DECISIONS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

January 27-February 5, 1959

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RESOLUTION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE C.P.S.U. ON THE REPORT OF COMRADE N. S. KHRUSHCHOV "CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965"

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CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965

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RESOLUTION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE C.P.S.U. ON THE REPORT OF COMRADE N. S. KHRUSHCHOV "CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965"

(Adopted unanimously, February 5, 1959)

The Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was convened at an exceedingly important historic moment when, as a result of deep-going transformations in all spheres of social life and on the basis of the triumph of socialism, the Soviet Union entered upon a new period of its development, the period of extensive building of communist society. The great goal of building communism, for which many generations of people have striven, is now being reached in practice by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The programme of communist construction in the Soviet Union, a programme of a new, powerful upswing of economy, culture and the material welfare of the people, has no equal in history for its grandiose scale. The seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. is a concrete embodiment of the Leninist general line of the Party at the present stage.

The Congress expresses its deep satisfaction over the course and results of the pre-Congress discussion of the

theses of the report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov on the control figures for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965. This discussion developed into a mighty demonstration of the creative initiative and activity of the Soviet people, their solidarity with their tested leader, the Communist Party. The whole Soviet people unanimously approved the control figures for the development of the national economy, regarding the seven-year plan as their own, vital concern, and expressed their full readiness to fulfil and overfulfil its tasks.

The Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. resolves:

to approve the theses and report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov on the control figures for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965;

to endorse the control figures for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-1965 with the amendments and addenda introduced on the basis of the discussion at the Congress and during the pre-Congress discussion of the theses;

to instruct the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to introduce into the annual plans of the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., drawn up on the basis of the control figures endorsed by the Congress, the necessary corrections dictated by the course of the economic development of the U.S.S.R.

I

The period that has elapsed since the Twentieth Congress of the Party has been one of the most important in the history of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. In implementing the decisions of that Congress and of subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., the Soviet people have achieved outstanding successes in their advance along the road to communism. That period showed the tremendous importance that the

Twentieth Party Congress decisions had for communist construction in the U.S.S.R. and for the entire international communist and working-class movement, for the strengthening of peace the world over.

The Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. wholly and completely approves the activity of the Central Committee and the important measures it has taken in domestic and foreign policy. The Party's major decisions on reorganizing the management of industry and construction, on accelerating the development of the chemical industry, on reorganizing the machine and tractor stations and further developing the collective-farm system, on increasing the output of agricultural produce, on establishing a closer link between school and life and further developing the system of public education are of enormous importance for promoting the economy, advancing culture and raising the welfare of the people, for the building of communism.

The might of the Soviet state and its international prestige have risen still further as a result of the Leninist line of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government and of the selfless labour of the Soviet people.

The entire activity of the Central Committee of the Party was founded on a creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory in solving the tasks of communist construction and was built up on the basis of a profound study of the experience of the masses and on constant connection with the life of the people, on an ability to find the chief link in the chain of historical development, open up prospects, mobilize the masses, and courageously and resolutely smash everything obsolete that hinders the forward movement.

The Congress approves the decisions of the June (1957) Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, which, unanimously supported by the whole Party and the entire people, exposed and ideologically routed the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin and Shepilov. Resorting to the basest methods of factional

struggle, this group tried to shatter the Party's unity, to divert the Party and country from the Leninist path. It opposed all the most important measures taken in conformity with the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U., measures which allowed achieving big successes in developing industry and agriculture, and in raising the welfare of the people, and in foreign policy—the lessening of international tension and strengthening the cause of peace. The Central Committee acted correctly when it emphatically condemned and cast off the despicable group of factionists and splitters. Exposing and ideologically defeating the anti-Party group, the Party rallied still closer round the Central Committee under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Communist Party has always triumphed and will continue to triumph thanks to its fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, the unity and solidarity of its ranks, its unbreakable ties with the people. In the Leninist Party, the Soviet people see their tested leader and teacher, and in its wise leadership—the guarantee of further successes of communism.

With profound satisfaction and revolutionary pride, the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party sums up the great gains of the Soviet people. The chief result of the heroic struggle and labour of the Soviet people is the new society they have established—socialism with its corresponding political system, the Soviet socialist state.

Our country has become a great socialist power with a highly-developed economy and advanced science and culture. For the volume of industrial output, the U.S.S.R. at present occupies first place in Europe and second place in the world. In 1958, gross industrial output was 36 times greater than in 1913, while the output of means of production, the foundation of the whole of the national economy, increased 83 times, and the output of the engineering and metal-working industries—240 times. In 1958, our country put out nearly 55 million tons of steel, extracted

113 million tons of oil and 496 million tons of coal and generated 233,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric power.

Substantial successes have been scored in promoting the light and food industries. Compared with 1913, output of consumers' goods increased almost 14-fold in 1958, while over 45 times more articles of household and cultural use were produced. Today, 2.7 times more consumers' goods are produced than in 1940.

The tremendous scale of industrial output and the unparalleled rate of industrial development have been attained thanks to the advantages of the socialist system of economy, combined with the utilization of the latest achievements of science and engineering and the nationwide socialist emulation movement. On this basis, labour productivity is rising continuously in all branches of the national economy. In 1958, the labour productivity in industry was 10 times higher than in 1913 and 2.6 times higher than in 1940 although the length of the working day had been reduced.

Agriculture is also developing successfully side by side with the rapid growth of the socialist industry. The Party has fearlessly and sharply criticized mistakes and shortcomings of the leadership in agriculture in past years, discarded everything that blocked the development of collective- and state-farm production, and outlined a programme for effecting a steep rise in agriculture. The measures to further the development of agriculture drawn up and carried out by the Party and the Soviet people have brought our country remarkable fruits. In 1958, the country procured 3,500 million poods of grain, i.e., 1,600 million poods more than in 1953. Development of tens of millions of hectares of new land gave the country thousands of millions of poods of grain additionally. In the past five years the grain output has increased by 39 per cent as compared with the mean annual volume of the previous five-year period. Considerable successes have been scored in the output of other crops, particularly

sugar-beet and cotton, and in promoting socialized animal husbandry.

The Soviet state has a powerful and all-sidedly developed industry and a highly-mechanized agriculture. The country's social wealth and the standard of living and culture of the people are growing continuously on the basis of the general rise of the socialist economy. In Soviet years, the national income has increased 15 times in terms of per head of population. Compared with 1940, the real incomes of the workers and employees almost doubled in 1958, while the real incomes of the farmers, in terms of per working farmer, more than doubled.

In pursuance of the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U., such important measures were implemented as raising the wages of the lower-paid brackets of workers and employees, shortening the working day on Saturdays and on the eve of holidays, introducing a shorter working day for the workers and employees of a number of branches of the heavy industry, establishing a six- and four-hour working day for juveniles, increasing social insurance benefits for the people; the maternity leave has been prolonged and the pensions for workers and employees have been increased. The Soviet state is appropriating increasing sums of money to satisfy the material and cultural requirements of the people.

The Communist Party has educated millions of new people, conscious builders of communism. This is the most remarkable achievement of the socialist system.

In the Soviet Union, the culture of all the nations and nationalities is really flourishing, and unlimited opportunities have been created for an all-sided and free development of science, engineering, literature and art. The launching of the world's first earth satellites and of the first artificial planet, which is revolving round the sun, are a striking expression of the high industrial and technical level of our country and of the creative genius of the Soviet people. With its magnificent victories in scien-

tific and engineering thought, the Soviet Union has opened a new era in the cognition of the world. The far-reaching importance of these victories is that they have demonstrated the mighty creative forces of socialism, which work in the interests of mankind, its progress and prosperity. All Soviet people take great patriotic pride in their country, which is advancing at the head of world scientific and technical progress and boldly paving the way into the future.

The historic gains of the Soviet people in economy and culture and the measures of the Party and the Government that have been put into effect in recent years have led to a further consolidation of the Soviet system and its firm foundation, the alliance of the working class with the peasantry. The friendship and the political unity of all the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union has become stronger than ever before. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is setting the whole world an example of a communist community of free and equal peoples.

The Soviet Union, which has blazed the road to socialism for mankind, has reached a level of productive forces, socialist production relations and cultural development, that allows the building of a communist society to be started on a broad front.

II

The Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. considers that in the coming seven years the principal tasks of the Party are:

in the economic field—all-round development of the productive forces in our country and, on the basis of priority expansion of the heavy industry, the achievement of a level of production in all branches of economy which would allow taking a decisive step towards the establishment of a material and technical base for communism and ensuring the Soviet Union's triumph in the peaceful eco-

nomic competition with the capitalist countries. The increase in the country's economic potential, the further technical progress in all economic spheres and the continuous growth of the productivity of social labour must secure a substantial rise in the living standard;

in the political field—further consolidation of the Soviet socialist system, the unity and solidarity of the Soviet people, development of Soviet democracy, the activity and initiative of the broad masses in the building of communism, extension of the functions of public bodies in matters of state importance, raising the organizational and educational role of the Party and the socialist state, and an all-out strengthening of the alliance between the workers and the peasants and of the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.;

in the ideological field—intensifying the ideological and educational work of the Party, raising the level of communist consciousness of the working people, particularly of the rising generation, instilling a communist approach to labour and developing the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism in them, eliminating survivals of capitalism from the minds of people, and combating bourgeois ideology;

in international relations—consistent pursuance of a foreign policy aimed at preserving and consolidating international peace and security on the basis of Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems; implementation of a policy aimed at putting an end to the cold war and relaxing international tension; all-out strengthening of the world socialist system and the community of fraternal peoples.

The fundamental problem of the coming seven years is to make the most of the time factor in socialism's peaceful economic competition with capitalism. Fast rates and the necessary proportions must be ensured in the development of the national economy.

Attaching prime importance to the development of in-

dustry, the heavy industry in particular, the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers it necessary to make provision in the seven-year plan for increasing the gross industrial output by approximately 80 per cent: in group "A" (output of means of production) by 85-88 per cent, and in group "B" (output of consumers' goods) by 62-65 per cent. In industry as a whole, the mean annual increment in gross output is to amount to approximately 8.6 per cent in 1959-1965; in group "A" to 9.3 per cent, and in group "B" to about 7.3 per cent.

The Congress considers it necessary that in the seven-year plan provision is made for:

a considerable increase in the output of ferrous and non-ferrous metals to meet the requirements of the national economy more fully. The target for 1965 is to raise the output of pig-iron to 65-70 million tons, steel to 86-91 million tons, rolled stock to 65-70 million tons, marketable iron-ore to 150-160 million tons; to increase the output of aluminium by approximately 180-200 per cent, refined copper by 90 per cent and to substantially step up the production of other non-ferrous and particularly rare metals;

an accelerated expansion of the chemical industry, particularly the output of artificial and synthetic fibres, plastics, other synthetic materials and mineral fertilizers. By the end of the seven years, the output of artificial fibres must be increased 4 times, plastics and synthetic resins more than 7 times, and mineral fertilizers about 3 times;

a change in the structure of the fuel pattern through priority development of the output of the cheapest kinds of fuel—oil and gas. In 1965, the output of oil must reach 230-240 million tons, gas 150,000 million cubic metres, and coal 600-612 million tons;

a rapid electrification of all branches of the national economy by building chiefly big thermal power stations. In 1965, the output of electric power must be brought up to 500,000-520,000 million kilowatt-hours;

high rates of development of the engineering and instrument-making industries in order to equip factories with new, highly-productive equipment, machines and instruments, to achieve comprehensive mechanization and automation in industry. In the coming seven years, the output of the engineering and metal-working industries must be approximately doubled.

The Congress considers that on the basis of a high level of development in the heavy industry and the further rise of agriculture, provision must be made for a substantial growth of the output of consumers' goods so that within seven years there is an ample supply of fabrics, clothes, footwear and other goods to satisfy all the requirements of the population.

In pursuance of this task, the following increases over the 1958 level must be achieved in 1965:

gross output of the light industry by approximately 50 per cent, including the output of cotton textiles by 33-38 per cent, woollen fabrics by 65 per cent, silks by 76 per cent, and leather footwear by 45 per cent;

gross output of the food industry by approximately 70 per cent, including meat by 110 per cent, butter by 58 per cent, dairy products by 120 per cent, sugar by 76-90 per cent, and fish by 60 per cent.

Special attention must be given to extending the assortment and improving the quality of manufactured goods and foodstuffs and to increasing the output of household utensils and appliances.

Party organizations must ensure the rhythmical work of all enterprises so that the state plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled with regard to all quantitative and qualitative indices from day to day, from month to month. The potentialities and possibilities of enterprises to step up production under the existing capacities must be more fully brought to light, and the technology and organization of production as well as the utilization of equipment and raw and other materials must be improved.

In agriculture, the chief task is to attain a level which would allow satisfying to the full the food requirements of the population and the raw material requirements of industry and meeting all of the state's other demands for agricultural produce. This problem must be solved primarily by considerably raising the yield of all farm crops, increasing the number of livestock and further promoting the productivity of socialized animal husbandry.

With a total increase of 70 per cent in gross agricultural production in the next seven years, the output of the staple products must be brought up as follows: grain to 10,000-11,000 million poods, sugar-beet to 76-84 million tons, cotton to 5.7-6.1 million tons, meat (dead weight) to 16 million tons, milk to 100-105 million tons, potatoes to 147 million tons, and other vegetables to a quantity that would fully meet the requirements of the population.

The main line in crop farming will continue to be the utmost expansion of grain growing as the basis of all agricultural production. The collective and state farms now have all the requisites for increasing the yield by an average of three to four centners of grain per hectare throughout the country within the next few years. In livestock breeding, the chief task is to raise the output of meat, milk, wool, and eggs by sharply increasing the number of livestock, raising the productivity of all branches of animal husbandry and developing poultry and rabbit breeding at collective and state farms. Fodder resources must be increased even more perseveringly than before, mainly by cultivating maize, potatoes and sugar-beet and growing protein feeds such as clover, alfalfa, vetch-and-oats, peas, lupine, etc., depending on the features of one zone or another. The output of soya-beans must be increased.

It is important that the annual plans for the purchase of all kinds of agricultural produce are successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The Congress expresses its confidence that the move-

ment started in the country for a pre-schedule fulfilment of the tasks envisaged by the control figures in agricultural production, particularly the output of meat and other livestock products, will enable the country not only to fulfil but also to overfulfil the seven-year plan as regards both the time-table and the volume. Every encouragement must be given to the initiative of the republics, territories and regions, which have worked out concrete measures to increase agricultural output in the next few years and have taken pledges to raise the meat output more than 2-3 times already in 1959. Fulfilment of the pledges taken by republics, territories, regions, districts and collective and state farms will be a worthy contribution towards answering the call of leading collective and state farms to overtake the United States in per capita output of meat and other agricultural products within a short space of time. The contribution of each republic, territory, region and district, and every collective and state farm must be evaluated on the basis of the output of livestock products per 100 hectares of farmland.

In order to cope with the big tasks facing agriculture in the coming seven years, Party, government and agricultural bodies must do their utmost to consolidate the collective farms economically, carry out sweeping measures to promote mechanization and electrification of agricultural production, improve labour organization and, on this basis, secure a considerable growth in labour productivity and reduction in the cost of agricultural produce. The role of the state farms, as the leading socialist enterprises in agriculture, must be enhanced still further.

Side by side with measures aimed at further extending agricultural output, it is necessary to start the construction of farm-produce processing enterprises by the collective and state farms and the consumers' co-operatives, to extend housing construction and the building of cultural and public facilities in the countryside and to organize community services and amenities in the villages.

With the incomes of the collective farms growing, the practice of several collective farms pooling resources to build power stations, roads, building materials enterprises, big and well-equipped inter-collective farm canning factories, bakeries and other enterprises, should become more widespread.

The Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. considers that in the future as well the question of developing all branches of agricultural production must have the full attention of Party, government and agricultural bodies, of all collective farmers and state-farm workers.

All means of transport must be developed in order to achieve high rates of economic growth in the country. In the course of the next seven years a radical technical reconstruction must be carried out in the basic branches of transport, especially the railway transport, where it is necessary to replace steam-engines by modern, economical locomotives—electric and diesel locomotives. At the same time, everything must be done to increase carriage by the sea, river, air and automobile transport and to extend the network of pipelines with emphasis on the most economically profitable means of transport for the given district and the nature of the freight. Telephone communication and the network of radio and TV broadcasting stations must be developed.

The Congress considers that the decisive condition for the successful fulfilment of the seven-year plan and the creation of the material and technical foundation of communism is a broad application of new technique, comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes and specialization and co-operation in all branches of the national economy. The task in the coming seven years is to eliminate arduous manual labour through comprehensive mechanization of production processes in industry, agriculture, construction and transport. Insofar as the measures aimed at the mechanization and broader automation of production are not only of econom-

ic but also of great social importance, the Congress instructs the Central Committee of the Party and the local Party organizations to exercise day-to-day control over the implementation of all measures related to comprehensive mechanization and automation of production.

The further over-all development of the economic regions must be perseveringly promoted through the most effective use of natural resources with provision for expedient specialization by enterprises, an improvement in co-operation between enterprises and economic regions and the elimination of unpractical carriage.

In order to achieve high rates in extended socialist reproduction, the Congress considers it necessary to implement important measures in the sphere of capital construction in the forthcoming seven years. The volume of investments by the state will rise 80 per cent in the next seven years as compared with the preceding seven-year period, and will approximate 1,940,000-1,970,000 million rubles, which is nearly equivalent to the investments made in the national economy in all the years of Soviet power. In order to make most effective use of the investments, large funds should be earmarked for reconstruction, extension and technical re-equipment of operating establishments and the renewal and modernization of equipment, which will make it possible to solve the task of increasing output and raising the productivity of labour with smaller outlays and more rapidly than by building new industrial plants.

The Twenty-First Congress notes that for the timely execution of projected capital construction it is necessary to maintain the policy of maximum industrialization of building, of turning the building industry into a mechanized conveyor process of assembly of buildings and structures from large-size prefabricated panels and blocks. It is necessary to develop the building materials industry, particularly the cement industry, at accelerated rates and to extend production of reinforced concrete elements. A

bolder approach is to be encouraged in merging building organizations. Designing must be improved, investments in capital construction concentrated in key and nearly completed projects, building time-tables shortened, cost of building and assembly lowered and its quality improved.

In view of the unprecedented scale of construction in the forthcoming seven years and the need to achieve a maximum economy of social labour and time, special attention should be paid to the correct distribution of the productive forces. Attention should be devoted to the further development of the economy of the country's eastern areas, which possess tremendous natural resources. In solving questions connected with the further increase of production capacities, preference should be given to districts where the invested funds will yield the best economic effect. It is essential that Party organizations should work for the strictest observance of the interests of the state, and the slightest signs of a narrow local approach should be nipped in the bud.

The Soviet Union is a multi-national socialist state, based on the friendship of equal peoples united by the single desire and aspiration to advance steadfastly forward along the path of communist construction. Our plans give vivid expression to the Leninist national policy, which furnishes extensive possibilities for the all-round development of the economy and culture of all peoples.

The seven-year plan makes provision for a large-scale expansion of the economies of all the Union republics. In each republic emphasis is to be laid on branches of economy for which it possesses the most favourable natural and economic conditions, so as to make more effective use of the resources of each republic and ensure the proper harmony of the interests of the individual republics and the Soviet Union as a whole.

The Congress considers that one of the prime tasks of the seven-year plan is to achieve a considerable rise in the productivity of social labour, this being the chief

source of extended socialist reproduction and accumulation, the basis of a further improvement of the people's living standard. In the course of the seven years the productivity of labour is to rise 45-50 per cent in industry, 60-65 per cent in building, 34-37 per cent in railway transport, 60-65 per cent at the state farms, and about 100 per cent at the collective farms.

It is necessary to reduce expenditures in production so as to achieve a reduction in the cost of production in industry of not less than 11.5 per cent through the seven years and the cost of production in building and assembly of not less than 6 per cent.

All Party, economic, trade-union and Young Communist League organizations must intensify the drive for fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets of the seven-year plan in growth of labour productivity, lower production costs and stringent economizing. It is necessary to launch a nation-wide drive against all aspects of mismanagement, extravagance and negligence of public property, to make greater demands of managers for the improvement of all qualitative indices in the work of establishments, building projects and, above all, for the reduction of costs of production and improvement of quality of output. The self-supporting operation of establishments in industry, transport and agriculture must be strengthened in every way.

The Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. considers that under present conditions, when tremendous successes have been achieved in the development of industry and agriculture, there exist all the conditions necessary to provide still better living standards for the Soviet people in the immediate future and to meet their material and spiritual needs to a still fuller extent. For this purpose the seven-year plan should provide for:

a 62-65 per cent increase in the national income, which shall ensure a considerable extension of consumption; the volume of consumption is to rise 60-63 per cent in the next seven years;

a rise during the seven years of the real incomes of industrial and office workers by an average of 40 per cent per worker and a rise of the real incomes of collective farmers also by not less than 40 per cent; the annulment within the next few years of taxes levied on the population;

measures to put the wage system in order, and in the course of the next seven years to raise the wages of the lower-paid brackets of industrial and office workers from 270-350 rubles to 500-600 rubles a month;

a rise of the minimum old-age pension from the present 300 to 400 rubles a month in towns and from 255 to 340 rubles for pensioners permanently residing in rural localities and connected with agriculture, and also a rise of the minimum disability pensions and pensions paid to families which have lost their breadwinner;

a considerable improvement in the trade and communal services for the population, extension of the network of public catering establishments, and reduction in the price of the output of public catering establishments;

an increase in the number of boarding-schools, nurseries, kindergartens and homes for the aged;

all-out promotion of building and public utility construction so as to build houses with a total floor space of 650-660 million square metres, or nearly 15 million flats, in towns and workers' settlements in the next seven years, and with the resources of the collective farmers and the rural intelligentsia to build about 7 million houses in rural localities;

introduction of measures to shorten the working day and the working week. The transfer of factory and office workers to a seven-hour working day, and of workers of leading trades in the coal and mining industries occupied in underground work to a six-hour day, must be completed in 1960. The transfer of factory and office workers with a seven-hour working day to a 40-hour working week must be completed in 1962. The gradual transfer of workers engaged in underground work and in work with harm-

ful labour conditions to a 30-hour working week, and the rest of the workers to a 35-hour working week with two off-days a week and a 6-7-hour working day, is to be started in 1964;

an approximately 62 per cent increase in the volume of the retail sales by state and co-operative trade establishments. Provision must be made for considerably extending the sale to the population of livestock products, vegetable oils, sugar, fruit (including citrus fruit), and staple manufactured goods such as fabrics, clothing, underwear and footwear, as well as general merchandise, especially items that lighten housework.

Implementation of all these measures will signify a further major gain of the people of our country, a striking expression of the Communist Party's and the Soviet Government's constant care for the welfare of the Soviet people.

The Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. considers that the carrying out of the grandiose plan of communist construction demands from Party, government, trade-union and Young Communist League organizations a further improvement of all their work of educating Soviet people, raising their consciousness and activity, shaping the new man in a spirit of collectivism and industry, consciousness of his social duty, in a spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism, and steadfast observance of the lofty principles of communist morality.

The activity of Party, government, trade-union, Young Communist League and other public organizations should be focussed on communist education of the working people and the elimination of survivals of capitalism from people's minds. It is necessary to continue an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology. Propaganda and agitation, the press, cinema, radio and television, and cultural and educational establishments must play an important role in the Party's ideological work.

Special attention should be paid to the communist education of the rising generation. Party and government organizations must ensure unswerving implementation of all measures connected with the reorganization of the secondary and higher school so that the Soviet school, closely linking study with production, with the practice of communist construction, train well-educated and politically conscious citizens, specialists with secondary-school and higher-school training.

In the present period of the building of communist society, science is acquiring increasing importance. Noting the tremendous achievements of Soviet science in all fields of knowledge, particularly in the field of nuclear physics and nuclear power engineering, jet aircraft and rocketry, the Congress considers that in the next seven years it is necessary to attain a more rapid development of all branches of science and the implementation of extensive theoretical research ensuring further scientific and technical progress. For this purpose it is necessary to provide for a broad programme of scientific research concentrating scientific forces and means in major fields that are important scientifically and practically. The link between scientific institutions and practice must be constantly strengthened, the latest achievements of science and engineering must be broadly and rapidly introduced, and experimental and designing work carried on more daringly.

The social sciences, especially economic science, have the task of creatively generalizing the experience of our economic and cultural development and examining the new problems being posed by life. It is necessary profoundly to study the laws governing the transition to communism, all-sidedly analyze the most important processes taking place in the capitalist world, expose bourgeois ideology, and uphold the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The forthcoming seven years must be marked by a fur-

ther development of socialist culture. Workers in literature, the theatre, the cinema, music, sculpture and painting are called upon to raise still higher the ideological and artistic level of their art, to continue being the Party's and the country's active assistants in promoting the communist education of the working people, in propagating communist morals, in developing the multi-national socialist culture.

III

In determining the tasks of communist construction for the contemporary stage, the Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. proceeds from the fact that the Soviet Union has entered a new period of historical development. The victory of socialism in our country is complete and final. The time is past when the Soviet Union was the only socialist state in a hostile capitalist encirclement. Now there are two world social systems: capitalism, which is nearing its end, and socialism, brimming with growing vitality and enjoying the sympathy of the working people of all countries. Nothing in the world could restore capitalism in our country, overcome the socialist camp.

Under the leadership of the Party, the Soviet people have achieved triumphs of socialism in all spheres of economic and socio-political life, triumphs which make possible the practical accomplishment of the task of building the material and technical basis of communism and of a balanced and gradual transition to communism. Communism can be achieved on the sole condition that we surpass the production level of the developed capitalist countries and attain a higher productivity of labour than exists under capitalism.

Extensive communist construction must, along with material plenty, provide for a genuine flowering of spiritual culture and an ever fuller satisfaction of the requirements of all people, for the further development of social-

ist democracy and the upbringing of politically-conscious working people of communist society.

With the growth of the productive forces, socialist social relations, based on principles of comradely co-operation, friendship and mutual assistance, must also be further enhanced. In step with technical progress in all branches of the economy and a closer merging of schooling and production, the essential distinctions between mental and physical labour will wear off and a rise in the cultural and technical level of all working people will take place. Reduction of the working day and the further improvement of working conditions on the basis of comprehensive mechanization and automation of production must facilitate the transformation of labour into a vital urge and necessity of the harmoniously developed man.

As a result of the measures taken in recent years to advance agriculture and the growth of the socialized assets of the collective farms, the collective-farm system is gaining new strength, and its advantages and ample possibilities are unfolding ever more fully. All this shows that the kolkhoz-cooperative form of relations of production subserves the development of the productive forces of agriculture, and will do so for a long time to come.

In the process of communist construction the socialized nature of collective-farm production will be extended, the kolkhoz-cooperative property and public property will draw closer together and the distinctions between them will wear off. The non-distributable assets of the collective farms will expand and strengthen, and inter-kolkhoz production contacts will become broader. The merger of the kolkhoz-cooperative and public forms of property will occur in the future not through the gradual effacement of kolkhoz-cooperative property, but by way of raising its level of socialization to the level of public property with the assistance and support of the socialist state.

