

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE 20th CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION



FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

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(February 1956)



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CONTENTS

Page

1. RESOLUTION OF THE 20th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE C.P.S.U. 5
2. DECISION OF THE 20th CONGRESS OF THE C.P.S.U. ON THE REPORT OF THE C.P.S.U. CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION 28
3. DECISION OF THE 20th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION CONCERNING AMENDMENTS TO THE C.P.S.U. RULES 29
4. DIRECTIVES OF THE 20th CONGRESS OF THE C.P.S.U. FOR THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. (1956-60) 31
5. DECISION OF THE 20th CONGRESS OF THE C.P.S.U. ON THE DRAWING UP OF A NEW PROGRAMME OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION 101

**RESOLUTION OF THE 20th CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION ON THE REPORT
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE C.P.S.U.**

(Adopted Unanimously on February 24, 1956)

Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., on the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union decides:

Wholly and completely to approve the political line and practical activity of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.;

To approve the proposals and conclusions contained in the report.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that, as a result of the Leninist policy of the Central Committee of the Party, the Soviet Government, and the heroic labour of the Soviet people in close co-operation with all the socialist countries, tremendous success has been achieved in the struggle for building communism in our country and for world peace.

The Congress whole-heartedly approves the correct and timely measures carried out by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. during the period under review in the sphere of industry and agriculture, which ensure the further growth of the might of our country, a new and powerful advance of the socialist economy and a substantial rise in the well-being of the Soviet people.

The Congress stresses that the successful activity of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. was based on the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, strict observance of the Leninist principles of collective

leadership and inner-Party democracy, steadfast adherence to the Leninist directives concerning the indissoluble contact between our Party and the people. Throughout these years the Party has held aloft the great banner of the immortal Lenin.

I

The Congress notes that in the sphere of *international relations* the period under review was marked by a certain easing of international tension and the appearance on the international arena of real prospects for consolidating peace. The Soviet Union together with the People's Republic of China and the other People's Democracies took a number of timely and important foreign-policy measures aimed at reinforcing peace and security. These measures were actively supported by all peace-loving forces.

The entire course of events strikingly shows that radical changes have taken place in international life in favour of strengthening the positions of socialism. The emergence of socialism from within the bounds of a single country and its transformation into a world system is the main feature of our era. Capitalism has proved powerless to prevent this process of world-historic significance. In the Soviet Union, and also in the People's Republic of China, in the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, Rumanian People's Republic, in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Albania, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, in the Mongolian People's Republic and in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the mighty economic and cultural advance is continuing, the standard of living of the working people is rising, the moral-political unity and solidarity of the peoples around the Communist and Workers' Parties and the freely elected people's governments, are growing stronger. Big achievements in socialist construction have also been registered in Yugoslavia. Expansion of the economy in the countries stepping out along the socialist road is taking place on a sound basis and in conditions of ever-growing equal co-operation and fraternal mutual aid.

The situation in the capitalist world, the zone of which has significantly narrowed, is characterized by the further accentuation of profound contradictions. The certain increased production registered by the capitalist countries in the ten post-war years, thanks to such factors as militarization of economy and the arms drive, intensified foreign economic expansion, renewal of fixed capital and sharply intensified exploitation of the working people, has not imparted stability to the economy of capitalism. On the contrary, the capitalist economy has become still more unstable. The general crisis of the capitalist system continues to deepen. The main contradiction of capitalism—the contradiction between the modern productive forces and the capitalist relations of production—is becoming more acute; the contradictions between the capitalist countries competing for markets and spheres of influence are likewise growing; social contradictions are growing and deepening. As a result of the intensified exploitation of the working class, the rise in the cost of living, the sharply increased taxation for military purposes and the chronic unemployment in a number of capitalist countries, the standard of living of the working people is falling; the fight of the working class, of the broad popular masses for their vital rights and interests is being waged with greater intensity. Capitalism is steadily heading towards new economic and social upheavals.

In this situation two main diametrically opposed trends have become clearly defined in international life.

On the one hand, the imperialist powers headed by the American reactionary circles began shortly after the war to pursue the "positions of strength" policy which reflects the strivings of the most aggressive elements of these powers to crush the working-class, democratic and national-liberation movements, to undermine the camp of socialism and establish their world domination. In practice this policy signifies an unrestrained arms drive, building American military bases along the borders of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, and also forming aggressive blocs spearheaded against the countries of the socialist camp, prosecuting the "cold war" against the socialist countries and the preparation of new bloodbaths.

On the other hand, the forces acting on the world arena for lasting peace and security for the peoples are steadily growing and becoming stronger; they are unfolding active struggle against the danger of war, for peaceful co-existence of countries with different economic and social systems. Of decisive importance in this respect is the steady strengthening of the international camp of socialism whose influence on world events is growing all the time. The forces of peace have been considerably augmented by the emergence in the world arena of a group of European and Asian peace-loving states, which have proclaimed non-participation in military blocs as a principle of their foreign policy. Thus, a vast Zone of Peace has emerged which includes both socialist and non-socialist peace-loving states of Europe and Asia and embraces over half the population of the globe.

A world-historic event of the post-war period is the crumbling of the colonial system of imperialism. The national-liberation struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples has been crowned with great victories during the past ten years. More than 1,200 million people—nearly half the population of the world—have freed themselves from colonial and semi-colonial dependence. The complete abolition of the colonial system is now on the order of the day. The new period in world history, which the great Lenin predicted, has set in—the period when the peoples of the East, now taking an active part in deciding the destinies of the whole world, are becoming a new, powerful factor in international relations.

The Communist Parties have proved to be the most active and consistent fighters against the war danger, they have been in the very thick of the struggle to preserve peace, to uphold the interests of the working people and the national independence of their countries. At the same time, an anti-war stand is being taken by many other sections of society. In the interests of consolidating peace it is extremely important that all the forces acting against war should form a united front and not weaken their efforts in the fight for preserving peace. Of enormous importance in this respect is the matter of healing the split in the working-class movement and establishing business-like contact between the Communist and Socialist parties, and also

other parties which really work for peace, fight against imperialist oppression, and defend the national interests of their people, democracy and independence.

The Congress approves the peace-loving foreign policy carried out by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government, thanks to which big success has been achieved in lessening international tension, consolidating peace and strengthening the positions of the democratic forces.

The Twentieth Congress of the Party considers that the line of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government, which on the basis of the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence aims at improving relations, strengthening confidence and developing co-operation with all countries, is absolutely correct. A big role in this can be played by the Five Principles of international relations recognized by many countries and broad strata of the public—mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, development of inter-state relations based on equality and mutual benefit, peaceful co-existence and economic co-operation. In the present conditions these principles constitute the best formula for relations between states with different social systems and could serve as the basis for stable peaceful relations between all countries.

Life has fully confirmed the correctness and timeliness of the proposals made by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the other peace-loving countries for disarmament and banning atomic and hydrogen weapons, for collective security in Europe and collective security in Asia—solution of these vital problems would pave the way for firm and lasting peace and would contribute to solving other important outstanding questions, particularly the German question.

The establishment of firm friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, as the two biggest world powers, and also between the Soviet Union and such Great Powers as Britain and France, would be of enormous importance for assuring peace throughout the world.

The Congress notes the timely and correct measures taken by the Soviet side for achieving this aim, and fully approves them.

The interests of lasting peace and security for the European peoples call for further improvement in relations between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the Western countries, on the other. The Soviet Union, like Great Britain, France, Italy, and also Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Greece, Austria, and all the other European countries, are vitally interested in preventing the outbreak of a new war in Europe, the territory of which saw the main battles of the first and second world wars. The German people, too, are vitally interested in this. Thus, all the countries and peoples of Europe are united by the common interests of the struggle for preventing new military conflicts.

Extension and strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and the countries of the East are called upon to play a big role in the present international situation. Attaching great importance to this, the Twentieth Congress approves the recent establishment of good, friendly relations with the Republic of India, and also with Burma, Afghanistan, and Egypt.

The ever-growing strivings of the peoples of the Arab countries to uphold and reinforce their national independence contribute to consolidation of peace and democracy.

The Twentieth Congress notes with satisfaction that friendly, good-neighbourly relations have been established between the Soviet Union and nearly all countries bordering on it. Without doubt, normal relations between the U.S.S.R. and Iran, Turkey and Pakistan would be in keeping with the vital interests of these countries, with peace and the security of the peoples.

International trade and cultural contact should play a big part in extending the basis for co-operation between the countries.

The Twentieth Congress notes that special attention is acquired by such fundamental questions of international development as peaceful co-existence of the two systems, the possibility of preventing wars in the present era and the forms of transition to socialism in different countries.

The general line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union has always been the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems,

Our Party, guiding the building of communist society in our country, is acting resolutely against war. The Party takes as its starting point the invariable Leninist thesis that the establishment of a new social system in one or another country is the internal affair of the peoples of the countries concerned. The Congress notes with satisfaction that the principle of peaceful co-existence is finding increasingly wider recognition.

An important task of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all peace-loving countries, of the broad popular masses in all countries, is to preserve and consolidate peace and prevent a new war, a new aggression. In modern international conditions there are real possibilities of preventing the aggressive forces of imperialism from hurling the peoples into a new war, which, in view of the level of military technique, would bring the peoples incalculable losses and devastation. The capitalist system is no longer the only system in the world. There is the powerful peace-loving socialist camp in which the peace-loving forces have not only the moral, but also the material means for preventing aggression. Moreover, there is a large group of other countries, with a population of hundreds of millions, which are actively working to avert war. There is the powerful world-wide movement of peace supporters. The working-class movement in the capitalist countries has become a tremendous force.

In these circumstances, of course, the Leninist precept that so long as imperialism exists, the economic basis giving rise to wars will also be preserved, remains in force. That is why it is necessary to display the greatest vigilance. As long as capitalism survives in the world, the reactionary forces representing the interests of the capitalist monopolies will continue their drive towards military gambles and aggression, and may try to unleash war. But war is not fatalistically inevitable. Today there are mighty social and political forces possessing formidable means to prevent the imperialists from unleashing war, and if they actually try to start it, to give a smashing rebuff to the aggressors and frustrate their adventurist plans. To be able to do this all anti-war forces must be vigilant and prepared, they must act as a united front and never relax their struggle for preserving and consolidating peace.

In connection with the deep-going historical changes in the international arena new prospects are opening up for the transition of countries from capitalism to socialism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union bases itself on the Leninist thesis that "all nations will arrive at socialism—this is inevitable, but not all will do so in exactly the same way, each will contribute something of its own in one or another form of democracy, one or another variety of the dictatorship of the proletariat, one or another rate at which socialist transformations will be effected in the various aspects of social life." (*Works*, Vol. 23, p. 58.)

The historical experience of the development of all countries taking the road of socialism has fully confirmed this Leninist thesis. At present, together with the Soviet form of reconstructing society along socialist lines, there is the form of People's Democracy; it has been thoroughly tried and tested during the past ten years and has fully proved its worth. In the People's Democracies there are also not a few shades and differences corresponding to the conditions in each country. The People's Republic of China, the economy of which prior to the victory of the revolution was extremely backward and bore a semi-feudal, semi-colonial character, is contributing many peculiarities to the forms of socialist construction. Having won the decisive commanding positions, the people's democratic state is taking the line of peaceful transformation of private industry and trade and is gradually turning them into a component of the socialist economy.

It is perfectly understandable that the forms of transition of the countries to socialism will be even more varied in the future. Moreover, the implementation of these forms need not be associated with civil war under all circumstances. Leninism teaches us that the ruling classes will not surrender their power voluntarily. However, the greater or lesser degree of intensity which the class struggle may assume, the use or the non-use of violence in the transition to socialism depends on the degree of the resistance offered by the exploiters to the will of the overwhelming majority of the working people, on whether the exploiting class itself resorts to violence, rather than on the proletariat.

There can be no doubt that for a number of capitalist countries, where capitalism is still strong and where it still has at its disposal a huge military-police apparatus, bitter class struggle is inevitable.

At the same time as a result of the radical changes in favour of socialism on the international arena and the enormous growth in the attractive force of socialism among the workers, peasants and working intelligentsia, more favourable conditions are being created for the victory of socialism. In a number of capitalist countries the working class, headed by its vanguard, has, in present conditions, a real opportunity to unite the overwhelming majority of the people under its leadership and ensure the transfer of the basic means of production into the hands of the people. The Right-wing bourgeois parties and the governments formed by them are suffering bankruptcy more frequently. In these conditions the working class, uniting around itself the toiling peasantry, big sections of the intelligentsia, all the patriotic forces, and resolutely rebuffing the opportunist elements, who are incapable of giving up the policy of compromise with the capitalists and landlords, is in a position to defeat the reactionary, anti-popular forces, to win a solid majority in parliament and turn it from an organ of bourgeois democracy into a genuine instrument of the people's will.

The Congress underlines that the more favourable conditions for the victory of socialism in other countries have become possible thanks only to the fact that socialism has triumphed in the Soviet Union and that it is winning victories in the People's Democracies. The triumph of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism, and the consistent and resolute struggle against the ideology of reformism, opportunism, was the necessary condition for this victory.

The Congress sets before the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. the following tasks in the sphere of foreign policy:

To pursue steadfastly the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence of countries, irrespective of their social systems. To work vigorously for the cause of peace and the security of the peoples, for establishing confidence between the countries and transforming the relaxation of international tension achieved to date into stable peace.

To strengthen in every way our fraternal relations with the People's Republic of China and all People's Democracies, bearing in mind that the more united and powerful the socialist countries are, the more secure is the cause of peace.

To strengthen in every way friendship and co-operation with the fraternal peoples of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

To consolidate the bonds of friendship and co-operation with the Republic of India, Burma, Afghanistan, Egypt, Syria, Indonesia and other countries which stand for peace; to support the countries which refuse to be drawn into aggressive blocs; to co-operate with all the forces interested in preserving peace.

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

To pursue a vigorous policy of further improving relations with the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Western Germany, Japan and also with the neighbouring countries—Iran, Turkey and Pakistan—with a view to strengthening mutual confidence, widely developing economic relations and extending contacts and co-operation in all spheres of culture and science.

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

To follow vigilantly the intrigues of circles that do not want a relaxation of international tension and expose in good time the subversive activities of the enemies of peace; to take all measures necessary to further strengthen the defence might of our socialist state; to maintain our defences at the level required by present-day military science, and to ensure the security of our country.

II

The Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. notes with deep satisfaction the further consolidation of the Soviet Union's *internal position*. As a result of the Central Committee's consistent implementation of the Party's general line, the period under review has seen a considerable advance in all branches of social production, a rise in mate-

rial and cultural standards, a still greater strengthening of the moral and political unity of Soviet society, and enhancement of the Soviet Union's might.

Pre-schedule fulfilment and overfulfilment of the Fifth Five-Year Plan in industry was a signal victory for the Party and the people. Industrial output in 1955 was 185 per cent of 1950, instead of 170 per cent as envisaged in the five-year plan; output of means of production was 191 per cent, instead of 180 per cent, and output of consumer goods 176 per cent, instead of 165 per cent.

The Congress considers it necessary to continue with unabated perseverance the effort to solve, through peaceful economic competition and in the shortest historical span, the basic economic task of the Soviet Union, namely, by using the advantages offered by the socialist system of economy, to overtake and surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in per capita output.

The Communist Party believes it absolutely essential to continue the priority development of the heavy industries, chiefly ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil, power, engineering, chemicals and building materials. At the same time, the Congress believes that the level of social production now attained makes it possible to advance at a rapid rate not only production of means of production, but of consumer goods as well.

Uninterrupted technical progress is the decisive condition for the further growth of industrial output. There must be a consistent and systematic effort to introduce into industry and the transport system the latest achievements of science, technology and practical experience, to modernize existing equipment, improve and perfect the organization of work and production, extend specialization and cooperation of industry, and through these measures achieve a rapid rise in labour productivity, which is the decisive condition for higher output and a further rise in living standards.

The further development of the country's productive forces imperatively requires the drawing on new sources of raw materials, fuel, power and, primarily, mobilization of the huge natural resources in the eastern parts of the U.S.S.R. The biggest coal and power-producing base in the country, a third big iron and steel base, producing from

15 to 20 million tons of pig iron a year, and new engineering centres, should be built up in the eastern regions within the next 10-15 years.

The Congress obligates all Party organizations:

To ensure fulfilment of state plan assignments by all industries and enterprises not only in gross output, but in all items and all quality indexes;

To make better use of available production capacities, so that every plant operates rhythmically, without spurts and periodic production drives, but produces evenly throughout the whole month. This requires substantial improvement of planning and supply;

To raise the quality of output, systematically reduce production costs, exercise strict economy and introduce cost accounting methods;

To more widely apply synthetic materials and substitutes, so that by the close of the five-year period foodstuffs now used for technical purposes may be replaced by synthetic materials.

State capital investments in the economy have increased from year to year. If they are to be used to maximum effect, building operations must be industrialized, more big territorial building organizations established, designing methods improved, building time cut to a minimum, and prefabricated ferro-concrete elements and factory-made parts widely employed.

In the period under review, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. carried out important political and organizational measures in agriculture. The C.C. took effective steps to eliminate the lag in several branches and secure a steep rise in agricultural output.

The following among these measures are of particular importance:

Introduction of new planning procedures in agriculture, giving ample scope to collective-farmer initiative;

Greater material incentives to collective farms and their members for increasing output;

The strengthening of collective farms with managerial and technical personnel by dispatching thousands of Communists and non-Party workers from the towns and industrial centres to rural areas;

Further improvement of the technical equipment of agriculture. A permanent staff of machine operators has been established at machine and tractor stations, and their executive and technical personnel reinforced.

Increased state appropriations for agriculture.

In drawing up the agricultural development programme the Central Committee correctly decided to concentrate primarily on raising grain production as the foundation of agriculture generally and of such an important branch as livestock farming. The Central Committee's decisions on development of virgin lands and a sharp increase in maize cultivation are of immense importance.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to continue to work with unabating energy for higher agricultural output and to marshal the forces of the Party and the entire Soviet people in the effort to create an abundance of food for the population and raw materials for light industry.

Further mechanization of agriculture is necessary, and within a short period we should shift from the mechanization of separate jobs to the comprehensive mechanization of all processes, fundamentally improve popularization and practical application of the achievements of Soviet and foreign science and technology, also the experience of front-rank collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, so as drastically to reduce material and labour expenditure per unit of output and increase yields in crop and livestock farming.

The Congress is of the opinion that at the present time, when the economic potential of many collective farms has increased considerably, parallel with maximum expansion of farm output which must always come first, serious attention should be devoted to building homes, clubs, child institutions and other amenities.

Better guidance of agriculture is a decisive condition for its continued and rapid development. An end must be put to standardized, arm-chair, bureaucratic methods of leadership, to lack of individual responsibility and negligence. Party, governmental and agricultural bodies must give concrete guidance to every district, collective farm, state farm, machine and tractor station, effectively supporting the initiative of the masses, and increasing the

material interest of all workers, including managerial personnel, in expanding output.

