard designs in construction, which helps to accelerate construction and

reduce its cost.

Recently, the party and the government have carried out a number of measures aimed at the radical improvement of construction affairs. A qualified cadre of workers, engineers and architects has been trained, who correctly understand their tasks of building economical buildings and structures that meet modern requirements, and introducing industrial structures and progressive methods of work in construction.

Our successes in this matter would be more significant if the existing major shortcomings and errors in design and construction did not interfere.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note that in the works of many architects and design organisations, the external display side of architecture, replete with great excesses, has become widespread, corresponds to the line of the party and government in the architectural and construction business.

Carried away by the ostentatious side, many architects are mainly engaged in decorating the facades of buildings, do not work on improvement of the interior layout and equipment of residential buildings and apartments, neglect the need to create amenities for the population, the requirements of the economy and the normal operation of buildings.

Nothing justified tower superstructures, numerous decorative colonnades and porticoes and other architectural excesses borrowed from the past have become a massive phenomenon in the construction of residential and public buildings, as a result of which in recent years a lot of public funds have been overspending on housing construction, which could to build more than one million square meters of living space for workers...

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR note that a significant part of residential, civilian buildings and most of industrial buildings are still being built on individual projects, which is one of the main reasons that give rise to excesses.

Despite the indisputable technical and economic feasibility of construction according to standard projects, many ministries and the departments consider the development of standard designs as a secondary matter and do not fulfill the plans for standard design.

The standard design plan in 1955 is being carried out unsatisfactorily. The situation is especially bad in the design organisations of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry the chemical industry, the Ministry of Construction and Road Engineering, the Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR.

Standard projects are extremely insufficiently applied in the construction of enterprises of machine-building, food and light industry, where standard projects were to find the widest application.

The Moscow City Executive Committee is unsatisfactorily dealing with issues typical design of housing and civil construction in Moscow. Until now, the Moscow City Executive Committee has not approved the standard designs of hospitals, houses with large-panel walls and a number of others projects. In 1954, the volume of construction according to standard projects in in Moscow accounted for only 18% of the volume of housing and cultural and domestic construction.

In Leningrad, out of 353 residential buildings under construction, typical projects only 14 houses. In Kharkov, Rostov-on-Don, Voronezh, Gorky, Tbilisi and other cities, construction of 4–5-storey residential buildings are carried out mainly on individual projects.

A serious flaw in typical design is the scattering of design work across multiple organisations. Typical design of residential and public buildings is currently carried out by more than 40 project organisations of various ministries and departments, which does not allow to provide a unified methodological guidance for standard design, unification of planning and structural solutions, as well as high quality development of standard projects...

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR strongly condemn the mistakes made in architecture, design and construction, as contradicting the lines of the party and government in this matter, causing significant damage to the people economy and hindering the improvement of housing and cultural and living conditions of the working people.

In the design and construction of buildings and structures, architects and engineers should pay main attention to the issues of construction economics, creating the greatest convenience for population, improvement of apartments, schools, hospitals and other buildings and structures, as well as landscaping residential areas and neighbourhoods.

To avoid excesses and handicraft, our architects and engineers must become the conductors of everything new, progressive in design and construction. Construction should be carried out according to the most economical standard projects, developed taking into account the best achievements of domestic and foreign construction, on the basis of industrial production methods.

Soviet architecture should be characterized by simplicity, severity of forms and economic solutions. Attractive buildings and structures should be created not through the use of far-fetched expensive decorative ornaments, but due to the organic connection of architectural forms with the purpose of buildings and structures, their good proportions, as well as correct use materials, structures and parts and high quality work.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that a decisive overcoming of shortcomings in design and construction, fast and complete elimination of excesses in architecture will save significant funds and direct them for the further expansion of housing, cultural and household, industrial and agricultural construction, as well as the expansion of works on landscaping and greening of cities and towns.

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

1. To oblige the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Construction, Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR, Union of Soviet Architects of the USSR, ministers and heads of departments, councils of ministers of republics, regional (krai) executive committees and city executive committees, republican and local bodies for construction and architecture, heads of enterprises, construction projects and design organisations, as well as architects, engineering and technical construction workers and design organisations in the shortest possible time fundamentally restructure your design work and construction, widely introduce standard projects into construction, more boldly master the advanced achievements of domestic and foreign construction, conduct everyday irreconcilable the fight against manifestations of formalism in architecture and excesses in design and construction.

2. To oblige the heads of ministries and departments of the USSR, councils of ministers of republics, regional (krai) executive committees and city executive committees in three months term to revise the design and estimate documentation on projects under construction with the aim of decisively eliminating excesses in projects in architectural decoration, planning and design solutions.

State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for construction, to check the design and estimate documentation revised by the ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics and report the results of the check to the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

3. To oblige the ministers and heads of departments, councils of ministers of the union republics and heads of design organisations ensure the unconditional implementation of the established standard design plans and take the necessary measures to eliminate existing backlog in this matter.

Consider the main task of design organisations, architects and engineers to develop economical standard projects and standard structures and their application in construction...

5. In order to concentrate the development of standard projects, their mass use in housing and civil construction, ensuring the unification of planning and design solutions, as well as improving the quality of standard projects to recognize it is necessary to organise the State Central Institute for the development of standard projects of residential and public buildings.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR express the firm confidence that the party, Soviet, trade union organisations, workers and engineers and technicians, architects and scientists will direct their efforts, knowledge and experience to eliminate in the shortest possible time the existing shortcomings in design and construction, which will contribute to a significant increase in the standard of living of our people and the strengthening of the economy of the Soviet Union.

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