In the contemporary conditions of communist construction the distribution of material wealth is based on this

guiding principle: from each according to his ability, to each according to his labour. Distribution according to labour stimulates the material interest of people in the results of production and promotes the growth of labour productivity, the rise in the proficiency of the working people, and the improvement of production techniques; it also plays a big educational role, accustoms people to socialist discipline, makes labour universal and obligatory. Equalitarian distribution would lead to the exhaustion of accumulated means and impair communist construction.

With the development of socialist society and the growth of the social awareness of the masses, the labour enthusiasm of Soviet people is rising ceaselessly, and so is their concern for the well-being of society. The urge for personal enrichment is losing ground and moral incentives to work for the good of society are steadily taking precedence.

The transition to distribution according to requirements is to take place gradually as the productive forces develop, when there will be an abundance of all necessary consumers' goods and all people will work voluntarily according to their ability, regardless of the measure of material benefits they receive for it, conscious of the fact that their work is needed by society.

Even now in Soviet society a substantial and ever-growing portion of material and cultural benefits is distributed free of charge in the form of pensions, stipends for students, allowances to mothers of many children and funds for the building and maintenance of schools and hospitals, kindergartens, nurseries, boarding-schools, and also of clubs, libraries and other cultural facilities. This portion of the socialized consumption fund will grow progressively, which is an important premise for a gradual transition to the communist principle of distribution.

The Congress takes note that in contemporary conditions the main emphasis in the development of the socialist state is to be laid on the all-round development of de-

mocracy, on ensuring that all citizens participate in the management of economic and cultural affairs and the conduct of public affairs. It is necessary to enhance the role of the Soviets as mass organizations of the working people. Many of the functions now performed by state agencies should gradually pass to public organizations. Questions related to cultural services, public health, physical culture and sport should be handled with the active and broad participation of public organizations. In the matter of enforcing the rules of socialist human relations an ever more important role is to be played by the people's militia, courts of honour and similar volunteer public organs, which must hand in hand with the state institutions perform the functions of preserving public order, protecting the rights of citizens and preventing acts damaging to society.

The transfer of some functions from state agencies to public organizations will not weaken the role of the socialist state in the building of communism, but will extend and reinforce the political groundwork of socialist society and ensure the further development of socialist democracy. The Soviet state will be able to concentrate even more on developing the economy, which is the material basis of our system.

The socialist state is called upon to perform extremely important tasks in the defence of peace, and the defence of the country from the threat of armed imperialist attack. As long as there exists an aggressive imperialist camp, the Soviet state is obliged to strengthen and improve its glorious Armed Forces—the Army and Navy, which stand guard over the socialist gains and the peaceful labours of the Soviet people. It is necessary to strengthen the organs of state security, which are aimed first and foremost against agents sent by the imperialist states. The functions of defending the socialist country, now performed by the state, will not wither away until after the danger of an imperialist attack is completely eliminated.

The Congress is fully confident that the accomplishment of the seven-year plan will add still more strength to the position of the Soviet Union and the world socialist camp as a mighty fortress of peace and progress, and will lead to a further growth of the forces of peace and to a weakening of the forces of war. The successes of the seven-year plan will be a major triumph of the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, a token of the superiority of socialism over capitalism. They will attract millions of new followers to socialism.

The seven-year plan ushers in a new stage in the economic competition between socialism and capitalism. The mammoth labour effort of the Soviet people, who follows the path indicated by Lenin, has elevated our country to so great a height that it can now successfully compete with the United States in the economic sphere and can win this competition and leave that leading capitalist power behind. In this, the high rates of production growth in our country will be of decisive importance.

On accomplishing the seven-year plan the industrial output per head of population in the Soviet Union will be greater than the present industrial output in the most developed capitalist countries of Europe—Britain and West Germany—and will rank first in Europe. In the over-all output of some key items of production the Soviet Union will surpass, and in others approach, the present level of industrial output in the United States of America. By that time the over-all and per capita output of key agricultural products will exceed the present level of the United States. After this it will take about five years more to catch up and outstrip the United States in industrial output per head of population. The Soviet Union, therefore, will, by that time, or possibly sooner, take first place in the world both for physical volume of production and for production per head of population. That will be a

world-historic victory of socialism in its peaceful competition with capitalism.

A different course of development is typical for the capitalist countries. The general crisis of capitalism continues to deepen owing to the growth of the forces of socialism, the disintegration of the colonial system and the exacerbation of internal social antagonisms. The instability of the capitalist economy is growing, and it is going through one slump of production after another. Neither the armaments race nor any other measures taken by the capitalist states will eradicate the cause of crises. The contradictions of capitalism continue to accumulate, setting the stage for new upheavals.

An economic competition of the world socialist system and the world capitalist system is unfolding in the world arena. The economy of all the countries of the world socialist system is developing at rapid rates. High rates of production growth are a general objective law of socialism, now confirmed by the experience of all the countries of the socialist camp. In consequence of socialist industrialization and the transfer of the peasantry to the cooperative mode of production some People's Democracies have already entered the period of completing the building of socialism.

As a result of fulfilling and overfulfilling the seven-year plan and also as a result of the high rates of economic development in the People's Democracies, the world socialist system will, economists estimate, produce more than half the world industrial output. This will establish the superiority of the world socialist system over the world capitalist system in material production—that decisive sphere of human activity.

The distinctive feature of the economic development of the socialist countries lies in the fact that as they stride forward their mutual relations gain strength and the world socialist system becomes ever more united. A diametrically opposed tendency obtains in the capitalist

world, where the growth of production in one country or another serves to aggravate contradictions between capitalist states, to strengthen competition, and to incite conflicts between them.

With the further growth and consolidation of the world socialist system all the socialist countries will develop successfully. Countries that were economically backward in the past are benefiting by the experience of the other socialist countries, by co-operation and mutual assistance, and are rapidly raising their economy and culture. In this way, the general line of economic and cultural development in all the socialist countries is levelling out. The requisites for their transition from the first phase of communism to its second phase will be built up at accelerated rates. The time is near when these countries will, like the Soviet Union, tackle the building of communist society.

The Soviet Union considers it to be its prime task to continue promoting the greater unity of the socialist countries, the development of close economic and cultural connections between them, and the still greater solidarity of the fraternal family of free nations on the basis of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Congress considers that the accomplishment of the seven-year plan and also of the plans of the other socialist countries will create even more favourable conditions for solving the principal problem of our time—the preservation of universal peace. The conclusion drawn by the Twentieth Party Congress to the effect that there is no fatal inevitability of war has proved to be perfectly justified. There now exist tremendous forces capable of defending the peace and of delivering a crushing blow to any imperialist aggressor who tries to start a war. An aggression of imperialist states against the socialist camp can have just one outcome—the fall of capitalism.

Fresh successes of the socialist countries will induce an expansion and strengthening of the peace forces

throughout the world. The countries working for lasting peace will be joined by ever more countries. The idea that war is impermissible will take ever firmer root in the conscience of nations. Backed by the might of the socialist camp, the peaceful nations will then be able to compel the bellicose imperialist groups to abandon their plans of starting new wars. In this way, even before the complete victory of socialism in the world, with capitalism still extant in a part of the globe, there will take shape a realistic possibility of excluding world war from human society.

However, at present the possibility that the imperialists might start a war exists, and the threat of war must not be underestimated. For this reason, the socialist countries and all the forces of peace must be vigilant to the utmost, and must extend their struggle for safeguarding peace.

The aggressive policy of American imperialism, which reflects the ambition of the U.S. capitalist monopolies to gain world domination, remains the main source of the war danger. The rulers of the United States, and those of West Germany, Britain, France and the other member-countries of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, continue to stockpile nuclear weapons, reject all peaceful settlement of international problems, and continuously provoke armed conflicts in various regions of the world. In this, the part of the main shock force of the North Atlantic alliance is handed to West Germany, which is becoming the principal nuclear and rocket base of that alliance. Militarism and revanchism have reared their head in West Germany and threaten the peaceful nations.

Imperialist aggression, as the experience of recent years shows, threatens peoples in different regions of the world. The imperialists are provoking armed conflicts in the Middle East and the Pacific Ocean basin; they are engaged in military operations against the peoples of Africa who are fighting for their freedom, and are con-

tinuously threatening armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Latin-American countries. All this makes the struggle of the peaceful peoples for collective security, for the rejection of war as a means of settling international disputes all the more imperative

The aggressive policy of the Western Powers is opposed by the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries, which is supported by the peaceful nations. It was thanks to the firm stand of the countries of the socialist camp and the peaceful countries of the East that it had been possible in recent years to nip the hotbed of war in the Middle and Far East in the bud, and to frustrate other imperialist schemes.

The Twenty-First Congress unanimously approves the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Government, which raises insuperable obstacles to imperialist aggression. Timely and correct are the recent moves of the Soviet Union related to a peaceful solution of the German problem, to agreement on the discontinuance of testing and the outright prohibition of nuclear weapons, on disarmament, ending the cold war, and arranging a conference of heads of government.

The Congress authorizes the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet Government to work on consistently for the implementation of these and other proposals designed to safeguard international peace and security.

By the efforts of all peace-loving nations the international atmosphere must be cleared of all inflammatory summons to armed attack. Efforts must be made to enhance mutual confidence and co-operation between states regardless of their social systems. An important part in relieving international tension and promoting mutual confidence must be played by the extensive development of world trade, cultural exchanges and other forms of international contacts. Better relations between the Soviet Union and the United States—the two Great Powers bearing special responsibility for the destiny of world peace—

could be decisive in effecting an improvement in the international situation.

Guided by Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union will work persistently for all-round co-operation between all countries. The growing might of the Soviet Union, like that of the entire socialist camp, and the fresh achievements of Soviet science and technology are placed in their entirety in the service of peace and international security.

The Congress considers the accomplishment of the seven-year plan to be fresh evidence of the fulfilment by the working people of the Soviet Union of their international duty to the working-class and communist movement of the world, to all progressive mankind. The new successes in the building of communist society will serve as powerful moral support to all the forces fighting for peace, democracy and social progress. This support is of special importance at this time, when in the capitalist countries signs are appearing of a new offensive of reaction and fascism.

The transition of the reactionary bourgeoisie to open dictatorship is a sign of its weakness, of its inability to maintain its dominance by parliamentary methods. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that in conditions of unbridled dictatorship reaction has greater opportunities of redoubling repressions and terror, suppressing the opposition, acting upon the masses in the spirit that suits its ends, poisoning them with the venom of chauvinism, and untying its own hands for military gambles. The peoples must be vigilant, ever ready to rebuff the onslaught of reaction and the threat of a revival of fascism. It should also be remembered that fascism may reappear in new, and not only in its old forms which have been discredited in the eyes of the nations. The unity of the democratic forces, above all the working class, is the most reliable barrier to the fascist threat. The successful advance of the Soviet Union to communism, the victories of

all the socialist countries, the consistent struggle for peace, create favourable prospects for achieving working-class unity of action both on the international and the national scale. In the process of the class struggle the broad masses of social-democratic workers and their organizations in the capitalist countries will become increasingly aware of the new possibilities that present themselves to the international working class in connection with the successes of socialism, and it is to be hoped that they will fall in step with the other detachments of the working class and large democratic sections of the people with the purpose of barring the road to fascism and war.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in November 1957 demonstrated the complete unity of viewpoints of the fraternal parties. The Declaration of the meeting was unanimously approved by all the Communist and Workers' Parties and has become a fighting programme of action for the world communist movement. The conclusions of the Declaration were proved completely right by the course of events. After the November meeting the solidarity in the ranks of the Communist Parties and the entire international communist movement has been cemented on the ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism. Revisionism has been routed ideologically and politically.

The revisionist programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was unanimously condemned by all the Marxist-Leninist Parties. The theory and practice of the Yugoslav leadership is a deviation from the positions of the working class, from the principles of international proletarian solidarity. The views and policy of the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia jeopardize the gains of the people's revolution and socialism in Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Communists and the whole Soviet people have friendly feelings for the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia, for the Yugoslav Communists. The Soviet Union

will continue to work for co-operation with Yugoslavia in all questions of the struggle against imperialism, for peace, in which our positions will coincide.

While continuing to expose revisionism as the main threat within the communist movement today, the struggle against dogmatism and sectarianism must go on unabated, for they impede the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory and lead away from the masses.

The Congress considers essential the strengthening in every way of the might of the socialist camp, the further consolidation of the unity of the international communist movement in accordance with the principles of the Moscow Declaration. The fraternal co-operation of the Communist and Workers' Parties must be developed and extended on the basis of complete independence of each Party, on the basis of proletarian internationalism, voluntary co-operation and mutual assistance. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, reared by V. I. Lenin in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, considers itself one of the component detachments of the international working-class and communist movement. Together with the other Communist Parties, the C.P.S.U. bears responsibility for the destiny of the socialist camp, the destiny of the world communist movement. It will continue to follow faithfully the great international teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, combat revisionists of all hues, uphold the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and work for new successes of the world communist and working-class movement.

V

The historic victories of socialism in our country that have created the conditions for transition to a new stage of communist construction are the result of tireless creative labour on the part of the Soviet people and of the tremendous political and organizational work of the Com-

munist Party. The Party, basing itself on the collective wisdom of the working class and of the entire people, on their wealth of experience, elaborates and implements the plans for communist construction. Our Party has come to its Twenty-First Congress more united and monolithic than ever before, and is capable of successfully carrying out gigantic new tasks.

The boundless love and trust which the people show for their own Party is clearly manifested by the growth in the membership of the C.P.S.U., reinforcements being drawn from the best people of the working class, the collective-farm peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia. In the time that has elapsed since the Twentieth Congress, the Party has consistently followed the line of expanding inner-Party democracy, criticism and self-criticism and of increasing the activity of the Party membership. The Central Committee and local Party organizations have been conducting a determined struggle for the restoration and further development of Leninist standards of Party life and principles of collective leadership.

The entire experience gained in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism shows that in the course of the building of communist society the role of the Party, as the tried and tested vanguard of the people and the highest form of social organization, is growing to a still greater degree.

The fulfilment of the seven-year plan will require a still higher level of Party ideological, political and organizational work and the active mobilization of the creative forces of the Soviet people. It is essential that the targets of the plan be made clear to all working people, that the efforts of every collective be organized and directed towards their fulfilment, that shortcomings be resolutely eradicated and that difficulties met with in work be overcome.

The success of the plan will depend directly on factories and construction sites, on the collective and state farms

and on research institutions. In view of this the role of local and lower Party organizations will be still more greatly increased, since these are called upon to mobilize and organize the masses for the fulfilment of concrete tasks in production. It is the duty of Party organizations to ensure that at every factory, on every collective and state farm, in every institution, an atmosphere of creative labour and production enthusiasm prevails. It must be remembered that victories will not come of themselves, they must be won and consolidated.

Party organizations, lecturers and propagandists, while calling for the fulfilment of the plans of communist construction, must explain, clearly and simply, what communism is, what great benefits it will bring people, and must in every way support and develop communist forms of labour. The organizational and educational work of the Party, all methods of ideological work must be devoted to the successful solution of the communist construction targets. It is essential to ensure that every worker makes better use of his machine, machine tool, installation, tractor or harvester combine and employs progressive methods of work.

The Congress is of the opinion that a priority role in the fulfilment of the seven-year plan belongs to Party and government cadres. The placing and training of cadres must be improved, we must promote to responsible positions people who are well-trained and principled, who have a feeling for what is new, who will give all their strength and knowledge for the benefit of the people, who will introduce Bolshevik ardour into the work and be implacable in respect of shortcomings. It is essential to promote young cadres more boldly and to give them an opportunity to display their ability in practical work.

Party organizations must strengthen backward factories, collective and state farms and districts by allotting them qualified cadres, selecting good organizers and specialists, capable of using the big potentialities that there

are, organizing people and bringing lagging sections up to the mark.

It is the duty of all Party organizations to train our cadres and all Communists to be exacting to themselves, to be conscious of their responsibility for the task entrusted to them, train them in the spirit of loyal service to the people and to the cause of communism. We should systematically raise the level of theoretical knowledge and Marxist-Leninist training of our cadres.

Of increasing importance for better organizational work of the Party and mobilizing the masses to carry out the tasks of communist construction is the consistent application of inner-Party democracy and the development of criticism and self-criticism as a powerful means of eliminating shortcomings and achieving a further advance.

At the present stage of the development of society the role of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies is growing to a still greater extent. Republican, territorial, regional, city, district and village Soviets must daily tackle the most important problems of work at factories and building sites, collective and state farms, for the fulfilment of the seven-year plan targets and must pay heed to raising the living and cultural level of the working people. The greater the extent to which Soviet bodies rely on the activity of the masses, achieve a further extension of socialist democracy and resolutely combat elements of red tape and bureaucracy, the more fruitful their work will be.

It is necessary to make some amendments and addenda to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. Important changes in the political and economic life of the Soviet Union have taken place since the Constitution was adopted; the international situation has also changed. All these changes should be reflected and given legal force in the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The trade-union organizations will have to carry out considerable work in mobilizing the masses to struggle for the successful fulfilment of the seven-year plan. The

trade unions are called upon to develop the activity of the working class and all working people, to effect a still greater development of socialist emulation for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of state targets at every factory, support the initiative of inventors and rationalizers, the leading people in production, and popularize their experience. The trade unions must increase their control over the application of safety measures in production, fulfilment of housing plans, the distribution of housing, the work of trading and catering establishments and of medical and communal services for the working people. A most important task of the trade unions is that of developing educational work among the masses and improving the work of cultural and educational institutions.

The programme of communist construction drawn up by our Party for the forthcoming seven years opens up wide vistas for the activity and the growth of creative initiative on the part of the rising generation and its vanguard, the Lenin Young Communist League. The Young Communists are called upon to continue setting an example of selfless labour to the youth. Every Young Communist organization must become a militant vitalizing collective that maintains close ties with the youth. The Young Communist League will have to take an active part in the construction of industrial premises, housing and public buildings, in the struggle for the further development of socialist agriculture and for the use of the natural resources of the areas now being developed.

Party and Young Communist League organizations must pay special attention to the formation of a communist world outlook among the youth, the training of active, conscientious builders of communist society, whose love for their country is boundless and who live and work in the communist manner.

The chief task of the Communist Party and the Soviet people today is to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national

economy. The fulfilment of the targets set by the Party and the Government for the next seven years will have tremendous importance in further strengthening the might of our country. The fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., the main objective of which is development of peaceful economy and promotion of the living standard of the people, will, at the same time, further strengthen the country's defence potential, increase its preparedness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempts made by imperialist aggressors against the great gains of socialism. The successes of peaceful economic construction in the U.S.S.R. and all socialist countries will be a new expression of the advantages of socialism over capitalism, to a still greater extent increasing the force of attraction of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

* * *

The Soviet people, in the course of socialist construction, have performed great feats of labour that have been recognized by the whole world. The Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party expresses its firm conviction that the entry of our society into the period of extensive communist construction will give rise to a mighty wave of labour enthusiasm, new forms of nation-wide emulation for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan and will be marked by outstanding victories.

The magnificent plan of communist construction elaborated by the Party opens up before the Soviet people wide and bright prospects for the advance to communism. Our cherished goal is close at hand. We have to go through the decisive stage in the peaceful economic competition with capitalism, and in the shortest time win that competition. We have all that we need to capture that position. And when we have solved those problems and new vistas open up before us it will be easier for us to advance. For the

sake of the great goal of communist construction we can and must work well.

In breaking the road to communism the Soviet people maintain close unity with the peoples of all the countries of the socialist camp. Day by day the mighty camp of socialism grows stronger. The ideas of communism have become the leading force of our times.

The Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party addresses a call to struggle actively for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan to all the working people of our great country. The Congress is fully confident that the workers, collective farmers, and Soviet intelligentsia will do everything to further strengthen the might of our socialist country, to put into effect the communist ideals inscribed on the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The heroic Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, are marching confidently forward, building the finest and most just society on earth—communist society.

CONTROL FIGURES FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965

(Approved unanimously by the Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U., February 5, 1959)

The Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union notes with deep satisfaction that the peoples of our country, led by the Party, have won further outstanding victories by consistently carrying out the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. The working people of the Soviet Union celebrated the Party's Twenty-First Congress with tremendous achievements in industry and agriculture, in the development of science and culture and in the improvement of the living standards of the people. The role and prestige of the Soviet Union in international relations and in the fight for peace and international security have still further increased. Our great country is at the height of its creative powers and is advancing confidently along the road to communism.

The Soviet people, united around their Communist Party, have achieved heights and brought about transformations which now enable our country to enter an important new phase in its development—that of the extensive building of communist society. The main tasks of this phase will be the laying of the material and technical basis of communism, the further strengthening of the economic and defensive strength of our country and simultaneously

the fuller satisfaction of the growing material and cultural needs of the Soviet people. This will be a decisive stage in the competition with the capitalist world, when the historic aim of overtaking and outstripping the most developed capitalist countries in production per head of population must be fulfilled. The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are confident that this task will be successfully carried out.

In order to make the fullest use of all our resources and opportunities, and in order to carry out the historic tasks confronting our country in the shortest possible time, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. entrusted the State Planning Committee (Gosplan) of the U.S.S.R. with the task of drawing up, on the basis of the decisions of the Twentieth Congress and the subsequent decisions of the Party and the Government, draft control figures for the development of the national economy for 1959-1965 in accordance with the programme for the development of the productive forces of the Soviet Union during the next fifteen years outlined by the Communist Party and set out at the Jubilee Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on November 6, 1957.

The September 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. considered it necessary to convene an Extraordinary Twenty-First Congress of the Party to consider the control figures for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965.

The November Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. considered and approved the theses of Comrade N. S. Khrushchov's report to the Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. "Control Figures for the Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965" and resolved to hold a broad pre-Congress discussion of the theses. In the course of the pre-Congress discussion over 968,000 meetings were held all over the country at mills and factories, building sites, collective and state farms,

scientific institutions and educational establishments, in the armed forces and in government agencies. They were attended by more than 70 million people, 4,672,000 of whom made proposals, additional suggestions and comments. The meetings of working people and the Party conferences and congresses approved unanimously of the theses on the control figures, which provide a thorough substantiation of the Party's Leninist general line at the present stage of communist development in our country.

The control figures for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965, submitted to the Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U., were, on instructions from the C.C. C.P.S.U. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., drafted by factories and plants, economic councils, state planning committees and Councils of Ministers of the Union republics, ministries and departments, the Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions and the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R., with the active participation of the Party, trade-union and Young Communist League branches and of the broad masses of workers, collective farmers, engineers and technicians.

The control figures are, therefore, the result of a great deal of varied work carried out by our Party and by governmental, planning and economic bodies, and of extensive creative effort by the broad masses of the working people. This is in accordance with the nature of socialist planning, which is a key principle in the management of the socialist national economy and the vital concern of the whole people.

At all stages of the building of socialism, the great task of developing and strengthening the Soviet state and its economy has been carried out thanks to the fact that the Communist Party proceeds from the fundamental postulates of Marxism-Leninism regarding the law-governed nature of social development and is supported by the pro-

ductive activity and initiative of the mass of the working people, and that in the state economic plans it correctly defines the main problems of the building of socialism and communism and the ways to their solution.

The history of the building of socialism in the U.S.S.R. demonstrates that integral, long-term state plans are necessary for the successful transformation of the economy in keeping with socialist principles.

Lenin, who put forward brilliant ideas for the planning of a socialist economy and who drew up the fundamental principles of socialist planning, was the inspirer and organizer of the first long-term economic plan, a profound, scientifically substantiated project for the electrification of Russia—the well-known GOELRO plan. He set out the tasks for the socialist transformation of agriculture in his famous co-operative plan.

The Communist Party placed Lenin's ideas on national economic planning at the basis of the five-year plans, the successful implementation of which ensured high rates of economic development and the rapid transformation of our country into a mighty socialist industrial and collective-farm power. The Soviet Union's rich experience in the field of accelerated economic development based on state planning has received international recognition.

Now, when the Soviet national economy is at a new stage of its development, the Communist Party at its Twentieth Congress set the aim of drawing up a long-term plan covering a more extended period. The main trends and targets of this plan were set out at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. held to mark the fortieth anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Taking a long-term view, it is envisaged that the key branches of Soviet industry will increase their production more than 2-3 times in the next 15 years. Compared with 1957, the production of iron-ore will increase approximately 3.5 times, oil 4 times, and gas 13-15 times. Iron and steel output will go up 2.3 times, electricity 4.3 times, ce-

ment 4 times, etc. The continued powerful expansion of all branches of agriculture will ensure an abundance of produce and the full satisfaction of the staple requirements of the Soviet people. The long-term plan for the country's economic development over the coming fifteen years constitutes the economic programme for the building of communism in the Soviet Union.

The control figures for the development of the national economy for 1959-1965 are a component part of this long-term plan. A substantial part of the programme laid down for the fifteen years will be carried out from 1959 to 1965.

The basic task of the coming seven years is to achieve an extensive advance of the national economy towards communism and of gaining the greatest possible amount of time in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism.

Superior rates of development have always been a decisive advantage enjoyed by the socialist economic system. When, having regained the 1913 level of industrial output, we began the radical reconstruction of the national economy and the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union was about 50-100 years behind the foremost capitalist countries. Within 10 to 12 years our country, on overcoming its age-old backwardness, leapt from backwardness to progress and became a mighty socialist state capable of defending its great achievements, its freedom and its independence.

Despite the tremendous damage suffered by the Soviet economy during the Second World War, the Soviet Union within approximately two and a half years restored the pre-war 1940 level of industrial production, and during the subsequent decade exceeded it by more than 300 per cent.

During the forthcoming seven-year period the Soviet national economy and above all its foundation, heavy industry, will go on developing at rates many times higher

than those characteristic of the economies of the capitalist countries, including the United States. We have to make a new leap forward to a higher qualitative level of socialist economy on the road to communism, and considerably increase the Soviet Union's potential for bringing about a further improvement of the well-being of its people. This is the great historic aim of the assignments of the seven-year plan.

The seven-year plan is based on profound qualitative changes in all branches of our advancing economy. This will make it possible to ensure not only rates of economic development higher than those in the most developed capitalist countries, but also higher absolute increases in the production of staple industrial and agricultural products. The task of securing a substantial improvement in the living standards of the people and of creating the prerequisites for the abundance of material benefits necessary "to ensure the *full* prosperity and the free *all-round* development of *all* the members of society" (V. I. Lenin, *Works,* 4th Russ. ed., Vol. 6, p. 37) will be fulfilled under the forthcoming seven-year plan, thanks to the rapid growth of the productive forces.

Within the next 15 years the Soviet Union will take the lead in the world not only as regards total production, but also as regards production per head of population. The material and technical basis for communism will be laid in our country during the same period, which will also constitute a great victory for the Soviet Union in the peaceful economic competition with the foremost capitalist countries.