The Congress urges Party, trade-union, economic and Y.C.L. organizations to extend the nation-wide socialist emulation movement, give it more effective leadership and raise still higher the creative initiative of the workers and collective farmers, directing it to attainment of the targets set by the Party and the Government.

Increased industrial and agricultural production has made possible a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people. Under the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the national income increased 68 per cent, real wages and salaries 39 per cent and the real incomes of the collective farmers, 50 per cent. The Congress fully approves of the measures formulated by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers for a further rise in real wages, salaries and collective-farmer incomes, for raising the wages of lower-paid categories, introducing proper order in the matter of wage scales, and increasing the material interest of each worker in the result of his work.

The decision of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to introduce a seven-hour working day during the present five-year period for all workers, and a six-hour day for leading underground trades in coal and ore mining and for all juvenile workers is of immense political and economic significance. This decision also envisages introduction, where production conditions make this expedient, of a five-day week (8-hour day and two days off). Working hours on Saturdays and on the eve of holidays will be reduced by two within the near future. A shorter working day will not imply any reduction of wages or salaries. The Congress unanimously approves these measures as fully corresponding to the interests of the working people of the U.S.S.R., and expresses its firm conviction that they will be welcomed with ardent approval by the entire Soviet people and with fresh labour enthusiasm in the effort to fulfil the sixth five-year economic development plan.

Of great importance is the adjustment of the pension system envisaged by the Central Committee, the aim being substantially to increase smaller pensions and reduce unjust-

tifiably high pensions; the provision of better welfare facilities for the aged; and the provision of suitable jobs for disabled persons capable of working without detriment to their health.

The volume of housing construction in the sixth five-year plan period will be nearly double that of the preceding five years, which makes it especially important to ensure proper utilization of state allocations. The Congress approves of the measures taken by the C.C., C.P.S.U. and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers to put this matter on a sound basis, eliminate scatteredness of forces and means and all manner of architectural extravagancies, and introduce industrial building techniques. The Congress obligates all Party and economic organizations to ensure absolute fulfilment of housing construction plans, and also to render every assistance to workers and other employees in building homes out of their personal savings.

The Congress considers that much more attention should be paid to general amenities for the population. The public catering system should be enlarged, the quality of the meals improved and the prices lowered. There should also be more public laundries, tailor shops, repair shops, etc., and a sharp increase in output of labour-saving household machines and appliances.

Substantial progress has been made in all fields of cultural development. Seven-year schooling has been made universal, compulsory ten-year schooling introduced in the large towns, and the conditions are being created for its universal introduction. A considerably larger number of specialists are being trained by the higher educational institutions. Soviet scientists, with the constant and effective support of the Party and the Government, are fruitfully working to develop the national economy and strengthen the country's security, and have achieved outstanding results in a number of fields, notably nuclear physics, mathematics, mechanics and several other technical sciences.

At the same time, the Congress notes that there are serious defects in cultural development. The biggest shortcoming in the general school system is a certain discrepancy between school curricula and practical activity. School graduates are not sufficiently prepared for practical work.

The introduction of polytechnical training in a short space of time requires not only addition to the curricula of new subjects acquainting the student with the rudiments of industrial and agricultural production, but also that the student be accustomed to practical work in factories, collective and state farms, experimental plots and school workshops. The organization should be begun of boarding schools situated in healthy surroundings. The network of pre-school institutions should be considerably enlarged. Not only the public education authorities and state enterprises, but collective farms as well should share in this work.

The principal tasks in higher education are all-round improvement of the quality of training on the basis of closer association with practical production; more rational geographical distribution of higher educational institutions; closer contact with industry; making study programmes conform with the present level of technology. Engineers and agronomists should, upon graduation, possess sufficient knowledge in applied economics and organization of production.

The Congress considers it necessary for our scientific institutions to be more closely associated with actual production, with the concrete needs of the economy. They should concentrate on solution of key research and engineering problems and steadily enhance the role played by science in solving the practical problems involved in the building of communism.

One of the most important results of the Party's work during the period under review is the further strengthening of the Soviet social and political system, the further cementing of the alliance of the working class and the collective-farm peasantry, and of the friendship and fraternal co-operation of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

The Congress fully endorses the measures taken by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to extend the powers of republican bodies in economic and cultural affairs. The Ministries of the various Union Republics should be allowed still broader powers in the day-to-day management of industry, while the U.S.S.R. Ministries retain general direction, determine plan assignments, supervise their fulfilment, direct the supply of equipment and the financing

of capital development. This will encourage wider constructive local initiative, will strengthen the Union Republics and promote still closer friendship between the Soviet nations.

In its national policy, the Party has always proceeded from the Leninist principle that socialism, far from removing national distinctions and specific features, ensures the all-round development and efflorescence of the economies and cultures of all nations and nationalities. In future, too, the Party must attentively heed these specific features in all its practical activities.

The majestic tasks of building communism require further development of the creative activity and initiative of the people, wider participation of the masses in the administration of the state and in every aspect of its organizational and economic activity. This calls for maximum development of Soviet democracy, persistent efforts to improve the work of all governmental organizations, central and local, and bring them into closer contact with the people. The Congress approves the work done by the C.C., C.P.S.U. in recent years in reducing the size and lowering the cost of the administrative and managerial apparatus and improving the functioning of all its branches, and considers it necessary to continue this work and wage a relentless struggle against all manifestations of bureaucracy and disregard for the needs of the people.

The Congress fully approves the measures of the C.C., C.P.S.U. to strengthen Soviet law and ensure strict observance of the rights guaranteed Soviet citizens under the Constitution. The Congress obligates all Party and governmental bodies to keep vigilant watch that laws are observed, and resolutely and sternly to curb any and every manifestation of lawlessness, arbitrariness and violation of socialist law.

The Communist Party and Soviet state must continue to train Communists and all working people in a spirit of high political vigilance, must tirelessly strengthen our glorious Armed Forces, the staunch sentinels of the peaceful labours of the Soviet people and of the security of their socialist homeland.

III

Our Party scored new significant successes in the period between the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses because in its home and foreign policies and all its practical activities it is guided by the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, because its firm and consistent aim is the building of communism in our country and the strengthening of the international socialist camp, and because it holds aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and friendship among the peoples.

The period since the Nineteenth Congress has seen the further growth of the strength and prestige of the C.P.S.U., the consolidation of its Leninist unity and the enhancement of its leading role in Soviet society. The Party has grown still stronger ideologically, politically, and organizationally; the Marxist-Leninist training of its members has advanced. There has been a considerable growth of Party cadres, which represent the decisive force in Party and governmental leadership.

The Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. notes that the Central Committee proved capable of solving the complex and responsible tasks which confronted the Party and country after the Nineteenth Party Congress, devised correct solutions for the pressing problems of Party, political and economic development, and confidently and firmly led the country along the Leninist path.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that the Central Committee, in all its activity, unswervingly safeguarded the interests of the Party and the people. The Congress fully endorses the resolute steps taken by the C.C., C.P.S.U. to curb the criminal conspiratorial activities of that dangerous enemy of the Party and people, Beria, and his gang. A telling blow was thereby dealt to the plans of the imperialist secret services, and the Party's fighting capacity further enhanced.

The Congress fully approves the important work accomplished by the Central Committee in re-establishing the Lenin standards of Party life, promoting inner-Party democracy, introducing the principle of collective leadership based on a Marxist-Leninist policy, and in perfecting the

methods of Party work. The struggle to ensure observance of the democratic principles of Party life, encourage criticism and self-criticism and combat arbitrary and arm-chair and bureaucratic methods of leadership increased the activity of the membership, heightened its sense of responsibility for the Party's cause and evoked a new wave of political and labour enthusiasm.

Thorough explanation of the Marxist-Leninist conception of the role of the individual in history was of great importance for raising the activity of Party members and the working people generally. The Congress considers that the Central Committee was absolutely right in combating the cult of the individual, which tended to disparage the role of the Party and the masses, to belittle the role of collective leadership in the Party, and not infrequently resulted in grave errors in its activities. The Congress instructs the Central Committee not to relax the struggle against the survivals of the cult of the individual, and in all its activities to proceed from the conception that the genuine makers of the new life are the popular masses, led by the Communist Party.

By re-establishing the Lenin standards of Party life, developing inner-Party democracy, observance of the principle of collective leadership and by combating the cult of the individual, the Central Committee was able to improve the direction of industry and agriculture, disclose violations of socialist law and take the necessary measures to rectify this; it appealed for a struggle against complacency and smugness and mobilized the entire Party, all our workers, Party and non-Party, to accelerate the tempo of development of Soviet society, and secure a further rise in the material well-being of the Soviet people.

To ensure continued and successful advance, we must keep the Party's ranks in a state of high fighting capacity, constantly improve and perfect every aspect of Party work. The Congress instructs the Central Committee to take measures to further improve the Party's entire organizational work, primarily in the economic sphere. Party organizations must turn their attention to the problems involved in the concrete guidance of economic development; they must

make a closer study of the technical operation and economic management of industrial enterprises, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms in order to give efficient and competent leadership.

The level of organizational work depends to a decisive degree on verification of fulfilment, on selection and training of cadres and allocation of Party forces to various sections of economic and cultural development. The Congress considers it necessary that more attention be devoted to promoting young cadres, to advancing women to leading posts, and to increasing the number of Party members engaged directly in production.

The Congress considers it was incorrect for some Party organizations to relax regulation of the growth of Party membership. Considering that quality and not quantity is the basic criterion, the Congress instructs all Party organizations to show more concern for individual recruitment into the Party of front-rankers, particularly workers and collective farmers.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to continue its work in perfecting the organizational structure and forms of activity of Party and governmental bodies in accordance with the changing situation.

Special attention should be paid to further strengthening district Party organizations. The Congress notes that much has been done in this respect and approves the changed organizational structure of rural district Party Committees and the establishment of instructor groups for machine and tractor station zones headed by district Party Committee secretaries.

Nevertheless, the level of work in the district organizations does not yet correspond to the demands made by the Party. This is explained by the fact that in a number of districts weak workers, lacking the necessary business and political qualifications, are sent to the MTS zones as secretaries and instructors of the district Party Committees.

Now that the country is faced with the great task of advancing agriculture the strengthening of the district organizations by experienced and capable cadres is of special significance. District committee functionaries are

at present working directly in the primary Party organizations in the rural areas, in the MTSs, collective farms and state farms organizing agricultural workers for fulfilment of the Directives of the Party and the Government. This means that the success of the country-wide task of ensuring a steep upswing in agriculture depends, in very large measure, on the level of the work of the district organizations. Consequently, it is necessary to ensure that energetic mass organizers, people with initiative and thoroughly acquainted with agricultural work, should be sent to leading jobs in the district committees of the Party, especially as secretaries and instructors for MTS zones, and in the executive committees of the district Soviets. In order to do this it is necessary to carry out persistent work for strengthening the district link by promoting the best local workers, people who have grown up on the collective and state farms, and also by bringing into this work people from the towns and industrial centres, to create the direct material interest of the leaders of the district Party and governmental organs in the results of the economic activity of the MTSs, and the collective and state farms.

Simultaneously it is necessary to carry out work for further strengthening the city Party organizations, to do everything to raise the responsibility of the city committees and the city district committees for the work of the industrial enterprises, and especially for introducing in industry the latest achievements of science, technique and advanced experience, and also for the work of all the enterprises and organizations called upon to satisfy the everyday needs of the population.

A vital condition for successful fulfilment of the tasks facing the Party is the further strengthening of the contact of the Party as a whole, and of each Party organization separately, with the broad masses of the working people. The Congress draws the attention of the Party organizations to the need for livening the work of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies and the trade-union organizations with a view to resolutely raising their role in economic and cultural upbuilding, in satisfying the daily needs and requirements of the population, and in the matter of the communist education of the working people.

An important place in our country's public life is held by the Leninist Young Communist League which actively participates in economic and cultural construction, and helps the Party to educate the youth in the spirit of communism. There are, however, serious shortcomings in the activity of the Y.C.L. organizations, especially in their ideological-educational work. Often the Y.C.L. organizations are not able to accustom the young people to practical work, and substitute resolutions and pompous speeches for the live work of organization. In order to eliminate these shortcomings it is necessary to improve the Party leadership of the Y.C.L. The Party organizations must display greater concern in creating the necessary conditions for educational and mass cultural work among the youth, and in ensuring a still more active participation by the Y.C.L. members and all Soviet youth in state, economic and cultural upbuilding, in the entire social and political life of the country.

In the sphere of ideological work the Congress considers that one of the most important tasks is to bridge the gulf between propaganda and practical work of building communism. It is necessary to bring our propaganda and agitation into closer touch with the tasks of establishing the material-production base of communism, and abundance of material and cultural benefits, the growth of communist consciousness among citizens and to do away with dogmatism and talmudism which are alien to the creative spirit of Marxism-Leninism. The task of propaganda is not only to explain the theory of Marxism-Leninism but also to contribute to its translation into life.

The Congress notes that the Central Committee has promptly come out against the attempts to withdraw from the general line of the Party for priority development of heavy industry, and also against the confusion in the question of upbuilding socialism in our country and in other questions of theory.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to continue to guard as the apple of the eye the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory, creatively develop it in the process of the practical struggle for communism on the basis of generalizing the new historical experience and the facts of liv-

ing reality. At the same time, unremitting struggle must be waged against manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

The Congress underlines that the communist education of the working people and above all of the young generation, is a most important task and obligates the Party organizations to make full and active use for this purpose of all the means of ideological education—propaganda, agitation, press, radio, cultural-educational bodies and establishments, science, literature and art.

The Congress expresses the confidence that armed with the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will rally still closer beneath its banner the entire Soviet people and lead it to new world-historic victories of communism.

**DECISION OF THE 20th CONGRESS OF THE C.P.S.U.
ON THE REPORT OF THE C.P.S.U. CENTRAL
AUDITING COMMISSION**

(Adopted unanimously on February 20, 1956)

The Twentieth Party Congress approves the Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the C.P.S.U.

**DECISION OF THE 20th CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION CONCERNING AMENDMENTS
TO THE C.P.S.U. RULES**

(Adopted unanimously on February 24, 1956)

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union resolves to introduce the following amendments to the Rules of the C.P.S.U.:

1. Plenary sessions of regional and territorial committees and the central committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics shall be convened at least once in four months, while plenary sessions of the area, city and district Party committees—at least once in three months.

2. In conformity with the desire of local Party organizations, congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, conferences of the Party organizations in territories, regions, areas, and cities with district administrative divisions shall be convened once in two years. Congresses of Communist Parties of the Union Republics with regional administrative divisions (the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan) may be convened once in four years.

3. Delete paragraph 35 (C) of the C.P.S.U. Rules.

4. To extend the rights of local Party organs, Party committees may be set up by decision of regional and territorial Party committees and central committees of Communist Parties of the Union Republics at big industrial enterprises and offices with more than 300 Communists.

5. To recognize as inexpedient the further retention in the Party Rules of the provision on the number of secretaries of Party committees in view of the fact that their number may change depending on concrete conditions of work.

To establish that the number of secretaries in Party committees shall be determined by the C.C. of the C.P.S.U.

6. Proceeding from the task of strengthening the influence of Party organizations in shops, teams and sections of enterprises, collective farms, machine and tractor stations, and state farms, primary organizations may be set up within local Party organizations with more than 50 Communists by decision of district, city Party committees or the corresponding Political Administrations.

7. Delete in Paragraph 64 of the C.P.S.U. Rules mention of Political Administration in the transport services.

**DIRECTIVES OF THE 20th CONGRESS
OF THE C.P.S.U. FOR THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.
(1956-60)**

The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union notes that the targets set by the Nineteenth Party Congress for the Fifth Five-Year Plan of Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. have been successfully fulfilled.

In the past five years, industrial output of the U.S.S.R. has increased 85 per cent, production of means of production having increased 91 per cent, while the aggregate output of the machine-building and metal-working industries in 1955 was 2.2 times greater than in 1950. Total volume of industrial production in 1955 was 3.2 times as large as in 1940. The five-year plan targets have been overfulfilled in the case of steel, rolled metal, coal, oil, electric power, cement, aluminium, automobiles, tractors and many other products of heavy industry.

As a result of the large-scale measures adopted by the Party and the Government to increase the output of cereals and animal products, conditions have been created for a steep rise in the output of socialist agriculture. Thanks to the cultivation of virgin and long-fallow lands, the grain crop area in 1955 was nearly 24 million hectares larger than in 1950. Total output of major agricultural crops and animal products has increased.

The successful development of heavy industry and the growth of agricultural production made it possible in the five-year period to increase the output of consumer goods by 76 per cent, representing a more than two-fold increase

compared with the pre-war level. The five-year plan targets for the transport services were exceeded. Continuous technical perfection, improved organization of production, and development of socialist emulation resulted in higher labour productivity in industry, agriculture and transport.

In the period of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the national income of the U.S.S.R. rose 68 per cent; real wages and salaries, 39 per cent; real incomes of collective farmers, 50 per cent. The retail trade targets of the five-year plan were overfulfilled. Substantial progress was registered in the field of Soviet science and culture.

However, the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. draws attention to considerable shortcomings in various branches of economic activity. The development of certain industries is not keeping pace with the growing requirements of the national economy. The agricultural output target of the five-year plan was not fully attained, and this has retarded the development of the light and food industries, and the output of consumer goods.

In a number of industries, the latest achievements of modern science and technology are not being introduced and utilized with due celerity; the level of mechanization and automation in industry, agriculture, transport and construction is still inadequate.

The labour productivity targets in industry and construction were not fully attained, and labour expenditure per unit is still too high.

As the result of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the economic might of the country has increased, the socialist economic system has been further consolidated, the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people have risen, economic intercourse between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies has expanded, and the position of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist camp in world affairs has grown stronger.

The Soviet Union now possesses a powerful and thoroughly developed system of socialist production, and its material resources are far larger and its skilled personnel more numerous than ever before.

The level of socially-conducted production now attained makes it possible for the Soviet state to expand at a rapid

rate not only the production of means of production, which was, and remains, the immutable foundation of the entire national economy, but also the production of consumer goods, to multiply considerably the social wealth, and thus advance further towards the establishment of a communist society in our country.

The Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. considers that the Soviet Union now possesses all the requisites for achieving in an historically short period, through peaceful economic competition, its principal economic aim, namely, to overtake and outstrip the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production.

The principal aims of the Sixth Five-Year Plan of Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. are to assure—by means of priority development of heavy industry, continuous technical progress and higher labour productivity—a further powerful expansion of all branches of the national economy and a steep rise in agricultural production and, on this basis, to achieve a substantial advance in the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan must witness the continued powerful development of the Soviet Union's productive forces, the rise of the national economy to a higher technical level, a substantial improvement in all the qualitative indexes, and more efficient economic management.

Guided by the principal tasks confronting the Party and the Soviet people, the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. lays down the following directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan of Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. (1956-60)

1. INDUSTRY

1. Growth of industrial production in the five-year period to be approximately 65 per cent.

The primary aims of the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the sphere of industry are to assure the continued expansion of the ferrous and non-ferrous metals, oil, coal and chemical industries, a rate of construction of power stations that will provide reserve power-producing capacity, and a rapid increase in the production of machinery, particularly of technically up-to-date machine tools, forge and stamping ma-

chines, automation equipment, and instruments. Production of means of production (Group A) to be increased in the five-year period by approximately 70 per cent.

Substantially develop the industries producing consumer goods. Production of consumer goods (Group B) to be increased in the five-year period by approximately 60 per cent.

2. The volume of production of major industrial goods in the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1960, to be roughly as follows:

		Per cent of 1955 output
Ferrous metals		
Iron	53 million tons	159
Steel	68.3 million tons	151
Rolled metal	52.7 million tons	152
Fuel and electric power		
Coal	593 million tons	152
Oil	135 million tons	191
Gas	40,000 million cu m	388
Electric power	320,000 million kwh.	188
Of which:		
Hydro-electric power	59,000 million kwh.	255
Chemicals and mineral fertilizers		
Mineral fertilizers	19,600,000 tons	204
Caustic soda	1,000,000 tons	177
Calcined soda	2,420,000 tons	168
Machinery and equipment		
Metallurgical equipment	280,000 tons	163
Chemical equipment	208,000 tons	184
Oil equipment	120,000 tons	248
Steam and gas turbines	10.5 million kw	258
Hydraulic turbines	2.6 million kw	173
Generators for steam, gas and hydraulic turbines	11 million kw	243
Metal-cutting lathes	200,000 units	190

		Per cent of 1955 output
Forge and stamping machines	25,800 units	185
Instruments and spare parts	7,000 million rubles	352
Automobiles	650,000 units	146
Tractors	322,000 units	197
Agricultural machinery	9,500 million rubles	176
Grain combines	140,000 units	292
Wind-rowers	50,000 units	21-fold
Electric locomotives	550 units	284
Diesel-electric locomotives	1,630 units	12-fold
Main-line freight cars	52,000 units	151
Main-line passenger cars	2,800 units	158

Timber and building materials

Commercial timber	264 million cu m	134
Sawn timber	80 million cu m	138
Cement	55 million tons	245
Slate	3,050 million stand- ard sheets	205
Window glass	155 million sq m	156

General consumption goods

Cotton fabrics	7,270 million m	123
Woollen fabrics	363 million m	145
Linen fabrics	556 million m	182
Silk fabrics	1,074 million m	204
Artificial fibre	330,000 tons	299
Ready-made clothes	78,000 million rubles	152
Knitted garments	580 million pieces	135
Footwear	455 million pairs	152
Clocks and watches	33.6 million units	171
Radio and television sets	10.2 million units	255
Refrigerators, domestic	635,000 units	419
Washing machines, domestic	528,000 units	608
Sewing machines, domestic	3,780,000 units	235
Motorcycles	395,000 units	162
Bicycles	4,230,000 units	147
Paper	2,722,000 tons	146
Furniture	14,600 million rubles	211

		Per cent of 1955 output
Granulated sugar	6,530,000 tons	191
Meat (packing-house products)	3,950,000 tons	178
Fish	4,200,000 tons	157
Butter and other dairy produce (in terms of milk)	25,000,000 tons	185
Vegetable oil	1,840,000 tons	165
Tinned goods	5,580 million standard tins	178

3. Adopt broad measures for raising the technical level of production in all branches of industry, by means of further development of electrification, all-round mechanization and automation, introduction of the latest high-efficiency equipment and advanced technologies, and large-scale replacement and modernization of obsolete equipment.

4. Substantially extend the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in the sixth five-year-plan period. Within 1956-60, build atomic power stations with an aggregate capacity of 2-2.5 million kw. The atomic power stations to be erected primarily in areas where there are no local supplies of fuel. Develop the designing and construction of atomic power plants for transport purposes. Build a nuclear-powered ice-breaker. Develop to the utmost the use of radio-active radiation in industry, agriculture and medicine, notably for the control of quality of materials, for control and automatic regulation of production processes, and for the diagnosis and cure of diseases. Tracer atoms to be used more widely in scientific research. Considerably increase the production of dosimetric and radiometric equipment, and of control instruments.

5. Considerably increase production at existing plants by assuring higher labour productivity, more efficient utilization of available producing facilities, modernization and replacement of obsolete equipment, elimination of "bottle-necks," more rhythmic operation of plants and even output of products, improved supply of materials and equipment, and more effective planning of production.

In particular, obtain through better organization of production and more efficient utilization of available producing facilities not less than 47 per cent of the planned increase of steel, 35 per cent of the iron, 40 per cent of the rolled ferrous metals, 42 per cent of the refined copper, 47 per cent of the zinc, 34 per cent of the lead, 20 per cent of the aluminium, 60 per cent of the nickel, 35 per cent of the coal, 25 per cent of the light oil fractions, 34 per cent of the ammonia, 53 per cent of the caustic soda, 30 per cent of the calcined soda, 24 per cent of the automobile tyres, 54 per cent of the hydro-turbines, 64 per cent of the transformers, 65 per cent of the metal-cutting lathes, 55 per cent of the automobiles, 69 per cent of the tractors, 48 per cent of the excavators, 35 per cent of the chemical equipment, 40 per cent of the electric locomotives, 89 per cent of the railway passenger cars, 29 per cent of the forge and stamping machines, 32 per cent of the cement, 56 per cent of the slate, 27 per cent of the soft roofing, 86 per cent of the window glass, 12 per cent of the cardboard, 56 per cent of the paper, 39 per cent of the woollen fabrics, 56 per cent of the linen fabrics, 36 per cent of the leather footwear, 63 per cent of the granulated sugar, 63 per cent of the meat, 51 per cent of the tinned goods, and 64 per cent of the vegetable oil.

6. Ensure more rational expenditure of raw materials, fuel, power, metals and other material resources, all-round utilization of raw materials in the process of manufacture, reduction of the rates of expenditure of raw materials and semi-manufactures, and introduction of substitutes for deficit or costly raw materials, semi-manufactures and non-ferrous metals. Expand the use of scrap and of new types of cheaper materials. Sharply reduce wastage of materials in the production process, especially from spoilage.

7. Reduce the cost price of industrial products by at least 17 per cent by further raising labour productivity, lowering per-unit expenditure of raw materials, semi-manufactures, fuel and power, and considerably reducing management and other overhead charges.

8. Geological survey work in 1956-60 must be sufficient to ensure the necessary expansion of the sources of mineral raw materials for the plants in operation and construction, and to provide a margin of prospected reserves

of minerals for the further development of industry, primarily in the eastern areas of the country.

Ensure the following increases in prospected reserves compared with the beginning of the five-year plan: rich iron ore and nickel, 30-35 per cent; copper, bauxites, titanium, phosphorites and borates, 40-45 per cent; niobium, 50-55 per cent; lead and tin, 55-60 per cent; molybdenum, 65-70 per cent; mercury, 75-80 per cent; oil, 65-70 per cent; deposits of non-coking coal, 35-40 per cent; deposits of coking coal, not less than 40 per cent.

Expand surveying to the maximum in the eastern areas of the country for new deposits of oil, gas, non-ferrous and rare metals, titanium, and manganese for the production of ferromanganese. Intensify geological research for the opening of new minfields of coking coal in the Donets, Pechora, Kuznetsk and South Yakutian basins, of low-ash and coking coal in Kazakhstan and of non-coking coal in the European part of the Soviet Union, the Urals and Central Asia.

9. *Iron and Steel Industry.* Ensure a high rate of growth in the production of ferrous metals, particularly of alloy steel, small shapes, rolled wire, calibrated steel, tool and electrical steel, bimetallic sheets and shaped pipes. Organize the production of cold-formed shapes from sheet strip and ribbon steel. In the five-year period, increase the production of low-alloy steel approximately 17-fold; dynamo steel, 97 per cent; transformer steel, 2.4-fold; rolled sheets, 85 per cent (including thin-rolled sheets, 2.2-fold and cold-rolled sheets, 4-fold); small shapes, 93 per cent; rolled wire, 2.4-fold; large-diameter welded pipes, 2.7-fold; steel wire, 3-fold; ordinary wire, 2.4-fold; cold-rolled strip steel, 76 per cent; steel hawser, 80 per cent; bolts, nuts, etc., produced at enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry, 4.4-fold.

As against 1955, increase the production of electric steel in 1960 by 79 per cent; coke, 48 per cent; iron ore, 59 per cent. Production of high-basicity fluxed sinter to be raised in 1960 to 73 million tons.

In 1960, all the ferrous alloys produced at the blast furnaces of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry to be smelted with the help of oxygen-enriched blast, and approximately 40 per cent of the steel, including all the

converter steel, with the help of oxygen blast. Organize the production of electric steel by the duplex-process in converters and electric furnaces. Vacuum-smelting and pouring of steel to be developed to the utmost. Considerably expand centrifugal and semi-continuous pipe casting and electrolytic tin plating. Introduce on a large scale the high-efficiency method of continuous steel pouring, which makes it possible to improve quality and increase the proportion of useful product. Complete the conversion of the steel furnaces to operation with high-resistant refractory lining. Production capacity in the sixth five-year period to be increased as the result of capital construction as follows: iron, approximately 16.8 million tons; steel, 15.8 million tons; rolled metal, 16.3 million tons; iron ore, 8½ million tons. Increase production capacity of stainless steel and heat-resisting alloys 3.2-fold (heat-resisting alloys—more than 6-fold). Build and commission two large metal-works, and organize specialized departments for the production of bent shapes, with a total capacity of not less than 800,000 tons. Enlarge the capacity of the ferro-alloy mills. Start the operation of manganese mines in the eastern areas. Begin exploitation of new deposits of iron and manganese ores.

10. *Non-ferrous metallurgy.* Provide for the following output increases in 1960, compared with 1955: refined copper, approximately 60 per cent; aluminium, 2.1-fold; lead, 42 per cent; zinc, 77 per cent; nickel, 64 per cent; molybdenum products, 2-fold; tungsten concentrates, 57 per cent; commercial magnesium, 2.1-fold. Considerably expand the production of titanium and the rare metals: germanium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum, etc. Increase the output of extra-pure non-ferrous and rare metals for the further development of electronics, radio engineering and the production of heat-resisting alloys.

Broadly introduce new high-efficiency technological processes: multi-stage ore concentration, combined concentration and hydro-metallurgical treatment of ores, roasting in fluidized bed, electrothermal and autoclave treatment, use of oxygen in non-ferrous metallurgy. In the five-year period, increase open-cast mining of non-ferrous ores 2.2-fold, and considerably increase underground ore mining

by the block-caving method. Ensure more effective metal extraction from ore and organize comprehensive processing of raw materials with utilization of the sulphur contained in ores and gases for the production of sulphuric acid. Intensify research and experiment with a view to developing more economical processes of extracting non-ferrous metals and perfecting the production of rare metals, and obtaining a thorough knowledge of their properties and uses.

In the sixth five-year period, increase capacity of production of crude aluminium approximately 2.7-fold; refined copper, 50 per cent; lead, 54 per cent; zinc, 1.8-fold; nickel, 1.7-fold; sulphuric acid (at non-ferrous metallurgical plants), 5.2-fold.

11. *Coal industry.* Coal production must be brought into line with the growing fuel requirements of the national economy, and the necessary government stockpiles must be ensured.

Develop coal production to the utmost in the Donets and Kuznetsk basins and at the Lvov-Volynsky and Ekibastuz deposits, and open up new deposits in the Kustanai Region and the Itat deposits in the Kemerovo Region. By 1960, raise the production of coking coal to approximately 118 million tons per annum.

Intensify research into and development of more effective methods of opening and operating coal deposits, step up the designing and use of new mining machinery, and improve utilization of existing machines and equipment.

Expand open-cast mining of coal, raising production by this method to approximately 122 million tons in 1960, and underground hydraulic mining.

In the five-year period, the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the U.S.S.R. is to open new coal mines with an aggregate production of approximately 240 million tons per annum. The speed of shaft-sinking and other development work is to be roughly doubled. Accelerate full-scale production at existing and newly opened coal mines. Improve quality of coal, for which purpose increase the volume treated at coal washing and grading plants by approximately 85 per cent and double the output of briquettes.

Sharply reduce loss of coal in concentration processes, improve concentration technologies and develop new and more effective methods.

Increase the production of combustible shales in the five-year period by not less than 67 per cent; peat, 44 per cent; milled peat to be increased 73 per cent.

12. *Oil industry.* Ensure a high rate of increase in oil production and processing; increase output of light fractions approximately 2-fold, and of lubricants, 1.8-fold.

Raise the proportion of oil obtained by artificial pressure to 82 per cent. Perfect and broadly develop hydraulic rupture of hard strata.

Increase the average speed of operational boring of oil and gas wells by at least 85 per cent, and of prospecting boring, 95 per cent. Lower drilling costs by approximately 30 per cent.

Ensure all-round application of new and more effective prospecting methods and equipment.

Provide for more thorough processing of oil. Improve the quality of automobile and tractor fuels and lubricants: raise the anti-knock qualities of petrol, lower the sulphur and paraffin content of diesel fuel, improve the viscosity and operational characteristics of lubricants and diesel oil. When building or reconstructing refineries, provide for the adoption of perfected technological processes and production methods.

Increase the speed of construction of new refineries and main pipelines, and reduce construction costs to the minimum. Increase, by new construction, the capacity of primary processing plants by not less than 45 million tons, and of cracking plants by not less than 26 million tons.

13. *Gas industry.* The industry must be developed to the utmost, expanding the use of gas as a chemical raw material and as fuel, and for household purposes. Increase the production of gas in the five-year period approximately 3.9-fold. Intensify prospecting and survey of new gas deposits, and ensure an 85-90 per cent increase in industrial stocks in the five-year period.

Ensure the commercial operation of the new gas deposits at Stavropol, Shebelinka and Stepnoye, and complete the preparations for exploitation of the Beryozovo deposits in Siberia.

In the five-year period, lay and put into operation arterial pipelines to a total length of approximately 9,000 kilo-

metres, the biggest being: Stavropol-Moscow, Dashava-Minsk-Leningrad, with branches to Vilnius and Riga, Stavropol-Nevinnomyssk-Mineralniye Vodi-Grozny, Shebelinka-Kharkov-Kursk-Orel-Bryansk and Kazan-Gorky. Begin work on the laying of the Beryozovo-Sverdlovsk and Grozny-Tbilisi pipelines.

14. *Electrification.* Accelerate the rate and improve the quality of construction work; raise the efficiency of steam and hydro-electric power stations, electric mains and heat-supply lines. In addition to increasing the use of electric power in industry, provide for broader electrification of transport and agriculture, and improve the supply of power to urban centres.

In the five-year period, increase the aggregate capacity of turbine power stations approximately 2.2-fold, and of hydro-power stations, 2.7-fold, and the length of 35 to 220 kv transmission lines controlled by the Ministry of Power Stations, 2.2-fold.

Complete the construction of the Kuibishev and Stalingrad hydro-power stations, bringing them up to full capacity; begin large-scale construction work on the Saratov hydro-power station on the Volga (one million kw); complete the construction of the Votkinsk hydro-power station on the Kama (540,000 kw), and begin construction work on the Lower Kama hydro-power station (appr. 900,000 kw) and the Cheboksari hydro-power station on the Volga (appr. 800,000 kw).

Build and commission hydro-power stations at Kremenchug (450,000 kw) and Dnieprodzerzhinsk (250,000 kw).

Begin large-scale construction work on giant hydro-power stations in the eastern areas of the U.S.S.R. On the Angara, complete and commission the station at Irkutsk (660,000 kw) and the first section of the station at Bratsk, whose full capacity will be 3,200,000 kw, also the Novosibirsk hydro-power station on the Ob (400,000 kw). Proceed to construct a hydro-power station at Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei (3,200,000 kw) and another at Kamensk on the Ob (500,000 kw).

Establish a single power system for the European part of the U.S.S.R. by connecting the Kuibishev and Stalingrad hydro-power stations with the Central, Southern and

Urals systems, erecting for this purpose 400-kv transmission lines. Begin large-scale work on the establishment of a single system for Central Siberia (from Novosibirsk to Irkutsk). Unite the Georgian, Azerbaijan and Armenian systems into a single system.

The capacity of district steam-power plants within large systems shall be increased, as a rule, by building big stations with generating units of 100,000, 150,000 and 200,000-kw capacity, these stations to be located in fuel-producing areas.

Expand the central supply of heat to industrial enterprises and big cities, and end the lag in the development of heat-transmission lines.

Provide for a not less than 10 per cent reserve of generating capacity in the unified power system of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and in other big power systems.

With a view to lowering the cost of construction and operation of power stations, broadly instal at large steam-power stations equipment operating at a steam pressure of 130 atmospheres and a temperature of 565° C., with intermediate superheating; provide for the introduction of the boiler-turbine unit system. Provide for the industrial operation of 200,000-kw unit systems at 220 atmospheres and 600° C. Instal a 300,000-kw unit system at 300 atmospheres and 650° C., and also a number of experimental and commercial gas-turbine power stations. Complete the technical reconstruction of a number of low-efficiency steam-power stations by installing equipment operating at high steam pressures.

Initiate high-tension transmission of direct current by putting into operation the direct-current transmission line from the Stalingrad hydro-electric station to the Donets coal-field.

15. *Chemical industry.* Provide for a faster rate of development, particularly in the production of chemicals required for technical progress in various branches of the national economy.

Considerably increase the production of chemicals which help to raise agricultural crop yields, and organize the production of new types of concentrated mineral fertilizers and more effective chemicals for agricultural disease and

pest control. Production of concentrated phosphate fertilizers to be raised to approximately 1 million tons per annum.

Organize the large-scale commercial production of weed-killing chemicals, in order to cut considerably the labour time required for tending agricultural crops.

Sharply increase the production of raw materials for mineral fertilizers, such as apatite concentrates and phosphorites, also sulphuric acid and sulphur by drawing upon natural sulphur deposits, and by processing sulphur-bearing copper ores and sulphur-containing gases. Increase the production of ammonia by approximately 87 per cent, and sulphuric acid by 91 per cent.

One of the most important tasks of the chemical and the oil industry is to sharply expand the utilization of natural gas and oil products for the production of synthetic rubber, alcohol, detergents and other chemical products, in order fully to substitute, within the sixth five-year period, synthetic raw material for food products used for technical purposes. Effect approximately a 2.2-fold increase in the production of synthetic rubber. Increased output of chemicals shall be effected through better utilization of coke gas and the by-products of coking.