In setting themselves these new and impressive tasks in the building of a communist society, our Party and the entire Soviet people base themselves upon the historic achievements gained by applying the Marxist-Leninist theory and the basic principles of scientific communism.

I

SOME RESULTS OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.S.S.R.

1. Guided by Lenin's plan for the building of socialism in our country and by his teachings regarding the priority development of heavy industry as the basis for the country's economic progress, and utilizing the advantages of the socialist economic system, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have made great advances in their economic and cultural development and in the improvement of the people's living standards.

As a result of industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the abolition of the exploiting classes and the carrying through of a cultural revolution, socialism has triumphed in the Soviet Union, and the gradual transition to communism is now under way.

The first socialist state in the world was built under exceptionally difficult conditions. International imperialism repeatedly attempted to halt the building of socialism in the U.S.S.R. by force of arms. Little more than half of the 41 years that Soviet power has been in existence have been years of peaceful labour by the Soviet people. Some 20 years were taken up by war and the subsequent periods of economic reconstruction. The fact that the Soviet people, overcoming all the difficulties and obstacles, created a strong and prosperous socialist economy demonstrates the great vitality of the Soviet system.

The Soviet Union now has a strong, fully developed industry and transport system, and a highly mechanized socialist agriculture. The public wealth and national income of the country are growing from year to year. During the years of Soviet power the national income per head, whose growth reflects the general expansion of the national economy and the improvement of the living standards of the

people, has increased 15-fold. The living standards and cultural level of the working people of town and country are steadily improving.

The most important result of the heroic struggle and labour of the Soviet people is their having established a new society—socialism—and the political system corresponding to that new society—the Soviet socialist state. With the establishment and development of socialist society and the Soviet political system there emerged new and hitherto unknown laws of social development and new standards governing relations between people.

While the basic aim of present-day capitalism, the main stimulus and mainspring for its development, is the extraction of maximum profit by means of the ruthless exploitation of the working people, which leads to the enrichment of a small section of society and to the ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population, the supreme aim of socialism and its great driving force is the steady satisfaction of the growing requirements of society as a whole and the improvement of the living standards of the people on the basis of the continuous development and improvement of industrial and agricultural production using all the achievements of modern science and technology.

In a socialist society there is no room for the contradiction inherent in capitalism between the social character of production and the private mode of appropriation. Nor is there any place for business competition, anarchy in production, unemployment, economic crises and similar phenomena. Economic laws of another kind have taken shape and now operate in socialist society: the planned and proportional development of the national economy and the steady and rapid increase of production, knowing neither recessions nor crises. This makes it possible to plan the national economy, to determine the course of its development, to secure a steady increase in output, the rational deployment of the productive forces and large-scale

specialization and co-ordination based on the principles of socialism.

Socialism has given birth not only to new economic laws, but also to new social relations. Instead of the exploitation of man by man inherent in bourgeois society, under socialism, on the basis of socialist social ownership, mutual assistance and co-operation in joint labour between free and equal members of society having a profound interest in the development of the national economy and culture, and recognizing that this wholly depends upon their work, have been established. Rivalry, private enterprise and the brutal exploitation of man by man have been replaced by new, genuinely humane relationships between men in a socialist society—relations of comradely emulation and co-operation, of mutual assistance in work, relations giving scope for constructive initiative, activity, talents and abilities of the broad mass of the people.

Under socialism and the Soviet political system new, genuinely democratic, social relations have emerged and developed. The indestructible alliance between the working class and the peasantry, which forms the unshakeable basis of the Soviet state, has grown still stronger; so, too, has the fraternal friendship between the free and independent peoples of the Soviet Union.

The multi-national Soviet state, a voluntary union of nations, is growing stronger with each passing year. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is a union of equal nations and nationalities, ensures the steady, all-round development of the economies and cultures of all the Soviet republics.

All these new laws and characteristic features of the new social relations have now received broad scope not only in our country—the first to build socialism—but also in every socialist country, throughout the world system of socialism, which is from day to day gaining strength and demonstrating its great superiority over capitalism.

2. During the years of Soviet power, the working people of the U.S.S.R. have done away with Russia's age-old industrial backwardness and created a powerful industry that has secured the economic self-sufficiency and independence of the Soviet state. In volume of industrial output the U.S.S.R. now occupies first place in Europe and second place in the world.

The enormous scale of industrial production achieved in our country is shown by the following data. In 1958 steel output approximated 55 million tons, and oil output —113 million tons. In other words, the monthly output of steel and oil today exceeds the amount produced during the whole of 1913. The electricity generated in 1958 totalled 233,000 million kilowatt-hours. As much electricity is now generated every three days as in a whole year in tsarist Russia. There was practically no chemical industry in old Russia. Today, the U.S.S.R. occupies second place in the world for the output of its chemical industry.

Particularly great are the country's successes in expanding the engineering industry, the basis of the industrial development and technical progress of the national economy. Many types of machinery and equipment, formerly not produced at all, are now turned out on a big scale. Thus, the turbines produced in 1913 had a total capacity of 6,000 kw., whereas in 1958 the figure rose to nearly 6,600,000 kw.; the output of metal-cutting lathes rose from 1,500 in 1913 to over 138,000 in 1958. Today Soviet industry annually puts out 220,000 tractors, over 10,000 excavators, and more than 500,000 automobiles.

The whole of Soviet heavy industry is developing with ever-increasing rapidity. The output of means of production in 1958 was more than 5 times that in 1940.

The high rate of development of heavy industry and the increase in agricultural production have created a solid foundation for progress in all branches of the light and food industries. The output of consumers' goods in 1958

showed an almost 14-fold increase over that in 1913, the output of domestic wares increasing more than 45-fold. Despite the fact that during the Great Patriotic War some of the light and food industries were thrown back to the output level of many years ago, the consumers' goods output today is 170 per cent above that of 1940.

Socialist industry owes its great successes to the fact that its development is based on the latest scientific and technical achievements, on the ever-growing creative initiative and selfless labour of workers, scientists, engineers and technicians. In the period since the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U., over 4,500 new types of machines, mechanisms and devices have been designed and their regular production started. This is considerably more than were constructed during the entire period of the Fifth Five-Year Plan; over 800 new types of instruments have been designed and put into production.

A supremely important factor hastening the development of the national economy has been the reorganization of the management of industry and construction. In the brief period that the economic councils have been functioning, the tremendous superiority of the new form of managing industry has become clearly evident. There has been a rise in the rate of growth of industrial output, a considerable improvement in the use of industry's untapped reserves, an increase in the initiative and activity of the working class and the technical personnel, and a still further extension of socialist emulation to fulfil state plans. The increase in industrial output during the first year of the work of the economic councils exceeded the increase in output attained in the previous year by 17,000 million rubles. There has been a considerable technological and economic improvement in the work of enterprises In 1957 and 1958 the planned increase in labour productivity and reduction in production costs of industrial output were exceeded. In 1958 the aggregate saving, over and

above the amount planned, secured by cutting production costs, exceeded 10,000 million rubles.

The reorganization of the management in industry and construction has resulted in the management of production being raised to a new and higher level, in extensive possibilities being created for the further development of specialization and co-operation both within the specific economic areas and republics, and in the national economy as a whole.

3. The Party's consistent implementation of Lenin's co-operative plan has ensured the victory of socialism in the countryside. At the present time millions of peasant households are united in collective farms—huge socialist enterprises now numbering nearly 70,000. In addition to the collective farms there are 6,000 big state agricultural enterprises, the state farms.

The socialist reconstruction of agriculture and its equipment with up-to-date machinery have led to a considerable increase in the volume of agricultural output and to a rise in the labour productivity of the collective farmers and state-farm workers. While there has been an almost fifty per cent drop, as compared with the days before the Revolution, in the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture, the total and the marketable output of agriculture has increased several times over.

In the period since the Plenary Meeting of the C.C. C.P.S.U. in September 1953 drew up a programme for a sharp rise in agricultural development, great successes have been achieved in further consolidating the collective-farm system and in developing agricultural production. In a short space of time, a tremendous economic task has been fulfilled, namely, that of bringing 36 million hectares (88,920,000 acres) of virgin and disused lands into cultivation, with the result that a large grain-producing area has come into existence in the East and the conditions

have been created for specializing agricultural production in the different parts of the country. The last five years, as compared with the previous five years, have shown an increase of 39 per cent in the average annual grain output. The growing of maize has become widespread, and there has been an increase in the production of raw cotton amounting to 20 per cent, of flax fibre 77 per cent, of sugar-beet 68 per cent, of sunflower seed 66 per cent, of potatoes 10 per cent and of other vegetables 38 per cent. The total area under crops in the Soviet Union is in excess of 195 million hectares.

In 1958 as against 1953 the number of cattle in the country showed an increase of 15 million, including an increase of 8,100,000 cows; the pig population increased by 15,200,000, and the sheep population by 29,800,000. The output of meat (account being taken of the increased herd) in 1958, as compared with 1953, rose by 40 per cent, of milk by 60 per cent, of eggs by 50 per cent, of wool by 40 per cent, including a more than 100 per cent rise in the output of fine and semi-fine wool. The average milk yield per cow on the collective farms in 1958 was 1,913 kg. as against 1,016 kg. in 1953. In the last five years (1954-1958) the average annual rate of increase in total agricultural output exceeded in the U.S.S.R. 8 per cent, whereas in the U.S.A. it was less than 2 per cent (in 1954-1958).

The successes achieved in agricultural development are the result of the comprehensive organizational work done by the Party and the Government in consolidating the collective-farm system and developing the state farms, in effecting important measures of an organizational, political and economic character and primarily in providing the collective-farm peasants and all rural working people with greater material incentive to increase their social production. The collective farms have been enabled to plan their development in a new way, making the fullest use of their untapped reserves.

The Party and the Government are constantly concerned about supplying agriculture with up-to-date machinery that raises its productivity. In 1954-1958 agriculture was supplied with 664,000 tractors (or over a million tractors in terms of 15 h.p. units), 361,000 harvester combines, 571,000 motor lorries and much other equipment.

The socialist reconstruction of agriculture has led to a radical change in the peasants' working conditions. The labour of those engaged in agriculture is increasingly becoming a variety of industrial labour. Working on the collective and state farms are numerous experienced organizers and agricultural specialists. College and special secondary school graduates engaged in agriculture number almost half a million.

The collective farms have developed into big and economically strong enterprises. On January 1, 1958, the non-distributable assets of the collective farms reached a total of 102,000 million rubles, as against 70,000 million rubles in 1953. In 1958 the collective farms and their members received in cash over 100,000 million rubles more than in 1952 for produce sold to the state and the co-operatives. All this has rendered possible a considerable increase in the payments in cash and kind to collective farmers for workday units earned, and thereby a rise in their standard of living.

In recent years the state farms have grown in strength and number. In the last five years the area of state-farm land under crops has increased from 15,200,000 to 52,400,000 hectares.

The following measures have been of supreme importance in promoting socialist agriculture: reorganization of the machine and tractor stations, the changes introduced into the methods of servicing the collective farms with farm machinery, establishment of a new system of pro-

curements and fixing of new procurement prices for agricultural produce.

The measures taken by the Party and the Government to consolidate and develop the collective and state farms create all the conditions for the still further successful development of socialist agriculture, for a considerable increase in agricultural and animal output and for lower production costs.

4. Considerable successes have been achieved in the development of railway, water, automobile and air transport. The turnover of all types of freight in 1958 is 3.3 times that in 1940. The technical re-equipment of the transport services is being effected on an extensive scale. Electric and diesel traction, which is tremendously superior to steam traction and of decisive importance in coping with the ever-growing volume of freight, is being effectively introduced. The volume of sea-, river- and motor-borne freight has increased considerably. There has been a big development of air transport, both on home and international lines.

5. During the years of Soviet power, building has proceeded on a vast scale in all branches of the national economy and for cultural purposes. In the post-war period there has been an average annual increase of 12 per cent in investments in capital construction.

Through 1946-1958 alone, investments by the state have totalled, in prevailing prices, over 1,600,000 million rubles. In this period nearly 12,000 big state industrial enterprises and a large number of medium and small enterprises have been built and commissioned.

During the last five years the new capacities introduced into industry have in many cases exceeded those that began functioning during the two pre-war five-year plans, as the following data will show:

	During the years covered by the First and Second Five-Year plans	During the last 5 years (1954-1958)
New capacities were commissioned for the production of:		
Pig-iron—million tons per annum . .	11.8	13.2
Steel—million tons per annum . . .	10.4	8.7
Cement— million tons per annum	3.1	13.2
Coal—million tons per annum . .	135.4	144.3
Electricity—million kilowatts	6.4	24
Capacities for the production of granulated sugar—thousands of centners of processed beets per day	197.4	563

Housing construction has progressed on a particularly large scale. In the last five years alone, new dwellings with a total floor-space of 223 million square metres have been built in towns and workers' settlements. This is far more than the total urban housing space in tsarist Russia in 1913. In the past five years collective farmers and rural intellectuals have built themselves over 3 million houses in the countryside.

Lately the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers have implemented a series of measures in the field of capital construction designed to create a large-scale building industry, to introduce industrial building methods and to reduce the cost and improve the quality of building. The reorganization of management in industry and construction facilitated the successful fulfilment of the building plan in 1957 and has helped to increase the volume of building and assembly work done in 1958 as compared with 1957 by an amount valued at more than 17,000 million rubles.

6. During Soviet years there has been a cultural revolution which resulted in the culture of all the peoples of

the Soviet Union rising to an unprecedented level. The cultural and educational standard of the people is rising steadily. The network of educational establishments embraces more than 50 million people. The U.S.S.R. now has 766 institutions of higher education, and 3,344 technical schools and other secondary specialized educational institutions with a total student body of over 4 million. One of the biggest achievements of the Party and the Soviet Government is the creation of a huge contingent of trained specialists. The number of specialists, graduates of higher or secondary special educational institutions now at work in the national economy is nearly 7,500,000, that is to say, 39 times the 1913 figure. The number of engineers who graduate from university-level establishments in the U.S.S.R. is about 3 times the number prevailing in the U.S.A.

In our times industrial and agricultural progress is largely dependent on technical progress which in its turn stems from the latest achievements of the natural and technical sciences. That is why the utmost development of the sciences is one of the most important tasks facing the state.

In the U.S.S.R. scientists are provided with every facility for fruitful scientific work. There is a wide network of scientific institutions supplied with the latest equipment. Towards the close of 1958 the U.S.S.R. had more than 280,000 scientific workers, or 28 times the number in Russia before the Revolution.

Soviet scientists have made a great contribution to the technical progress of our country's economy. The outstanding achievements of our scientists in mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, electronics, automatics and biology have made it possible to solve the most complicated problems affecting the development of the national economy, to introduce the latest equipment into industry and agriculture, and to work out highly effective methods of production.

Our scientists have repeatedly shown their ability to solve highly complicated scientific and technical problems. The close co-operation of scientists, engineers and designers in the use of nuclear energy has resulted in general scientific progress and the Soviet Union's advance into the front ranks in this leading branch of natural science and technology. The U.S.S.R. has built up a powerful nuclear industry.

Functioning in the U.S.S.R. since 1954 is the world's first nuclear power station. The year 1958 saw the commissioning of the first, 100,000-kw. section of a 600,000-kw. nuclear power station, the biggest in the world; the construction of the *Lenin*, a turbo-electric nuclear-powered ice-breaker, is nearing completion. We have built the world's most powerful accelerator of charged particles, with an energy of up to 10,000 million electron volts. Soviet scientists are making good progress in the use of thermo-nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Serial production of intercontinental ballistic rockets has been organized. The launching of the first Soviet earth satellite has opened up a new era in human history—the cosmic era; a second and a third sputnik have been launched, and so has a space rocket, which has become the first man-made planet of the solar system; preparations are under way for flights to heavenly bodies. New types of high-speed electronic computers have been created.

Soviet achievements in geology have been most clearly displayed in the discovery and survey of a number of vast deposits of coal, oil, natural fuel gases, iron, non-ferrous metals, and also deposits of diamonds, rare metals and radio-active ores.

7. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution created the conditions for a steady rise in the material well-being of the Soviet people. The numerical strength of the working class has considerably increased during Soviet years. At the present time the number of industrial, office and other workers engaged in the Soviet national

economy is 54,600,000, i.e., more than 4 times the 1913 figure, and 80 per cent above the 1940 figure.

The real wages of workers and other employees, taking account of pensions, grants, free education and free medical service, have almost doubled in 1958 as compared with 1940, while the real incomes of peasants, calculated per working person, have more than doubled.

Following the decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress, important measures have been taken: the wages of lower-paid categories of workers and other employees have been raised; the working day on the eve of holidays and rest days has been shortened; the working day for the workers and other employees engaged in certain branches of heavy industry has been reduced; a 6- and a 4-hour day and an annual vacation of one month have been established for juveniles; and a series of measures have been taken to provide working people with improved social insurance benefits. Pre- and post-natal maternity leave has been extended and a new State Pension Law has been adopted which considerably increases the pensions for workers and other employees.

The Soviet state allocates huge sums every year for social insurance, for grants, pensions, students' stipends, free education, medical service, payment of vacations, etc. In 1958 alone, the sum allocated for these purposes exceeded 215,000 million rubles as against 134,500 million rubles in 1953. In the last five years (1954-1958) there has been a more than 60 per cent increase in such payments and rebates, whereas the increase during the previous five years amounted to 27 per cent.

State pensions to the working people have been considerably increased. In 1958 the total state pensions paid to the population amounted to 64,000 million rubles, which is almost two and a half times the amount paid to the population in 1953.

Expenditure on improving labour protection, as provided for in collective agreements signed during the years

1956-1958, has totalled 8,800 million rubles and on supplying workers with free working clothes 13,500 million rubles.

The improvement in the standard of living of the Soviet people is clearly reflected in the increased consumption of goods and in the progress of the Soviet internal trade. In the period following the Twentieth Party Congress the volume of retail trade has increased, in comparable prices, by 31 per cent, or by an average of 9.4 per cent annually. The total volume of retail trade amounted in 1958 to 667,000 million rubles.

8. During Soviet years great successes in economic and cultural development have been achieved in all the Union republics, where the living and cultural standards of the people have improved tremendously. As a result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist national policy, of fraternal mutual aid, the formerly economically and culturally backward non-Russian republics have each built up a powerful, up-to-date industry and a large-scale mechanized agriculture, have set up an extensive network of educational establishments and scientific and cultural-educational institutions, and have trained large numbers of skilled personnel.

During the years of Soviet power, the output of large-scale industry in the Central Asian republics and in Kazakhstan has grown 50-fold, in the Transcaucasian republics 30-fold, and in the Baltic republics (as compared with 1940) 9.5-fold.

The Party and the Government have in recent years carried out measures for considerably extending the rights of the Union republics in economic and cultural development; this renders possible the more effective use of our country's natural and labour resources, and the more rapid development of the economy and culture of each republic.

9. The socialist economic system has created all the conditions for a rapid increase in labour productivity. Technical progress and nation-wide socialist emulation consti-

tute the basis for a steady rise in the productivity of labour in all branches of the national economy. Although there has been a reduction in the working day, the labour productivity of Soviet industrial workers in 1958 was about 10 times that of the workers in 1913. Labour productivity per working person, as compared with the 1940 level, has increased 160 per cent in industry and 140 per cent in building. Between 1953 and 1958 labour productivity on state farms has increased 35 per cent, and on collective farms more than 40 per cent.

10. The Soviet Union has made substantial progress in solving its main economic task. Our country has outdistanced such highly developed capitalist countries as Britain, West Germany and France in absolute production of pig-iron, steel, coal, electricity, cement, industrial timber, sawn timber, cotton fabrics and some other types of industrial goods. There has been a considerable reduction in the gap separating our country from the U.S.A. as to output of ferrous metals, iron-ore, and the production of a number of machines, instruments and cotton fabrics. In some important types of industrial and agricultural production, for example, in the production of coal, woollen fabrics, industrial timber and sawn timber, and of butter, and in the output of wheat, sugar-beet, and potatoes, the U.S.S.R. has surpassed the U.S.A. In the last eight years the over-all increase in output of the most important products in the U.S.S.R. (steel, pig-iron, iron-ore, oil, coal, cement, sulphuric acid, cotton and woollen fabrics, footwear) has on the whole exceeded U.S. indices.

11. Tremendous successes have been scored in the recent period by all the countries that have entered on the path of socialist development. The world socialist system is revealing with ever-growing fullness its undoubted superiority over the capitalist system.

According to preliminary data, the 1958 volume of industrial output in the socialist countries showed a fivefold increase as compared with the level of production on their

territories in 1937. If, however, account is taken of the fact that in 1937 the Soviet Union was the only socialist country, the volume of industrial output in the socialist economic system had in the years 1937-1958 increased nearly tenfold. The volume of industrial output in the capitalist countries has in the same period grown less than twofold, while latterly the capitalist countries—the U.S.A. and others—are showing a decline in output.

The results of the U.S.S.R.'s economic and cultural development, and also the successes in the socialist reorganization of the People's Democracies provide incontrovertible proof of the superiority and great vital strength of the new social system which is replacing the outdated capitalist system.

The Soviet Union, which paved mankind's way to socialism, has today attained a level of economic development which enables it to proceed to the solution of new gigantic tasks in building communism.

II

PRINCIPAL TARGETS FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965

1. The principal target of the seven-year plan of economic development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965 is to effect a further steep rise in all branches of economy on the basis of a priority growth of the heavy industry and a substantial increase in the country's economic potential with the purpose of ensuring a steady improvement of the standard of living.

Fulfilment of this plan will be a decisive step towards the establishment of the material and technical basis of communism and the implementation of the basic economic task of the Soviet Union, which is to overtake and surpass the most highly developed capitalist countries in output

per head of population within a historically short space of time.

One of the Communist Party's cardinal targets within the next seven years is to secure a considerable rise in the real incomes of the urban and rural population and a substantial increase in the wages of the lower and average paid groups of industrial, office and other workers. A big increase is envisaged in the output and consumption of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. Housing construction will proceed on a large scale.

In the development of the Soviet Union, the next seven years will be characterized by further progress in socialist culture, a growth of the spiritual wealth of Soviet society and a rise in the social consciousness of the working people, the active builders of communism. In modern conditions, the problem of the communist upbringing of the working people, particularly of the rising generation, is therefore of exceptional importance and becomes the central problem in the activity of Party, Soviet, trade-union, Y.C.L. and other public bodies.

Attainment of the targets of economic and cultural upbuilding will be a major step towards the eradication of the essential distinction between physical and mental labour, of the essential distinction between town and country.

A further rise in the cultural and technical level of the workers and peasants will be achieved through rapid growth of the productive forces, utilization of scientific and technical achievements in industry and agriculture, shortening of the working day, reorganization of the system of secondary and higher education, promotion of literature and art and extension of the network of cultural and educational establishments in town and country. This will also be one of the cardinal requisites for a considerable rise in the productivity of social labour.

2. In elaborating a long-term plan of national economic development, the Communist Party proceeds from the necessity of winning time in peaceful economic competi-

tion with the foremost capitalist countries and envisages the maximum acceleration of economic development, particularly in the key branches of industry.

To secure the utmost acceleration of the Soviet Union's economic development, the control figures provide for a priority growth of heavy industries promoting further rapid expansion of the entire national economy. To help implement this task, the control figures envisage structural changes in a number of industries. First and foremost, this concerns a fundamental reorganization of the fuel supply, which will result in the saving of vast resources.

In the period from 1959 to 1965, the national economy of the U.S.S.R. will undergo radical qualitative changes in the structure of production. The Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. considers the most important targets of the seven-year plan to be the following:

high rates and proper proportions in the development of the national economy;

a considerable increase in the output of ferrous and non-ferrous metals in order to meet the growing requirements of the national economy more fully;

accelerated development of the chemical industry, especially of the output of artificial and synthetic fibres, plastics and other synthetic materials. The chemical industry will become one of the leading sources of raw materials for the manufacture of consumers' goods;

changes in the structure of the fuel resources through priority development of the extraction and production of the most economical kinds of fuel—oil and gas;

a rapid development of electrification in all branches of the national economy, chiefly through the construction of big thermal power stations;

a further expansion of mechanical engineering, particularly heavy machine building, and of the manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus, instruments and means of automation, as an important requisite for a continued rise in the productivity of labour;

a technical reconstruction of railway transport on the basis of electrification and wide use of diesel traction;

a further rise in all branches of agriculture ensuring the satisfaction of the country's continuously increasing demand for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials;

a rapid promotion of housing construction in order successfully to eliminate the housing shortage, a task set by the Party and the Government.

3. An important task of the next seven years is to make intensive use of our country's rich natural resources in the economic turnover, to improve the distribution of the productive forces throughout the country and to bring industries still closer to sources of raw materials and fuel and to the consumer regions.

Special attention should be given to the further use of the natural resources in the eastern areas of the U.S.S.R. This is to be expedited by:

the construction of a third, huge iron and steel base, which will use the iron-ore deposits discovered in recent years in Siberia and Kazakhstan;

a considerable expansion of the non-ferrous metals industry in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Urals and the Transbaikal Area on the basis of rich deposits of raw materials;

a considerable development of the power industry in Siberia through utilization of cheap coal from new deposits;

a rapid extension of the oil and gas industry; the setting up of a new gas industry centre in Uzbekistan;

the accelerated expansion of the chemical industry, which will develop into one of the major branches of the national economy in the eastern regions, particularly in the Central Asian republics;

a rapid development of timber felling in the great forest areas of Siberia and the Far East;

a further increase in output of grain, cotton and animal products.

At the same time it is necessary to use every opportunity of speeding up the development of the productive forces in the European part of the country. This is to be implemented by:

expansion of the raw material base of the ferrous metals industry in the Centre and the South by utilizing the iron-ore wealth of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly and of the Ukraine;

growth of the non-ferrous metals industry in the Kola Peninsula;

rapid development of the oil and gas industry in the Volga region, the North Caucasus and the Ukraine;

intensified development of the chemical industry on the basis of oil and gas in many areas;

better utilization of highly fertile lands in the zone of stable precipitation in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Baltic republics;

raising the harvest yield of crops and increasing the productivity of livestock.

4. The next seven years will be marked by technical progress in all spheres of the national economy. First and foremost, this is being ensured by the development of Soviet mechanical engineering, particularly the building of machine tools, instrument making, radio-electronics, electrical engineering, the output of new and better kinds of equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, oil and gas industries, the extension of the output of polymeric materials, the further expansion of the peaceful uses of nuclear power and so forth.

5. Utmost enhancement of the productivity of social labour is an indispensable condition for the effective fulfilment of the seven-year plan. The high rate of growth of labour productivity, which rests on the advantages of the socialist system of economy, on extensive use of new techniques, on comprehensive mechanization and automation and on increased proficiency of personnel, will be the

chief factor governing the increase in output within the next seven years.

6. Implementation of the tasks set by the Party and the Government for the next seven years will be of tremendous political and economic significance for the further strengthening of the might of our country. At the same time, fulfilment of the seven-year plan of the country's economic development whose basic aim is the peaceful expansion of economy and the enhancement of the people's welfare, will promote the further strengthening of the country's defensive capacity and its preparedness to safeguard the great gains of socialism against all the intrigues of the imperialist aggressors. Realization of the contemplated plan will result in a further growth of the might of our country and of the strength of all the countries of the great camp of socialism whose relations are based on friendship, fraternal co-operation and mutual assistance. The achievements of peaceful-economic construction in the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries will be fresh evidence of the advantages of socialism over capitalism and will further increase the attractive power of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRY

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union attaches paramount importance to the development of industry, particularly heavy industry, which is the foundation of foundations of socialist economy and of the might of the country. Moreover, it is a decisive factor of the development of the productive forces and of the growth of labour productivity in all branches of the national economy. "A large-scale machine-building industry and its extension into agriculture," V. I. Lenin wrote, "is the sole economic basis of socialism, the sole basis for a successful struggle to rid mankind of the yoke of capitalism...." (*Works*, 4th Russ. ed., Vol. 33, p. 27.)

Gross industrial output in 1965 should be about 80 per cent greater than in 1958. In group "A"—output of the means of production—the increase will amount to 85-88 per cent, and in group "B"—output of consumers' goods—there will be a 62-65 per cent rise. In 1959-65, the average annual increase in gross output in industry as a whole will approximate 8.6 per cent; in group "A" —it will be 9.3 per cent, and in group "B," about 7.3 per cent. In 1952, an increase of one per cent in gross output (exclusive of small, auxiliary industries) amounted to 5,000 million rubles, in 1959 it will exceed 11,000 million rubles and in 1965 it will amount to more than 19,000 million rubles. Within the next seven years, the annual increase in industrial output will total about 135,000 million rubles as against the 90,000 million rubles in the preceding seven years.

The following figures give the targets in the development of the key industries:

A. Heavy Industry

1. *Ferrous Metals Industry.* An accelerated development of the ferrous metals industry is envisaged, particularly its iron-ore base.

In 1965, the industry in question is to produce 65-70 million tons or 64-77 per cent more pig-iron than in 1958, 86-91 million tons or, correspondingly, 57-66 per cent more steel, 65-70 million tons or 53-63 per cent more rolled stock, 150-160 million tons of marketable iron-ore (230-245 million tons of raw iron-ore). In 1959-1965, the annual increase in the output of pig-iron will average 3.6-4.4 million tons as against the 2.5 million tons in 1952-1958, of steel 4.4-5.1 million tons as against the 3.4 million tons in the same period, of rolled stock 3.2-3.9 million tons as against 2.7 million tons, and of iron-ore (marketable) 8.7-10.2 million tons as against 6.3 million tons.

Output of alloy and low-alloy steels are to be considerably increased in order to improve the quality of rolled

stock. Output of electric steel will be increased 1.7-2 times, while production of sheet steel will be approximately doubled. The assortment of rolled stock and pipes is being enlarged; output of economical types of light and periodic rolled metals is being increased; production of cold-formed sections from sheet and ribbon steel is being organized. The extensive use of vacuum in steel production, the heat processing of rolled stock and other progressive methods are to be introduced.

To ensure the supply of the ferrous metals industry with iron-ore, provision is made, along with a substantial increase in the output of the existing ore mines, for opening new iron-ore deposits, chiefly by open-cast mining, and the construction of big ore-concentrating plants. With the purpose of raising the productivity of blast furnaces, the iron content of marketable ores will be increased through higher concentration.

In 1959-1965, production capacities totalling 24-30 million tons of pig-iron, 28-36 million tons of steel and 23-29 million tons of rolled stock are to be built and put in operation. The total capacity of the corresponding enterprises commissioned in 1952-1958 is 16.3 million tons of pig-iron, 12.4 million tons of steel and 6.9 million tons of rolled stock.

The technical standard of the Soviet ferrous metals industry will rise considerably. Powerful mechanized and automated iron and steel plants equipped with the latest machinery are to be built in 1959-1965. It is planned to install highly productive rolling and tubing mills and finishing units ensuring continuity of the technological processes of production and control of the quality of output, and mechanization and automation of production operations; to carry out large-scale over-all mechanization and automation in the coke by-products, refractory materials, ferroalloy and ironware industries. The further improvement and introduction of new, highly efficient technologies will be continued.

2. *Non-Ferrous Metals Industry.* Compared with 1958, output of aluminium is to be increased from 2.8 to 3 times and of refined copper 1.9 times, and the production of nickel, magnesium, titanium, germanium and silicon is to be considerably stepped up. The output of other non-ferrous metals, especially rare metals, will also be increased.

The aluminium industry will develop at a high rate. Unlimited aluminium-bearing raw materials, favourable conditions for the production of this metal and its fine properties as a building material predetermine its widespread use in the mechanical engineering, automobile and tractor, transport machine-building and ship-building industries, in construction and in the production of consumers' goods. A big aluminium industry will be set up in Krasnoyarsk Territory on the basis of enormous reserves of nephelines with the accompanying production of cheap cement and soda products. The cheap coal in the territory plus electricity from the Krasnoyarsk Hydropower Station will ensure the output of the cheapest aluminium.

Much attention is being devoted to the development of mining in non-ferrous metals industry. The volume of ore obtained by open-cast mining will increase more than 2.8 times within the next seven years and in 1965 will amount to 65 per cent of the total output of ore.

The recently discovered diamond fields form a reliable base of raw materials for the organization in the U.S.S.R. of a big diamond-mining industry. In 1965, output of Soviet diamonds will be roughly 15 or 16 times greater than in 1958, making possible extensive use of technical diamonds in the engineering industry, in geological prospecting and in mining.

Expansion of the non-ferrous metals industry is to proceed on the basis of the further electrification of technological processes, the mastering of new, progressive technological methods and broad mechanization and automation.

3. *Chemical Industry.* An accelerated development of the chemical industry is provided for. The total volume of chem-

ical output is to be nearly trebled. Output of synthetic materials is to be greatly expanded: output of chemical fibres will increase 4 times and of these, the most valuable—synthetic fibres—will increase 12-13 times, while output of plastics and synthetic resins will rise more than 7-fold.

The polymeric materials industry must develop on a new raw materials basis. It is planned to set up a big and thoroughly developed synthetic materials industry by utilizing the gases accompanying oil extraction and natural gases. In the production of synthetic rubber, the utilization of gases accompanying oil extraction instead of alcohol will enable us to save nearly 1,300 million rubles in investments in capital construction within the next seven years. Production of nitrogen fertilizers will be based chiefly on the utilization of natural gases, which will make it possible to release capital investments amounting to nearly 4,000 million rubles.

Large-scale production of new kinds of synthetic materials will give us the opportunity of substantially expanding the output of high-quality, cheap consumers' goods and of raising the technical standard and reducing production costs in all branches of the national economy. Vast opportunities are opening up for the utilization of these materials in construction, particularly in housing development and in the production of furniture.

A roughly threefold increase in the output of mineral fertilizers and a considerable extension of the assortment of chemical products are envisaged. We shall produce more concentrated mineral fertilizers, the most effective phosphorous-organic preparations to control pests and plant diseases and chemicals to control weeds.

Within the next seven years, more than 140 large chemical enterprises must be built anew or completed and over 130 enterprises reconstructed. Provision is made for the building of big combined enterprises for the complex processing of gases accompanying oil extraction, natural

gases, gases from oil refineries and other kinds of raw materials.

Extensive use will be made of the achievements of Soviet science and engineering, as well as of foreign experience in the construction of new and the reconstruction of operating chemical enterprises.

4. *Fuel Industry.* In order to further improve the pattern of the country's fuel resources priority development of the oil and gas industry is to be ensured. It is intended that the oil and gas industry should supply fuel not only for motors and everyday communal needs, but also for industrial enterprises, power stations, railways and water transport.

The share of oil and gas in the total output of fuel will increase from 31 per cent at the present to 51 per cent in 1965, while the share of coal will drop from 60 per cent to 43 per cent.

Broader utilization of oil and gas as technological and power fuel and as raw material for the chemical industry will make for a considerable improvement in the employment of the country's fuel and raw material resources and for a big saving in social labour.

In 1965, the *oil* industry is to step up its output of oil to 230-240 million tons or more than double the figure for 1958. The annual increase in the output of oil will average 16.7-18.1 million tons as against the 6.6 million tons in 1951-1955 and 14.1 million tons in 1956-1958.

Provision is made for a more rapid extraction and lower expenditure per metre of well-sinking done for prospecting or production purposes, as well as for better development of oil deposits in order to ensure the fullest possible development of the deposits and the attainment of the planned output level at the minimum expense. The volume of oil that it is planned to refine in 1959-1965 will fully meet the oil products requirements of the national economy and considerably improve the quality and servicing properties of motor petrols, diesel fuel and lubricants.

In the period between 1959 and 1965, the country's cap-

acity in primary oil refining will increase 2.2-2.3 times, in catalytic cracking—4.7 times, in catalytic reforming—16-18 times, and in the output of oils—twice.

In the *gas* industry, gas extraction and output is to increase to 150,000 million cubic metres in 1965 as against the 30,000 million cubic metres in 1958, i.e., it will increase five times.

All the requirements in gas as a chemical raw material and as a fuel for the everyday communal needs of the population being met, it is intended to utilize more than 80 per cent of all the extracted gas in industry.

Approximately 26,000 kilometres of gas mains with leads to towns will be built in the course of seven years.

Automation and remote control of key technological processes in oil and gas fields, oil refineries and all trunk oil, oil products and gas pipelines will be introduced on a large scale.

In 1965, the *coal* industry is to increase output to 600-612 million tons, which is 21-23 per cent more than in 1958. Moreover, in the eastern regions (save the Urals) output of the most economical grades of coal is to rise by 40-45 per cent. Output of coking coals will increase by 59-65 per cent and in 1965 will amount to 150-156 million tons.

In order to attain the target set for the output of coal, it is planned that, with the inclusion of reconstructed enterprises, the mines and pits that will be commissioned in the next seven years will produce 200-220 million tons of coal. Priority will be given to the construction of mines for the extraction of coking coals. Mostly big mines and pits with higher technological and lower cost indices will be built.

Open-cast and hydraulic mining, which are the most effective methods of extracting coal, will be further developed in the coming seven years. Special attention must be given to improving the quality of coal and to providing greater facilities for concentrating it.

One of the most important tasks of the coal industry is

to improve the labour conditions of the miners, considerably raise the technological and economic indices of their work and above all to increase labour productivity and reduce costs.

The general volume of *geological prospecting* is to be increased by roughly 67 per cent with the purpose of achieving a further rapid development of the country's productive forces and providing adequate mineral and raw material resources for the planned growth of the national economy.

First and foremost, it is envisaged that there will be a sharp intensification of geological prospecting for oil and gas as well as for deposits of rich and easily concentrated ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores located where they can be developed at the least expense with due regard to the most rational distribution of new enterprises.

Particular attention is being paid to raising the economic efficiency of geological prospecting by introducing the most effective methods, new mining technique and geophysical apparatus.

5. *Electrification.* The coming seven-year period will be a decisive stage in implementing Lenin's idea of the country's over-all electrification.

In 1965, the country's power output is to rise to 500,000-520,000 million kw.h., i.e., it is to increase 2.1-2.2 times; the rated capacity of the power stations is to be more than doubled.

Parallel with the further electrification of industry, the next seven years will witness the electrification of about 20,000 km. of railways, as well as of all state farms, maintenance and repair stations, collective farms and workers' settlements.

The main trend in the development of electric power in the U.S.S.R. in 1959-1965 will be the priority construction of thermal power stations using cheap coal, natural gas and mazut, the accelerated expansion of the power network and the successive setting up of a single power sys-

tem, which will ensure a faster increase in the country's power output with smaller investments and on a higher technical standard.

Towards the close of the seven-year period, the rated capacity of the thermal turbine power stations is to increase 2.4 times. Of the 58-60 million kw. capacities to be commissioned at turbine power stations, 47-50 million kw. will be commissioned at thermal power stations, chiefly through the construction of large, a million or more kilowatt-capacity thermal power stations with condensing turbines and fitted with 100,000, 150,000, 200,000 and 300,000-kw. block (boiler-turbine) units, which makes it possible considerably to speed up construction and reduce its cost.

Extension of the capacities of thermal power stations, combined with the broad utilization of natural gas and mazut at many of them will reduce the estimated cost per kilowatt of the rated capacity of all the thermal power stations with condensing turbines to be built in 1959-1965 by an average of 23 per cent compared with 1958.

In the course of seven years, priority construction of thermal power stations will make it possible to commission additional capacities totalling about 10 million kw. by reducing investments in hydropower construction. Retention of the investment ratio between thermal and hydraulic power stations, which has taken shape in the preceding years, would entail either a reduction in the thermal and hydraulic power capacities intended to be commissioned or an increase of investments in power development by more than 20,000 million rubles.

Along with the commissioning of big thermal power stations, it is planned to complete the construction of the Stalingrad, Bratsk, Kremenchug, Votkinsk, Bukhtarma and several other hydropower stations. It is also planned to begin the construction of several new hydropower stations, chiefly in areas lacking sufficient and cheap fuel resources.

Within the next seven years, single power systems will be set up in the European part of the U.S.S.R. and in Cen-

tral Siberia, while the power systems of the North-West and West, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia will be integrated. Provision is made for lengthening 35-500-kilovolt electric networks more than threefold, which will enable towns and industrial and agricultural areas to be served more fully by a centralized power supply system and to reduce the construction of small, expensive and uneconomical power stations. The task is being set of developing the construction of inter-collective farm and inter-district power stations by enlisting investments from the collective farms. The further development of district heating plants is planned for industrial enterprises and towns.

Important steps are to be taken in the seven-year period to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Several nuclear power stations with reactors of different types are to be put in operation.

6. *Engineering Industry.* The rapid development of the engineering industry should ensure enterprises with a supply of new equipment and fundamentally improve the technology of production, which will decisively promote labour productivity, improve labour conditions and help to shorten the working day further.

Special attention is being paid to the development of the electrical engineering industry as a key technical basis for electrification. On the basis of the achievements of science and practice, it is intended sharply to raise the technical standard and quality of electrical machines, appliances, apparatus, cables and insulating materials and to satisfy the demand for these items in all branches of the national economy and among the population.

Transition to over-all mechanization and automatic control of production with the utilization of electronic technique is the most characteristic feature of present-day technical progress and must be the principal trend in the designing of new machines.

In 1959-1965, the engineering industry should ensure:

the manufacture of the latest kinds of equipment for all

branches of the national economy, primarily for the ferrous and non-ferrous metals industries, the chemical industry, power engineering and construction—drag lines, rolling mills, heavy presses as well as complex machines and instruments for the further mechanization of arduous and labour-consuming work and the broad introduction of automation in industry, transport and agriculture;

the designing and output of machines through the utilization of the latest achievements and discoveries of science and technology, particularly radio-electronics, superconductivity, ultra-sound, radio-active isotopes, semi-conductors, nuclear energy and so forth;

higher technological and economic specifications and indices of machinery and equipment: efficiency, productivity, reliability with an accompanying considerable reduction in weight;

the broad utilization of materials with improved and special specifications and properties, such as corrosion-proof and heat-resisting metals, light alloys, plastics, semi-conductors, ferro-magnetic and other materials;

the further development of specialization and co-operation by enterprises;

the implementation of measures aimed at saving materials in the manufacture of equipment;

a fundamental improvement of the technology of production and the re-equipment of machine-building enterprises through broad replacement and modernization of machines as well as a considerable extension of mechanization and automation not only of the main, but also of secondary operations, primarily in foundries and forge-and-press departments, the commissioning of at least 1,300 automatic production lines, increased production of special and multi-positional lathes and lathes with automatic pre-set control, stamping and calking presses, and machines for precision casting under pressure, in chill moulds, for crust mould precision casting and precision wax model casting.

Output of the engineering and metal-working industry is to be nearly doubled in the seven-year period. Industries such as heavy machine building, instrument making, radio-electronics, electrical engineering and machine-tool building will expand rapidly.

The key types of machinery are to be produced in the following quantities:

	1965	Growth compared with 1958
Metal-cutting lathes (thousands)	190-200	1.4-1.5 times
Special, specialized and unit lathes (thousands)	38	2 "
Forge-and-press machines (thousands)	36.2	roughly 1.5 "
Automatic and semi-automatic production lines (sets)	280-300	2.1-2.3 "
Instruments (1,000 million rubles)	18.5-19.2	2.5-2.6 "
Computing and mathematical machines (1,000 million rubles)	2.0-2.1	4.5-4.7 "
Turbines (million kilowatts)	18.7-20.4	2.8-3.1 "
Turbine generators (million kilowatts)	17.5-18.4	3.4-3.5 "
A. C. electric motors (million kilowatts)	32-34	2.2-2.3 "
Rolled stock equipment (thousands of tons)	200-220	2.3-2.6 "
Chemical equipment (1,000 million rubles)	3.5-3.7	3.2-3.4 "
Technological equipment for the textile industry (1,000 million rubles)	2.5	2.2 "
Technological equipment for the food and mill-and-elevator industry (1,000 million rubles)	3.8-4.1	2.1-2.3 "
Automobiles (thousands)	750-856	1.5-1.7 "
Trunk electric and diesel locomotives (units)	2,550-2,700	2.4-2.6 "
(million h.p.)	8.4-9.0	2.9-3.1 "
Technological equipment for the cement industry (thousands of tons)	180-220	2.5-3.1 "
Technological equipment for foundries (million rubles)	360-410	2.3-2.6 "

The expansion of the engineering industry will require a considerable development of specialization and co-operation in production, the replacement or modernization of obsolete equipment and a basic improvement of technological processes, chiefly through broad automation. Without the construction of new enterprises, these measures will make for a substantial increase in the output of turbines, generators, steam boilers, tractors, diesel and electric locomotives and other machines.

An average drop of at least 25 per cent is envisaged in the specific consumption of rolled ferrous metals by the engineering industry in the course of the next seven years. Aluminium and plastics should be used more extensively in the production of cable, which in the course of seven years will enable the state to save up to 10,000 million rubles and will yield a saving of more than 400,000 tons of lead and over 400,000 tons of copper.

7. *Timber, Paper and Wood-Working Industry.* A considerable growth in the output of the timber, paper and wood-working industries is provided for. There will be a substantial increase in the output of paper and cardboard, wood-shavings and wood-fibre slabs, prefabricated houses, furniture, plywood and parts. It is planned to make better use of timber and to process round timber directly in timber-felling areas so as considerably to reduce the transportation of unprocessed timber.

The total volume of timber transportation, except timber from small felling organizations, is to increase from 319 million cubic metres in 1958 to 372-378 million cubic metres in 1965. The volume of commercial timber transportation is to increase to 275-280 million cubic metres.

The total output of sawn goods by the industry in question is to increase from 68.6 million cubic metres in 1958 to 92-95 million cubic metres in 1965. At the same time, the output of sawn timber in the forest areas of the North and Siberia will increase 1.8 times.

Within the next few years, it is planned to increase the

output of prefabricated houses and sets of parts for houses with walls made from local building materials. Provision is made to increase the output of furniture in 1965 to 18,000 million rubles, or 2.4 times as against 1958, and to improve its quality.

The cellulose and paper, timber-chemical and hydrolysis branches of the industry will be considerably expanded. In 1965, the output of cellulose will increase to approximately 4,800,000 tons, which is 2.3 times more than in 1958. By 1965, the output of viscose cellulose will be increased to 580,000 tons, or 4.5 times, in order to meet the needs of industry in artificial fibre.

In 1965, the total output of paper is to amount to 3,500,000 tons and of cardboard to about 2,800,000 tons, which is 1.6 and four times respectively more than in 1958. Special attention will be paid to the production of packing cardboard, whose output will grow from 70,000 tons in 1958 to 1,500,000 tons in 1965. Output of newsprint is to be increased 1.8 times. More paper is to be produced for the needs of the food industry.

B. The Production of Consumers' Goods

Owing to the high level of development achieved in the heavy industry and the successful implementation of the measures proposed by the Party for radical improvements in agriculture, the light and food industries of our country are continually growing and the output of consumers' goods is increasing.

At the present time conditions exist in our country that will enable us, within the next few years, to increase the output of industrial goods, food products and household goods and thus make considerable progress towards solving the problem of meeting to the full the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of Soviet people, with a view to providing, in the course of the next seven

years, sufficient fabrics, clothing, footwear and other goods to meet the needs of the population.

8. *Light Industry.* The gross output of the light industry should increase by approximately 50 per cent in the seven-year period. The output of the chief items produced by the light industry is envisaged as follows:

	1958	1965	1965 (% of 1958)
Cotton fabrics (million metres)	5,800	7,700-8,000	133-138
Woollen fabrics (million metres)	303	500	165
Linen fabrics (million metres)	481	635	132
Silk fabrics (million metres)	845	1,485	176
Hosiery (million prs.)	887	1,250	141
Knitted underwear (million)	398	780	196
Knitted clothing (million)	97	160	165
Leather footwear (million prs.)	356	515	145

A further improvement in the variety and quality of fabrics, clothing and footwear is also envisaged. The manufacture of hosiery and other knitted goods from low-quality yarns must be strictly forbidden. There will be a considerable increase in the manufacture of fabrics that are in greatest demand: velours approximately 250 per cent, melange—80 per cent, calico—60 per cent and in addition high-grade worsted cloths from rayon yarn will be produced in large quantities.

The increased production of consumers' goods will be ensured both by a growing supply of natural raw materials and by the manufacture of artificial and synthetic raw materials.

The planned rates of growth in the production of fabrics, clothing and footwear will, by the end of the seven years, bring the U.S.S.R. close to the level of the U.S.A. both in total output and in output per capita of population.

In the 1959-1965 period provision is made for the building of about 156 new big light industry enterprises while the building of 114 others, begun before 1959, will be completed; the number of new spindles will be 270 per cent and the number of looms 200 per cent greater than those introduced in the 1952-1958 period while the new production capacities of the footwear trade will be more than double.

In addition to the building of new enterprises a considerable number of existing plants will be reconstructed and obsolete unproductive equipment will be replaced by new, modern, highly productive machinery.

9. *Food Industry.* The gross output of the food industry must rise in the seven years by about 70 per cent. Output of the most important products of the food industry shall be set as follows:

	1958	1965	1965 (% of 1958)
Meat, including sub-products of the Ist category, from state raw material resources (thous. tons) . .	2,863	6,130	214
Butter from state raw material resources (thous. tons)	638	1,006	158
Whole milk products (in terms of milk) (million tons)	6.0	13.5	223
Granulated beet sugar (thous. tons)	5,256	9,250-10,000	176-190
Vegetable oil from state raw material resources (thous. tons) . . .	1,225	1,975	161
Fish (million tons)	2.9	4.6	160
Ethyl spirit (million decalitres) of which:	163.3	202.8	124
from vegetable raw materials . .	115.6	100	87

The U.S.S.R. will overtake and outstrip the more developed capitalist countries in the level of production of a number of important food products per head of population.

In addition to a growth in the volume of production the necessary steps are to be taken to improve the flavour and nutritive properties of the products and provide much better packing, to increase the output of items prepared for cooking and sold ready cooked and of items specially prepared as invalid and baby food and to increase the output of factory-packed items.

In the course of the seven years about 250 new meat processing plants, over 1,000 milk processing plants and more than 200 canneries and other enterprises are to be put into operation. The capacity of sugar refineries will be increased sufficiently to allow the treatment of an extra 320,000 tons of beet a day, in other words, capacity will be more than doubled. An increase in the catch of fish will be achieved by the fishing of new waters in the open seas and oceans and the extensive use of ponds, lakes and rivers and the reservoirs that have been built in the country.

At existing plants it is intended to increase the output of food items by the fuller utilization of available capacities, the regular functioning of the factories throughout the year, the introduction of new technologies, the mechanization and automation of production, the complex utilization of raw materials, increasing the output of finished products and cutting losses and waste. The capacity of cold storage plants for food products in industry and trade will be more than doubled.

In view of the fact that considerable quantities of agricultural raw materials are processed outside state food industry enterprises it is essential that collective and state farms and consumers' co-operatives should build more enterprises to bake bread, make sausage and other prepared meat products, butter, cheese, curds, canned vegetables and fruit, starch and other food items. As the incomes of the collective farms are increasing and they are turning out more marketable produce, in addition to building enterprises to process farm produce in some

collective farms, there should be a wider pooling of the resources of several farms to build inter-farm canneries, bakeries, and other establishments processing meat, milk, fruit and vegetables. This will allow the building of bigger plants using modern machinery and technology.

10. *The Production of Household Goods.* The output of articles essential in the home and of machines and appliances to lighten the labour of the housewife is to be doubled and by 1965 to reach the figure of 88,000 million rubles. There will be a considerable increase in the production of furniture, household sewing machines, refrigerators, washing machines, dish-washing machines, wireless receivers, radiograms, TV receivers, clock and watches, bicycles, motor cycles and motor scooters, cameras and electric household appliances.

The mass production of household goods is to be organized on the basis of the development of the synthetic materials industries.

Local and co-operative industrial enterprises have an important part to play in further increasing the output of consumers' goods and improving services for the people. These enterprises must make wider use of local raw material resources, improve techniques and technology and in this way greatly improve the assortment and quality of their products.

C. The Over-All Mechanization and Automation of Production. Specialization and Co-operation in Industry

11. The over-all mechanization and automation of production processes are the chief, the decisive means by which further technical progress in the national economy is to be ensured, providing the basis for further progress in the productivity of labour, the lowering of costs and the improvement of quality.

Work on the automation of production processes is being carried on in all branches of industry, transport and communications. Our industry has some achievements in the development of automation to record, mainly in the fields of power supply, ferrous metallurgy and machine building. Individual systems of automatic regulation and remote control have been introduced into the chemical, oil-refining, coal-mining, light and food industries and a number of other branches.

There is a lot of work to be done in the sphere of mechanization and automation in the machine-building industry where as much as half the worktime is taken up by manual labour. In many branches of industry and agriculture transport and loading and unloading operations must be mechanized. The main task for the next few years is to complete the over-all mechanization of production processes.

It is essential to go over from the automation of individual units and installations to over-all automation, to the organization of fully automated shops, technological processes and factories.

The achievements of computing-machine technique open up great prospects in the sphere of the automation of production processes. The application of modern computing machines to the regulation of production processes makes possible the automatic selection and utilization of the most advantageous technological regimen.

In addition to fulfilling a general programme of work on automation in all branches of industry it is proposed to set up more than fifty model establishments at which the latest over-all automation schemes will be in operation.

12. Provision is to be made for extensive measures for specialization and co-operation in industry:

the further all-round development of economic regions on the basis of the most effective utilization of natural resources with due consideration paid to the necessity for

enterprises to specialize and improve co-operation and to the eradication of irrational transportation;

considerable improvement in the utilization of the production capacities of functioning enterprises;

the introduction of specialization, not only in industry, but also in other branches of the national economy—transport, building, repairs, etc.