Enlarge the assortment, and increase the volume of production of synthetic tars, high-quality varnishes and dyes, plastics, insulating materials, and synthetic materials for machine-building, radio engineering and other industries. Effect a 5.9-fold increase in output of synthetic materials for the manufacture of artificial fibre. Effect an approximately two-fold increase in the production of automobile tyres.

Broadly introduce in the chemical industry new and more effective technological processes and high-efficiency equipment.

In the five-year period, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry shall enlarge the production capacities of its enterprises so as to ensure a 1.7-fold increase in output of ammonia and caustic soda, and a 2.3-fold increase in output of synthetic rubber.

16: *Machine-building industry.* The principal task of this industry is to broadly develop the production of new, highly efficient types of machines and equipment, machine tools,

presses, apparatus and instruments. The output of the machine-building and metal-working industries is to be increased in the five-year period by approximately 80 per cent.

The technical efficiency of the machine-building plants must be greatly enhanced. Their metal-working equipment is to be largely replaced and modernized. They shall employ more extensively progressive methods in the production of blanks at machine-building works. Research, designing and experiment must be conducted on broad lines for the development, within the shortest possible time, of new types of high-efficiency machines.

To provide for the establishment, at major engineering plants, of experimental shops with up-to-date laboratories.

Effect an average 22 per cent reduction in expenditure of metal by improving designs of machines, reducing their weight and dimensions, more extensively employing alloy and low-alloy steel, light alloys, plastics and economical rolled sections, and by introducing up-to-date methods of producing precision castings and forgings.

In the sphere of *machine-tool* production, increase the output of specialized, special and multi-position power-pack set machines 2.4-fold, and of automatic and semi-automatic lines, and equipment for automatic shops and factories, approximately five-fold. By the end of the five-year period, increase the proportion of the most up-to-date metal-cutting lathes in the total output of machine tools to at least 50 per cent. Increase the production of equipment for the woodworking industry, including automatic lines and automatic and semi-automatic lathes.

Ensure the production of heavy forging and stamping machines and foundry equipment at a faster rate than that of metal-cutting lathes. Considerably increase the output of forge and stamping equipment, especially of powerful hydraulic and mechanical forge and stamping and calking presses, horizontal forging and automatic upsetting machines, including machines equipped for electrical heating of the metal. Increase the output of heavy forging and stamping machines at least four-fold, and foundry equipment not less than eight-fold.

Build the necessary plants for the production of metal-cutting machines, forge and stamping machines and foundry

equipment, with priority given to plants producing automatic lines, special and power-pack set machines.

Heavy machine-building. Ensure production of highly efficient, fully mechanized, highly automatized rolling mills, with priority given to continuous-rolling sheet, section, and tube mills, mills for the production of bent sections and periodic sections, machines for the production of small and large-diameter electro-welded pipes, and equipment for mechanization of labour-consuming processes in rolling mills. During the five-year period, increase rolling-mill equipment by 82 per cent.

Organize production of large-size mine-hoisting machines with capacities of up to 25 tons, of coal-cutting combines for operation in various geological conditions, of dragline excavators with 25-cubic-metre buckets and 100-metre booms. Increase the output of new types of oil-refining apparatus for more thorough processing. Modernize existing drilling equipment and develop new, improved types of drilling equipment and highly efficient gas-motor compressors.

During the five-year period, raise the output of equipment for mechanization in the peat industry not less than 2-fold.

Electric machine-building and electrotechnical industries. Improve the quality and raise the technical and economic indexes of boiler and turbine units and electric equipment. Ensure production of new equipment for power stations operating at higher steam pressures and temperatures with extensive automatic operation of the steam turbines, boilers and other equipment. Design and begin production of steam turbines with capacities of 200,000 and 300,000 kw, of boilers for such turbines, of large generators for steam turbines with capacities ranging up to 300,000 kw that have special cooling of the winding, and of powerful generators for hydro-power stations. Begin serial production of stationary gas-turbine plants and similar plants for transport purposes, as well as mobile gas-turbine power stations.

Establish an experimental base for scientific research work to develop electric equipment for alternating current at tensions above 400 kv. Organize regular production of electric equipment and apparatus for high-tension, direct-current transmission lines.

Begin the production of large-size electric steel-smelting furnaces with capacities ranging up to 180 tons and with electromagnetic mixing of the metal, and electric furnaces with closed shaft top for smelting ferro-alloys.

Organize production of semi-conductor power rectifiers and new-type synthetic insulation materials. Expand considerably the use of silicon-organic and glass insulation.

Accelerate expansion of production facilities for the output of new, up-to-date types of high-tension apparatus, powerful high-tension rectifiers and rectifiers for the electrification of transport, for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and for other branches of the national economy.

Develop to the maximum the *radio-engineering and instrument-building industries*, especially the production of instruments for the control and regulation of technological processes. During the five-year period, increase the output of instruments and automatic apparatus approximately 3.5 times, including a 4-fold growth in the output of instruments for the control and automatic regulation of technological processes, of 4.5 times in computing and analytical-calculating machines, of 3.6 times in electric measuring instruments, of 3 times in the output of optico-mechanical instruments. Increase the types and output of radio-measuring instruments not less than 3-fold. Expand the production of electro-vacuum instruments 2.6-fold.

Expand the scientific research and laboratory facilities for instrument making, radio-engineering, and electronics, and sharply increase the amount of research and experimental equipment. Expand designing and development of automatic, quick-acting computing machines for the solving of complex mathematical problems, and mathematical machines for automatic control of production processes. Raise the degree of precision and quality of the instruments produced. Design new automatic apparatus based on the latest achievements in physics, electronics, and radio engineering. Expand considerably scientific research work on semi-conductor instruments, and broaden their field of application.

By the end of the five-year plan, increase the production of fluorescent lamps from 10 to 15 times, and raise the output of krypton lamps to 100,000,000 a year.

Expand the production of apparatus for radio-relay and cable lines with large numbers of channels, and the production of apparatus for automation of communications, of apparatus for radio and wire communication, as well as of automatic telephone stations.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 32 instrument factories shall be built for the manufacture of greater quantities of instruments for general industrial purposes.

Transport machine-building. Develop the production of electric and diesel-electric locomotives and discontinue output of main-line steam locomotives; design and develop gas-turbine locomotives. Organize serial production of new powerful locomotive, ship, and stationary diesel-engines. Start serial production of main-line electric locomotives operating from industrial frequency alternating current mains. Design and begin regular production of universal-type freight cars, gondola cars, and dump cars with capacities of from 90 to 100 tons, and also cement-carrying cars. Considerably increase output of new locomotives and cars on rolling friction bearings and air-conditioned passenger cars.

Automobile industry. Raise the output of lorries approximately 32 per cent (with a 45 per cent increase in total carrying capacity); buses, 88 per cent; passenger cars, 86 per cent; auto and tractor trailers, 4.3-fold, and spare parts for automobiles, 2.2-fold. Replace old-type models of cars, buses, and engines by new models with higher operation indexes. Organize the production of 40- to 50-ton tip-up lorries. Increase the output of vehicles with high cross-country capacity, of specialized lorries, improved trailers and half-trailers of various designation.

Tractor and agricultural machine-building. Increase the production of row-crop tractors approximately 2.7-fold, improve the technical and operation indexes of tractors; design and begin production of new types of more economical caterpillar and wheel tractors and self-propelled chassis with less consumption of metal.

Provide for the production of tractors equipped with hydraulic gear, organize the production of 140- and 250-h.p. tractors for industry, building and farming.

Expand the production of agricultural machinery for all-round mechanization of labour in crop growing, animal

husbandry and in other fields of agriculture in accordance with conditions in different agricultural zones of the country; design and develop production of different types of pendant and semi-pendant machines and implements for tractors with the aim of switching over to the production, in the new five-year plan, mainly of such implements, and develop the construction of trailer machines provided with gear to enable the tractor driver to operate these machines.

Considerably increase the output of machines used for separate harvesting of grain crops, such as wind-rowers, and also pickups for combine-harvesters.

Increase the production of machines and implements for mechanizing labour-consuming processes in livestock farming, the production of press pickups and pickup-stacking machines and other machines for preparing fodder, machines for applying fertilizers, for destroying weeds and pests, and also loading and unloading machinery.

Develop the production of new types of trailer, self-propelled and straight-through combines, especially for harvesting rich, tall crops, to work on soil with excessive moisture, and also maize harvesters, cotton pickers, potato diggers and other agricultural machinery.

General machine-building. Considerably increase the output of highly efficient equipment for the chemical industry. Organize the production of oxygen plants for ferrous metallurgy with capacities ranging from 10,000 to 30,000 cubic metres per hour.

Develop the production of new highly efficient machinery for the electro-vacuum, cable, electrotechnical and paper industries; develop the output of new automatic looms, machinery for the continuous finishing of cloth, machines producing artificial fibre and leather, and other high-speed equipment for the textile and light industries. Increase the output of new types of automatic equipment for the food industry, refrigerators and other equipment for mechanizing fish dressing and processing aboard ships and at factories.

Considerably expand the production of *house-building and road-building equipment*. Increase the output of excavators approximately 3-fold, motor graders 4-fold, equipment for the manufacture of reinforced concrete parts 5-fold,

equipment for making large-size wall and concrete blocks 10-fold. Raise the output of highly efficient complex equipment for the cement industry and for automatic concrete plants, and also of mechanical building tools.

Shipbuilding. Increase by the end of the five-year period the building of sea-going dry-cargo vessels and tankers by more than 30 per cent, fishing boats and base-ships by about 3.9 times. Considerably increase the speed and carrying capacity of sea-going self-propelled freighters. Build up-to-date 5,000- to 10,000-ton sea-going dry-cargo motorships, 20,000- to 25,000-ton tankers, 1,200- to 2,200-h.p. river and lake tugs, 600- to 1,200-h.p. passenger motorships, high-speed whalers and also large whaling factory-ships, trawlers with refrigerator holds, herring base-ships, sea-going passenger ships and timber carriers. Organize large-scale construction of sea-going ships with equipment for freezing fish and with refrigerator holds, and increase the number of reinforced concrete ships.

17. *Building-materials industry.* The main aim is the broad development of the production of materials and manufactured articles to ensure extensive use of assembly methods, increase in quality of building and reduction of costs. This to be achieved through a considerable increase in the output of cement, prefabricated reinforced concrete details and wall blocks, inner-wall members, sanitary-plumbing equipment and finishing materials. Raise in 1960, as compared with 1955, the output of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and parts approximately 5.8-fold, lime 2.1-fold, soft roofing material 1.9-fold, wall material 2.4-fold, and non-metallic building materials 1.8-fold.

Expand the production of high-quality quick-setting cement. Ensure greater productivity of plants manufacturing reinforced concrete details through specialization of plants and improved production processes. Develop mass-scale output of thin-walled, hollow and prestressed reinforced concrete structures and parts, and also reinforced concrete pipes. Organize the production of building materials from raw materials ground by vibrating pulverizers. Considerably improve the quality of wall and finishing materials, slate, soft roofing material, window glass and plumbing fixtures.

Overcome the lag in the output and working of stone, ballast, gravel and sand. Build large stone-crushing and sorting plants in various districts; begin the dressing and fractionating of non-metallic building materials at lower production costs.

With the aim of satisfying more fully the requirements of collective farms in local building materials, recommend that the collective farms develop the production of wall materials, tile, lime, reed slabs, and other local building materials in necessary quantities.

18. Further develop the *timber industry*. Increase the output of commercial timber by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Timber Industry during the five-year period by about 42 per cent. This is to be ensured through the introduction of facilities capable of handling 82 million cubic metres; accelerate timber felling and construction of sawmills in dense-forest districts. Commission in 1956-60 sawmills with an aggregate capacity of 16.5 million cubic metres. Reorganize seasonal timber camps into year-round establishments with permanent staffs. Radically improve the use of equipment in the timber industry and supply it with more efficient machinery and mechanisms.

19. Provide for a considerable development of the *paper and woodworking industry*. Increase the production of typographical paper by approximately 60 per cent, newsprint 51 per cent, pasteboard 2.8 times, hydrolysis and sulphite alcohol 2.3 times. Expand the output of thin printing and wrapping paper and produce new types of wrapping paper and pasteboard. Introduce advanced methods of producing cellulose and semi-cellulose and of hydrolysis of timber.

Build new cellulose plants and cardboard mills which will use reeds as raw material.

Expand the use of wood from deciduous trees and of timber waste at sawmills, in the woodworking industry in general and in lumbering for turning out products in the cellulose-paper, timber-chemical and hydrolysis industries and also for the production of wood-fibre boards, building parts and timber substitutes.

20. In *light industry*: envisage a further increase in the output of manufactured goods for mass consumption, to en-

sure a considerable improvement in the quality, range and finish of manufactured goods.

Increase the output of nap, melange, blanket and cotton furnishing fabrics, pure wool worsted fabrics, Jacquard fabrics, suit and dress spun rayon fabrics, high-quality hosiery, knitted silk underwear, wool and wool-mixture knitted outer garments, ready-made clothes and footwear of various models and fashions.

Organize, on a broad scale, the production of artificial fibres and to raise their output by 1960 to 330,000 tons—including synthetic fibres such as capron, chlorin, amid, lavsan and nitron to 44,000 tons, i.e., 5 times above the 1955 figure. To ensure in 1960 the output of 5,000 tons of glass fibre and of 51 million square metres of artificial leather.

Extend research work in the production and processing of artificial fibre, in particular synthetic fibre, as well as in working out economical technological processes to reduce the cycle of production and cut the expenditure of raw materials. Considerably to reduce wastage of raw material at textile and light industry enterprises.

Through capital construction to put into operation between 1956 and 1960 approximately 3,166,000 spindles, 95,000 looms and also capacities for the production of 255,000 tons of artificial fibre and 85 million pairs of shoes.

21. In the *food industry*: envisage a further increase in the output of foodstuffs in conformity with the growing resources of agricultural raw materials, an improvement in the quality and an increase in the variety of products, the introduction of such better kinds of packing and parcelling as would ensure preservation of the quality of foodstuffs.

Increase the output of butter by 56 per cent and of dairy products 2.7 times.

With a view to obtaining additional resources of sugar and vegetable oil, ensure, between 1956 and 1960, the introduction, on a large scale, of separation methods of extracting sugar from molasses and the extraction method of obtaining oil from oil-bearing seeds.

In order to secure the development, on a greater scale, of intensive *fishing* in the open sea, continue work to equip the fishing industry with large modern fishing vessels. To equip prospecting and large fishing vessels with radio-navi-

gation and hydro-acoustic appliances and also with the latest equipment for the mechanization of catching and cleaning fish. Equip the fishing industry with trawlers fitted out with refrigerators and appliances for processing fish, making it possible to prepare products on board and to carry them to the ports ready for sale.

With a view to preserving and increasing stocks of fish in inland waters, effect on a large scale the carrying out of combined work for fish-breeding and melioration, in order to improve natural conditions for the reproduction of fish stocks, to further develop fish-breeding for industrial purposes and acclimatize valuable species of fish.

Ensure a considerable reduction in the wastage of raw materials and finished products in all branches of the food industry.

Through capital construction to put into operation during the sixth five-year plan period production capacities to approximately the following extent: for processing 70,800 tons of sugar-beet and 2,335 tons of oil-bearing seeds a day; for the production of 957 million tins of vegetables and fruit and 300 million tins of fish a year; for the production of 2,279 tons of meat, 313,000 tins of meat and 379,000 tins of dairy products per shift, for processing per shift 2,350 tons of milk for cheese and butter:

II. MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION

1. With a view to promoting technical progress and raising the productivity and lightening the conditions of labour, greatly increase the speed of mechanization and introduce automation in industry on a large scale.

Provide for the all-round mechanization of basic and auxiliary processes in all branches of industry, paying particular attention to all-round mechanization of loading and unloading operations.

Automation of machines and operations must be extended to the automation of factory departments and technological processes, and the construction of fully automatic plants. Provide for the extension of remote control of machines and equipment and for the operation of power systems, oil fields, etc., by telecontrol.

2. Together with the measures planned for the broad development of integrated mechanization and automation, provide for the introduction of perfected technological processes and improved organization of production. In addition, considerably extend mass and assembly-line methods of production with the object of lowering labour expenditure per unit to the best home and foreign standards. Supply industry with the necessary mechanization and automation equipment and instruments. Substantially improve the utilization of available equipment and appliances.

3. The mechanization and automation goals for various industries shall be as follows:

Iron and steel industry. Broad automation of control of open-hearth furnaces, all-round mechanization and automation of the production of rolled metal, coke by-products, refractories and metal articles, and comprehensive automation of blast furnaces. Automatize not less than 40 operating rolling and pipe-rolling mills. In iron and manganese mines, adopt regulation of underground transport by the dispatcher system, and remote control of the major underground and surface machines and equipment; introduce all-round automation at dressing mills.

Non-ferrous metallurgy. Complete the automation of reverberating and refining furnaces in the copper industry; automatize the shaft and tubular furnaces in the lead-zinc, nickel and rare metals industries; at big dressing mills, introduce all-round automation of crushing, pulverization and flotation; at the principal non-ferrous metal mines, provide for automatic control of processes and remote control of ore haulage and of the operation of the skip hoists and auxiliary equipment.

Coal industry. With a view to all-round mechanization of coal-getting, broadly introduce mechanized methods of roofing control and shifting of conveyors in working faces; provide for the further mechanization of coal loading in working flat and inclined seams, and complete the mechanization of this process first in the Donets, Kuznetsk and Karaganda coal-fields. To complete the mechanization of coal and rock loading in the course of preparatory workings. To ensure all-round automation and remote control of machines and mechanisms in underground workings, on the surface of the

pits and at coal washing and grading plants. To effect complex mechanization of work in coal cuttings, with the use of powerful equipment. To use considerably more metal and ferro-concrete props in mines, and reduce the amount of timber used for propping.

To complete the complex mechanization of extracting milled peat and also the mechanization of digging, laying out, removing and loading peat blocks and of the transport and preparatory and auxiliary operations on the bogs.

Oil industry. To carry out large-scale mechanization and automation of the lowering and lifting processes in drilling oil wells; to complete automation of oil extraction and transportation; to effect extensive automation of the control and directing of processes at existing refineries and complex automation of those under construction. To go over partially to remote control and centralized regulation of oil and water-distribution installations and oil and gas pipelines. To mechanize the erection of oil derricks and utilize sectional and mobile installations in oil prospecting.

Electric power plants. To complete the work for the tele-mechanical control of hydro-electric power stations; in the next two to three years to go over to telecontrol in the main power systems and big substations. To envisage complex automation of control at all thermopower stations that will be put into construction during the sixth five-year plan period.

Machine-building. Considerably to extend the mechanization and automation of processes, first of all in founding and in the production of forging machines and presses. To completely automatize heat regulation in thermal furnaces for large-scale serial and mass production; to set up complex mechanized foundries for turning out standard castings. During the five years to bring into service not less than 220 automatic and semi-automatic lines and shops.

Electrical equipment industry. To automatize the assembly of electromotors and mechanize cable production.