It is essential to pay great attention to the improvement of foundry and press technology and to perfect and develop, in every possible way, precision casting in the machine-building industry.

Provision is to be made for the development of enterprises ancillary to the machine-building industry both by improving the specialization of existing enterprises and reconstructing them and by building 75 to 80 big specialized shops and factories to produce castings, forgings and stampings so that by 1965 the capacity of these specialized plants will be: iron castings up to 14.7 million tons, steel castings up to four million tons, forgings up to 1.6 million tons and stampings up to 3.8 million tons. The capacity of specialized factories producing foundry equipment will be more than quadrupled. The manufacture of equipment for precision casting is envisaged.

Provision is also to be made for a considerable expansion of the specialized manufacture of articles used in large quantities—normal reducing gears, metal-working tools, nuts and bolts, electrodes, fittings, steel framework, etc., as well as for the concentration of their manufacture in a smaller number of factories.

In the automobile, tractor, farm machinery, heavy machinery, building and road-building machinery branches of the engineering industry provision is made for the expedient concentration of the manufacture of items of one type in a minimum number of factories and for the organization of the centralized manufacture of unified and standard set-ups, units and components using mass serial

production methods. It is proposed to adopt important measures for the large-scale introduction of welding by the Paton method, using this method to organize the output of components and articles of complicated design. This will considerably reduce the amount of unproductive and laborious work in foundries, forging shops and metal-working shops.

13. On the basis of the implementation of measures for the over-all mechanization and automation of production processes and the development of specialization and co-operation in industry, within the next seven years the *productivity of labour* in industry will be considerably raised, this being the deciding factor for the growth of output and for improving the living standards of the people.

The growth of labour productivity in industry in the 1959-1965 period is planned at 45 to 50 per cent per worker employed and if the reduction of the working day is taken into consideration the per-hour productivity will increase by even more than this.

Of great importance for the further growth of the productivity of labour is the technical timing of processes. Old time norms, below the present-day standard, are still in use at some factories. Vigorous measures should be taken to introduce time norms with a sound technical basis. Serious attention must be paid to the mechanization of subsidiary jobs, and shortcomings in the organization of labour and wages must be eliminated.

14. A reduction in the cost prices of industrial products is envisaged of not less than 11.5 per cent (in comparable prices) in the 1959-1965 period in accordance with the planned gross industrial output and the growth of the productivity of labour.

* * *

In the implementation of the magnificent programme for the development of socialist industry envisaged for the

1959-1965 period, a most important role will be played by the economic councils. They must ensure a further improvement in the management of industry and the most rational utilization of invested capital and material resources in order to achieve, in the shortest time, the maximum effectiveness of the newly-built and reconstructed factories. The creative initiative and activity of the workers, engineers and technicians in the search for new production potentialities must be widely developed and encouraged and their fullest use ensured to effect progress in all branches of the national economy; new machinery and the complex mechanization and automation of production must be persistently introduced, plant modernized and specialization and co-operation in industry put into effect and on this basis the productivity of labour raised.

A guarantee of the successful fulfilment of the gigantic tasks of further developing socialist industry that are being planned for 1959-1965 is the selfless labour and creative initiative of our heroic working class, our splendid scientific and technical intelligentsia, our entire Soviet people.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE

The important economic and political measures put into effect during recent years have resulted in outstanding achievements in the development of socialist agriculture. Our socialist industry has equipped the farms with modern machinery and has increased the output of mineral fertilizers, insecticides and weed-killers. The collective and state farms are now staffed with numerous highly qualified personnel. In recent years huge areas of virgin and disused lands have been brought under cultivation and the country's total crop area has been greatly extended.

In the next seven years our task is to ensure a growth in agricultural output that will enable us to meet the needs of the population in the more important foodstuffs and

greatly increase agricultural raw material resources so as to provide the population with an abundance of a wide assortment of high-grade foods and meet the requirements of the state in agricultural produce.

The projected programme for the further development of agriculture will be accompanied by an improvement in socialist production relations, bringing closer together the two forms of socialist property—collective-farm and public property. This will be manifested in a further growth of the collective-farm system, in a growth of the production resources, in an increase in the non-distributable assets of the collective farms and their proper utilization, in the extension of inter-farm production ties through the joint organization of industrial, building and other economic enterprises, the joint building of power stations, roads, irrigation and drainage systems, enterprises for the processing and storing of farm produce, schools, especially boarding-schools, homes for the aged, hospitals and clubs.

As collective-farm production develops with the collective farms having become big economic units equipped with modern machinery and staffed by qualified personnel, the material and domestic needs of the farmers will be to an ever greater extent provided for by the collective farm so that the personal small holdings of the collective farmers will gradually lose their significance.

The state farms, whose importance in socialist agriculture has grown considerably in recent years, will develop as model socialist enterprises showing the collective farms an example of the best way to utilize the land and machinery at their disposal to obtain the maximum quantity of farm produce with the minimum expenditure of labour and resources. The development of the state farms will be effected by drawing working men and women more actively into the direct management of production.

The new stage in the development of the collective-farm system, the greater role to be played by the state farms in raising agricultural output, will make it possible to

ensure the abundance of farm produce that is an essential condition for the transition to communism.

1. To make provisions in 1959-1965 for:

a further progress in grain growing that will ensure, by the end of the seven-year period, an annual grain harvest of 10,000 to 11,000 million poods;

an increased production of the chief industrial crops up to the following level by 1965: raw cotton 5.7-6.1 million tons or 30-40 per cent more than in 1958, sugar-beet 76-84 million tons or 40-55 per cent more, oil-bearing seeds about 5.5 million tons or 10 per cent more, flax fibre about 580,000 tons or 31 per cent more than in 1958;

an increased total potato harvest in 1965 of 147 million tons as compared with 86 million tons in 1958;

the development of vegetable growing to a level sufficient to meet the needs of the people;

the increase over the seven years of the output of fruit and berries by at least double and that of grapes fourfold;

an increase in the output of the chief livestock products by 1965 as compared with 1958: meat (dead weight) to no less than 16 million tons or double; milk to 100-105 million tons or 70-80 per cent more; wool to about 548,000 tons or 70 per cent more and eggs to 37,000 million or 60 per cent more.

The total agricultural output for 1965 is to be 70 per cent greater than that of 1958.

In the next seven years it is planned to effect a considerable improvement in the utilization of the land, the basic means of production in agriculture. A substantial increase in the output of staple agricultural products per 100 hectares of farmland is to be achieved, so that the U.S. output of these products per 100 hectares of farmland is surpassed.

2. *Farming.* A further rapid growth of farm output is to be achieved in the next seven years. Now that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Party, have done the tremendous job of bringing the virgin and dis-

used lands under the plough, of supplying agriculture with the latest machinery and providing qualified workers, now that seed cultivation has been properly organized and the output of mineral fertilizers is being increased, we are confronted with a most important economic task in its fullest aspect—that of raising the per hectare yield of all farm crops.

The main direction in the development of farming for the next seven years will still be the greatest possible increase of grain output as the basis of all agricultural production. As formerly, marketable grain will be produced chiefly by the collective and state farms of Siberia, the Urals, the Volga area, the Kazakh S.S.R. and also the Ukrainian S.S.R., the North Caucasus, and the Central Black-Earth Belt of the R.S.F.S.R. where the cultivation of industrial crops and highly productive livestock breeding will greatly expand side by side with development of grain growing. In the non-black-earth districts of the R.S.F.S.R. and also in Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia the increase in the per hectare yield and the total harvest should be sufficient to meet the requirements of the collective and state farms in grain for food and fodder.

In addition to increasing the output of grain it is necessary to improve its quality, paying special attention to the production of the most valuable varieties of hard wheat and the best sorts of buckwheat, peas and beans.

Areas sown to sunflowers, flax for linseed and other oil-bearing plants, as well as their yields, are to be increased in the districts of the Urals and Siberia and also in the Kazakh S.S.R. Special attention is to be paid to raising the harvest yield of sunflowers in the districts of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, the Volga area and the central black-earth districts of the R.S.F.S.R.

In the suburbs of big cities and industrial centres the growing of potatoes and vegetables will be concentrated in specialized state farms that will employ mainly floodlands, irrigated fields and drained peat bogs.

The stability of high harvests of all farm crops and the raising of the total harvest to the planned level must be achieved by the introduction of a scientific system of farming suitable to conditions obtaining in the various economic zones of the country and on each individual farm, by further specialization and the better location of various branches of agriculture, making full use of the achievements of science and the experience of the leading farmers. The practical application of a correct farming system must be regarded as a matter of great state importance.

In the next seven years correct crop rotation systems must be introduced on all collective and state farms as the most important integral part of the farming system determining the general lines and rational combination of the various branches of farming; correct methods of tilling the soil and the planting of selected seed of all crops must be ensured.

It is planned to continue the work of extending irrigation in the cotton-growing regions, land improvement in the north-western and western regions and bringing water to arid and semi-arid pasturelands.

Provisions are to be made for the supply of mineral fertilizers to the farms in 1965 to be increased to 31 million tons as compared with 10.6 million tons in 1958. It is also essential to increase to a considerable extent the accumulation and spreading of organic manures and to carry out the treatment of sour soil with lime and salified soil with gypsum.

The accelerated development of the chemical industry will, within the next seven years, provide the means to protect farm crops from pests and disease and also for chemical control of weeds both of which constitute further reserves towards increasing the total harvest yield of farm crops.

3. *Livestock Breeding.* In the sphere of livestock breeding the most important task for the next seven years is the increase of the output of meat, milk, eggs and wool.

The average annual increase in the output of meat from 1952 to 1958 was 500,000 tons (dead weight) but in the 1959-1965 period it will be over 1.1 million tons, the figures for milk are 3.1 million and 5.9-6.6 million tons respectively and for wool 18,000 and 33,000 tons. The milk yield per cow on the collective farms must be raised to a minimum of 2,600 kilograms per annum.

In addition to this there must be a considerable increase in the herds of all farm animals and of poultry. The average annual increment in the herds of cattle in 1959-1965 will be 220 per cent of the 1952-1958 increment, including a 90 per cent increase in the number of cows and a 50 per cent increase in the number of sheep.

During the first years the task of increasing the meat supply will be solved mainly by pig and poultry breeding but in the following period, when there is an increment in the herds of cattle and sheep, the output of beef and mutton will increase considerably.

In order to ensure greater productivity of the herds, the breeding of pedigree cattle must be better organized and their number in the collective and state farms must be increased by using highly productive pedigree animals for artificial insemination.

The chief condition essential to the successful implementation of the livestock-breeding programme is the provision of an adequate supply of fodder. It is planned to overcome backwardness in the manufacture of feed and to ensure an ample supply of varied and nutritious feedstuffs for livestock in all areas.

The planned increase in grain output will permit an allotment of 85-90 million tons for concentrated cattle feed in 1965. At the same time the hay harvest must be at least doubled, silage must be at least quadrupled, and about double the amount of potatoes must be allotted for feed as compared with 1957.

Maize will play a decisive part in increasing cattle feed production. Experience gained in maize growing over

large areas in various parts of the country shows convincingly that it is possible to obtain no less than 500 centners of greenstuff with ears per hectare. Maize, planted by the square-pocket system and properly cultivated, with all processes involved in planting, cultivating and harvesting fully mechanized, provides a greater quantity of feed per hectare than any other crop and requires the minimum expenditure of labour and resources.

By wide-scale work on the improvement of natural grasslands and pastures their productivity will be increased by no less than 50 per cent.

The output of combined feed is to be increased to 18-20 million tons as compared with the 3.9 million tons in 1957 and measures will be adopted for a better employment of waste from the fish and meat industries.

There should be a considerable increase in the building of the most economic housing for livestock; dairy farms will be mechanized, especially as far as the supply of drinking water, milking and transport on the farm are concerned.

4. *Purchases of Farm Produce by the State.* By 1965 state purchases of staple agricultural products are to be raised to the following quantities:

	1965 (thous. tons)	1965 (% % of 1958)
Raw cotton	5,700-6,100	130-140
Sugar-beet	81,000	159
Oilseed	3,920	136
Potatoes	11,720	174
Flax fibre	530	137
Cattle and poultry (live weight)	11,050	196
Milk	40,610	184
Wool	540	172
Eggs (thous. million)	10	221

The volume of grain purchases is envisaged at somewhat more than that of the 1958 harvest, which is sufficient to meet state bread requirements and at the same time allows for the expenditure of a greater amount of grain on the collective and state farms for the production of meat, milk and other animal produce.

The planning and implementation of farm produce purchases must be very closely linked up with the correct locating of farm production by zones and districts in accordance with natural and economic conditions obtaining, which will also increase production forces in agriculture.

The complete and timely fulfilment of fixed plans for purchases of farm produce is the most important indicant of the correct understanding of state interests on the part of rural workers. It is essential to maintain strict state discipline in this respect in the future as in the past and to adopt measures for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of annual plans for the purchases of all types of farm produce, as well as the plans fixed for the seven-year period. There must be unconditional fulfilment of plans for deliveries into the all-union state fund that are earmarked for the timely coverage of state requirements and the fulfilment of inter-republican deliveries.

5. *Development of State Farms.* In the coming seven years there will be a very great increase in state-farm output. The role of the state farms as the leading socialist agricultural enterprises will become much greater. In the next seven years it is planned to complete the erection of farm buildings and dwelling houses on the state farms, especially in the newly opened agricultural districts. By 1965 it is planned to ensure a reduction in the cost price of grain (in comparable prices) by no less than 30 per cent, meat 19 per cent, milk 23 per cent, wool 10 per cent and cotton 20 per cent as compared with 1957. To develop state-farm production and ensure profitable operation it is planned to greatly increase supplies of materials and machinery and to meet requirements in mineral ferti-

lizers to the full extent. State farms will specialize in certain types of production.

6. *Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture.* One of the decisive conditions for the fulfilment of the plans for the development of agriculture in the 1959-1965 period is the utmost extension of mechanization and electrification and the further supply of modern machinery to the collective and state farms.

In the seven years it is intended to produce over a million tractors, about 400,000 grain harvester combines and large quantities of other machinery and equipment for the farms.

An increase in the amount of machinery will reduce the time required for farm work and extend the complex mechanization of the farms as applied to the country's various zones.

In the 1959-1965 period the electrification of farming will be conducted on a wide scale. Provision is made for the completion of collective-farm electrification, in the main, by the end of the seven-year period; electrification of state farms and maintenance and repair stations will be completed much earlier. The volume of the work planned for the electrification of the collective farms in the next seven years will be 150 per cent greater than that carried out between 1952 and 1958. The consumption of electric power by agricultural enterprises will be about quadrupled in the seven-year period. For the fulfilment of this programme the resources of the collective farms must be employed in the construction of inter-farm and inter-district power stations. The supply of power to collective and state farms from the state power grid and power stations is also envisaged. Collective and state farms will make greater use of electric power in farm work.

7. *Forestry.* Provisions are to be made that the exploitation of the forests not only meet the country's needs in timber but also allow for the conservation and perpetuation of the forests.

The growing consumption of timber by the national economy and the population will be covered by increased felling and processing in the heavily forested regions of the North, the Urals and Siberia. The machinery and personnel of the forestry organizations must be employed for reforestation work.

It is planned to effect initial and repeated registration and conditioning of forests over an area of 262 million hectares, and the planting of seed and saplings and reforestation schemes over an area of about 11 million hectares. Urgent tasks are the qualitative improvement of the forests and the protection of trees against fire and insect pests.

Afforestation in the steppes and forest-steppe regions is to be extended by the planting of areas that are inconvenient for agricultural purposes; the building of roads and drainage work in the forests is also to be developed.

* * *

At the present time priority is given, in agriculture as in all other branches of the national economy, to raising the productivity of labour and to reduced expenditure of labour and resources on each unit of production. In the seven-year period the productivity of labour on the collective farms must be about doubled and on the state farms must be raised by 60-65 per cent. Every collective and state farm must not only aim at the greatest possible output from the land at its disposal but must also go about it in a business-like manner, making the best possible use of its resources and observing strictest economy. It is precisely this that provides a basis for the constant reduction of the prices of farm produce and for the further improvement of the living standards of the people.

The control figures for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. for the 1959-1965 period envisage a high rate of growth for farm output in our country. Great changes have taken place in agriculture during the

past five years and conditions have been provided for the successful fulfilment of the tasks envisaged by the plan for the next seven years. The socialist competition of rural workers and the experience gained by the leading collective and state farms show that it is quite possible to fulfil these gigantic tasks for the development of agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In the coming seven years the basic transport facilities, particularly railway and air transport, will undergo radical technical reconstruction.

1. *The railway freight turnover* shall rise in the seven years to 1,800,000-1,850,000 million ton/kilometres, or by 39-43 per cent. In 1965, 85 to 87 per cent of the total railway freight will be transported by electric or diesel locomotion, against 26 per cent in 1958. Railways converted to electric and diesel locomotion will total about 100,000 kilometres.

Such major trunk lines will be electrified as Moscow-Kuibyshev-Irkutsk-Far East, Moscow-Gorky-Sverdlovsk, Moscow-Kazan-Sverdlovsk, Karaganda-Magnitogorsk-Ufa, Moscow-Kharkov-Rostov-Mineralniye Vody, etc., which will about treble the network of electrified railways.

About 9,000 kilometres of new trunk lines and about 8,000 kilometres of second tracks are to be laid to facilitate the working of natural resources in newly-developed areas and to improve transport connections between the leading economic regions. The construction of the major South-Siberian and Central-Siberian trunk lines will be completed, and a number of new railway lines will be built in the Kazakhstan, Urals and Volga areas. In addition, 2,700 kilometres of railway track are earmarked for areas of forest exploitation.

The railways are to make extensive use of the latest means of automation and telemechanics. It is planned through 1959-1965 to equip 18,000 to 20,000 kilometres of railway with automatic blocking and a centralized dispatching service. Not less than 70,000 kilometres of new rails, chiefly of the heavy type, will be laid to replace old rails in the existing railway network, in order to ensure the effective utilization of the new powerful locomotives.

As a result of the technical re-equipment of railways and improved utilization of basic assets, the productivity of labour on the railways is to rise in the seven years by 34 to 37 per cent.

The cost of railway freight transport is to decrease over the seven years by about 22 per cent.

2. *The sea-borne freight turnover* is to be increased about twofold in the seven years, with the share of the domestic marine in export-import freightage rising considerably.

Reconstruction of mercantile shipping will lay emphasis on the acquisition of new high-speed bottoms. The total merchant marine tonnage will increase about twofold. The capacity of the seaports will be expanded by 60 to 70 per cent; comprehensive mechanization of freight handling will embrace 75 per cent of the total volume of handling by the end of the seven-year period.

3. The role of *river transport* in the national economy, particularly in Siberia, will be enhanced. The freight turnover of river transport is to rise through the seven years by about 60 per cent.

It is planned to expand and considerably modernize the river fleet, to increase the capacity of the self-propelled fleet about threefold, the capacity of river ports by about 70 to 80 per cent, and to extend comprehensive mechanization of handling to 75 per cent of its volume.

The Volga-Baltic waterway will be put into operation. Ship's repair facilities will be substantially expanded, particularly in the Siberian river basins.

4. The length of *trunk pipelines* will almost treble in connection with the rapid development of the oil industry, and the pipeline freight turnover will increase about 5.5-fold over the seven years. This will largely eliminate the need for the expensive transport of oil and oil products by railway.

5. The freight turnover of *motor transport* is to be increased over the seven years by about 90 per cent and passenger bus transport more than threefold. General-use motor transport will be further advanced and the motor fleets of the regional economic councils will be expanded. So will the fleet of taxi-lorries. Centralized motor transport of freight will rise steeply, eliminating the need for the uneconomical small-scale transport enterprises. Total automobile freight capacity will climb by more than 40 per cent and new models of cars and lorries will augment the motor fleet. The fleet of buses will increase 4.4-fold.

A major task in the seven years will be to extend motor-road construction. Through 1959-1965 it is planned to build 2.8 times more motor roads of nation-wide importance than in the preceding seven years. The key roads will largely be surfaced with cement-concrete. The network of hard-surface roads of republican, regional and local importance will be extended substantially, particularly in the virgin land development areas.

6. *Air transport* is to become one of the principal means of passenger transport with the introduction of high-speed large-capacity turbo-jet and turbo-prop aircraft. Over the seven years the passenger air traffic will increase approximately sixfold. It is planned to adapt and build more than 90 airports to accommodate the latest heavy aircraft. Airlines will be equipped with the latest navigation facilities. The network of airports on local airlines will expand.

7. *Communication facilities* will be further extended. The network of inter-city cable lines will be doubled and

the length of radio-relay lines will grow approximately 8.4-fold. It is planned to raise the capacity of radio-broadcasting stations and to speed the development of television and ultra-short-wave broadcasting and the introduction of colour television. The number of TV broadcasting stations is to increase 2.6-fold. Through 1959-1965 the capacity of urban telephone exchanges will increase 50 per cent. The installation of radio and telephone communications in the countryside will be completed.

INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1. The forthcoming seven years will be a period of unprecedented construction in all parts of the country, particularly in the eastern regions. *State investments shall be increased through 1959-1965 to 1,940,000-1,970,000 million rubles, which amounts to an 80 per cent increase over the preceding seven years and nearly equals the total investments made in the national economy through all the years of Soviet power.*

The Communist Party attaches prime importance to the most effective channels of investment which will best contribute at minimum cost and in the shortest possible time to a steady expansion of productive plant and industrial output, attended by a steep rise in the productivity of labour and a drop in production costs.

Whereas in defining the prospects of regions with newly discovered natural wealth it is proper to channel investments into the construction of new undertakings (for oil and gas extraction, generating electric power, extending production of raw materials, etc.), in the case of a number of economic branches, and particularly the processing industry, the seven-year plan proceeds from the standpoint that in the next few years the basic trend in them should adhere to radical reconstruction and the extension and technical re-equipment of operating

undertakings along the principle of comprehensive mechanization, automation and new technologies, all of which involves an extensive renewal and modernization of plant.

The reconstruction of industries must be carried out at a rapid pace and must be attended by a rise in production capacity and a substantial increase in the productivity of labour.

Large-scale reconstruction and partial extension and technical re-equipment of operating mills and factories will in many cases enable us in the immediate future to achieve a rise in output with a far smaller outlay of funds and materials and at a more rapid pace than if we were to build new undertakings.

The need has arisen at many undertakings built during the early five-year plan periods, and at older ones, to replace outmoded plant, to carry out reconstruction and, in some cases, to extend the production area with the aim of substantially intensifying production and of furnishing these undertakings with conditions conforming to modern technological requirements and providing for the desired rise in labour productivity.

In a number of economic regions reconstruction of operating undertakings is also prescribed by the needs of their rational comprehensive industrial development, so as to organize a more effective supply of their undertakings and to substantially improve co-operation in industry.

2. While the volume of capital investments by the state in the national economy as a whole is to grow 80 per cent in 1959-1965, investments in industry are to be about double what they were in the preceding seven years.

In the *iron and steel industry* it is planned to put nearly 100,000 million rubles into new construction, which exceeds investments in the iron and steel industry for 1952-1958 by 140 per cent. Investments earmarked in this sum for the ore-mining industry are to grow 180 per cent.

It is planned to set aside 100,000 to 105,000 million rubles for the development of the *chemical industry,* which includes 16,000 million rubles for the development of undertakings processing chemical products. Nearly half of the chemical industry appropriations will be spent on building new undertakings producing plastics, artificial and synthetic fibre, synthetic rubber and alcohol.

Investments in the *oil and gas industry* shall amount to 170,000 and 173,000 million rubles, which is a 2.3- or 2.4-fold increase. In comparison with the preceding seven years investments in the gas industry will increase 4.2-fold, and investments in the construction of oil-processing installations 25-fold.

The *coal industry* is to receive an appropriation of 75,000 to 78,000 million rubles, which is 22 to 27 per cent more than in 1952-1958. Higher rates of growth are envisaged for the coal industry in the eastern regions and for coking coal production.

Investments in the *construction of electric power stations, electric grids and heat-supply lines* are to be fixed at 125,000 to 129,000 million rubles, signifying an increase of about 70 per cent. In this, priority is to be given to the construction of thermal power stations.

Investments in the *timber, paper and timber-processing industry* are to be set at 58,000 to 60,000 million rubles, which is a 100 per cent increase. Out of this sum about 60 per cent is to be channelled into the cellulose and timber-processing industry.

Provision shall be made through 1959-1965 for an investment of 80,000 to 85,000 million rubles in the *light and food industry*, which is about double the sum of the preceding seven years.

The sum of 375,000 to 380,000 million rubles is to be channelled into the *construction of housing and public facilities.*

Funds amounting to over 80,000 million rubles are set apart for the construction of schools, hospitals, children's

establishments and other cultural and public health facilities.

In *agriculture* state investments shall amount to nearly 150,000 million rubles.

High incomes resulting from the greater output of marketable farm and animal produce will enable the collective farms to make considerable investments in capital construction out of their own funds. According to preliminary estimates, the collective farms will be able to invest 250,000 million rubles in the construction of farm, cultural and community buildings and facilities, and 95,000 million rubles in agricultural machinery.

Thus, total investments in agriculture by the state and collective farms in 1959-1965 will amount to close on 500,000 million rubles and will be almost double to the actual investments made in 1952-1958.

It is planned to invest 110,000 to 115,000 million rubles in the development of *railways*, which is 85 to 94 per cent more than in the preceding seven years. Investments in railway electrification is to increase 2.7-fold.

3. The projected gigantic capital construction programme is to be carried into effect with a maximum saving of state funds, both in respect to industrial construction and the construction of housing and cultural and public facilities.

Above all, our planning and economic bodies must take special pains and show money-saving foresight in the distribution of undertakings by economic regions, the specialization of undertakings under construction, and in securing efficacious co-operation among undertakings being built in the same region.

We must once and for all put an end to the wrong practice which obtained among the former administrative bodies in planning and distributing mills and factories, when in one and the same region every construction project had its own independent small-scale construction facilities in isolation from the others, and each undertaking was designed separately with its own auxiliary and

repair shops, its own communication facilities, and in disregard of co-operation with other mills and factories. This led to higher construction costs and unjustifiably high operation expenses.

The designing of new undertakings must proceed without extravagances of any kind and with due cognizance of progressive technological processes, the latest techniques, automation and mechanization. Designers must have an eye on high technical and economic production indices. Investments per unit of production must be lowered. Furthermore, emphasis must be laid on the continued improvement of labour conditions (lighting, ventilation, showers, etc.).

The time has come to abolish the existing procedure of financing designing offices. They are to be taken off the state budget and operated on a self-supporting basis.

An end must be put once and for all to the splitting of investments among numerous construction projects and sites.

4. To meet the challenge in the sphere of construction, we must *provide for a further sweeping industrialization of construction* and turn it into a mechanized process of assembling and mounting buildings and structures from prefabricated blocks, parts and details.

The sum of 110,000 to 112,000 million rubles, or 79 to 82 per cent more than in the previous seven years, is being set aside for the development of the building industry and the building materials industry.

Prefabricated concrete is the cornerstone of modern industrialized building. The 1958 output of prefabricated concrete exceeded 18 million cubic metres, which is nearly eight times more than the 1953 figure. In 1965 the production of prefabricated concrete will be 150 per cent greater than in 1958. Special emphasis must be laid on increasing the output of prestressed structural concrete, and prefabricated panels and blocks.

Measures are planned in 1959-1965 to reinforce the

technical basis of the building industry and complete the comprehensive mechanization of arduous and mass construction processes. Building enterprises are to get a great number of new, improved machines, mechanisms and means of transport. Efforts must be continued to increase the scale and specialization of building and assembly enterprises, and to organize unified territorial building enterprises in the economic regions.

5. The projected construction programme requires a further development of the *building materials industry.*

It is necessary in the coming seven years to extend the production of building materials on a scale which will enable us to meet the requirements of state capital construction, individual house building in the towns and of building repairs and maintenance, and to substantially satisfy the basic needs of collective-farm and individual house building in the countryside. For this purpose, the 1965 output of cement is to be raised to 75-81 million tons, a 120-140 per cent increase over the 1958 figure; of prefabricated structural concrete and concrete details to 42-45 million cubic metres, an increase of about 150 per cent; of slate to 6,000 million standard tiles, a 150 per cent increase; of soft roofing to about 1,300 million square metres, a 100 per cent increase; and of window glass to approximately 220 million square metres, an increase of 70 per cent over the 1958 figure. Provision is to be made for a higher rate of growth in the production of building materials in the country's eastern regions.

It is necessary to carry out important development measures in the asbestos industry and to achieve a steep rise in the output of asbestos-cement materials. Extensive use of asbestos-cement materials will yield a considerable saving, will enable us to lower the cost of construction and to improve its quality. The requirements of the national economy in these materials is to be fully satisfied and provision made for the manufacture of asbestos for export.

In building special emphasis must be laid on introducing materials and details made of plastics and tars obtained from mazut and peat.

The productive capacity of the cement industry is to be considerably increased in the seven years by extending and reconstructing operating factories and intensifying their production, and also by building and commissioning new factories.

It is to be considered expedient to go over to reinforced concrete or asbestos slate roofing for urban dwellings and to stop using iron roofing for dwellings.

The construction of new enterprises, and the reconstruction of operating ones, is to proceed on the basis of the latest progressive equipment.

The production of local building materials is to be further promoted within the framework of local industry and inter-farm building enterprises.

6. The experience of our foremost building enterprises shows that we have immense possibilities of *reducing construction time in all branches of the national economy.* In 1958, for example, we built large blast furnaces in six to eight months. Great progress has been made lately in reducing construction time for housing developments.

However, the construction of many enterprises and structures drags out beyond measure, which serves to sidetrack vast material resources into uncompleted projects for a lengthy period. Excessive construction time is caused chiefly by the obtaining practice of pulverizing state funds to cover numerous construction projects. Instead of concentrating investments in nearly completed projects, responsible persons in Party, government and economic bodies of regions, territories and republics work for the inclusion of new projects in the state construction plans in disregard of the possibilities of material and technical supply and financing, and of nation-wide expediency. An end must be put in all earnest to this harmful practice. We must strictly adhere to the procedure un-

der which every newly-started project is well provided with material and financial resources for the duration of construction, and in doing so we must proceed from the possibilities of completing the construction of new projects in shorter terms. No funds should be allotted to new construction unless the requirements of projects already under construction, and above all projects on the point of completion, have been met.

Economy of funds and material resources, lower construction costs and profitable operation of all building organizations and enterprises gain in importance as the volume of capital construction increases. With the scale of construction what it is now, a reduction of just one per cent in the estimated cost of building and assembly jobs will yield an annual saving of over 1,000 million rubles.

The cost of building and assembly jobs must be reduced in the seven years by not less than six per cent. The average cost of one square metre of housing space is to be reduced by not less than 14 per cent.

A steady *increase in the productivity of labour* is the key factor in the further upswing of the building industry. On the basis of a further industrialization of building, completion of comprehensive mechanization of arduous and mass jobs, improved organization of building and the widespread introduction of the best experience of innovators, the productivity of labour in construction is to be raised by 60 to 65 per cent in 1959-1965.

III

DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNION REPUBLICS

In working out plans for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. the Communist Party is gaided by the Leninist national policy and proceeds from the necessity of distributing the productive forces correctly over the country's territory in order to achieve the greatest economic efficien-

cy and guarantee an economic upsurge in all the Union republics.

As far back as 1918 V. I. Lenin said that the plan for the country's economic development must presuppose the rational distribution of industry taking into account the proximity of raw materials and minimum loss of labour between the processing of raw materials and all subsequent phases in their working up, until the finished product is obtained.

These directions of Lenin are of particular significance now that our country is beginning to carry out a new impressive programme of communist construction.

The seven-year plan for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965 takes into consideration the interests of a further economic and cultural upsurge in all the Union republics.

Provision is made to bring into the economic turnover the richest and most profitably exploitable natural resources, particularly in the eastern regions of the country, to make fuller use of labour power in accordance with the production experience accumulated and the availability of production facilities in the various regions and in all the republics, to continue to bring industry closer to sources of raw material and fuel, to develop by all possible means specialization and co-ordination in industry, to improve inter-regional economic connections and to make rational use of all forms of transport.

The tasks envisaged by the control figures will ensure greater specialization and comprehensive development of the economy of both republics and big economic-geographical regions, such as the *Urals, Siberia, Central Asia and Transcaucasia.* This implies the necessity to fight against the parochial conception of integrated economy as a closed one. Planning which takes into consideration the big economic-geographical regions makes for a correct geographical distribution and a more economical territorial organization of the Soviet Union's economy.

The main improvements in the distribution of the productive forces in the coming seven years are intended first of all along the line of accelerating economic development in the eastern regions. More than 40 per cent of the total capital investments for 1959-1965 will be allocated to the development of the eastern regions, including the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The specific share of the eastern regions in the Soviet Union's total output of the most important products will increase, amounting in 1965 to: approximately 44 per cent for pig-iron, 48 per cent for steel smelting, 49 per cent for rolled metal, approximately 50 per cent for coal mining, 30 per cent for oil, 46 per cent for electric power production, and more than 45 per cent for sawn timber.

Provision is made to bring into operation the capacities of the country's third iron and steel centre, increasing the production of pig-iron by approximately 9 million tons.

The regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan will be given priority development over other regions in the coat industry because coal deposits presenting the most favourable conditions for mining are concentrated there. The increase in coal extraction in these regions will constitute about 60 per cent of the total increase for the country. A mighty power industry will also be set up in Siberia and Kazakhstan. Power production there during the seven-year period will rise by 230-250 per cent, almost 35 per cent of the total increase for the country.

The great increase in power capacities and the cheap electric supply in the eastern regions will provide favourable conditions for the development of power-consuming industries, mainly the non-ferrous metal industry.

Changes are planned in the distribution of the oil and gas industries, which will receive priority development in the European part of the U.S.S.R. and in Central Asia by tapping the abundant oil and gas deposits discovered in these regions.

Great emphasis in the oil and gas industry distribution

for the seven-year period will be laid on the building of oil refineries in nearly all the main oil-consuming regions and the building of a large network of oil and gas pipelines.

As a result of the reorganization of industrial and construction management the role of the Union republics in directing the economy has been greatly enhanced.

The seven-year plan of economic development for 1959-1965 provides for a further all-round economic and cultural upsurge in all the Union republics.

Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

The gross industrial output of the R.S.F.S.R. shall increase during the seven-year period by approximately 80 per cent. The amount of pig-iron produced will increase by 69-84 per cent, that of steel by 60-69 per cent; aluminium output will be approximately trebled and that of electric power more than doubled.

It is planned to increase oil extraction by 110-130 per cent, and gas output almost sixfold. The oil-extracting industry will be particularly developed in the Tatar A.S.S.R., the Bashkir A.S.S.R. and in Kuibyshev Region. It is intended to build 6 or 7 new big oil refineries and over 15 thousand kilometres of trunk pipelines in various areas of the R.S.F.S.R. The oil-refining industry will be built practically from scratch in the North-West, the Centre and in Eastern Siberia.

In the coal industry attention will be devoted chiefly to increasing the output of coking coal in the Kuzbas and of cheap coal for power production in open-cast workings in Krasnoyarsk Territory.

Exceptionally rapid development is planned in the chemical industry. The output of chemical fibre during the seven-year period will increase by 200 to 220 per cent, that of synthetic rubber by 160 per cent, of plastics and

synthetic resins by more than 400 per cent, and of mineral fertilizers by 160 to 180 per cent.

A great enlargement of the machine-building industry is envisaged. The production of cement will increase by 120 to 140 per cent. The timber industry, and particularly wood processing, will be further developed. There will be a considerable growth of the light and food industries. Sugar output will increase more than threefold.

In agriculture the R.S.F.S.R. is faced with the task of considerably increasing grain production during the seven-year period. Increases for other agricultural products by 1965 compared with 1958 are envisaged as follows: oilseeds 20 per cent, sugar-beet 100-120 per cent, flax fibre 40 per cent, potatoes 80 per cent, other vegetables 140 per cent, meat 120 per cent, milk 60 to 70 per cent, eggs 60 per cent, and wool 70 per cent.

One of the most important tasks is a sharp rise in agriculture in the non-black-earth zone, the creation of a big new beet-growing and sugar-refining centre in the Kuban, the further development of beet growing in the central black-earth areas, the Urals and Siberia, and the extension of oilseed cultivation in the eastern and south-eastern areas.

To secure a rise in stock breeding special attention is to be given to beef and dairy farming in Siberia, the Far East, the Volga area, and the North Caucasus. An extension of dairy farming must be ensured in suburban and other areas.

An extension of the area sown to maize is planned by reducing areas sown to oats and other less economical crops.

The area of irrigated lands must be increased, more land reclaimed and water brought to arid pastures.

Investment allocations for the development of the whole republic's economy are to be in the region of 954,000-974,000 million rubles, which is 85-89 per cent more than in the preceding seven-year period.

Great significance is attached to specialization and comprehensive development of the economy in individual large parts of the republic—the European part, the Urals and Siberia.

In the European part of the R.S.F.S.R. a rapid growth of the oil and gas industry is planned in the Volga area and the North Caucasus. This will allow coal to be replaced by cheaper fuels—oil and gas—in the production of electric power. Provision is made for the building of large trunk gas pipelines from the North Caucasus districts to as far as Leningrad.

It is planned to build big oil refineries in various economic districts where there is a large consumption of oil products. Pipelines will be laid to carry the oil from the Volga area to the refineries. Provision is made for the extension of chemical plants now in operation and the building of new ones, especially for the production of chemical fibre, mineral fertilizers and others, by using the oil and gas available in the European part of the republic.

The iron and steel supply will be extended. Of enormous significance is the work envisaged for the exploitation of the iron-ore deposits of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. The Cherepovets iron and steel plant will be completed and the one at Lipetsk will be considerably enlarged.

The districts of the Urals will retain their leading place in the republic for the production of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals and for heavy machine building. A further extension of the iron and steel, oil, chemical and timber industries and of machine building and the development of the power supply are foreseen here over the seven-year period.

The capacities of the Magnitogorsk, Orsk-Khalilovo and Nizhny Tagil iron and steel works will be increased, as also that of the Chelyabinsk metal works, and the Sinarskaya and Chelyabinsk tube mills; the construction of the first section of the Kachkanar ore-dressing plant will be completed. In the Urals, the Chelyabinsk Region alone

will produce in 1965 more pig-iron than France today. The raw material supply for the non-ferrous metal industry will be strengthened.

In order to develop the power and fuel supply in the Urals it is planned to lay pipelines to that region from other republics and areas. Oil extraction in the Urals will increase by 80-120 per cent. Provision is made for the building of big thermal power stations working on oil and gas.

It is proposed to set up big chemical plants to manufacture new varieties of synthetic rubber and organic synthetic products by processing gases released during oil extraction in Bashkiria.

In the regions of Siberia enormous natural resources will be brought under exploitation. It is planned to build two big iron and steel works which will be the basis of the U.S.S.R.'s third metallurgical centre. In 1965 coal extraction in Siberia and the Far East will amount to 181-186 million tons, 40 per cent of which will be extracted from open-cast workings. The Kuznetsk basin will remain the principal source of coking coal for the Ural and Siberian iron and steel works. Big thermal power stations working on cheap coal will be built. The Bratsk Hydropower Station, the biggest in the world, having a capacity of more than three and a half million kilowatts, will be brought into operation, and work will be intensified on the building of the Krasnoyarsk Hydropower Station, whose capacity will be more than four million kilowatts.

The timber and wood-processing industries are to develop at great speed. A new pulp and paper industry will be created. The building is foreseen of wide-gauge timber transport railways and of a number of big oil refineries. Trunk pipelines are being laid to carry oil and oil products. One of the biggest diamond-mining centres in the world is being organized in the Yakut A.S.S.R.

Economic contacts between Siberia and the European part of the country will be considerably extended, for

which transport will be developed; the Siberian trunk line railway is being electrified and new railways are being built.

The enormous sums invested in the Siberian economy will permit a fuller utilization of the region's natural resources in order to develop the economy of the Soviet Union as a whole. When the power stations now being built are brought into operation, more electric power will be produced in Siberia than in any capitalist country in Europe.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

The gross industrial output of the Ukrainian S.S.R. must increase during the seven-year period by approximately 77 per cent. It is planned further to develop such important branches of its economy as the iron and steel, coal and chemical industries, the power, oil and gas industries, machine building and the sugar industry.

Investments of 214,000-219,000 million rubles are planned for the development of the Ukrainian S.S.R.'s economy; more than 50 per cent of this will be allocated to the leading branches of the heavy industry. A number of big industrial enterprises will be built in the western areas.

In the republic's iron and steel industry the task is to ensure priority development of the iron-ore and manganese industries; five big ore-dressing plants are being built in the Krivoi Rog iron-ore basin and one in the newly developed Kremenchug deposit; the Kamysh-Burun plant will be extended. All these measures will allow a 60 per cent increase in iron-ore extraction during the seven-year period. Manganese-ore extraction in the Nikopol deposit will increase by 110 per cent.

Pig-iron output in the republic will increase by 47-57 per cent during the seven years, that of steel by 39-45 per cent, of rolled metal by 32-39 per cent. The production of the

kinds of rolled metal and tubes which are in short supply will be doubled or trebled.

Big work is foreseen in the Ukraine's coal industry for the building of new mines and the reconstruction of those already operating in the Donbas and for the development of the Lvov-Volhynia coal basin.

Oil extraction will reach 6 million tons and gas extraction 31,500 million cubic metres in 1965. It is planned to build three oil refineries and a number of trunk gas pipelines.

By utilizing natural and accompanying gas and coke and chemical by-products, the chemical industry, particularly output of organic synthesis products, will be rapidly developed. During the seven-year period three big chemical plants will be built; viscose fibre, kapron fibre plants and a tyre plant will be completed, potassium plants will be enlarged and a new sulphur plant built.

Priority development of the republic's power supply is foreseen by the building of a number of thermal power plants and the bringing into operation of the Kremenchug Hydropower Station.

Extensive work is to be done during the forthcoming seven-year period in the specialization of the machine-building plants of the Ukraine and in improving the utilization of their capacities.

There will be a considerable increase in the output of general consumers' goods. Big textile miils will be built and output of furniture will be doubled.

Further development of the food, meat and milk industries is envisaged; the production of sugar will be increased to 4.9-5.3 million tons in 1965.

The main task in agriculture is to further increase the output of industrial crops, animal products and grain by raising the yield, and to develop fruit and vine growing. Meat production will be increased by 1965 compared with 1958 by 90 per cent, milk by 90 to 100 per cent, production of eggs by 80 per cent and of wool by 60 per cent. Sugar-

beet production will soar to 36-40 million tons. The seven-year plan envisages the laying out of 400 thousand hectares of fruit and berry orchards and 340 thousand hectares of vineyards.

As a result of the fulfilment of the set tasks the Ukrainian S.S.R. will considerably surpass the leading capitalist countries in the per capita output of a number of basic industrial products. Thus, in pig-iron output the Ukrainian S.S.R. will in 1965 surpass the 1957 level of per capita production in the U.S.A. by approximately 70 per cent, in West Germany by 90 per cent, in France and Britain by 150 per cent; in steel output the republic will surpass the level of the U.S.A. by approximately 20 per cent, of West Germany by 40 per cent, of Britain by 60 per cent, of France by 120 per cent; in per capita electricity output the Ukrainian S.S.R. will reach a level higher than that of West Germany and France in 1957.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Byelorussian S.S.R. provision is made for the building up of an oil-refining and a chemical industry, the further development of machine building and the light and food industries, and considerable development of fuel and power supply. New industrial enterprises will be built in the western regions which were formerly undeveloped industrially.

Investments amounting to approximately 32,000 million rubles, more than twice as much as in the preceding seven-year period, will be allocated to the republic's economic development.

The republic's gross industrial output is to increase during the seven-year period by 80 per cent. Electric power output will increase by 160 per cent; production of tractors will be greatly stepped up; output of lorries will rise by 40 to 50 per cent; production of chemical fibre by 230-250 per cent; cement by 200-220 per cent; output of cotton

fabrics will increase 18-fold and that of granulated sugar 450 to 510 per cent.

It is envisaged to complete the building of a number of big machine-building plants.

The republic's fuel and power supply will be developed by the construction of big oil refineries, thermal power stations and a gas pipeline and the bringing into operation of peat enterprises and peat briquette works.

The chemical industry will be greatly developed. It is planned to build a potassium plant, a superphosphate and a nitrogen fertilizer works and to begin the erection of a second superphosphate works. As a result, a new major centre of mineral fertilizer production will be created in the west of the U.S.S.R.

A further growth of the light and food industries is planned.

The republic's agriculture will continue to specialize in intensive dairy and meat farming, pig breeding for meat, water fowl breeding and potato, long-fibre flax and sugar-beet growing. Compared with 1958 flax production will rise by about 30 per cent in 1965, potatoes by about 110 per cent, sugar-beet production by 220-260 per cent, grain by 130-160 per cent, meat by 100 per cent and milk by 90-100 per cent.

As a result of the fulfilling of the tasks set, the Byelorussian S.S.R. will in 1965 account for more than 20 per cent of the potassium fertilizers, 9 per cent of the metal-cutting lathes, 18 per cent of the tractors and 15 per cent of the flax fibre produced in the whole of the Soviet Union.

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic

The Uzbek S.S.R. will continue to be the country's main cotton producer. That is why during the forthcoming seven-year period attention will be given chiefly to the development of cotton growing and the branches of industry connected with it.

Investments allocated for the republic's economic development will amount to 35,000-36,000 million rubles, i.e., approximately 140 per cent more than in 1952-1958.

Irrigation works will be carried out on a large scale. There will be extensive development in machine building to supply the needs of cotton growing. Total industrial output will rise by about 80 per cent over the seven-year period.

The gas deposits discovered in the Bukhara region, which are of enormous importance for the national economy, will allow the creation of a big gas industry to satisfy the needs not only of a large part of Central Asia but of the major industrial centres of the Urals as well. The specific share of gas in the republic's fuel resources will rise to 60 per cent in 1965 compared with 3.3 per cent in 1958, so that Karaganda coal may be dispensed with. Two big power stations, working on gas fuel, will be built. The Angren Power Station, using cheap local coal, will begin to work to full capacity.

The construction of a large oil refinery will be completed and with a refinery which is already working it will process all the oil extracted in the Uzbek S.S.R. and the Kirghiz S.S.R.

The chemical and the non-ferrous metal industries will be extensively developed. Nitrogen fertilizer plants will be built, the production of mineral fertilizers will more than double during the seven-year period and the output of chemical fibre will be considerably increased. The production of copper, lead and zinc is being organized. The output of cement will increase approximately fourfold.

In agriculture it is planned to increase by 1965 as compared with 1958 the production of raw cotton by 20-30 per cent, of silk cocoons by approximately 30 per cent, of vegetables by 150 per cent, of meat by 90 per cent, of milk by 40-50 per cent, of wool by 20 per cent and of karakul by 40

per cent. An enlargement of the areas under orchards and vineyards is planned.

An over-all rise in the cotton yield by the use of new, progressive agricultural methods and the completion in the near future of the comprehensive mechanization of cotton growing is of considerable importance for achieving a further high increase in raw cotton output. Extensive work will be carried out to have the collective and state farms introduce and master cotton-lucerne crop rotation and to extend and improve irrigated lands.

Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Kazakh S.S.R. it is planned to give further development to the non-ferrous metal industry, the power industry, machine building, the chemical, oil, coal, cement, food and light industries, and to build a large-scale iron and steel industry.

The volume of investment in the republic's economy will be 116,000 to 119,000 million rubles, or approximately 2.3 times as much as in the previous seven-year period. Gross industrial output in 1965 will be 2.7 times that of 1958.

The non-ferrous metal works already in operation are being enlarged and big new ones will be built.

The most important projects of the iron and steel industry will be the Karaganda iron and steel works and the Yermakovsky ferro-alloys plant. It is intended to develop the iron-ore industry considerably by building new ore-dressing plants.

The Sokolovskoye-Sarbai ore-dressing plant, which will have a capacity of 19 million tons of iron-ore a year and will be one of the biggest in the country, will be brought into operation during the 1959-1965 period in the Kustanai Region. It will supply iron-ore to the iron and steel industry of the Urals and Kazakhstan.

Pig-iron production is being organized in Kazakhstan for the first time. Steel output will increase approximately 17-fold.

It is envisaged to build rolling mills and mining equipment plants and other machine-building enterprises. The production of electric motors, electric-vacuum apparatus and cables is being organized for the first time.

During the seven-year period it is planned to bring into service coal mines with a total capacity of 27-30 million tons and to effect a 50-60 per cent increase in coal mining; the output of coking coal will be approximately trebled.

The chemical industry will develop rapidly. Artificial fibre production will increase approximately tenfold; there will be a considerable rise in the output of mineral fertilizers, and the production of synthetic rubber, automobile tyres and caustic soda will be organized. The production of pulp and cardboard using rushes as raw material is being set up.

Among the branches of the light and food industries the textile, leather footwear, meat and sugar industries will be developed most.

In agriculture it is planned further to increase grain production. Besides this, the northern regions of the republic are to specialize in beef and dairy farming, fine and semi-fine fleeced sheep breeding, while the desert and semi-desert regions—in stock breeding for meat, sheep breeding for semi-fine fleeces and meat and fat, and karakul sheep breeding. In 1965 production of sugar will increase by 90-120 per cent compared with 1958, of raw cotton by 70-100 per cent, oilseeds by approximately 240 per cent, meat by 150 per cent, milk by 80 per cent and wool by 110 per cent.

A most important condition for obtaining stable yields and increasing the gross production of grain and other crops is the introduction and effective operation of the proper crop rotations with bare fallow amounting to 15-20

per cent of the ploughland. Work to bring new lands under cultivation and to supply water for pastures will be continued.

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Georgian S.S.R. the chemical and machine-building industries, tea and citrus cultivation, fruit growing and sericulture, viticulture, wine making and other branches of the food industry will be further developed.

Investments in the national economy will amount to 16,800 million rubles. During the seven-year period gross industrial output will increase by nearly 75 per cent.

The power and fuel resources are being developed; a large power station working on gas fuel will be built. New capacities will be put into operation in the coal mines, new manganese-ore deposits will be developed and new ore-dressing plants will be put into service.

In the engineering industry the greatest development will be given to the electrical engineering and instrument-making industries; new large-scale production of electric locomotives is being organized. The chemical industry output will increase approximately sixfold, mineral fertilizer production by 120 per cent and arrangements are being made to put out new chemical products.

During the seven-year period 15 tea factories will be built, and the production of natural wine will be extended. Production of tea will be raised by 60 per cent, that of wine by 150 per cent.

In 1965 the fruit harvest will increase by 40 per cent compared with 1958, the grape harvest by 90 per cent, production of meat by 80 per cent, of milk by 130 per cent. From 1959 to 1965 it is planned to lay out approximately 78,000 hectares of orchards and vineyards and to extend citrus plantations in collective and state farms.

Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Azerbaijan S.S.R. the most important tasks of the national economy are the further development of the oil, gas and chemical industries and also of the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, machine-building and textile industries, and in agriculture the development of cotton growing, stock breeding, fruit and vine growing.

It is intended to invest about 29,000 million rubles in the republic's economic development during the 1959-1965 period, that is, 60 per cent more than in the previous seven-year period. Gross industrial output is to increase during this period by approximately 90 per cent.

Oil extraction will rise over the seven-year period by 33 per cent, gas production by 160 per cent, production of oil-extracting equipment by 120 per cent, and of electric motors by 140 per cent. The electric power output will be nearly doubled and the production of the chemical industry will increase considerably. The quantity of cotton fabrics produced will increase by 63 per cent, of woollens by 230 per cent, of wine by 88 per cent. It is envisaged to complete the construction of a number of chemical and iron and steel works.

In 1965, production, compared with 1958, will increase by 110-120 per cent for raw cotton, by about 20 per cent for silk cocoons, by 90-120 per cent for grain, by 170 per cent for fruit and grapes, by 80 per cent for meat, by 100 per cent for milk and by 60 per cent for wool. It is planned to lay out approximately 118 thousand hectares of orchards and vineyards on the collective and state farms.

Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Lithuanian S.S.R. it is planned further to industrialize the national economy, to develop machine building, the light, food and fish industries and to create a chemical industry.

Investments will amount to approximately 12,500 million rubles, i.e., twice as much as in the preceding seven-year period.

Gross industrial output is to increase in the forthcoming seven-year period by more than 80 per cent, the output of the machine-building industry increasing by 160 per cent, power production by 190 per cent, output of linen fabrics by 150 per cent, of leather footwear by 100 per cent, animal fats by 70 per cent, and fish by 70 per cent. The production of building materials will grow considerably.

It is planned to develop the republic's power supply by building new power stations and extending those already working.

The republic's agriculture will specialize in breeding pedigree dairy cattle, pigs for meat and bacon, combined with potato and vegetable growing and the cultivation of sugar-beet and flax. Grain farming must also be further developed. In comparison with 1958 it is planned to increase by 1965 the production of grain by 80-100 per cent and sugar-beet by 80-110 per cent, of potatoes by approximately 110 per cent, of flax fibre by 70 per cent, of meat by 50 per cent, and of milk by 60-70 per cent.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Moldavian S.S.R. it is planned further to develop machine building, the industry of building materials, the food industry, power production; in agriculture, particularly vine, fruit and vegetable growing and the cultivation of sugar-beet.

During the seven-year period gross industrial output is to rise about 120 per cent, the produce of viticulture will increase by 240 per cent and the output of granulated sugar by 140-170 per cent.