Radio engineering. To ensure extensive mechanization and automation of the production of standard parts for radio apparatus and vacuum instruments.

Chemical industry. To begin the all-round automation of shops and plants, first and foremost of plants producing sul-

phuric and nitric acids and calcined soda; to build and put into operation an automatized shop producing sulphuric acid.

Construction. To complete in the main the all-round mechanization of excavation, loading and unloading and the work of assembling structures; to develop in every way all-round mechanization of finishing and other building processes.

Building materials industry. To carry through all-round mechanization of the extraction of non-metallic building materials. To introduce, on a large scale, automation of the technological production processes in the cement industry, mechanized assembly-line processes in the production of slate, ceramics, radiators, sanitary and technical equipment and other items.

Timber industry. To complete the all-round mechanization of the basic operations in lumbering and widely mechanize auxiliary work; to transfer much of the labour-consuming and arduous logging work from the cutting areas to the dumps by the roads along which the timber is transported, and to the timber transit bases; to carry out large-scale all-round mechanization of operations at these dumps; in the delivery of timber, to use trailer-lorries and heavy cross-country lorries; to create in the cutting areas a permanent power base by constructing electric power stations using wood waste for fuel.

Paper and woodworking industry. To automatize the basic technological processes in the manufacture of cellulose and paper and in hydrolytic production; to effect the all-round automation of sections and workshops; to devise and introduce automatic and semi-automatic lines in furniture production.

Textile industry. During the five-year period to increase the number of automatic looms to approximately 60 per cent of the total; to introduce line aggregate methods of finishing fabrics with automatic regulation of production and all-round mechanization of labour-consuming operations at the textile mills; to accomplish the mechanization of labour-consuming and arduous work at the cotton-ginneries and at cotton-procurement stations.

Leather and shoemaking industry. To further cut down manual operations and to introduce automatic and semi-auto-

matic lines for processing leather raw materials and for the production of footwear.

Food industry. To extend complex mechanization of fishing and fish processing; to ensure that all fish-processing plants go over to the mechanized reception and cleaning of fish; to introduce at least 600 automatic lines for fish processing.

To set up not less than 400 automatic and semi-automatic lines for turning out confectionery and bakery products.

To complete the transition of the large and medium meat-packing plants to the mechanized conveyor system and for this purpose to set up 400 production lines; to introduce 1,500 automatic production lines for making butter.

4. To consider it necessary to draw up a long-term plan for the automation of the production processes in all industries so that work in this field can be conducted in a planned way and industrial enterprises supplied with the necessary instruments and equipment for automation.

III. SPECIALIZATION AND CO-OPERATION IN INDUSTRY

1. With a view to accelerating the rate of increase in the productivity of social labour, reducing production costs and improving the quality of products, to extend specialization and co-operation in industry during the sixth five-year plan, at the same time organizing large-scale assembly-line production at specialized enterprises. To ensure the production of standardized and uniform parts, units and details, on the basis of up-to-date technology, at specialized enterprises. To effect the rational distribution of branches of industry and enterprises among Ministries and the production of parts, units and details among enterprises.

To build specialized plants and factories in various economic areas of the country, having in view co-operation by enterprises within the economic areas and in the big industrial centres.

2. For ensuring the supply of pig iron and steel castings to industrial enterprises, to construct, during the period of the five-year plan, 23 specialized foundries with a total annual capacity of 1,500,000 tons and equipped with up-to-date

machinery, and to build specialized foundry shops, including:

in the Central area—not less than three foundries with a total annual capacity of 110,000 tons and a specialized foundry shop with an annual capacity of 40,000 tons at the Cheboksari plant turning out spare parts for tractors;

in the Urals—four foundries with a total annual capacity of 200,000 tons;

in Western and Eastern Siberia—six specialized foundries with a total annual capacity of 400,000 tons;

in Kazakhstan—three foundry shops, two of them with an annual capacity of 45,000 tons of steel and pig iron casting at the Petropavlovsk rolling-mill equipment plant, which is now under construction, and one foundry shop with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons at the Pavlodar harvester-combine plant which is now being built;

in the South—a specialized steel foundry shop with an annual capacity of 70,000 tons in Kremenchug.

In addition to this, to establish between 1956 and 1958 district shops for the centralized production of steel, pig iron and aluminium casting and shops for the production of forging billets by means of die-pressing, stamping and semi-liquid pressing and to build at 13 plants specialized shops for casting under pressure and refractory and precision steel casting.

The construction of large specialized foundry shops and forging and pressing shops to be carried out in such a way that production capacities for castings, forgings and stamped pieces increase faster than the capacities of the machine shops at machine-building plants.

3. With the object of providing the national economy with big unique forgings for the production of powerful turbines, generators, rolling mills and crushing, grinding and other equipment, to build in the five years a forging and pressing plant with a capacity of 120,000 tons of forgings a year in the Urals and two forging and pressing shops with a total capacity of 95,000 tons of forgings a year at the Pavlodar harvester-combine plant and the Petropavlovsk rolling-mill equipment plant, which are now under construction.

4. To prohibit the construction of small foundry and forging and pressing shops at machine-building plants in areas

where specialized foundries and forging and pressing plants or shops already function or are being built.

With a view to providing the foundries and forging and pressing plants and shops with modern equipment, to build in various regions of the country new plants for the production of foundry equipment and of appliances for mechanizing foundries and forging and pressing shops.

5. To completely satisfy the needs of industrial enterprises for standardized tools by creating in the five-year period the necessary capacities for producing these tools at specialized plants and shops.

6. To ensure that by 1960 approximately 90 per cent of the spare parts for tractors and other agricultural machines is produced at specialized plants and shops; to introduce on a large scale the aggregate method of repairing motor vehicles by using parts and aggregates made at specialized plants.

To increase by at least four-fold the output of spare parts for building machinery at specialized plants.

7. To build new specialized plants for producing metal-cutting and woodworking lathes, including plants for the production of automatic lines and special and power-pack set machines in Minsk, Tomsk, Kostroma and Vologda; to increase approximately 10-fold the output of various kinds of jigs and fixtures at specialized plants.

To plan the construction of six specialized plants in Western and Eastern Siberia for producing pinions, splined and cardan shafts, automobile engines, wheels and radiators; to build and put into operation in the metallurgical industry specialized shops for turning out high-grade metal articles and fittings.

8. To set up in various economic districts of the country specialized enterprises and shops for producing electrodes and standard parts from rubber, plastics and wood, bolts, nuts, etc., and other items for satisfying the requirements of industrial enterprises of the particular district, irrespective of the department they come under.

9. To build at least 15 specialized sawmills and wood-working enterprises with a total capacity of 4.5 million cubic metres of sawn timber to produce semi-finished items for the automobile industry, agricultural machine-building,

car-building and also semi-finished items and parts for furniture enterprises.

10. To consider it necessary to draw up a long-term plan for specialization and co-operation in industry for economic areas of the country and large industrial centres.

IV. AGRICULTURE

1. Ensure a steep rise in output of agriculture and animal husbandry. The gross grain harvest to be increased in 1960 to 180 million tons (11,000 million poods). In the five-year period, increase the gross output of industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables and animal products as follows:

	1960 per cent of 1955
Raw cotton	156
Flax (fibre)	135
Sugar-beet	154
Potatoes	185
Vegetables	218
Meat	200
Milk	195
Eggs	254
Wool	182

2. Systematically improve the efficiency of farming methods by broadly utilizing the achievements of agricultural science and advanced experience; widely introduce the crops and crop varieties, also the kinds and breeds of cattle which are most productive in the given locality; at the collective farms and state farms, practise various branches of agriculture in the most rational combination.

Ensure an economically expedient distribution of the various branches of agriculture throughout the country, and specialization in crop growing or animal husbandry in the manner best adapted to the natural and economic conditions of each district and, within the district, of each collective farm and state farm, with a view to sharply increasing output per 100 hectares with the least expenditure of labour and resources.

3. Adopt the most scientific methods of crop cultivation; broadly employ the square and square-cluster method of sowing cotton, sunflower, maize and other crops requiring row cultivation; comprehensively mechanize the cultivation and harvesting of row crops. Make good the lag in seed growing; accelerate the development and introduction of more fertile varieties of agricultural crops, high-productive varieties of cotton, varieties of sugar-beet with a higher sugar content, and early-maturing varieties of sunflower with a high oil content.

Improve the utilization of mineral fertilizers, also of locally obtainable fertilizers, such as manure, peat, compost, ashes. Expand the industrial production of peat for agricultural purposes. Considerably expand the production of bacterial fertilizers, and provide for the production of liquid nitrogen fertilizers. Organize the industrial production of lime in sufficient volume to meet the needs of agriculture.

4. With a view to a further progress in *grain farming*, enlarge the area of crops sown on virgin and long-fallow lands in 1956 to not less than 30 million hectares, and continue to bring under cultivation such virgin and fallow land as does not require large investment of capital and from which high and stable harvests can be obtained in Siberia, the Urals, the Far East, the Volga area, Kazakhstan, non-black earth regions and other parts of the country. Considerably increase the per-hectare yield of grain crops, and within the next few years universally adopt the sowing of regionally approved varieties of grain, as being the most productive and valuable varieties in the given area. Widely introduce the cultivation of maize, as the most productive grain crop, and in 1960 enlarge the area sown to maize at collective farms and state farms to not less than 28 million hectares. Organize the large-scale production of hybrid maize seed, primarily at state farms, also in plant-breeding centres and at collective farms.

Sharply reduce loss of grain during harvesting and storage; ensure the gathering of the grain crop in not more than 10 working days in the European part of the country, and in 7-8 working days in Siberia and the Far East.

As a means of reducing harvesting losses, the separate method of gathering grain crops must be widely practised.

5. Ensure continued increase in the per-hectare yield of cotton, paying particular attention to raising the yield at backward cotton-growing collective farms, also to expanding cotton growing on irrigated land, both by bringing into cultivation unused areas which have irrigation networks and by enlarging the irrigated area.

Considerably increase the per-hectare yield of flax and enlarge the area sown to this crop; increase the marketable surplus and greatly improve the quality of flax and hemp, eliminate harvesting losses, and develop the practice of industrial processing of undressed flax and hemp-stock.

Increase the per-hectare yield of sugar-beet and enlarge the crop area in the regions where it is principally cultivated, primarily in the Ukrainian S.S.R., and also in the areas favourable for the growing of this crop in the R.S.F.S.R., Byelorussian S.S.R., Lithuanian S.S.R., and Latvian S.S.R.

6. In order to meet the growing demand for dairy produce and vegetables in urban areas, enlarge the existing dairy and vegetable zones and establish new ones around big cities and industrial centres. Establish new state farms in these zones and, if necessary, specialize existing suburban state farms for the production of milk, potatoes and vegetables. Expand the construction of hothouses and hotbeds, broadly using for their operation the waste heat of factories and power stations. Increase the production of early potatoes and vegetables at suburban collective and state farms.

7. Increase the fruit, berry and grape harvest in the sixth five-year period by not less than 50-100 per cent compared with the fifth five-year period. Enlarge the number of fruit and grape nurseries, which shall produce in large volume the best varieties of fruit and grape seedlings. Give every encouragement to the collective growing of fruit by factory and office workers, and to fruit growing on the household plots of collective farmers.

8. Considerably expand silk production, particularly in the Uzbek S.S.R., Turkmen S.S.R., Tajik S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., Moldavian S.S.R., and Azerbaijan S.S.R. The production of cocoons to be raised in 1960 to 38,000 tons.

9. *Socially-conducted animal husbandry* to be developed to the maximum by collective and state farms. Production of meat to be increased, primarily by developing pig breed-

ing, as the branch of animal husbandry which gives the quickest yields; the proportion of pork to the total national production of meat to be raised to 50 per cent, principally by fattening pigs for meat and bacon.

Develop the breeding of meat cattle by collective farms and state farms in the interior steppe areas of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Lower Volga, the North Caucasus, and in the Far Eastern areas which possess natural fodder resources. Arrange for the raising and fattening of large horned cattle at special farms. To increase milk production primarily by considerably raising the milk yield per cow and by enlarging the proportion of cows in the herd.

Recommend collective farms which grow grain in adequate quantities to expand or establish large poultry farms, and collective farms in areas where lakes and ponds are plentiful, to expand the breeding of waterfowl.

Develop the production of fine and semi-fine wool in the old sheep-breeding areas of the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R., also develop to the utmost the production of such wool in Eastern Siberia, the Kazakh S.S.R., the Kirghiz S.S.R., the Azerbaijan S.S.R., the Georgian S.S.R., and the Armenian S.S.R. Broader use must be made of the opportunities for producing fine and semi-fine wool in the Uzbek S.S.R., Tajik S.S.R., and Turkmen S.S.R. Expand the breeding of sheep for meat and wool in the Northwest and Central areas of the country, and for karakul and overcoating skins, meat and fat in the areas where these branches of sheep-breeding are prevalent. The collective and state farms shall increase their average wool clip per sheep by at least 27 per cent.

10. Collective and state farms shall substantially increase the *production of fodder*, so as fully to ensure the necessary supplies for all their livestock and poultry, also to supply feed for the personally-owned livestock of the collective farmers, and to create the necessary emergency stocks of fodder.

Expand grass sowing in areas where annual and perennial grasses produce good yields, paying particular attention to enlarging the area and increasing the yield of clover in the non-black earth regions, and lucerne in Central Asia, in the southern parts of Kazakhstan and in Transcaucasia.

Introduce the sowing of meadows and pastures with perennial grasses in the Latvian S.S.R., the Lithuanian S.S.R., the Estonian S.S.R. and the Northwestern areas of the R.S.F.S.R. Improvement of natural meadows and pastures shall be carried out on a large scale. Develop the concentrated fodder industry, raising output three- or four-fold.

11. In the five-year period, enlarge the irrigated area by approximately 2.1 million hectares: 800,000 hectares by reconstructing irrigation systems and supplying water to unused areas which have irrigation networks, and 1.3 million hectares by constructing new irrigation systems.

Bring under cultivation 3.1 million hectares of drained land in the five-year period: 2 million hectares by reconstructing or restoring drainage systems, and 1.1 million hectares by draining new land.

In arid areas, construct water supply systems and installations for approximately 80 million hectares of pasture, and build cattle barns and housing for the personnel.

With a view to further considerable increase in the production of cotton, a large cotton-growing area to be created in the country within a short space of time, for which purpose the necessary measures should be taken to irrigate and bring under cultivation the fertile virgin lands in the Hungry Steppe.

12. Considerably increase the degree of mechanization of farm work. In 1956-60, supply the farms with approximately 1,650,000 tractors (in terms of 15-h.p. units), including 680,000 row-crop tractors (physical units), 560,000 grain combines, 180,000 wind-rowers, 400,000 combine pickup feeders, 250,000 maize combines and silo combines.

Broadly introduce the most economical types of diesel tractors and the latest harvester-combine designs, wheel tractors fitted with pneumatic tyres, and pendant and semi-pendant implements with hydraulic control for mechanizing cultivation of grain and industrial row crops, and for use in orchards and truck gardens.

Provide for the broad use of electric power in agriculture, and to this end, in addition to supplying current to collective and state farms from state power stations, arrange for the construction of district and interdistrict steam- and hydro-power stations in partnership with collective and state farms.

In the five-year period, double the number of collective farms with permanent power supply, and complete the electrification of state farms and machine and tractor stations.

Ensure better utilization of equipment of machine and tractor stations and state farms, and in the five-year period increase the per-day performance of tractors and grain combines by not less than 30-35 per cent.

The machine and tractor stations shall give greater assistance to the collective farms in developing the various branches of agriculture and in strengthening them organizationally and economically. They shall bear a larger measure of responsibility for fulfilment of production and delivery plans, also for the mechanization of labour-consuming processes in crop growing and animal husbandry. They must ensure that their permanent workers are kept fully employed all the year round by training them in various specialities and by rendering broader service to the collective farms.

The machine and tractor stations must practise strict economy. They must lower the cost of tractor work by roughly 16 per cent, and considerably reduce the per center production costs of the agricultural produce received as payment in kind for their services. Beginning with 1956, measures shall be taken to put the machine and tractor stations on a cost-accounting basis.

13. Measures shall be taken to further strengthen the collective farms organizationally and economically, and to increase labour productivity through the adoption of advanced farming techniques, fuller and more rational utilization of labour, improved organization, and a more effective system of payment for work. Monthly advances to collective farmers shall be widely practised as an incentive to raise productivity. The work of providing efficient managerial personnel for the collective farms shall be continued, and the professional training of collective farmers improved.

14. The state farms shall substantially increase their output in the sixth five-year period. Their deliveries and those of the subsidiary enterprises to the state in 1960 shall be raised to 915 million poods of grain, 1.5 million tons of meat, 6.8 million tons of milk, 79,200 tons of wool, and 2,000 million eggs.

The most important task of the state farms is to increase output of field and animal produce per 100 hectares of the arable through higher crop yields, increased livestock productivity and more rational utilization of the land allocated to them.

Every state farm must become a highly remunerative enterprise by increasing agricultural output, rational utilization of land and equipment, effective cost-accounting, and lowering production costs.

15. Forestry. Effect forest improvement on an area of 190 million hectares; afforest up to 3 million hectares with valuable and fast-growing timber; promote natural reforestation on an area of 3.8 million hectares; plant not less than 370,000 hectares of shelter belts near ravines and on sandy soil, and 560,000 hectares of protective forest belts on collective-farm and state-farm land.

16. The principal task of agricultural scientists shall be to develop methods of increasing crop and animal husbandry production. They shall give special attention to questions relating to effective farming, rational crop rotations for each soil-and-climatic zone, proper territorial distribution of the various branches of agriculture, better tillage methods, improvement of plant breeding and seed growing, more effective use of fertilizers and improvement of livestock breeds, also to the economic problems of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The principal tasks in the sphere of transport in the sixth five-year period are improvement of the technical equipment of rail, water, road and air transport, the broad electrification of railways, and the introduction of the most up-to-date types of locomotives, ships, automobiles, planes, and other means of transport.

The targets for transport and communications in 1956-60 are as follows:

1. *Rail transport.* Increase freight carriage on the railways to approximately 1,374,000 million ton-kilometres, or by 42 per cent compared with 1955. Reduce long-hauls and haulage costs to the minimum.

Take measures for improvement and reconstruction of permanent way. Lay down approximately 65,000 kilometres of new rails on operating lines, including 58,000 kilometres of heavy rails; length of track laid on crushed rock to be increased to 61,000 kilometres by the end of the five-year period. Effective measures shall be taken to prolong the serviceable life of sleepers, with the broad introduction of reinforced concrete sleepers.

In order to increase the carrying capacity of the railways, reconstruct the traction service by broadly introducing electric and diesel-electric locomotives; 40-45 per cent of total freight to be drawn by these types of locomotives already in 1960. In the five-year period, supply the railways with not less than 2,000 electric locomotives, including 400 eight-axle 5,700-h.p. locomotives, and 2,250 two-section diesel-electric locomotives.

Develop new types of powerful locomotives, design and build in 1956-57 experimental models of one-section 2,500-3,000-h. p. diesel-electric locomotives for freight traction, diesel-electric and electric locomotives for passenger trains, and gas-turbine locomotives.

Devise and carry out measures for running locomotives on low-grade diesel fuel. Provide facilities for the repair of electric and diesel-electric locomotives.

In the five-year period, supply to the railways not less than 255,000 freight cars, and 18,600 passenger cars. Enlarge the number of extra-capacity box cars, refrigerator cars with mechanical cooling and electric heating, extra-capacity tank cars, and all-metal air-conditioned passenger cars.

In 1957, complete the fitting of all freight cars with automatic couplings. By 1959, complete the fitting of automatic brakes on all brakeless cars, and begin equipping all cars with perfected automatic brakes.

Considerably increase the carrying capacity of the most important lines, especially in the Urals and Siberia, the lines connecting the Urals with the Volga area, the Centre and the East, and the lines connecting the Centre with the Donets coal-field, the Caucasus and Central Asia, also the Donbas railways.

Lay approximately 6,500 kilometres of new railway line, or 2.1 times the length laid in the fifth five-year period.

In addition, lay 935 kilometres of narrow-gauge line in the virgin and long-fallow land cultivation areas. Build a railway from the Alma-Ata area to the national border to connect the Soviet Union with the Chinese People's Republic by a new line.

In the next ten or fifteen years convert to electric traction the major freight-carrying lines and mountain lines, main lines with heavy passenger traffic, and the suburban lines of big industrial centres. Electrify in the five-year period 8,100 kilometres of railway line, or 3.6 times the length electrified in the fifth five-year period.

Lay approximately 6,600 kilometres of second tracks, 40 per cent more than in the fifth five-year period.

Increase the total length of yard tracks, bringing it up in 1960 to 49 per cent of the traffic length. Expand stations and junctions, and build mechanical hump yards. For the further automation of railway operation, instal automatic block systems, centralized dispatching and automatic stop equipment on lines to a length of approximately 15,000 kilometres, and electric interlocking of 18,000 switches. Provide for the further development of radio communication, and begin introducing television on the railways.

Mechanize labour-consuming operations to the maximum, primarily of permanent way repair and reconstruction, and handling operations; handling operations at freight yards to be mechanized to 75 per cent in 1960. Reduce turn-round time of freight cars to 5.3 days, or by 15 per cent; increase average daily run of electric locomotives to 550 kilometres, or 44 per cent, diesel-electric locomotives to 450 kilometres, or 24 per cent, and steam locomotives to 315 kilometres, or 14 per cent. Increase average gross weight of freight trains to 2,200 tons, or by 25 per cent compared with 1955. Provide for the further expansion of spur lines to industrial enterprises and river and sea ports, including the Ust-Donets port. Reduce haulage costs by approximately 17 per cent.

2. *River transport.* Increase freight carriage by approximately 80 per cent. Ensure the further expansion of combined rail-water communication. Provide for the operation of new deep-water routes on the Volga, Kama, Dnieper and other rivers, and for the building of a more powerful fleet suitable for navigation on reservoirs.

Take measures to raise port and wharf facilities on inland waterways to the level of present-day requirements. Port and wharf facilities to be expanded primarily on the Volga, Kama and Siberian rivers. Build port facilities at Ust-Donets. Introduce high-efficiency handling equipment and ensure all-round mechanization of handling operations at the principal ports. In the five-year period, mechanize 15,000 metres of river wharf.

Ensure the expansion of existing, and the construction of new mechanized wharves and reloading depots at enterprises located on waterways.

Provide for the more extensive utilization of navigable canals for transportation purposes. In the five-year period, increase the volume of freight carried on the Moscow Canal and Stalin White Sea-Baltic Canal by at least 50 per cent, and on the Lenin Volga-Don Canal, three-fold. Continue the work of improving navigation conditions on the Belaya, North Dvina and Vichегда rivers, and the reconstruction of navigation facilities on the Volga, Kama, Dnieper and Siberian arterial waterways, broadly introducing automatic and electric navigation signals.

Enlarge the fleet of fast vessels and supply the Ministry of Inland Water Transport in the five-year period with tugs and self-propelled freighters to a total of approximately 720,000 h.p.; towed vessels, to a total carrying capacity of 2,245,000 tons; passenger ships, to a total of 180,000 h.p.

Reconstruct existing and build new dockyards, and organize repair and maintenance bases for operation on the traction-division system.

Increase the speed of freight delivery and reduce down time at ports and wharves. Increase the capacity of the tug fleet for servicing dry-cargo vessels not less than 30 per cent; self-propelled freight vessels, 36 per cent; towed vessels, 33 per cent. Improve efficiency of service, and give greater incentives to Ministries and departments to consign goods by inland waterway. Reduce haulage costs by approximately 21 per cent.

Continue the work of rendering small rivers navigable and increase the volume of freight traffic on these rivers.

3. *Sea transport.* Increase freight carriage approximately 2.1-fold. Enlarge the volume of freight shipment in the Far

Eastern, Azov, Black, North and other seas. Increase the proportion of export and import cargoes carried on Soviet merchantmen, and further develop the Northern Sea Route.

Improve the mechanical equipment of seaports. Install full mechanical equipment on 10,000 metres of wharf and 200,000 square metres of warehouse. Introduce up-to-date high-efficiency trans-shipment equipment. Raise all-round mechanization of handling operations at seaports to 65 per cent in 1960.

Provide for the reconstruction and expansion of seaports according to their goods-traffic capacity.

Provide the merchant marine with faster and more economical ships. In the five-year period deliver to the Ministry of Merchant Marine dry-cargo ships to a total of approximately 1,140,000 tons; tankers, 460,000 tons; passenger ships to a total of 198,000 h.p.; tugs, 230,000 h.p.; provide for the building of sea-going ships with up-to-date engines and equipment ensuring faster speed.

Increase the ton-kilometre efficiency of sea-going tankers in the five-year period by not less than 25 per cent, and of dry-cargo vessels by 34 per cent, principally by reducing down time at ports and time running in ballast.

Improve the technical conditions of the sea-going fleet; reduce repair time; provide for fuller utilization of dockyard facilities, particularly in the Far East; complete the construction or reconstruction of the dockyards at Nakhodka, Tupapse, Zhdanov, Leningrad and Murmansk. Begin the construction of a dockyard at Slavyanka.

Ensure the necessary navigable depth of canals and seaport channels; improve communication and radionavigation equipment; install on sea-going ships the most up-to-date navigation instruments and appliances to ensure safe sailing.

Reduce the cost of sea haulage by approximately 26 per cent.

4. *Road transport.* Increase freight carriage in 1960 approximately two-fold as compared with 1955. Increase the proportion of freight carried by the public motor service, and raise it to 40,000 million ton-kilometres, or 4.3-fold as against 1955. Develop centralized freight transport and considerably improve the utilization of trailers. Increase passenger traffic: by taxi, 3-fold; by motor bus, 3.5-fold.

With a view to more efficient utilization of the automobile fleet and to substantially reducing haulage costs, in the sixth five-year period, concentrate the greater part of the lorries employed in carrying general freight, and the automobile repair plants controlled by Ministries and departments, in the public motor transport service.

In the five-year period increase the ton-kilometre efficiency of the public-service lorries by approximately 36 per cent, and reduce haulage costs at least 20 per cent. Expand automobile repair and servicing facilities.

Expand the construction and reconstruction of hard-surface motor roads.

5. *Pipeline transport.* Increase the volume of transport by pipeline to 83,000 million ton-kilometres, or 6-fold.

6. *Air transport.* In the five-year period, increase freight carriage two-fold, and passenger traffic, approximately 3.8-fold. Introduce larger and faster passenger aeroplanes and reconstruct the major airports on the main air lines.

7. *Communications.* Continue to expand and reconstruct communication facilities by introducing the latest technical developments and exploiting reserve potentialities to the maximum.

Extend approximately two-fold the length of cable lines in the five-year period, and broadly introduce coaxial cables. Establish a broad network of radio-relay communication lines, raising the total length of these lines in the five-year period to at least 10,000 kilometres.

Provide for an approximately two-fold increase in the capacity of automatic telephone stations as compared with the fifth five-year period.

Enlarge the number of post offices and expand the telephone and broadcast services in the rural areas.

VI. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING INDUSTRY

1. With a view to achieving the targets set for industrial production, transport services, agriculture, house-building, and construction of schools, hospitals, kindergartens, nurseries and other cultural and public facilities *the total vol-*

ume of state capital investments in the U.S.S.R. economy in 1956-60 to be fixed at 990,000 million rubles (at prices of July 1, 1955), i. e., a 67 per cent increase over the fifth five-year period.

2. Ensure better utilization of the material and financial resources allocated for capital construction, capital investments should not be spread out among numerous construction projects and jobs, designing should be improved, and extravagance in designing which leads to wasteful expenditure of state funds should be eliminated.

In designing new enterprises and expanding the existing, account must be taken of the latest achievements of science and engineering as well as of the highest technical and economic indexes of foremost home and foreign enterprises.

Designing schedules to be reduced. In 1956 and 1957, complete the change-over to standard designs in housing and cultural and public facilities, and within the next two or three years, in industrial, transport, communications, and agricultural facilities.

3. Ensure further development of the *building industry*. Considerably cut construction schedules, improve the quality of building work, especially in the case of the housing and cultural and public facilities, reduce the cost of construction and installation work in the five-year period by not less than 7 per cent of the estimate.

Develop assembly-line methods in construction through the extensive use of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and parts, light-concrete structures, large blocks and ready-made assemblies as well as through all-round mechanization of building processes.

Twenty-eight million cubic metres of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures shall be used in 1960, including 7,000,000 cubic metres with prestressed reinforcement. Improved types of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures shall be utilized in the building industry. The use of low-alloy steel and high-strength wire for reinforced concrete structures, as well as of economical profiles of rolled metal, shall be considerably expanded. Maximum economy in metal and timber shall be achieved.

Provide construction sites with high-efficiency machines and mechanisms. The number of excavators in the building

industry to be increased at least three-fold during the five-year period, with a substantial increase in 0.15- and 0.25-cu m one-bucket excavators. Building equipment to be used more efficiently. Capacities of building and transport equipment repair plants and workshops to be increased, and repair plants to be built, primarily in the districts where large-scale construction is in progress.

Amalgamation of small parallel building organizations of Ministries and departments to be continued. With a view to improving the construction of housing and cultural and public facilities in the big cities, set up territorial contract building organizations by uniting small building organizations of various Ministries and departments on the pattern of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. Capacity of existing building organizations in the eastern areas of the country to be considerably expanded and new building organizations and district enterprises producing building materials and prefabricated structures and parts to be set up. Specialized organizations (plumbing, painting, erection work, etc.) to be enlarged and reinforced, and specialized organizations engaged in general building work to be set up. Construction of housing and cultural and public facilities for the workers of the building industry to be expanded.

VII. INCREASE OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

1. Ensure a further considerable rise in labour productivity as a decisive condition for achieving output targets and a continued advance in living standards.

The great Lenin emphasized that rising labour productivity was the main precondition for the victory of the new social system and that "communism is the higher productivity of labour—compared with that existing under capitalism—of voluntary, class-conscious and united workers employing advanced technique."

The fact that we have a powerful industry and the implementation under the Sixth Five-Year Plan of extensive measures ensuring an advance in all branches of the national economy to a higher technical level, as well as the fact that we have and train an increasing number of skilled workers

and specialists who are successfully mastering up-to-date techniques, offer vast opportunities for ensuring higher labour productivity.

2. The following labour productivity targets are set for 1956-60:

Industry: to be raised by at least 50 per cent, chiefly through increasing technical facilities and introduction of advanced techniques and technology, utmost expansion of all-round mechanization and automation, modernization of equipment, extensive specialization of enterprises and introduction, on this basis, of serial production, radical improvement of work organization and elimination of the waste of working time, as well as through reduction of labour expenditure in auxiliary operations;

Building industry: to be raised by at least 52 per cent, on the basis of further extension of assembly-line construction methods, wide use of prefabricated structures and parts, completion, in the main, of all-round mechanization of building processes, substantial improvement of work organization and reduction of labour expenditure in auxiliary operations;

Railways: to be raised by approximately 34 per cent through further increase of railway technical facilities, rise in the proportion of freight carriage by electric and diesel-electric locomotives, supply of the railways with new large-capacity cars, reconstruction of permanent way, increase of the commercial speed of trains and their average weight, as well as by improvement of work organization;

Sea transport: to be raised by 40 per cent, and *river transport:* by 35 per cent—by providing the fleet with more powerful modern vessels with mechanized installations and equipment, and by better utilization of the fleet;

State farms and subsidiary state agricultural enterprises: to be raised by approximately 70 per cent through all-round mechanization of the cultivation and harvesting processes, substantial advance in mechanization of labour-consuming operations in animal husbandry, elimination of loss of agricultural produce, as well as substantial improvement of labour organization.

The most important task is considerably to increase output of farm produce per 100 hectares of land with the

simultaneous reduction in the expenditure of labour per unit of output.

3. It is particularly important to increase labour productivity at *collective farms* to ensure attainment of the sixth five-year plan agricultural targets.

Consolidation of the material and technical base of the machine and tractor stations and considerable mechanization and electrification of farming, extensive application of the achievements of agricultural science and engineering, rational distribution of and specialization in crop growing and animal husbandry among the country's districts and collective farms, as well as reinforcement of collective farms and machine and tractor stations with managerial personnel and specialists, make it possible sharply to raise output per 100 hectares of land and increase labour productivity at collective farms by approximately 100 per cent.

The Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the local Party and government bodies, and the directors of machine and tractor stations and chairmen of collective farms, must ensure effective utilization of agricultural equipment; widespread dissemination of the methods of the collective farms and machine and tractor stations with high achievements in increasing yields and raising labour productivity, improved organization of work and strengthening of labour discipline, and, on this basis, a substantial rise in the collective farmers' income.

4. With a view to speedily eliminating shortcomings in the organization of work and wages and increasing personal material interest of people in the results of their work, measures shall be taken to:

Ensure extensive application of technically approved output norms corresponding to the modern level of technology and organization of production;

Raise the proportion of basic rates in wages, and fix a proper ratio between the various industries, trades and skill categories; higher rates to be fixed for those employed on heavy jobs and working in hot shops.

Adjust the wage scales of individual categories of engineers, technicians and office employees; abolish the multiplicity of systems and disparity in the remuneration provisions for engineers, technicians and office employees;

Enhance the role of bonuses to stimulate new technical innovations, higher labour productivity and reduction of production costs.

5. Work to be continued on further perfection and reduction of the administrative apparatus and its maintenance cost, on elimination of superfluous and parallel sections of the apparatus, and on deflation of staffs.

6. Promote extensive development of the mass movement of rationalizers, inventors and innovators in production, and ensure widespread propaganda and dissemination of advanced methods.

7. Vocational training of the youth at state labour reserve schools as well as directly in industry to be improved; training of skilled workers at labour reserve schools in the eastern areas of the country to be developed and the network of schools in these areas to be expanded.

8. Provision to be made to ensure the most rational distribution of manpower resources among the various branches of the national economy and districts of the country, and their proper utilization. Particular attention to be paid to supplying manpower to the enterprises and construction projects in the eastern and northern areas of the country through organized recruitment of workers and voluntary resettlement of working people from other parts of the country in these areas. Better provision to be made to help them to settle down and measures to be taken to build houses for them without delay.

9. Labour protection and industrial safety to be further improved, primarily in mines, hot shops and on jobs injurious to workers' health, through the application of the latest achievements of science and engineering.

VIII. HIGHER MATERIAL AND CULTURAL STANDARDS

1. In conformity with the programme for developing socialist production and increasing social labour productivity, the *national income* to be increased approximately 60 per cent (in comparable prices) over 1955. This will be the basis for a further increase in incomes of wage and salaried workers and peasants, and for a considerable

rise in per capita consumption of foods and manufactured goods.

2. The number of wage and salaried workers employed in the national economy in 1960 to be approximately 55 million.

Real *wages and salaries* to be increased, on an average, by approximately 30 per cent. The wages of low-paid factory, office and other workers to be raised.

3. To consider it necessary to reduce, in the sixth five-year period, the working day for factory, office and other workers.

To instruct the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers to work out measures for gradual going over, during the sixth five-year period, to a seven-hour day for factory, office and other workers, and a six-hour day for workers of the leading trades in the coal and ore-mining industries employed underground. Workers employed underground and in hot shops shall be switched to a shorter working day first of all, beginning with 1957. In those industries, where it is expedient in the light of conditions of production, to introduce a five-day working week (with an eight-hour day and two days off).

To reduce by two hours, beginning with 1956, the working day for factory, office and other workers on Saturdays and the eve of holidays.

To re-establish, beginning with 1956, the six-hour day for young people between the ages of 16 and 18.

The switch to a shorter working day will not be accompanied by any reduction in the wages of factory, office and other workers.

4. Improve to the utmost working and living conditions for women workers, with extra benefits for working mothers, specifically longer maternity leave.

5. Through a substantial rise in output of farm and livestock produce and higher productivity on collective farms, average *incomes of collective farmers*, in cash and kind, shall increase by at least 40 per cent, primarily as the result of larger revenue from collective farming; collective-farm funds shall be considerably increased.

6. State expenditure on social insurance grants and benefits, pensions, grants to mothers of large families and

unmarried mothers, student stipends, free medical aid, free and part-paid accommodation in sanatoria and holiday homes, free tuition in training and refresher courses, paid holidays and other grants and benefits to be increased from 154,000 million rubles in 1955 to approximately 210,000 million in 1960. To introduce order into the pension system with a view to considerably increasing the lower categories of pensions and reducing the size of the unjustifiably high ones; to improve the welfare of the aged people and vocational opportunities for invalids who can do socially useful work without detriment to their health.

7. State and co-operative *retail trade* to be increased within the five-year period by approximately 50 per cent, with a greater increase in rural areas.

The following approximate increases in sales of major consumer goods to be achieved in 1960, compared with 1955: meat products 85 per cent, fish products 59 per cent, butter 57 per cent, vegetable oil 60 per cent, milk and milk products 2.7-fold, cheese 2.4-fold, eggs 2.6-fold, sugar 70 per cent, cotton fabrics 30 per cent, woollen fabrics 100 per cent, silk fabrics 100 per cent, linen fabrics 3.6-fold, piece goods and ready-made clothing 67 per cent, leather footwear 65 per cent, furniture 100 per cent, clocks and watches 70 per cent, bicycles 46 per cent, radio sets 2.2-fold, television sets 5-fold, household refrigerators 4.7-fold, vacuum cleaners 3.9-fold, washing machines 6-fold. The sale of timber and building materials to the population and collective farms will be enlarged, the increase in cement being 2.5 times, slate 2.1 times, soft roofing 70 per cent.