Investments in the republic's economy for the seven-year period will amount to about 8,800 million rubles.

It is planned to build and bring into operation more

than 100 distilleries, 5 sugar refineries, 3 meat-packing plants, 6 canneries, machine-building plants, a works producing technological equipment for the food industry, and a cement works.

In agriculture it is planned to extend the production of sugar-beet in 1965 by 60-80 per cent compared with 1958, of meat by approximately 120 per cent, of milk by 110-130 per cent, vegetables by approximately 80 per cent, grapes by 170 per cent. The collective and state farms of the republic will lay out approximately 180,000 hectares of vineyards and 116,000 hectares of fruit and berry orchards.

It is projected to build fruit-processing factories and distilleries from collective-farm funds, with the intention of setting up inter-collective farm and inter-district enterprises.

Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Latvian S.S.R. the most important tasks are the development of the electrical and radio-engineering industries, of the instrument-making industry and the building of means of transport and of the fishing industry.

Investments in the republic's economy during the 1959-1965 period will amount to 10,800 million rubles, twice as much as in the previous seven-year period.

The republic's gross industrial output is to rise during the seven-year period by more than 60 per cent, with the machine-building and metal-processing output more than doubling. The output of passenger carriages is to nearly double, diesel engines to rise 120 per cent, electric lamps 80 per cent, that of instruments 130 per cent, of cement by about 60 per cent, of animal fats by 80 per cent, of meat by 70 per cent; the fish catch will increase by 110 per cent. It is planned to build or reconstruct a number of chemical plants and electro-engineering and machine-building enterprises. A considerable increase is envisaged in the fishing fleet, as well as an extension of Riga's fishing harbour.

The republic's agriculture is to continue specializing in dairy farming, rearing pigs for meat and bacon and pedigree stock breeding. It is planned that in 1965 production will show an increase over 1958 of 60 per cent for meat, 50-70 per cent for milk, 100-120 per cent for grain, 70 per cent for potatoes, and 50-70 per cent for sugar-beet.

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Kirghiz S.S.R. the non-ferrous metal industry, the oil and gas, coal, light and food industries will be further developed.

Investments in the republic's economy will amount to 10,500 million rubles, or 130 per cent more than in the preceding seven-year period. The republic's gross industrial output will grow by 120 per cent.

There will be a sharp increase in the economy's supply of electric power, two big power stations being brought into service. The republic will maintain its leading position in the Soviet Union for the production of mercury and antimony. Oil extraction will increase threefold and gas extraction is being organized on a large scale. Enterprises of the machine-building industry, the industry of building materials and the food and light industries will be built.

The republic's agriculture will specialize in the production of cotton, sugar-beet, meat, the development of fine and semi-fine fleeced sheep breeding. It is planned to increase production in 1965 compared with 1958 of sugar-beet by 20-30 per cent, raw cotton by 30-40 per cent, grain by 40-60 per cent, meat approximately by 180 per cent, milk by 120-140 per cent, wool by 140 per cent and silk cocoons by 120 per cent.

From 1959-1965 it is planned to lay out 28,000 hectares of orchards and vineyards. There will be extensive road building.

Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Tajik S.S.R. it is planned to continue developing cotton growing, the light and food industries, the industry of building materials, fruit and vine growing; the power supply is being developed and a gas pipeline will be laid from the Uzbek S.S.R. Chemical and cement industries are being set up.

Investments planned for the republic's economy will amount to 8,600 million rubles, i.e., 160 per cent more than in 1952-1958. Gross industrial output is to increase by more than 80 per cent.

In agriculture it is planned to increase by 1965, as compared with 1958, production of raw cotton, with priority for the fine-fibre varieties, by 30 per cent, silk cocoons by approximately 50 per cent, meat by 100 per cent, milk by 130 per cent and wool by 40 per cent.

During the period 1959-1965 approximately 43,000 hectares of vineyards and orchards will be laid out.

Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Armenian S.S.R. it is planned to continue developing the chemical industry by utilizing natural gas and to develop precision engineering and instrument making, the food and light industries, and to strengthen the power supply.

Investments in capital construction within the seven years will amount to 12,000 million rubles, i.e., 120 per cent more than in 1952-1958. Gross industrial output is to increase by approximately 120 per cent.

In order to develop the republic's power supply it is planned to build and bring into operation two power stations working on natural gas and to complete the construction of two hydropower stations.

In agriculture it is planned to increase production in 1965 compared with 1958 by approximately 180 per cent

for grapes, 170 per cent for fruit, 20 per cent for tobacco, 60 per cent for silk cocoons, 70 per cent for meat, and 60 per cent for milk. The area of vineyards and orchards will be increased by 44,000 hectares. The production of high quality wines and cognacs will be considerably extended.

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Turkmen S.S.R. the oil, gas, chemical, light and food industries will be further developed.

Allocations for the republic's economic development will amount to 15,700 million rubles, or 140 per cent more than for the 1952-1958 period. Gross industrial output is to increase approximately 100 per cent.

It is intended to invest large sums in the development of the oil and gas industries. Oil extraction will increase by 80 per cent, that of gas by 370 per cent. Two regional thermal power stations will be built. Production of fertilizers is being organized. There will be a sharp increase in the production of cotton and silk fabrics and leather footwear.

The republic's agriculture will continue to specialize in cotton, especially the fine-fibre varieties. It is planned to increase production by 1965 compared with 1958 by approximately 40 per cent for cotton, 110 per cent for meat, 30 per cent for wool, 50 per cent for karakul fleeces and 20 per cent for silk cocoons.

Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

In the Estonian S.S.R. the task is to continue to develop the slate and chemical industries, the power supply, the machine-building, textile and fish industries and to increase the production of butter and meat.

Investments in the republic's economy are planned at more than 8,000 million rubles, i.e., 80 per cent more than in 1952-1958. Gross industrial output is to increase by approximately 80 per cent, including increases of 130 per cent in machine building, 80 per cent in slate output,

more than 500 per cent in cement production, 90 per cent in meat and meat products, 80 per cent in animal fats, 120 per cent in fish. Power production will increase more than fivefold.

The fishing fleet will be considerably enlarged and a fishing harbour will be built for it in Tallinn.

Agriculture will continue to specialize in pedigree dairy stock breeding and pig rearing for meat and bacon. By 1965 an increase in production over 1958 is foreseen of 60 per cent for meat, 80-90 per cent for milk, approximately 60-80 per cent for grain, 90 per cent for potatoes, 70 per cent for other vegetables, and 80 per cent for flax fibre.

IV

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE WELL-BEING OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE

The steady improvement of the well-being of the people on the basis of the growth of socialist production and increase in the productivity of labour is a law of the development of socialist society.

In conditions of capitalism the growth of production brings enrichment to a handful of exploiters and relative and absolute impoverishment to the mass of the working people. Under socialism production develops in the interests of the whole of society, with a view to satisfying the growing material and cultural requirements of all members of society, and the growth of production brings with it steady improvement in the well-being of the whole people.

The decisive superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system is seen in the fact that socialism ensures the accelerated growth of the productive forces of society and, as distinct from capitalism, the fair distribution of the products of social labour among all working people of socialist society. In the Soviet Union the socialist prin-

ciple of distribution according to labour, in keeping with its quantity and quality, prevails. This stimulates the personal interest of the worker in the results of his labour, and is an important incentive in raising the productivity of labour and in increasing the growth of production.

V. I. Lenin teaches that lacking the material incentive it is impossible to bring tens and tens of millions of people to communism (*Works,* 4th Russ. ed., Vol. 33, p. 36). The founders of Marxism-Leninism stressed the importance of the material incentive principle for all working people in promoting the growth of social production needed to create the abundance of products that would ensure the transition to communism, and criticized the equalizing approach of distribution. Distribution according to needs is possible only at the higher stage of communism when the productive forces of society will have reached a higher level of development than under socialism, and when all members of society will be working according to their abilities and their labour will become more productive. Only under these conditions will there be attained an abundance of articles of consumption and the transition effected from the socialist principle of distribution according to labour to the principle of communism: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."

At the present stage of development, when a powerful industry and large-scale agriculture have been created by the efforts of the Soviet people, all the conditions are at hand for our working class, collective-farm peasantry, intelligentsia, for all Soviet people to live still better in the near future, to meet more fully their growing material and spiritual requirements.

The people's dietary will be considerably improved, particularly by such products as milk, butter, meat, sugar, vegetables and fruit. It should be noted that in the U.S.S.R. the increase in food production is accompanied by a steady increase in consumption. What is more, the improvement of dietary is ensured to the whole population, all peo-

ples of the Soviet Union without exception. In the capitalist countries, on the other hand, the average figures conceal the tremendous gap between production and consumption, in the standards of consumption of the propertied class and the working people, and also of the population of the home countries and the colonies.

Soviet people will be well supplied with fine, high-quality clothing and footwear. There will be a fundamental improvement in the housing conditions of the population through big-scale house building in towns, workers' settlements and rural localities. The production of furniture and other household articles will be substantially expanded. Great attention is to be given to increasing the production and improving the quality of products and goods for children.

The control figures provide for increased wages which will be particularly considerable in the case of the lower- and average-paid group of factory and office workers. In the coming seven years the state will appropriate large funds for the payment of pensions and grants, for the education of children, for the expansion, improvement and reduction of prices in public catering.

The control figures for the development of the national economy, which envisage a big improvement in the material well-being and the cultural level of the population of the U.S.S.R., are fresh, vivid evidence of the unfailing concern displayed by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the welfare of the Soviet people.

1. *The national income*, a truly people's income in the U.S.S.R., is used not to enrich the exploiting classes, as is the case in the capitalist countries, but in the interests of steadily raising the standard of living and for expanding socialist production. The national income will increase by 62-65 per cent in 1965 as compared to 1958. With its growth a further increase in public consumption will be effected. It will increase by 60-63 per cent in the next seven years.

2. In connection with the vast scale of growth of socialist production and the considerable expansion of the network of enterprises and institutions of science, culture, education and public health, public catering, trade, housing and municipal facilities for the population, it is planned within the next seven years to *increase the number of factory and office workers* in all branches of the national economy approximately by 12,000,000 or by 22 per cent. The total number of factory and office workers in the national economy will exceed 66,500,000 by the end of the seven-year period.

3. The *real incomes of factory and office workers* in the next seven years, per working person, will increase on the average by 40 per cent as a result of the increase in wages, pensions and grants as well as further price reductions in public catering.

The *real incomes of collective farmers*, too, on the basis of the growth of agricultural production and higher labour productivity will increase for the same period by not less than 40 per cent, mostly due to the expansion of the common output of the collective farmers.

Of great importance in further raising the living standard of the working people will be the large-scale development of housing, the expansion of the network of boarding-schools and children's institutions, the further development of free medical service, education and other forms of cultural and welfare facilities for the population.

4. The *regulating of wages* of factory and office workers in all branches of the national economy, started in recent years, is to be completed in the next seven years, together with a general increase in wages for factory and office workers. The gradual regulating of wages will signify an increase in the wages of the factory and office workers in the lower- and average-paid groups and hence a narrowing of the gap in remuneration of labour of the lower- and average-paid groups of workers compared with the higher-paid groups.

The money earnings of the lower-paid group will be raised in the coming seven years from 270-350 rubles to 500-600 rubles a month.

It is planned to implement this measure gradually, in two stages.

The first stage is 1959-1962. In this period it will be necessary to complete the earlier started regulating of wages of factory and office workers with a simultaneous raising of minimum wages to 400-450 rubles a month in all branches of the national economy.

The second stage is 1963-1965. In this period it is planned to raise the minimum earnings of factory and office workers in all branches by another 100-150 rubles a month, that is, to bring it up from 400-450 rubles to 500-600 rubles a month with certain increases in the wages and salaries of the average-paid factory and office workers.

An important task will be to ensure in all branches of the national economy a more rapid growth of labour productivity compared with the increase in wages as an essential condition for the lowering of production costs, growth of accumulations and improvement in the material well-being of the working people.

5. Provision is made in 1959-1965 for a *further improvement of working conditions*, industrial hygiene and safety engineering at enterprises and building sites through the introduction of the latest scientific and engineering achievements in this field. Measures are to be implemented to further improve the supply to workers of overalls and footwear.

The widespread introduction in the next seven-year period of the latest techniques and the mechanization and automation of production will radically change the labour conditions of workers and peasants. The working conditions of women and young workers in industry will be greatly improved.

6. Substantial appropriations are envisaged for ex-

panding the network of nurseries and kindergartens, boarding-schools and prolonged-day groups in schools. Larger funds are being earmarked for free instruction and refresher courses, for free medical service, sanatoriums and holiday homes, for state social insurance for factory and office workers, for state grants to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, for state pensions, for the upkeep of old-age homes, for holiday pay for factory and office workers and for other payments and grants to the working people. State expenditures for these purposes will be in the region of 360,000 million rubles in 1965 as against 215,000 million rubles in 1958.

7. The control figures are also to provide for a further improvement in *pensions* and a rise in minimum pensions.

The increase in minimum wages to 400-450 rubles a month by 1963 raises the need to increase minimum pensions. It is intended to raise old-age minimum pensions in 1963 from the present 300 to 400 rubles a month in the towns and from 255 to 340 rubles for pensioners permanently residing in rural localities and engaged in agriculture, and also to raise the minimum pensions for the disabled and in cases of loss of the breadwinner.

At the end of the second stage of raising minimum wages up to 500-600 rubles a month, it is planned to effect a new increase in 1966 in the amounts of minimum pensions to about 450-500 rubles a month for old-age pensioners living in towns and to raise, correspondingly, the minimum in rural localities and also to increase the minimum pensions for the disabled and in cases of loss of the breadwinner.

8. In keeping with the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union it is planned to complete by 1960 the transfer of factory and office workers to a 7-hour working day, and workers in the key occupations in the coal and mining industries, occupied in underground work, to a 6-hour working day. Also fully to carry out in 1962 the transfer of factory and

office workers with a 7-hour working day to a 40-hour working week. Beginning with 1964 to pass over gradually to a 35-30-hour working week, that is, for workers engaged in underground work, and in industries injurious to the health—to a 30-hour working week (5 workdays of 6 hours each with two full days off), and a 35-hour working week (5 workdays of 7 hours each with two full days off) for the rest of the workers, completing these measures by 1966-1968. The passing over to a 30-35-hour working week with one full day off will mean the introduction, correspondingly, of a 5- or 6-hour workday.

Since for the majority of factory and office workers it is more convenient to have a 6- or 7-hour workday with two full days off a week, instead of a 5- or 6-hour workday in a 6-day working week, *it is planned to introduce a 5-day working week, that is, to establish two full days off a week.*

It is planned to effect the passing over to a shorter day and less workdays a week without lowering wages.

As a result of this the U.S.S.R. will have the shortest workday and the shortest working week in the world.

9. With the growth of industrial and agricultural production and the increase in the incomes of the population the volume of retail *trade turnover* through state and cooperative trading organizations will increase in the next seven years by approximately 62 per cent (in comparable prices). In connection with the more rapid growth of the monetary incomes of the rural population, the trade turnover in the countryside will expand at a more rapid rate.

In the next seven years the sales of animal produce to the population will increase by 2.2 times, vegetable fats—1.9 times, fruit, including citrus—3 times. Sugar production will be sharply increased; by the end of the seven-year period the per capita output of sugar in the Soviet Union will reach 41-44 kilograms a year as against 26 kilograms in 1958. With the further rapid development of agriculture and the tremendous growth in the production of synthetic materials and artificial fibres sales to the population of

essential industrial goods, such as fabrics, clothing, underwear and footwear, will considerably increase.

There will be greater sales to the population of household articles, particularly those that will ease the housewife's chores: washing machines, electric floor polishers, vacuum cleaners, electric irons and refrigerators. Compared with the past seven years sales of refrigerators will increase by 5.8 times, washing machines and electrical appliances—9.1 times, sewing machines—2.1 times, television sets—4.6 times, wireless sets and radiograms—1.8 times, motor cycles and motor scooters—2.7 times. To meet the demands of individual housing and the construction of farm buildings at collective farms it is intended to increase extensively sales of building materials. The sales to the population of prefabricated houses will be increased approximately tenfold, cement—threefold, soft roofing—2.2 times, window-panes—1.6 times.

10. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government consider that the further development of *housing construction,* which is of nation-wide significance at the present time, is one of the most important tasks of all Party, Soviet, trade-union and economic bodies, and of the whole Soviet people.

The tasks outlined in the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers concerning the development of housing in the U.S.S.R. are successfully being implemented and will be fulfilled in good time with the object of liquidating the housing shortage in the country. With this end in view it is envisaged to build in the period between 1959 and 1965, in towns and workers' settlements, in settlements of state farms, maintenance and repair stations, lumber camps—with state investments, personal savings and state credits to the population—a total of 650,000,000 to 660,000,000 square metres of housing, or nearly 15,000,000 flats, which is 2.3 times more than was built in the previous seven years. In the rural localities

close to 7,000,000 houses will be put up by collective farmers and the village intelligentsia themselves. The housing fund in the towns and workers' settlements will increase by 1.6 times by the end of the seven-year period. Inexpensive and well-appointed flats for one family each will be built in urban and rural localities. The object set is to provide separate flats for families. The state will in every way encourage and help working people to build their own homes and flats on their personal savings. Provisions will be made to improve the quality of prefabricated houses sold to the population and also to give the necessary assistance in assembling these houses. Measures will be taken to popularize the development of house-building cooperatives with the object of enlisting the personal savings of working people to promote housing development.

For the development of the municipal economy in the towns and workers' settlements it is planned to earmark about 80 per cent more funds than were allocated in the preceding seven years. Fuel supplies to the population living in woodless regions of the country will be improved.

11. It is projected to improve greatly *public and trade services* in 1959-1965.

Considerable attention will be paid to developing public catering. The output of its establishments will be more than doubled. The ready-meals-for-home service will be extended. The catering establishments will be able to serve the majority of factory and office workers and students.

The output of packed and half-finished products will be greatly increased, there will be a more extensive home-delivery service and also wider development of other up-to-date forms of similar services to raise the standard of trade.

The network of public catering establishments, retail shops, sewing shops, clothing and shoe-repairing establishments, laundries and other such establishments will be expanded.

The trade unions must carry out unremitting control of the work of the canteens at factories, plants and other enterprises, organizations and institutions, enlisting the help of factory and office workers and the members of their families in this work.

The policy of price reductions, outlined by the Central Committee, will be consistently carried out. The aim set is to expand, considerably, the network of public catering establishments, to improve their work and to reduce the prices of their products. This will tell favourably, first of all, on the budget of workers' families and lighten the work of millions of women.

In addition to price cuts on products of the catering establishments prices will be reduced also on some other commodities (in connection with the need to regulate and do away with the discrepancies in prices).

12. Provision is to be made for a further improvement in *public health protection.* Investments earmarked for building public health and social maintenance institutions, physical culture and sports facilities and also for the medical industry will exceed 25,000 million rubles. This will make it possible to double, through new construction in 1959-1965, the number of beds introduced in hospitals and to increase by more than 2.5 times the number of accommodations in crèches as compared with the increase in the preceding seven years. With the object of further improving public medical service and providing more favourable conditions of work for doctors, they will be given rent-free flats, with heating and electricity, at hospitals in workers' settlements, district centres and rural localities.

The medical industry will be considerably developed, particularly the production of antibiotics and other modern effective curative means. With an over-all growth of about three times of the output of medical articles in 1965 as compared with 1958, the production of antibiotics will increase by 3.1 times, vitamins—6 times, medical instru-

ments and apparatus, including apparatus for the use of nuclear energy in medicine—2-2.5 times.

With a view to creating more favourable conditions for aged citizens the construction of old-age homes in town and countryside will be undertaken on a wide scale, the necessary funds for this to be allocated by the state, trade unions and collective farms.

V

PROBLEMS OF COMMUNIST EDUCATION. PUBLIC EDUCATION. SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL PROGRESS

To effect the transition to communism, we need not only a powerful material and technical basis, but also a high degree of political consciousness of all members of socialist society. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism—the ideology which holds undivided sway in Soviet society—have won the masses and become a tremendous material force transforming society on communist principles.

Marxism-Leninism maintains that, in building communism, the entire spiritual life of society is transformed, and man himself changes as his communist world outlook takes shape, simultaneously with the growth of productive forces and the radical changes taking place in material production.

The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, attained to an immense stature in building socialism, and became steeled as vigorous fighters for the victory of communism. Lenin closely associated communist construction with the Party's educational tasks. He stressed the necessity of setting out "to educate, instruct and train people that will be *thoroughly developed and thoroughly* trained, and will *know how to do everything*. This is what communism is striving and must strive for, and what it will *achieve*, but not before many long years have passed." (*Works*, 4th Russ. ed., Vol. 31, p. 32.)

The Party and the people accomplished great deeds in the years of socialist construction and we are now faced with the problem of continuing the education of thoroughly developed and trained people of communist society. We have to take a further big step forward in advancing socialist culture. In the course of communist construction, our people are fulfilling, and will no doubt fulfil effectively, the important task which envisages "the combination of education with industrial production," as Marx and Engels phrased it in their great work, *The Manifesto of the Communist Party.*

To carry out our vast plan of communist construction, we must greatly improve our work in the way of educating Soviet people, promoting their communist consciousness and activity, and infusing the new man with the spirit of collectivism and industry, with an awareness of his public duty, with the spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism, of adherence to the lofty moral principles of the new society. We must take special care to educate the rising generation in the spirit of communism, to bring the school closer to the realities of life, combine instruction with productive work, ensure acquisition of scientific knowledge accumulated by mankind, overcome the survivals of capitalism in the minds of people and carry on an uncompromising struggle against hostile bourgeois ideology.

The seven-year plan provides for important measures to promote public education, science and culture.

1. From 1959 to 1965, it is planned considerably to *develop general secondary education in town and country, expand special evening and correspondence education—both higher and secondary*—and open more evening schools for young workers and farmers. In 1965, enrolment in the elementary and secondary schools will reach 38 to 40 million as against 30 million in 1958. There is to be an appreciable increase in the number of students in

schools for young workers and farmers, vocational schools and schools for adults.

Boarding-schools will become widespread as one of the most important media of education of the rising generation. In 1965, they will be attended by at least 2,500,000 pupils.

The number of children in kindergartens will increase from 2,280,000 in 1958 to 4,200,000.

The next seven years will see a further improvement in the public education system in keeping with the new tasks. The measures which the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. has worked out for a radical improvement of the entire system of public education mark a new stage in the development of the Soviet school, a stage indicative of the pressing requirements of society in the period of transition from socialism to communism. The main task confronting the school today is to train the rising generation to take their places in life, to do useful work; it is to bring up our youth to deeply respect the principles of socialist society. The school has to give a many-sided education to people, who should be well familiar with the fundamentals of science and capable of systematic physical work. It has to arouse in youth the desire to be useful to society, to play an active part in the production of material wealth needed by society.

The following measures are planned for the period between 1959 and 1965:

(a) Transition from seven-year education to eight-year universal compulsory education. We must ensure the establishment and proper equipment of training workshops in eight-year schools, combining polytechnical labour training with extensive engagement of school children in interesting forms of socially useful work compatible with their age.

(b) Reorganization of the network of ten-year schools (their upper grades) into various types of town and rural secondary labour schools where the pupils can, by com-

bining their studies with work in the industries, on collective farms or in specialized workshops, receive both a complete secondary general and polytechnical education and a special training for a mass trade of a broad character in accordance with local manpower requirements.

(c) Considerable expansion of the networks of town and rural schools providing a secondary education without the students having to give up work.

The new problems being solved by Soviet society make it imperative to increase the role of the state in educating children and state assistance to the family. The sooner we accommodate all children in day nurseries, kindergartens and boarding-schools, the more rapidly and successfully we shall solve the problem of communist education of the rising generation.

2. In line with the tasks involved in economic and cultural development, it is planned *to expand and improve the training of specialists with a higher or secondary special education.* From 1959 to 1965, the higher educational establishments will graduate 2,300,000 specialists as against 1,700,000 graduated between 1952 and 1958, or 40 per cent more. The number of engineers to be trained for the industries, building, transport and communications will be 90 per cent greater, and that of agricultural specialists 50 per cent greater, than in the previous seven-year period. The increase will be greatest in the case of engineers specialized in chemical technology, automation, computing techniques, radio-electronics and other new fields of technology. It is also planned to perfect the existing higher education system by linking it more closely with production and by enrolling in higher educational institutions more young people having some experience of life and a record of practical work. The role and importance of evening and correspondence schools in the training of specialists with a higher education will grow immensely.

Secondary special education, which is to be linked with

production as closely as possible, will be further developed. More than four million people will be admitted to secondary special schools between 1959 and 1965, including those who will study without discontinuing work.

3. *Scientific Progress.* Adequate conditions will be provided in the next seven years for an even more rapid advancement of all branches of science and for important theoretical investigations and new major scientific discoveries. To this end it is planned to carry out a vast research programme concentrating the effort of scientists and expenditure on the more important problems of both theoretical and practical value. Large sums will be budgeted for the construction of new scientific institutions and for the provision of institutes and laboratories with up-to-date equipment. Soviet scientists, who have solved the mystery of the atom and of thermo-nuclear reactions and have made artificial satellites of the earth and the artificial planet of the solar system, will contribute still greater discoveries and achievements to our science.

The physical sciences, whose development is essential to the progress of the allied sciences and the national economy, hold a key position among the natural sciences. The prospects of technical progress today hinge above all on achievements in the main branches of physics. Soviet physicists will concentrate on the problems of cosmic rays, nuclear reactions and semi-conductors.

Mathematical research is of great theoretical and practical importance to progress in numerous branches of science and practical fields. In particular, achievements in computer mathematics have a direct bearing on the progress of automation.

With regard to the chemical sciences, it is a prime necessity to expand to the utmost theoretical investigations facilitating the elaboration of new and more effective technologies and the making of synthetic materials with such properties as will meet modern technical requirements.

The development of biology is a theoretical prerequisite

for progress in medicine, as well as in the agricultural sciences. The biological sciences as a whole will acquire particular importance as achievements in physics and chemistry are put to use in biology. A major role in this will be played by biochemistry, agricultural chemistry, biophysics, microbiology, virology, selection and genetics. In the technical sciences, research will be aimed chiefly at bringing about rapid qualitative changes in the effective use of tools, raw and other materials, fuel and electric power, in raising labour productivity, lowering cost price and improving the quality of products while raising the standards and increasing the safety of labour.

Social science workers, too, have important tasks to carry out. They must write basic works generalizing the laws which govern social development and summing up the practice of socialist construction, and must deal with the problems of gradual transition to communism. It is a prime task of social science workers to criticize modern revisionism and bourgeois ideology.

The importance of economics, a science which should be closely connected with economic planning and the practice of communist construction, is increasing in view of the Soviet Union's economic progress, the successful reorganization of management in industry and construction, the development and consolidation of collective farming and the growing labour activity of the people.