The proportion of locally-produced food and manufactured goods in retail trade of republics, territories and regions shall be considerably increased.

In order to encourage local initiative and enhance the responsibility of local authorities for increasing output and improving the supply to the population of animal products, the existing allocation system shall be altered in such a way that the principle of centralization is complemented by local initiative in utilizing available resources for improving supplies to the population.

Retail trade facilities to be increased by at least 40 per cent over the preceding five-year period. The trading net-

work to be provided with modern equipment; new progressive techniques, making for better service to customers and conforming with the growing volume of trade, must be widely applied.

Develop packaging techniques to the maximum, increase the number of self-service stores and automats, which will considerably improve service and reduce labour and overhead costs. Mail order trade should be strongly encouraged. Mass production to be organized of automats for trade and public catering establishments.

Delivery of goods from factory to trade organizations to be accelerated, and unnecessary intermediate links eliminated. Centralized delivery to be introduced everywhere, and route delivery to be practised on a larger scale, especially in rural areas, also itinerary village-to-village trade.

Construction to be extended of warehouses, cold storages and vegetable storage facilities to ensure adequate storage and sorting conditions. This will improve supplies to the stores.

The number of dining rooms to be increased by at least 50 per cent over the five-year period, and the output of public catering establishments by approximately 75 per cent.

More canteens to be opened at factories, mills, mines, machine and tractor stations, state farms and educational establishments, special attention being paid to increasing the number of dining rooms catering to the general public, so as to serve not only workers, but members of their families and thereby lighten the work of the housewife.

The number of canteens and lunch counters in schools to be considerably increased.

Self-service to be widely introduced in dining rooms, cafés, tea-rooms and lunch-rooms as a more efficient method.

Delivery of meals to out-customers and advance orders should likewise be developed in every way.

Labour-consuming processes in catering establishments to be mechanized by the installation of modern machinery (potato peelers, vegetable cutters, bread slicers, dish-washing equipment, new-type high-productivity cooking appliances, etc.).

Up-to-date machinery and more efficient work methods should reduce the cost of meals in catering establishments and increase the number of customers.

Trading costs in state and co-operative establishments to be reduced by approximately 17 per cent.

Collective-farm trade and the sale of the surplus produce of collective farms and their members by consumer co-operatives on a commission basis shall be encouraged in every way. Measures shall be taken to improve collective-farm markets in towns and workers' settlements.

A radical improvement in trade requires broad participation of the people in day-to-day control of the activities of trading and catering establishments.

The work of public control organizations in factories, mills, offices and educational establishments, and of the auditing commissions of consumer co-operatives in rural areas must be improved by widely enlisting the participation of workers, office employees, collective farmers and housewives.

8. *Housing construction* must be greatly improved and expanded. State-financed housing to a total of approximately 205 million square metres, or nearly double the figure for the Fifth Five-Year Plan, shall be built during the five-year period in towns, workers' settlements and rural areas.

Party, Soviet and economic executives must appreciate the absolute need for fulfilling assignments in housing construction.

Workers, office employees and collective farmers should be given every assistance in building houses, out of their own savings or with the aid of state and collective-farm credits. With this aim in view, the sale of prefabricated houses, building materials and equipment shall be enlarged.

House-building costs within the five-year period to be reduced by at least 20 per cent. This will be attained by broad employment of standard designs, industrial building techniques, reducing the cost of factory-made fixtures and parts, eliminating architectural extravagance and cutting down building time.

Proper care of existing housing facilities and their further improvement must be considered a task of major importance.

Municipal services to be improved. More water, heat and electricity supplies and refuse-disposal facilities shall be made available. Household gas units to be increased 2.5

times compared with the fifth five-year period. More facilities to be provided in the way of city transport, public baths, laundries and other services to the population.

9. *Universal secondary education*, both general (ten-year) and specialized, to be introduced, in the main, in urban and rural localities. Polytechnical education to be widely introduced in general schools, the aim being to acquaint pupils with major branches of modern industry and agriculture. Theoretical study must be closely associated with practical work, and the growing generation must be trained in a communist attitude to labour.

The level of school education and training must be raised, and the number of extra-school child institutions, both in town and country, increased. Clubs, cultural and technical centres and similar institutions must be encouraged to take a more active part in educational work among school children.

More equipment to be provided for general schools, and approximately twice as many school buildings to be erected as against the Fifth Five-Year Plan. More boarding schools to be opened. Wider participation of collective farms in the construction and equipment of village schools is advisable.

In order to raise the cultural level of employed persons who have not finished secondary schools, expansion of correspondence and evening schools will continue throughout the sixth five-year plan period.

Tuition fees shall be abolished in the senior classes of secondary school, in specialized secondary schools and higher educational establishments.

10. The number of graduates of *higher and secondary* specialized schools to be commensurate with the requirements of the national economy and cultural development. Compared with the preceding five-year period, the number of such graduates shall increase approximately 50 per cent, and the number of specialists for the heavy, building and transport industries and agriculture, approximately 100 per cent.

Evening and correspondence courses conducted by higher educational institutions and specialized secondary schools shall be considerably expanded in order to enable practical technicians and workers and collective farmers to obtain

higher education or a secondary technical training in their free time.

The correct geographical distribution of higher educational establishments in the country to be ensured; enrolment in specialized schools in the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and Kazakhstan to be increased to meet the growing requirements of these areas.

The quality of technical training offered by higher and secondary schools must be substantially improved. Steps shall be taken to acquaint their students with the latest achievements of science and engineering at home and abroad and with new production techniques.

The material base of higher and secondary technical schools to be improved by providing them with the modern types of laboratory and other equipment.

11. *Scientific progress* to be encouraged in every way. Theoretical study in every field shall be extended, and the part played by scientific institutions in technical advancement and organization of production enhanced. The work of scientific research institutes to be reorganized in order to bring them into closer contact with the concrete requirements of the economy. Designing organizations must make maximum use of Soviet and foreign scientific and technical achievements.

The efforts of scientists and the material resources of research institutions to be concentrated on the priority study of problems of cardinal economic significance, the aim being early completion of research and the application of its results in the national economy.

Scientific research institutions to be moved closer to their production bases, and supplied with modern equipment and material.

Higher educational institutions must be widely enlisted for fulfilment of research assignments for the national economy.

12. Bearing in mind the value of the *cinema* as the biggest mass art medium, measures to be adopted to increase the output of films, heighten their ideological and artistic level and extend the network of cinemas. The target of the present five-year plan shall be not fewer than 120 full-length films annually.

The number of projector installations to be increased over the five-year period approximately 30 per cent. New cinemas run by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture with a total seating capacity of 500,000 to be built, which is four times more than under the preceding five-year plan. Improve the quality of popular science films, which are an important medium for disseminating technical knowledge and information on the latest achievements of science and engineering and practical production methods.

Special attention to be devoted to providing studios and cinemas with new-type equipment, increasing the proportion of fire-proof film manufactured, the aim being to produce only fire-proof film at the close of the five-year period; secure high quality in colour films, and increase the number of pictures for the cinerama screen.

Measures to be adopted for the further expansion and improvement of *radio and television broadcasting*. Existing broadcasting capacities to be increased approximately 90 per cent over the five-year period, with wide application of ultra-shortwave broadcasting in the European part of the U.S.S.R. Special facilities to be provided for exchange of television programmes between Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the Union Republics and other large cities, and colour television introduced. The number of television stations to be increased to at least 75 by 1960.

The activities of public libraries and recreation clubs to be improved and their equipment increased.

Measures to be taken to improve and expand *book publishing*. More books, magazines and newspapers to be printed, with special emphasis on further increasing circulation. General make-up and typography must be improved, printing facilities increased, the capacity of printing plants under the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture to be expanded approximately 50 per cent. Printing plants shall be provided with modern equipment, new types and better-quality inks. The sale of books to be enlarged, especially in rural areas.

13. The *health services* to be further developed, prophylaxis to be improved and the general standard of medical assistance to the population raised.

Hospital accommodation in 1960 to be approximately 28 per cent above 1955; the increase in nursery accommodation

to be 44 per cent, kindergartens 45 per cent, sanatoria 10 per cent, and holiday homes 13 per cent. The network of sanatoria and holiday homes to be extended chiefly in the central and northern districts of the European part of the U.S.S.R., also in the Urals, Western and Eastern Siberia, the Far East, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The supply of modern medical equipment to hospitals, clinics, prophylactic centres, etc., to be improved.

Construction of new hospital capacities to be 2.8 times, and nursery and kindergarten capacities 2.4 times, greater than in the preceding five-year period. Ministries and other government departments of the U.S.S.R. and Union Republics shall take an active part in building new medical, prophylactic and child institutions. Construction of homes for invalids and the aged people to be expanded.

Continued progress shall be ensured in medical science, with attention concentrated on developing new prophylactic and curative methods and treatments.

Output of medicaments and medical supplies in 1960 to be at least double the 1955 figure, with emphasis on expanding the manufacture of new and more effective curative and prophylactic medicaments and new-type surgical instruments, diagnostic and other medical appliances.

Safety and prophylactical techniques in industry to be improved, and more effective measures taken to prevent pollution of water, air and soil by industrial refuse.

Physical culture and sports to be further developed, particularly in schools and among the youth generally.

IX. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNION REPUBLICS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES

The geographical distribution of productive forces to be improved, bringing industry nearer to raw material, fuel and power sources and consuming areas. Proper specialization and all-round development of the various economic areas, with due account to effective utilization of natural and manpower resources, must be secured in order to heighten the productivity of social labour.

Development of the rich natural resources in the eastern part of the country to be expedited. The rate of capital construction in Western and Eastern Siberia and the Kazakh S.S.R. shall exceed that of the U.S.S.R. as a whole. All-round heavy industries to be built there, particularly in the branches of high power and fuel consumption. Construction shall be undertaken on a large scale of ferrous and non-ferrous metal plants, big thermal and hydro-power stations, oil-processing, engineering, chemical and building materials plants. Major sources of raw materials for the ferrous and non-ferrous metal, chemical and building materials industries shall be developed.

Construction of plants with high fuel and power consumption in the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the Urals shall be restricted. With a view to eliminating the lag in fuel output in the European part of the U.S.S.R. (compared with the growing fuel requirements of the area), and in order to reduce long coal haulages, measures shall be taken to increase output of coal and oil in this area, build new hydro-power stations and develop gas production.

Gross output of locally-controlled industry and producers' co-operatives shall increase approximately 1.6-fold during the five-year period, maximum use being made of local resources, raw materials and fuels. Measures to be adopted to re-equip enterprises and introduce, on a mass scale, approved standards and technical specifications as a means of improving the quality of their output. The variety of consumer goods shall be enlarged and their quality improved, and new types of items to meet household needs and cultural requirements shall be produced. Art handicrafts to be encouraged in every way. The number of service establishments to be increased considerably, the quality of their work improved.

The following basic development targets are set for the Union Republics.

Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.7-fold increase in gross industrial output (1.6-fold in industries controlled by R.S.F.S.R. Ministries).

The following output increases to be attained over the

five-year period: iron approximately 1.6-fold, rolled metal 1.5-fold, iron ore 1.4-fold, aluminium 2.4-fold, coal 1.5-fold, oil 2.2-fold, natural and casing-head gas 5.5-fold, electric power 1.9-fold (hydro-power 3.9-fold), mineral fertilizers 1.9-fold, cement 2.5-fold, commercial timber 1.4-fold, cotton fabrics 16 per cent, woollen fabrics 1.3-fold, linen fabrics 1.8-fold, silk fabrics 100 per cent, leather footwear 1.5-fold, sugar 2.6-fold, fish 1.5-fold.

Construction to be completed of the Cherepovets iron and steel plant and the Orsk-Khalilovo iron and steel combine; construction to begin of the West-Siberian iron and steel plant (the first blast furnace to be commissioned) and of two other iron and steel plants in Siberia. New iron ore sources to be developed; the Kachkanar mining and concentrating plant in the Urals, the Korshunovo mine in Eastern Siberia and new ore mines in the Kursk-Belgorod area to be put into operation. Two new metal plants to be built and provision made for the construction in Siberia of three aluminium plants. Measures shall be taken to increase the supply of copper to Urals industries. Continue construction of the Bratsk hydro-power plant and begin construction of the Krasnoyarsk hydro-power plant. Complete construction of the Omsk and Irkutsk oil refineries and begin construction of new oil-processing plants in Krasnoyarsk Territory and Amur Region.

Provision to be made for the construction in Siberia and the Urals of five new machine-tool plants, six forge and stamping equipment plants, ten specialized foundry plants, two tool plants, three abrasive-production plants, eight building and road-building machinery plants, instrument-making plants, one electric locomotive plant, a plant manufacturing electrical equipment for diesel locomotives, power transformers and high-voltage equipment, and a number of other engineering enterprises.

In addition to completing the Kuibishev and Gorky hydro-power plants and commissioning the Stalingrad and Votkinsk hydro-power plants, a number of big steam-power stations working on local fuels to be built in order to expand the fuel and power base and improve the supply of power to Moscow, the Central, Volga and Urals areas. Coal output in the Moscow, Pechora and Urals fields to be increased;

ample gas supplies shall be made available to a number of industrial areas.

New oil and gas sources to be opened in the Tatar and Bashkir Autonomous Republics, Kuibishev, Saratov and Stalingrad regions and Stavropol Territory. The natural gas sources at Beryozovo, in the lower reaches of the River Ob, to be developed for industrial purposes. The following new main pipelines to be opened: Tuimazi-Omsk (second line), Omsk-Irkutsk, Almetyevsk-Gorky, Almetyevsk-Molotov, Gorky-Ryazan, Ryazan-Moscow, Gorky-Yaroslavl, Ishimbai-Orsk, Omsk-Novosibirsk, Ufa-Omsk (second line), Novosibirsk-Irkutsk and Kuibishev-Bryansk.

A further increase to be obtained in timber production in the North, the Urals and Siberia, and development of sawmill output in these areas accelerated. Two railways, Achinsk-Abalakovo and Mikun-Koslan, to be built in the dense-forest areas. Provision to be made for the construction of five cellulose and paper factories and seven artificial fibre plants in the eastern part of the country.

Development of the light and food industries in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East shall be accelerated.

More intensive geological surveying and prospecting shall be undertaken in the southern part of the Yakut Autonomous Republic and in the Trans-Baikal region for coking coal, basic and auxiliary minerals for ferrous metallurgy, raw materials for the chemical industry and non-ferrous and rare-metal ores. Preparatory work to be completed for the organization of diamond mining in the Yakut Autonomous Republic.

In agriculture, the paramount task is all-round development of grain farming and animal husbandry. Grain output in 1960 to be approximately 1.8 times that of 1955, with substantial increases in wheat and maize. Output of flax (fibre) to increase 1.4-fold, sugar-beet 2.5-fold, potatoes 100 per cent, other vegetables 2.6-fold, meat 100 per cent, milk 1.9-fold, eggs 2.5-fold and wool 1.6-fold.

Irrigation to be extended to another 258,000 hectares and flooding irrigation to another 225,000 hectares; 365,000 hectares of swamp and boglands to be reclaimed. Water to be supplied to approximately 16,000,000 hectares of arid pastureland in the North Caucasus, the Volga region and Siberia.

Construction to be completed and operation begun of the Pravo-Yegorlik, Terek-Kuma, Kuma-Manich and Don trunk canals, the Chograi reservoir, and the Petrovsk-Anastasyevskaya and Maryano-Cheburgolsk irrigation systems. Construction to begin of the Kuban-Kalaus irrigation system and of a reservoir at Krasnodar on the River Kuban. Reclamation of the Meshchersk lowlands to begin.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.7-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period (1.6-fold in industries under Republican Ministries).

Considerably increase coal output in the Donbas, Dnieper and West-Ukrainian areas. Mining and concentrating capacities in the Krivoi Rog and Kerch iron ore fields to be expanded.

The following output increases to be obtained over the five-year period: coal 1.6-fold, pig iron, rolled metal and iron ore 1.5-fold, oil 2.8-fold, natural and casing-head gas 2.6-fold, electric power 1.7-fold, mineral fertilizers 100 per cent, tractors 100 per cent, cement 1.7-fold, leather footwear 1.6-fold, sugar 1.6-fold; considerably increase output of cotton fabrics.

Complete the Kakhovka hydro-power project and build hydro-power plants at Kremenchug and Dnieprodzerzhinsk, also large thermal power plants. Work to begin on the Kanev hydro-power plant on the Dnieper.

Begin the construction of a new oil refinery. The following to be completed and commissioned: a new ferro-alloys plant, additional capacities for producing local building materials, notably natural-stone wall blocks, the Chernigov worsted mill, Kherson cotton mill. The following to be built: a cotton textile combine, artificial-fibre mills at Chernigov and Cherkassi, sugar refineries with an aggregate processing capacity of 40,000 tons of sugar-beet daily, a plant to produce maize molasses and starch.

The North Donets-Donbas canal to be completed and commissioned to supply water to towns and enterprises of the Donbas.

In agriculture, the target is a further increase in grain

harvest yields and substantial expansion of maize cultivation. The total grain harvest in 1960 to be not less than 2,100 million poods. The following increases to be achieved in other items (over 1955): sugar-beet approximately 1.2-fold, vegetables 1.4-fold, potatoes 1.5-fold, meat 2.3-fold, milk 100 per cent, wool 2.1-fold, and eggs 2.8-fold. Collective and state farms to plant 250,000 hectares of orchards and 75,000 hectares of vineyards.

An area of 146,000 hectares to be irrigated, 141,000 hectares drained, and 1,240,000 hectares supplied with water. The Ingulets water and irrigation system, the Simferopol reservoir and Trubezh drainage system to be completed and commissioned. Construction of the first section of the Krasnoznamenka system to be completed and work begun on the North-Crimean Canal.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.7-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period.

Power output to increase approximately 2.1-fold, peat 1.8-fold, tractors 2.7-fold, automobiles 1.6-fold, motorcycles 1.7-fold, metal-cutting lathes 100 per cent, cement 1.8-fold, leather footwear 1.4-fold, sugar 3.1-fold.

Construction to be completed of the Vasilevichi district power plant and of the Vitebsk hydro-power plant. New peat-producing facilities to be built. Work to begin on two oil refineries and a farm-tool factory; existing cement-producing capacities to be expanded. The following enterprises to be brought into full-capacity operation: a watch factory, plants producing tractor spare parts, complex automatic lines and special power-pack set machines, and a worsted mill in Minsk. New factories and factory departments to be built for the preliminary processing of flax and hemp; also two sugar refineries.

Provision shall be made for developing peat mining, power output and the light and food industries in the western regions of the Byelorussian S.S.R.