The next seven years will see a considerable extension of the network of scientific institutions, particularly in the eastern areas of the Soviet Union; more scientific personnel will be trained, above all in the foremost branches of science.

4. The cinema, the press, radio and television will be greatly expanded in the coming seven-year period.

It is planned to increase the total number of film-projecting installations to 118,000-120,000 by the end of 1965, which will make it possible to provide every single state or collective farm with a cinema unit.

From 1959 to 1965, it is planned substantially to increase the number of public libraries and clubs and to expand physical culture, sports and tourism. About 100 new television centres and stations will be built. Television will be made available in the capitals of all the Union republics, major industrial centres and the rural areas around them. In 1965, the number of radio-receiving points will increase nearly by 30,000,000 with television sets accounting for an increase of 12,500,000. In the same year, books will be published in a total of 1,600,000,000 copies; the circulation of journals and magazines will more than double and the annual circulation of newspapers will go up by more than 50 per cent.

5. Soviet literature and art, which play a prominent part in communist construction and the education of the new man, must in the present conditions strengthen their ties with the life of the people and give a more complete portrayal of the Soviet people's struggle for the building of a communist society.

Those active in the fields of literature, motion-picture and stage art, music, sculpture and painting have to raise the ideological and artistic standards of their work. They must go on rendering the Party and the state vigorous assistance in the communist education of the working people, the advancement of multi-national socialist culture, the moulding of good taste and the propagation of communist moral principles.

VI

THE INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SEVEN-YEAR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE U.S.S.R.

1. The experience gained in socialist and communist construction in our country is of international significance. Lenin foresaw that the Soviet Union would in-

fluence the course of world development primarily by its economic construction. "If Russia is covered with a dense network of electric stations and powerful plants," he wrote, "then our communist economic development will become a model for a future socialist Europe and Asia." (*Works*, 4th Russ. ed., Vol. 31, p. 486.)

By effectively fulfilling its five-year plans, the Soviet Union demonstrated to the whole world the advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist and helped to change the alignment of forces between capitalism and socialism on a world-wide scale in favour of socialism.

The economic programmes which the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the other socialist countries are now putting into practice are of paramount international importance.

Fulfilment of the economic development plan for 1959-1965 will be a further outstanding milestone in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism.

The main objective of the seven-year plan is to ensure the further economic development of our country and achieve a higher standard of living for the people, thereby winning the world-wide competition with the capitalist countries. This plan is expressive of the peaceful policy which the Soviet Union has been pursuing consistently, of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, as opposed to the aggressive policies of the imperialist countries, which are militarizing their economy and carrying on a frantic arms race as they prepare for a new war.

The imposing tasks set by the seven-year plan with a view to achieving a further upsurge of the productive forces of society and providing an abundance of material and spiritual benefits for the working people are evidence of the invincible vitality of socialism and of its indisputable economic and social superiority over declining capitalism. Achievements in socialist and communist con-

struction in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are substantially accelerating the advance of mankind along the path of peace and progress.

2. When the Soviet Union will have fulfilled its seven-year plan, it will be turning out greater quantities of industrial products per head of population than is now the case in the foremost capitalist countries of Europe—Britain and West Germany—and will win first place in Europe.

Considering the rates of industrial growth prevailing in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., the Soviet Union will on fulfilling the plan surpass the United States in terms of absolute output for some of the most important items, and will approach America's present output with regard to other items. By then, output of staple agricultural products will exceed the present U.S. standard on the whole and per head of population.

Soviet superiority in rate of increase in output will create conditions actually making it possible to overtake and surpass the U.S. standard of production per head of population in the course of approximately five years after 1965. In other words, by that time, or possibly earlier, the Soviet Union will win first place in the world both for absolute output of products and for output per head of population, which will provide the highest standard of living in the world. It will be a historic victory of socialism in the peaceful competition with capitalism.

3. The international significance of the seven-year plan consists in the fact that its fulfilment will further increase the might of the world socialist system. The seven-year plan envisages all-round encouragement of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Whereas the capitalist world is characterized by growing anarchy in production, crises and bitter rivalries between monopolies and bourgeois states, the world socialist system is governed by the law of planned economic

development; the fraternal ties between the countries in this system are becoming stronger, and exchange of experience, close economic co-operation and friendly mutual assistance are growing in scale. Within the next seven years, industrial and agricultural production, as well as material and cultural standards, will go up in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Fulfilment of the seven-year plan will go a long way towards increasing the share of the Soviet Union and the socialist system as a whole in world industrial production. Whereas in 1917 our country's share in world industrial production was less than three per cent and in 1937 approximated 10 per cent, in 1958 reached nearly 20 per cent. Nearly one-third of the world population lives in the socialist countries, which account for more than one-third of the world industrial output. The socialist countries produce nearly half the world's grain and 43 per cent of the cotton. Economists estimate that *as a result of the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year economic development plan of the U.S.S.R. and also of the high rates of economic development in the People's Democracies, the countries of the world socialist system will be furnishing more than half the world's total industrial output.* This will ensure the superiority of the world socialist system over the world capitalist system in material production—the decisive sphere of human endeavour.

The seven-year economic development plan of the U.S.S.R. will open new splendid vistas for the promotion of economic, scientific and technological co-operation between the socialist countries, something which will help reveal the advantages inherent in the world socialist system more fully, and will accelerate economic progress in each socialist country.

Further inter-state industrial specialization and co-operation through comradely co-ordination of plans for the interconnected branches of the national economy will constitute a new stage in the international division of la-

bour in the socialist countries. A rational distribution of production forces harmoniously combining the national interests of each socialist country with the interests of the consolidation and progress of the entire socialist camp is one of the prime factors accelerating the growth of productive forces in all the socialist countries.

4. The Soviet Union has been expanding its international economic ties year after year. While in 1946 it carried on trade with 40 countries, today it is trading with more than 70 countries. The control figures provide for a continued expansion of foreign trade.

Soviet foreign trade with the socialist countries in 1965 will exceed the 1958 volume by more than 50 per cent. Economic ties between the Soviet Union and economically underdeveloped countries are growing stronger; in 1957, Soviet trade with them increased more than fivefold compared with 1953. The Soviet Union expects its economic relations with those countries to go on expanding.

Trade between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries shows that the expansion of foreign trade irrespective of the economic or political system of the various states is not only possible, but is, in fact, a necessary condition for normal relations between countries. The Soviet economic programme for peaceful construction between 1959 and 1965 will open ample prospects for the extension of Soviet foreign trade. The U.S.S.R. can and is willing to promote economic relations and trade with all countries.

5. Fulfilment of the seven-year plan will be fresh proof that the working people of the Soviet Union have done their international duty towards the working people of all countries, the international communist and working-class movement and the whole of progressive mankind.

The interests of the working people of the Soviet Union fully coincide with the basic interests of the working people throughout the world. The working class and the whole of progressive mankind see their own future in the com-

munist construction going on in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The world socialist system is the greatest achievement of the working people of all countries and they take an immense pride in it. The working people are doing their internationalist duty by vigorously supporting the construction of the new society in the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the other socialist countries and by protecting it against the intrigues of imperialist reaction.

The progress and prosperity of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system are making it easier for the working class and working people in general in the capitalist countries to fight for their vital interests, for peace, democracy and socialism. The example of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the other People's Democracies shows to all the exploited and oppressed the inexhaustible creative potentialities of working people who have become masters of their destiny.

The Soviet Union's seven-year economic development plan and the progress made in socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries give the lie to our enemies' allegation that socialist revolution leads to the destruction of civilization. In reality it is only socialism that starts off impetuous, genuinely mass-scale progress in all fields of social and private life, a powerful growth of material production, a rise in the standard of living of the working people and an unprecedented development of science and culture. It was thanks to the socialist revolution that the Soviet Union was enabled to develop from a backward, semiliterate country into an advanced industrial power which is setting itself the perfectly feasible task of winning first place in the world within a brief historical period with regard to the material and cultural standards of its citizens.

The enemies of socialism, unable to conceal the great achievements of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies from their population, are

doing all they can to discredit these achievements by representing them as a "threat" to peace and thus diverting the attention of the working people from the evils and vices of the capitalist system, a system which they are seeking to rescue by stepping up the "cold war" and the arms race, unleashing wars in various parts of the globe and intensifying reaction in their own countries.

The achievements of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, far from being a threat to anyone, are an earnest of the preservation of peace and the security of nations.

6. In the present international situation, which is poisoned by imperialist provocation, the arms race and the menace of the most terrible homicidal war, the Soviet Union's seven-year economic development plan is a powerful means of maintaining and promoting peace.

Peace is a necessary condition for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the vast tasks put forward at the new stage of communist construction. The seven-year plan is fresh evidence that in the Soviet Union or in the world socialist system as a whole there are not, nor can there be, any social forces interested in external expansion, international tension or aggressive wars of conquest.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are fighting with unflagging energy for peace, against the menace of a new destructive war. The whole world knows of the repeated proposals of the Soviet Government for general disarmament, for the banning of the production and use of nuclear weapons and for the safeguarding of European security. The Soviet Union is resolutely advocating universal cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

The policy of peace and peaceful coexistence which the socialist countries are pursuing is not an accidental or transient phenomenon but is organic to socialist society. The policy of peace is as inseparable from socialism as the policy of aggression and war is inseparable from imperialism.

The seven-year plan is a concrete proposal for competition in peaceful economy which the Soviet Union is making to the capitalist world, for the Soviet Union is against a competition such as the arms race which the imperialist circles of the Western powers are carrying on. The Soviet people will not be cowed by sabre-rattling. The selfless labour of the workers, collective farmers and men of science, the high fighting efficiency of the Soviet armed forces and the growing might of the entire socialist camp are a guarantee that the imperialists' designs against peace will be frustrated.

Fulfilment of the seven-year plan will increase the economic might and defence capacity of the world socialist system, its unity and cohesion. It will greatly strengthen the position of the forces of peace all over the world and raise new insurmountable obstacles in the path of the war-mongers. It will be an added confirmation of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist thesis on the possibility of preventing war in the present epoch, a thesis advanced by the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U.

7. The seven-year economic development plan of the U.S.S.R. is a living embodiment of Lenin's ideas concerning the building of communism in our country, an embodiment of the all-conquering power of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism maintains that practice is the criterion of the truth. The achievements of communist construction in the Soviet Union bear out more convincingly than anything else the correctness of the Leninist general line of the Communist Party. The seven-year plan vividly demonstrates the great vitality of Marxist-Leninist theory, which affirms that there are in the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction in various countries basic laws that apply to all countries taking this path.

At the same time, the decline and decay which are evident in the capitalist countries are incontrovertible proof of the reactionary nature and doom of the capitalist

system, and of the futility of reformist and revisionist attempts to "improve" and embellish capitalism, or to gloss over its crying evils and antagonisms. Revisionist efforts to emasculate or distort Marxism and to sow discord in the fraternal family of socialist countries are bound to fail.

The seven-year plan is a devastating blow at bourgeois ideology and at international reformism and revisionism.

The economic and political results of the competition between the two systems, as well as the perspectives of their subsequent development, show beyond all doubt that the onward march of socialism is irresistible and its victory in the peaceful competition with capitalism inevitable.

VII

THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE GUIDING AND ORGANIZING FORCE OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE VICTORY OF COMMUNISM

1. The impressive progress made in socialist industry, agriculture, science and culture, and in the improvement of the living standards of the people is the result of the tireless constructive effort of the Soviet people and of the tremendous political and organizational activity of the Communist Party, consistently carrying out a Leninist general line.

As a result of the persistent implementation of the historic decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U., the Party's leading role in the fulfilment of the plans for the building of communism and in all branches of governmental, social, economic and cultural life has increased still further, and its unity and solidarity have grown stronger. The Party has drawn still closer to the people, immeasurably broadened and strengthened its ties with the masses and gained new experience of political and

organizational activity among all sections of the working people. The Leninist Central Committee and the local Party organizations, eradicating the consequences of the personality cult, have fought resolutely to re-establish and extend the Leninist standards of inner Party life and the Leninist principles regarding the collective character of Party and government leadership.

In solving the problems of the building of communism, our Party and its Central Committee constantly consult with the workers, collective farmers and intellectuals, basing themselves on their experience and knowledge, and paying heed to their proposals and criticisms. Measures such as the nation-wide discussion of draft laws dealing with key questions of political, economic and cultural development, the convening of conferences of workers engaged in various branches of the national economy, science and culture, and appeals to the workers on urgent problems of the nation's life have become a regular feature of the Party's work and have still further strengthened its contact with the masses.

Carrying out the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U., and relying on the great strength of the masses, the Party has during recent years taken radical measures to improve the direction of the national economy. Chief among these measures are the reorganization of management in industry and construction, the establishment of economic councils in the economic administration regions, the extension of the rights of the Union republics, local bodies and undertakings, the reorganization and strengthening of the planning agencies, the drawing up of long-term economic plans, the reorganization of the machine and tractor stations and the implementation of measures to further develop the collective-farm system, changes in the procurement system and the establishment of unified prices for farm produce, the extension of the rights and reorganization of the work of the trade unions, etc.

All this marks the triumph of Lenin's principles of democratic centralism, which ensure the correct combination of centralized direction of the building of communism with the maximum development of the creative initiative and activity of the masses.

The Party has reinforced key sectors of the national economy with new personnel and brought about a considerable improvement in ideological work, subordinating it to the solution of the concrete tasks of the building of communism.

2. The control figures for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965 reflect a new stage in our country's progress along the road to communism. In compiling the great plans for the building of communism, the Party has drawn upon the inexhaustible wellsprings of the creative energy of the people as the decisive condition for their fulfilment. The task of the Party and its local organizations is to continue in the future to extend and strengthen their links with the masses, to educate and organize them and at the same time constantly to learn from them, generalizing and popularizing their experience.

We must always remember the injunction of the great Lenin: "In order to serve the masses and express *their* properly-conceived interests, the vanguard or organization must conduct all its activity among the masses, drawing in all of their best forces without exception, painstakingly and objectively checking at every step whether the contact with the masses is being maintained and whether this contact is a valid one. Thus and *only* thus does the vanguard educate and enlighten the masses, expressing *their* interests, teaching them to organize, directing *all* the activity of the masses along the road of conscious class policies." (*Works*, Russ. ed., Vol. 19, p. 368.)

The success of the seven-year plan will be decided in the factories, on the construction sites, on the collective and state farms, in the scientific institutions and in the Party, governmental, economic, trade-union and Young Commu-

nist League organizations. The role of the primary Party organizations, whose task it is to draw the masses into the implementation of concrete production assignments, increases still further. We must ensure a constant improvement in the forms of organizational and political work among the masses by every Party organization. We must educate Soviet people to realize the importance of the tasks confronting our country and strictly to observe state and labour discipline so that every Communist becomes an active fighter for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of plan assignments by factories and construction sites, collective and state farms, and for the further strengthening of our country.

3. The impressive tasks set by the seven-year plan call for the further enhancement of the communist consciousness of the broad mass of the people, the strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist education of our personnel and of the Soviet people as a whole. All the media of the Party's ideological work—propaganda, agitation, the press, radio, science, literature, art—must be focussed upon the fulfilment of the tasks of the building of communism. We must strive still harder to ensure the closest ties between ideological work and the carrying out of practical tasks, to ensure the creative mastering by Communists of the theory and experience of the C.P.S.U., to enhance political vigilance and to wage an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology and various revisionist concepts. All leading functionaries must take a most active and direct part in propaganda and agitational work. Without their personal participation in the education of the masses, Lenin pointed out, there can be neither real political activity nor organizational work.

The strength of the Communist Party lies in its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and in the creative application and development of the theory of scientific communism. The founders of Marxism scientifically proved the historical inevitability of the victory of communism, and revealed

the basic laws governing the building of socialism and communism, but they did not and could not set themselves the task of defining in detail the concrete ways and means of building a communist society.

Knowledge of the laws of social development and the profound study of the experience of the masses enable our Party and all the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties creatively to develop Marxist-Leninist theory and to solve the new problems of vast theoretical and practical importance posed by life. The decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. and of the plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., which constitute a programme for the building of communism in our country, are concrete examples of the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

During recent years important measures have been taken in our country to strengthen the economic might of the U.S.S.R., further expand industry and agriculture, foster science and technology, steadily improve the living standards of the people, extend socialist democracy and consolidate the alliance of the workers and peasants and the friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. These measures, drawn up and implemented by the Party, have not only a practical but also an immense theoretical significance. The Party is boldly charting new ways to the future. In all this we see living Marxism-Leninism in action, the indivisible unity of theory and practice and the further enrichment of theory by the experience gained in the building of communism.

Creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, the Party is waging a resolute struggle against those who cling to old, outmoded forms and methods of work, who are infected with conservatism and who resist the implementation of the Leninist general line of the Party. The June Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. exposed and smashed the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin and Shepilov, which opposed the

Leninist general line of the Party, the policy adopted by the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. and the leading role of the Party, and took the path of factional splitting activity. The anti-Party group opposed such urgent and vital measures as the cultivation of virgin and disused lands, the reorganization of economic planning, particularly in agriculture, the reorganization of management in industry and construction, the Party's measures designed further to improve the living standards of the people and also the Party's foreign policy aimed at the relaxation of international tension, the stabilization of peace and the extension of co-operation and the promotion of friendship between the nations. Our Party, having swept the anti-Party group aside, strengthened the Leninist unity of its ranks and rallied them still more closely behind the great banner of Marxism-Leninism.

4. A most important prerequisite for the successful fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. is the further consolidation of our state and the intensification of its economic, organizational, cultural and educational work. During recent years the Party and the Government have taken a number of important measures providing for the further development of Soviet democracy and the strengthening of socialist legality.

The elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in March 1958 were a most vivid demonstration of the triumph of socialist democracy. More than 133 million electors, or almost 100 per cent of the total number, voted for the candidates of the people's bloc of Communists and non-Party people. The remarkable results of the elections and of the nation-wide discussion of the important measures for the reorganization of management in industry and construction and for the further development of the collective-farm system are a convincing demonstration of the people's unanimous support and whole-hearted approval of the policy of our Leninist Party, and of the monolithic unity and unshakeable solidarity of all the peoples of the

Soviet Union rallying in support of the Communist Party.

Only a socialist, genuinely popular democracy is capable of bringing out the talents of the workers and giving full scope to the inexhaustible reserves of the people's creative energy. The greater the activity of the masses and the more impressive the tasks of the building of communism, the broader the scale of the organizational activity of the socialist state and the greater its role in the building of communism.

As our society advances to communism the work of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies in directing economic and cultural development grows in scale. The Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of Union and Autonomous Republics, and territorial, regional, city, district, village and rural Soviets must daily occupy themselves with major issues of the work of the industrial undertakings and construction sites and of the collective and state farms in fulfilling the seven-year plan. They must strive for the fullest possible utilization of all opportunities and local resources for increasing production, show concern for the improvement of the living standards and raising the cultural level of the people, the fulfilment of plans for housing and public building, and develop and support creative initiative from below. In order to solve these problems, governmental bodies must constantly strengthen contact with the masses, weed out elements of red tape and bureaucracy with a firm hand and make the state and managerial apparatus cheaper and more efficient.

The experience of the reorganization of the management of industry, construction work and agriculture and the drawing closer together of management and production has shown that there are tremendous possibilities for bringing about a substantial reduction and simplification of the machinery of management in governmental, economic and other organizations. The question is not one of a routine mechanical pruning of some sections of the existing apparatus, but of the adoption of radical measures

making possible a substantial simplification of the structure of the administrative machinery in the centre and in the localities in order to make it more efficient, competent and economical. Today, when our personnel have matured and gained experience in the direction of economic and cultural development, it is possible substantially to reduce the managerial apparatus in central, republican, territorial, regional, city and district governmental and economic bodies, and also in economic departments, trusts, factories, transport, trade and communications undertakings, on the construction sites, on the state and collective farms and on the maintenance and repair stations and to transfer the personnel thus released to productive work. This must be done through the reduction of the existing apparatus and also (and mainly) through the reorganization or amalgamation of links in the administrative apparatus.

The implementation of such measures will make it possible considerably to reduce expenditure on the maintenance of the managerial apparatus and also to bring management closer to production and raise its efficiency. In line with this, measures must be taken to reorganize and reduce the apparatus of Party, trade-union, Young Communist League and other public organizations.

5. In mobilizing the broad masses for the struggle for the fulfilment of the plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. during the years 1959-1965, an important role belongs to the trade unions as the most numerous public organization uniting more than 50 million factory and office workers. Their activity is guided by the Party and indivisibly linked with the people's heroic struggle for the victory of communism. The trade-union organizations have recently begun to draw the masses into management on a larger scale, to make a deeper study of production questions, rate fixing and wages and to fight more vigorously for increased productivity of labour. There has been a noticeable increase

in trade-union activity to improve working and living conditions, in the implementation of the housing programme and other measures to ensure the steady improvement of people's living standards.

The struggle for the realization of the great programme for the building of communism set out in the seven-year plan, is the most urgent and important task of the trade-union organizations. They must mobilize the working class and all workers to fulfil and overfulfil state assignments at every factory, and still further extend socialist emulation, which is a tried and tested method of communist construction in our country. It is necessary to develop such forms of mass participation in the management of production as permanent production conferences and meetings of the workers and of the management and trade-union *active*.

The trade unions must continue to improve their work in the field of housing and other public services for the factory and office workers, increase control over labour protection, the fulfilment of housing programmes, the allocation of accommodation, trade and catering and the provision of medical and other services for the workers.

The trade-union organizations must step up their educational work among the masses and play their part as educational organizations and as a school of communism more effectively and foster Soviet patriotism, intolerance of shortcomings, a socialist attitude to labour and socially-owned property among the workers, support innovators and leading workers and popularize their experience more widely, directing the anger of public opinion against careless workers, slackers and idlers.

Together with the Party and Young Communist League organizations, the trade-union organizations must pay special attention to the need to eradicate such phenomena alien to a socialist society as hooliganism, drunkenness, bribery, speculation and other revolting hang-overs from the past.

The trade unions cannot effectively fulfil their tasks unless they improve their organizational work, enlisting the support of the broad mass of active members and encouraging the initiative of the membership.

6. The Lenin Young Communist League, uniting in its ranks 18 million young men and women, has always been the Party's loyal assistant in the implementation of the plans for the building of communism. During the recent period the Young Communist League and all Soviet young people have played an outstanding part in the fulfilment of such national tasks as the cultivation of virgin and disused lands, the building of key undertakings in the East and the accelerated construction of coal mines, iron and steel and chemical plants. This is evidence of the militance, ideological firmness and communist awareness of Soviet young people, who respond whole-heartedly to the Party's calls. The Party and the people greatly value the heroic work of the young men and women of our country.

Inspired by the trust of the Party, Soviet young people are growing to manhood in struggle and labour. In experiencing the great happiness of creation, of building a new life, our young people are growing richer spiritually, receiving a revolutionary tempering and learning to value and love the most important and most valuable thing in the life of Soviet man—work for the benefit of society.

The Young Communist League and all Soviet young people are confronted by still greater tasks in the new stage of the development of our state. The impressive programme for the building of communism gives tremendous scope for the development of the creative initiative and spontaneous activity of young men and women. The Young Communists and all the young men and women of our country must tackle with still greater energy the utilization of the natural riches of Siberia, the North, the Far East and Kazakhstan. The Young Communist League will play a prominent and active part in industrial, housing and other construction, in the further

development of socialist agriculture and in the exercise of the patronage of key construction projects in heavy industry. The Young Communists must continue to set all young people an example of highly productive, selfless work.

Communism presupposes the all-round mental and physical development of man. Therefore special attention must be given to the formation of the communist outlook of young people, to the education of active, politically-conscious builders of a communist society with an unbounded love for their country and hatred for its enemies. Young people must ably and persistently combine productive work with study, keep abreast of modern knowledge and master the achievements of socialist culture. A key role in the communist upbringing of the rising generation belongs to the Soviet school, whose job it is to prepare young people to take their places in life, to do useful work. The Lenin Young Communist League will take an active part in the reorganization of public education planned by the Party. It is necessary to strengthen the bond between the school and production and to imbue Young Pioneers and school children with love and respect for manual labour and the determination to master science and technology and to make themselves physically fit.

The campaign for the fulfilment of the seven-year plan will require constant improvement of the organizational and educational work of the Young Communist League among the mass of the young people. It is necessary to ensure that every Young Communist League organization should be a militant and vigorous team closely linked with all young people. Party leadership is the source of the strength and creative activity of the Young Communist League. Communists must constantly have regard for the growth and strengthening of Young Communist League branches and help them to improve their educational and organizational work among young people and

draw them into the solution of the most important tasks of economic and cultural development.

7. As a result of the victory of socialism the Soviet Union has entered upon a new historic period of gradual transition from socialism to communism. The long-term plan for the development of the Soviet Union during the next fifteen years envisages the creation of the necessary conditions for the completion of the transition to communism. The implementation of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. during the years 1959-1965 will be a decisive stage in the laying of the material and technical basis for communism.

In drawing up its great plans for the building of communism, the Party is confident that they will be successfully fulfilled on this occasion too. We are able to make a new great step forward towards communism because all the prerequisites for doing so have been created in our country. We have a strong, technically developed socialist industry and a rapidly expanding large-scale mechanized agriculture. The reorganization of the management of industry and construction work, the great achievements in science and technology, the country's immense natural resources, and the inexhaustible sources of power provide tremendous opportunities for the fuller and more effective use of vast resources for the rapid development of all branches of the national economy of the Soviet Union.

The building of a communist society means lively creative activity by the masses of the people. The Soviet people will make the new seven-year plan their own cause, and there is no doubt that they will work to fulfil it with their characteristic vigour, enthusiasm and initiative. Our country has remarkable people, well able to solve all the most difficult problems of economic development. Our Leninist Party is strong and united as never before. It is

uniting and organizing the masses and leading them forward to their aim by the surest paths.

The main task of the Communist Party and its Central Committee now is to ensure the unfailing fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy and in this way strengthen our country and improve the material and cultural standards of our people still further. In order successfully to fulfil this historic task, the Party, following the Leninist principles of leadership, must continue untiringly to strengthen its contact with the masses and the unity of its ranks, more widely develop criticism and self-criticism, foster initiative and increase the responsibility of each Party organization and all Communists for the fulfilment of state assignments, and enhance the role of the Soviets, the trade unions and the Young Communist League in the realization of the plans for the building of communism.

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The seven-year plan for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965 ushers in an important stage in the life of the Soviet Union, which has entered the period of the extensive construction of communist society.

The Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. calls on Party, government, trade-union and Y.C.L. organizations to rally the country's working people to the successful realization of the seven-year plan and to head the growing creative activity of the workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia in the struggle for the triumph of the historic programme of communist construction.

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РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ
XXI СЪЕЗДА КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ПАРТИИ
СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА
ПО ДОКЛАДУ товарища Н. С. ХРУЩЕВА
„О КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЦИФРАХ
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