In agriculture, the target for 1960 is a grain harvest approximately 2.9 times as large as in 1955, with the following increases in other items: flax (fibre) 1.4-fold, potatoes 1.7-fold,

sugar-beet 6-fold, meat 1.8-fold and milk 100 per cent. A further 238,000 hectares to be added to the arable by building new drainage facilities, and 170,000 hectares by reconditioning existing drainage systems. Work to continue on the drainage and cultivation of the Polesye lowlands.

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.6-fold increase in gross industrial output.

Provision to be made for the further development of industries associated with cotton growing, notably agricultural and textile machine-building, output of mineral fertilizers, cotton ginning and production of cotton-seed oil.

Output gains over the five-year period to be as follows: power approximately 1.6-fold, coal 2.4-fold, oil 1.5-fold, mineral fertilizers 1.9-fold, cement 3-fold. Provision to be made for the construction of new power plants.

Work to begin on the Angren nitrogen fertilizer plant; the Ferghana oil refinery to be put into operation; the reconstruction of the Kuvasai cement plant to be completed.

In agriculture, the paramount task is continued all-round development of cotton farming. Output of raw cotton in 1960 should be approximately 1.5 times that of 1955, with the following increases in other items: meat 2.4-fold, milk 2.3-fold, wool 1.9-fold, karakul skins 1.5-fold, silk cocoons 1.6-fold. Fine fleece and semi-fine fleece sheepbreeding to be developed on irrigated areas and in the foothills, and karakul sheep breeding in the desert zone.

Horticulture and viticulture to be further developed.

New irrigation facilities to be provided on 325,000 hectares and water supplied to 6,800,000 hectares of arid and semi-arid pastureland. Construction to be completed of the Tuya-Buguz, Chim-Kurgan and Surkhan-Darya reservoirs.

Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 2.2-fold increase in gross industrial output (1.7-fold in industries under Republican Ministries).

Further expansion of power output, increased production of non-ferrous metals, coal, oil, chemicals, machinery and light and food industry products.

Output to increase as follows: power approximately 2.3-fold, rolled metal 2.1-fold, unrefined copper 1.9-fold, lead 1.4-fold, coal 1.6-fold, oil 1.4-fold, mineral fertilizers 100 per cent, cement 8.8-fold, leather footwear 1.7-fold, with a considerable increase in cotton textiles.

Two blast furnaces (capacity 1,350,000 tons of pig iron per annum) and a continuous sheet rolling mill to start operation at the Karaganda iron and steel plant. Aluminium, ferro-alloys and harvester-combine plants to be built at Pavlodar, a rolling equipment plant at Petropavlovsk, a chemical plant at Jambul, cement plants at Semipalatinsk and Chimkent, and a cotton textile combine. Construction to begin on two oil refineries. The Bukhtarma hydro-power plant and new thermal power plants to be commissioned, and work to begin on the Shulbinka and Kapchagai hydro-power plants.

The Karaganda and Ekibastuz coal-fields to be further developed and large-scale work undertaken to utilize prospected mineral deposits in Kustanai Region. Construction to be completed and production started at the Turgai bauxite mine and the Sokolovskoye-Sarbai mining and concentrating plant (capacity 10,000,000 tons of crude iron ore), output of refined ore to reach 5,600,000 tons in 1960.

In agriculture, the target is a considerable rise in grain production, notably hard wheats, by cultivating more virgin and fallow land and increasing crop yields. Livestock farming must be further developed and productivity increased. Grain output in 1960 should be approximately 5 times that of 1955, with the following increases in other items: sugar-beet 2.2-fold, raw cotton 2.3-fold, meat 1.5-fold, milk 2.2-fold and wool 2.6-fold.

Irrigation to be provided on 214,000 hectares, and water supplied to 43,000,000 hectares of pastureland. Construction to be completed of the Aris-Turkestan Canal, including the Bugun reservoir, and of the Kzil-Orda dam.

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.6-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period.

Output increases shall be as follows: power approximately

1.8-fold, pig iron 1.6-fold, rolled metal and manganese ore 1.5-fold, coal 1.4-fold, nitrogen fertilizers 8-fold, cement 3.1-fold, cotton fabrics 2.8-fold, leather footwear 1.4-fold, wine 1.8-fold, tea 1.3-fold.

The Lajanuri, Khrami No. 2, Tkibuli and Gumati hydro-power plants to start operation, and work to begin on the Daryalskoye hydro-power plant on the Terek River and on a new hydro-power plant on the Rioni River. The second section of the Gori cotton textile combine to start operation, and construction to begin on the Grozny-Tbilisi gas pipeline.

In agriculture, the target is further development of fruit growing, viticulture, sericulture, cultivation of tea, tobacco and citrus fruits. Output of high-grade tea to be increased to 165,000 tons in 1960; collective and state farms to plant 17,000 hectares of orchards, 15,000 hectares of vineyards and 6,000 hectares of citrus plants. Compared with 1955, the following production increases shall be attained in 1960: grain approximately 1.3-fold, meat 1.7-fold, milk 100 per cent, wool 1.4-fold, silk cocoons 1.3-fold. Forty thousand hectares to be irrigated, and 10,000 hectares drained. Construction of the Verkhne-Samgori irrigation system to be completed.

Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.4-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period (1.6-fold in industries under Republican Ministries).

Oil output in 1960 to be 15.7 million tons and gas 3,500 million cubic metres. Power output to increase approximately 1.6-fold, cotton fabrics 100 per cent, woollen fabrics 200 per cent, leather footwear 1.4-fold, wine and tea 1.8-fold.

Provision to be made for developing iron ore mining in Dashkesan; output of rolled metal to be increased. The following new enterprises to start operation: Kirovabad alumina plant, Sumgait superphosphate plant and Mingechaur cotton textile mills. Thermal power plant capacity to be increased and construction begun of a new hydro-power plant on the River Kura.

In agriculture, production of raw cotton to be increased approximately 1.4-fold compared with 1955, silk cocoons

1.5-fold, grain 1.8-fold, milk 2.4-fold, meat 2.1-fold, wool 1.6-fold. Collective and state farms to plant 38,000 hectares of orchards and vineyards; 125,000 hectares to be irrigated, and water supplied to 1,250,000 hectares of pastureland.

Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.8-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period (1.6-fold in industries under Republican Ministries).

Enlarge production facilities in fuel and power and further develop the engineering, building materials, light and food industries. Electric power output to increase over the five-year period approximately 1.8-fold, peat 1.6-fold, cement 200 per cent, leather footwear 1.8-fold, butter 1.6-fold, meat 1.5-fold and fish 2.5-fold.

The Kaunas hydro-power plant on the Niemen to start operation. Factories manufacturing television equipment, drilling tools, machine-tool appliances, cash registers to be built, and construction to be completed of the specialized domestic electrical-appliance factory at Vilnius. The Klaipeda fishing port to be expanded.

Agricultural output to increase in 1960, compared with 1955, as follows: meat approximately 1.9-fold, milk 2.2-fold, grain 4.2-fold, flax (fibre) 1.7-fold, sugar-beet 3.9-fold, potatoes 2.3-fold. Fattening pigs for meat and bacon to be widely developed. Crop areas and harvest yields of clover to be increased. Pasture amelioration and development of perennial pasturelands to be undertaken on a large scale.

An area of 298,000 hectares to be drained by building new amelioration systems, and 332,000 hectares by reconditioning existing systems.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.7-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period.

Further expansion of the food industry, notably production of wine, tinned fruit and vegetables, sugar, and continued development of the power and building materials industries.

Output of power to increase over the five-year period approximately 1.8-fold, wine 1.8-fold, vegetable oil 2.5-fold, sugar 7-fold, leather footwear 1.5-fold.

Construction to begin of the Kamenka hydro-power plant on the River Dniester; the Kishinev thermal power plant to be enlarged; the following enterprises to be built: one champagne, two wine, two cognac, three major canning plants, four sugar refineries, a silk textile mill at Benderi and a cement plant at Ribnitsa.

In agriculture, the aim is further development of viculture and fruit growing. Collective and state farms to plant 83,000 hectares of vineyard, 54,000 hectares of orchard and 27,000 hectares of mulberry and nut trees over the five-year period. Fruit output to increase approximately 1.5-fold, grapes 100 per cent, vegetables 1.9-fold, meat 2.3-fold, milk 2.4-fold, wool 1.6-fold. Harvest yields in grain and sugar-beet to be raised; the 1960 gross grain crop to be not less than 127 million poods.

Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.6-fold increase of gross industrial output over the five-year period (1.7-fold in industries under Republican Ministries).

Power output to increase approximately 1.6-fold, peat 2.2-fold, phosphate fertilizers 1.4-fold, cement 1.6-fold, leather footwear 1.6-fold, sugar 2.8-fold, butter 1.3-fold, fish 2.7-fold.

Construction to begin of the Plavinas hydro-power plant (120,000-kw capacity); the second section of the Riga thermal power plant to be commissioned, and the Liepaja central power plant to be enlarged. Construction to begin of a fishing port at Ventspils.

Agricultural output to increase as follows: meat approximately 1.6 times, milk 2.2 times, grain 3.6 times, flax (fibre) 2.4 times, potatoes 2.3 times. Fattening pigs for meat and bacon to be widely developed. Crop areas and harvest yields of clover to be increased. Pasture amelioration and development of perennial pasturelands to be undertaken on a large scale. To recondition drainage systems on an area of 830,000 hectares of collective-farm and state-farm land.

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.7-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period (1.8-fold in industries under Republican Ministries).

Power output to increase approximately 1.8-fold, coal 1.5-fold, oil 7.8-fold, leather footwear 2.8-fold.

The following to be built: the Uch-Kurgan hydro-power plant (112,000 kw) on the Narin River, the new Shaarikhan hydro-power plant, two hydro-power plants on the Chu Canal, and a thermal power plant in Frunze. A worsted mill to be built and put into operation; work to begin on a pharmaceutical factory in Frunze; the Frunze-Osh motor highway to be completed.

In agriculture, the target is a further increase in the production of fine and semi-fine wool and more meat and dairy products. Meat production to increase approximately 1.6-fold over the five-year period, milk 1.9-fold, wool 2.1-fold, grain 2.1-fold, raw cotton 1.2-fold, sugar-beet 1.7-fold.

An area of 115,000 hectares to be irrigated, and water supplied to approximately 1,000,000 hectares of pastureland. Construction of the Orto-Tokoi reservoir and the Great Chu Canal to be completed.

Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.4-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period (1.7-fold in industries under Republican Ministries).

Power output to increase approximately 300 per cent, cement 13-fold, cotton fabrics 2.1-fold and leather footwear 100 per cent.

Construction to be completed of the Kairak-Kum hydro-power plant on the Syr Darya River and of the Perepadnaya hydro-power plant on the Vakhsh Canal. Construction to begin in 1956 of the Golovnaya hydro-power plant on the Vakhsh River. A new cement mill and the second section of the Stalinabad cotton textile combine to go into operation. A butter and oil-processing plant to be built and commissioned at Stalinabad.

In agriculture, the paramount task is maximum development of cotton growing, particularly of fine-staple varieties.

Raw cotton output to increase approximately 1.7-fold over the five-year period, meat 2.2-fold, milk 2.6-fold, wool 1.7-fold and silk cocoons 1.6-fold. Production of fine and semi-fine wool to be developed, the number of karakul and Hissar sheep to be increased.

An area of 89,000 hectares to be irrigated and water supplied to not less than 2,000,000 hectares of pastureland.

Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.7-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period (1.6-fold in industries under Republican Ministries).

Power output to increase approximately 1.3-fold, mineral fertilizers 1.6-fold, cement 100 per cent, wine 1.4-fold, leather footwear 1.5-fold.

The Sevan-Hrazdan chain of hydro-power plants to be completed and work begun on the Tatev hydro-power plant (100,000-kw capacity). The following to be built: an acetate silk mill, tool factory, canning plant.

Agricultural output to increase as follows: grain approximately 1.5-fold, meat 2.1-fold, milk 2.2-fold, wool 1.8-fold, silk cocoons 1.8-fold. Fruit growing, viticulture and cotton growing to be further expanded. An area of 39,000 hectares to be irrigated and water supplied to 150,000 hectares of pastureland. Construction of the Talin irrigation canal and the first section of the Arzni-Shamiram irrigation system to be completed.

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.6-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period (1.8-fold in industries under Republican Ministries).

Oil output to increase approximately 1.3-fold, cement 7.9-fold, power 1.8-fold, leather footwear 100 per cent.

The following to be put into operation: two steam-turbine power plants, the Charjou superphosphate plant and a new sulphur mine at Gaurdak. The Bezmeyin cement mill to be enlarged, and a gas pipeline built between Kizil-Kum and Krasnovodsk.

In agriculture, the paramount task is maximum development of cotton and livestock farming, particularly karakul sheep growing. Raw cotton output to increase over the five-year period approximately 2.1-fold, meat 1.8-fold, milk 2.2-fold, wool 1.3-fold, karakul skins 1.4-fold, silk cocoons 1.5-fold.

An area of 205,000 hectares to be brought under cultivation and irrigated, and water supplied to 10,000,000 hectares of arid pastureland. Construction to be completed of the first section of the Kara-Kum Canal, the Sari-Yazi reservoir and the second Tejen reservoir.

Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.6-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period.

Output of shale and shale gas to increase not less than 1.7-fold, power 2.8-fold, peat 1.7-fold, mineral fertilizers 300 per cent, cement 100 per cent, cotton fabrics 1.4-fold, leather footwear 1.5-fold, butter 1.2-fold, fish 1.6-fold.

The following to be built: a shale-gas plant and shale-oil refinery at Ahtme, and the Baltic shale power plant (first section of 300,000-kw capacity to begin operation). The Punane-Kunda cement plant to be reconstructed and its annual capacity increased 225,000 tons. More shore facilities for the fishing industry to be made available.

Agricultural output to increase as follows: meat approximately 1.8-fold, milk 2.3-fold, grain 2.5-fold, potatoes 1.9-fold. Fattening pigs for meat and bacon to be widely developed. Crop areas and harvest yields of clover to be increased; pasture amelioration and development of perennial pastures to be undertaken on a large scale. An area of 38,000 hectares to be brought under cultivation by building new drainage systems, and 194,000 hectares by reconditioning existing facilities.

Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic

An approximately 1.6-fold increase in gross industrial output over the five-year period.

Continued expansion of the timber, paper and woodworking industries. Output of commercial timber to increase

approximately 1.5-fold, sawn timber 1.8-fold, paper 1.8-fold. The Kondopoga and Segezha cellulose and paper mills to be enlarged; the Novo-Kem sawmill and woodworking combine and a furniture factory to be built; work to be started on a cardboard mill. Construction of the West-Karelian railway to be continued.

Power output to increase approximately 100 per cent and aluminium 60 per cent compared with 1955. The Onda hydro-power plant (80,000 kw) and the Kumsa, Vigestrov and Palyesandal hydro-power plants to be commissioned, and work begun on the Yova hydro-power plant (80,000 kw). Construction of the Valazma reservoir to be completed.

Agricultural output to increase as follows: milk approximately 2.3-fold, meat 1.6-fold, potatoes 3.2-fold and other vegetables 400 per cent. An area of 55,000 hectares to be brought under cultivation by reconditioning existing drainage systems and building new ones.

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The Sixth Five-Year Plan envisages a further powerful expansion of the Soviet Union's economy, primarily its heavy industry, which is the foundation of the socialist economy. Fulfilment of the new plan will enhance the economic might and indestructible defence capacity of the Soviet Union; it will mean considerably higher standards of living for the people and further cultural progress.

Its successful fulfilment depends on the people—on the workers, collective farmers and intellectuals, on their selfless, heroic labour—on the work of our Party, government, economic and trade-union bodies in organizing the people's effort, on the level of the leadership they give to factories, construction projects, collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms.

During the sixth five-year plan period new techniques will be widely introduced in all branches of the economy. The Congress, therefore, makes it incumbent on all Party and economic organizations radically to improve their work in this field, expedite application in industry of the latest achievements of Soviet and foreign science and engineering and of the experience of leading factories and collective farms and front-rank industrial and agricultural workers.

It is especially important to raise the skill of our workers, collective farmers and technicians in every branch of production, for only if this is done can the most effective use be made of the new machinery to be installed under the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

There are vast untapped potentialities in every section of socialist industry and agriculture, and their proper utilization will ensure not only fulfilment, but overfulfilment, of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Congress particularly draws the attention of Party organizations and economic executives to the following objectives: absolute fulfilment of state assignments, in all indexes, by every single factory and collective farm; a steady rise in productivity; reduction of production costs and achievement of higher quality standards; strict economy and systematic reduction of labour expenditure per unit of output.

State material, food and financial reserves are of great importance in a planned socialist economy. The Congress considers the further accumulation of such reserves to be one of the important tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Fulfilment of the plan will be a valuable contribution to the further strengthening of the entire socialist camp. The Soviet Union will continue to extend to the utmost co-operation with the People's Democracies in making the most rational use, in the interests of each country and the socialist camp as a whole, of economic resources and production capacities by co-ordinating the development of various branches of the economy, industrial specialization and co-operation, and by exchanging scientific and technical information and production know-how. The Soviet Union consistently and firmly abides by the principle that peaceful co-existence of countries with different social and political systems is possible and necessary, and will endeavour to enlarge its trade with other nations on the basis of mutual advantage.

In drafting the Directives of the Twentieth Congress on the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. took into account proposals advanced by the workers of many thousands of factories and collective farms. These proposals were discussed by the broad mass of workers, collective farmers, technicians in industry and agriculture

and scientists. Their patriotic initiative and rich production experience helped the Central Committee more fully to define the targets for the various sections of the national economy and to bring out the vast potentialities inherent in our socialist industry, agriculture and transport.

The Congress considers it necessary that the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1956-60) for the various Ministries and other government departments, the Union Republics and economic areas, be drawn up on the basis of these Directives, and approved at the earliest possible date, so that industrial enterprises, collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms and building projects receive their five-year assignments in 1956. This will help enlist the mass of the people for creative participation in carrying out the plan, in bringing to light new potentialities in every branch of the economy, and will make for effective control of plan fulfilment.

The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calls upon all workers, collective farmers and intellectuals to launch nation-wide socialist emulation for fulfilment and overfulfilment of the sixth five-year economic development plan. Its implementation will be a big step forward in developing our socialist economy, in creating an abundance of consumer goods, in building a communist society in our country.

**DECISION OF THE 20th CONGRESS
OF THE C.P.S.U. ON THE DRAWING
UP OF A NEW PROGRAMME
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION**

(Adopted unanimously on February 25, 1956)

The 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. instructs the Central Committee to draw up a Draft Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in keeping with the fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninist theory which is being creatively developed on the basis of the historical experience of our Party and the experience of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, and the experience and achievements of the entire international communist and labour movement, and with due account of the long-range plan now being drawn up for communist construction, economic and cultural development in the Soviet Union.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to publish the Draft Programme in advance of the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. so that it may be thoroughly discussed.

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РЕЗОЛЮЦИИ XX СЪЕЗДА
КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ПАРТИИ
СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА