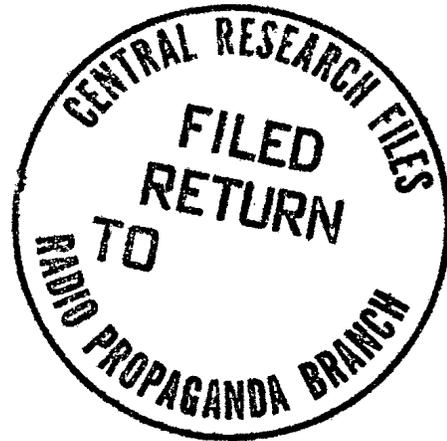


16 February 1959

JPRS 600-D



PLENUM  
 OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
 COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION  
 15-19 DECEMBER 1958  
 STENOGRAPHIC RECORD

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(15 December 1958, Morning)

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**FIRST MEETING**

(15 December 1958, Morning)

**PLENUM OPENING**

Chairman, Comrade Khrushchev, N.S. Comrades, out of 124 members of the Central Committee of the Party, 116 are attending the plenum. Out of 115 Candidates members of the Central Committee, 105 are attending. Out of 61 members of the Central Auditing Commission, 57 are present. There is a full quorum. The plenum is hereby opened.

The Presidium of the Central Committee has proposed for discussion by the plenum of the Central Committee, the question: "The Results of the Development of Agriculture in the Past Five Years and the Tasks of Further Increasing the Output of Agricultural Products."

Comrade N.S. Khrushchev has been selected by the Presidium of the Central Committee to speak on this issue.

Are there any other proposals?

Voices: No.

Khrushchev: The agenda has been approved.

Agenda: The Results of the Development of Agriculture in the Past Five Years and the Tasks of Further Increasing the Output of Agricultural Products.

Khrushchev: Concerning the work procedures for the plenum. It has been decided to begin work at ten o'clock in the morning and to continue until two o'clock in the afternoon, with a 20-minute intermission. There will be a two-hour break for lunch, from two to four pm. Work will proceed without interruption from four pm until seven pm. Discussion (on speeches) will be limited to 15-20 minutes. Are we agreed on such an order of work for the plenum? Shall we make any changes in the rules?

Voices: No.

Khrushchev The rules are adopted.

Suslov, M.A. (taking the chair). Comrade N. S. Khrushchev has the floor for his report.

Results of the Development Agriculture in the Past Five Years and the Tasks of Further Increasing the Output of Agricultural Products

Report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev at the Plenary Meeting of the CC, CPSU.

Comrades!

A question of the results of the development of agriculture in the past 5 years and the tasks of further increasing the output of agricultural

products is being submitted to the present plenum of the Central Committee for discussion. This question is so important that the work of our plenum will, evidently constitute a political report of the Party to the people on the state of agriculture. The September, January, and subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee, and also the XX Congress of the Party, had comprehensively worked out a broad program for the advancement of agriculture. The Central Committee called upon the Party and the entire people to ensure, while further comprehensively developing heavy industry as the basis of the entire national economy, a sharp increase in the shortest possible time in the production of grain, meat, milk, wool, cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, and other produce.

The measures in agriculture, adopted by the Party embodied Lenin's ideas on developing the productive forces in the countryside on the basis of a socialist transformation of agriculture, on strengthening the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, on the creative role of the masses of the people, on constantly improving the well-being of the working people. The Central Committee boldly laid bare big shortcomings in the state of agriculture, removed from the way everything that hindered the development of the kolkhozes (collective farms) and sovkhoses (state farms). Thanks to the fact that the Party severely criticised mistakes in the guidance of agriculture, and roused the people to overcome the shortcomings that existed, our country has become still stronger and mightier.

The successful implementation of the charted program to increase the output of agricultural products was a great contribution to the further economic development of the Soviet state, to the strengthening of its might and to the rise in the living standard of the Soviet people. It will be no exaggeration to say that the period in the life of the Party and the country, in the life of our people that has elapsed since the September 1953 plenum of the Central Committee, is of historic significance.

After the carrying out of collectivization, which was a triumph of the Leninist cooperative plan, the Party, in these 5 years, worked out and implemented major measures which marked a new stage in the development of and the strengthening of the kolkhoz system, and of our entire socialist order.

Guided by Leninist teaching, relying on the support of the working class and the bulk of the peasantry, the Party ensured the transition of the peasants from small-scale private farming to large-scale collective farming. This was a revolution which established the socialist mode of production in the countryside. It was, however, not enough to create a new socialist form of farming. It was necessary to create conditions under which all the possibilities inherent in collective agriculture, in the kolkhoz system, could unfold and be utilized in the interests of building communism. The socialist form of economy, as the most progressive form, can produce unprecedented rates of growth of social production. This form of organization can yield the best results provided the great forces of the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses are put into action, provided the principle of material interest of the farm folk in the development of social production is consistently observed.

These major Leninist propositions were in the recent past seriously violated in the practice of guiding agriculture, especially in the period preceding the September Plenum of the CC of the Party. As a result of this, many kolkhozes had for a long time remained economically weak which affected the state of the country's agriculture as a whole.

The importance of the 5-year period that has elapsed since the September plenary meeting of the CC CPSU lies in the fact that, thanks to the measures taken by the Party, the forces of the kolkhoz system have been unfolded, its latent reserves have been set in motion, and the task of creating an abundance of agricultural products and attaining a higher level of labor productivity in the country's agriculture has been placed on a realistic foundation. This is of inestimable importance for the cause of communist construction, for raising the well-being of the people.

Analyzing the path traversed by agriculture in the past 5 years, it is necessary to review the economic situation in the country that had developed by the year 1953.

The Soviet Union's industry had scored notable successes by that time. The production of metal, fuel, electric power expanded greatly; output by other major branches of the heavy and light industries had increased. The upsurge of industrial production, the construction of new cities and industrial centers created a higher demand for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

But what was the situation in agriculture at that time?

It must be stated plainly that agriculture at that time was in a grave state. Although the kolkhozes and sovkhoses had healed the wounds inflicted by the war, the production level they achieved could not satisfy the country's needs. Owing to big shortcomings in the direction of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and to certain distortions of the Leninist policy in kolkhoz development, the growth of agricultural production was retarded. One can easily see this for himself if one peruses the results of agriculture's development during the 1948-1953 period. During these years, the gross harvests and procurements of grain had, practically, not increased. The production of milk did not grow either, and the average annual output of meat was below the level attained by the country before the war.

There arose a certain discrepancy in the development of industry and agriculture, in the state's real requirements of grain and other products and their actual production. This discrepancy was fraught with dangerous consequences. It could hold back the further progress of socialist industry, the growth of the well-being of the working people, the advance of our country to Communism, which in the final count would

have weakened the economic might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp. Consequently, the question of overcoming the lag in agriculture, and the necessity to ensure a steep upsurge of agriculture, was not only of internal but also of international significance.

As one of the most urgent and vitally important tasks, there arose before the Communist Party and before the Soviet people the task of ensuring in the shortest possible time a rapid rise in agricultural production so that the food requirements of the working people and the agricultural raw material needs of industry could be satisfied.

This was a difficult task. Tremendous efforts of the Party, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the Soviet intelligentsia were required to effect within the space of a few years a gigantic leap in the development of agriculture.

Relying upon the boundless support and creative activity of all the working people, our Party carried out tremendous organizational and political work, defined the most urgent problems in the development of agriculture, headed the country-wide struggle to translate into life the program for a steep upsurge of agriculture, charted by the September Plenum of the CC.

In the interests of the entire people, in the interests of further strengthening the might of the country and raising the well-being of the working people, the Party resolved major economic questions in the development of socialist agriculture. It restored the principle of material incentives for the collective farmers, for all the working people of the countryside to increase the output of agricultural products, which made for higher labor activity of the masses of the collective farmers and greater productivity of labor. The Party reinforced the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with leading cadres as well as with agricultural specialists. Thanks to the heroic efforts of the working class, agriculture in a very short time was supplied with hundreds of thousands of tractors and millions of diverse machines. The state allocated huge funds for the development of agriculture. A new planning procedure was adopted, which unleashed the initiative of the collective farmers and enabled them to plan their commonly-owned economy with an eye to ensuring the fullest utilization of available possibilities. At the call of the Central Committee of the Party, the working people of the USSR brought under the plow tens of millions of hectares of new land, which was of decisive importance for increasing the production of grain and advancing agriculture as a whole.



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All these measures made it possible to overcome the lag of agricultural production in a short period and to strengthen the economy of the kolkhozes. On this basis the Party reorganized the machine tractor stations, worked out and applied a new system of procuring agricultural products, which is of major importance for the further development of the kolkhoz system.

The struggle of the Party and the entire Soviet people for an upsurge in agriculture has been crowned with a signal victory. In the past 5 years the output and procurement of all agricultural products has increased considerably, as compared with the preceding 5-year period. And this has helped to raise the living standard of the Soviet people.

Let us cite data on the growth of the procurements of the basic agricultural products.

#### Agricultural Products Procured

( )	1953 (as of December 10)	1958	In 1958 more than in 1953	1958 in percent of 1953
Grain (million pud) of which, wheat	1,830 1,124	3,495 2,601	1,665 1,477	191 231
Sugar beets (million tons)	22.8	50.9	28.1	223
Sugar produced (million tons)	3.0	4.6	1.6	154
Potatoes (million tons)	5.1	6.7	1.6	130
Vegetables (million tons)	2.2	4.0	1.8	180
Sunflower seeds (million metric centners)	15.7	25.9	10.2	165
Raw cotton (million tons)	3.7	4.3	0.6	116
Flax fiber (1,000 tons)	88.5	184.7	96.2	209
Meat (1,000 tons live weight) of which pork	3,307 524	5,343 1,520	2,036 996	162 290
Milk (million tons)	10.4	21.4	11.0	205

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Factory butter produced (1,000 tons)	350	622	272	178
Wool (1,000 tons)	195	312	117	160
Eggs (million)	2,499	4,405	1,906	176

What is noteworthy in this table is that we have not only increased grain procurements but have fundamentally improved the quality of the grain procured. Whereas in 1953 we procured by 10 December 1,124,000,000 pud of wheat, the most valuable grain crop, this year we have procured 2,601,000,000 pud of wheat. This is an immense achievement, Comrades. We all know that before, when we did not have enough of food grain to bake the plain common bread we had to use fodder grain and even add potatoes, which worsened its quality. But now, we have enough high-grade wheat and also enough rye to produce the required quantity of good bread.

One must also note that the year's plan for milk and meat procurements was already fulfilled by 1 December this year, that is one month ahead of schedule. By 10 December 647,000 more tons of cattle and poultry in live weight and 1,472,000 more tons of milk had been sold to the state than was procured by the same date in 1957.

The gross output of agriculture in general has gone up greatly. Whereas in 1949-53 it averaged somewhat less than 300 billion rubles a year in 1954-58 it averaged more than 400 billion rubles a year in comparable prices.

When we now analyze agricultural development over the past 5 years, we ought again to speak about the antiparty group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov. One cannot simply get oneself to call such men comrades, even though they have remained Party members, when one stops to think where they were pushing the Party by their factionalism in trying to frustrate the realization of the decisions of the September Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee and the XX Party Congress and to revise the Party's Leninist general line in fundamental aspects of our country's development.

The entire Party and the entire Soviet people have unanimously condemned this factionalist, splinter group. In the light of the present successes in agriculture, every Soviet citizen will realize to a still greater extent that the anti-Party group, having broken away from the people, went against the vital interests of the people and struggled against the realization of the Party policy that the XX Party Congress had mapped out on all key home and foreign issues. The members of the Central Committee will remember how fiercely this group of splitters attacked the reorganization of the management of industry and construction and the undertaking to invest the Union Republics and local Party and Government bodies with broader powers.

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In this report I shall not bother to detail all the shameful doings of this group. But when speaking of the effort of the Party and the people to boost agriculture steeply one cannot gloss over in silence the way this group obstinately resisted throughout recent years the implementation of key measures in agriculture and thereby impeded the country's economic development.

The anti-Party group, as you know, fought against the Party's virgin-land reclamation policy. But it was precisely by developing the virgin-lands that the country sharply increased gross grain production and procurement, which made it possible to raise the people's welfare and reinforce our country's might still more.

The anti-Party group opposed the new system of planning in agriculture. But it is precisely this new system of planning that has given free play to the creative initiative of the masses and has made it possible to use local opportunities more rationally. As a result the kolkhozes now obtain far more from the same lands. The anti-Party group tried to muffle the patriotic movement the foremost kolkhozes and sovkhoses had started to raise animal husbandry as fast as possible and to tackle the task of overtaking the U.S. in the shortest space of time in livestock products per capita. This movement was supported by all the people and is already bearing good fruit. The anti-Party group was against freeing the private holdings of the collective farmers and the factory and office workers from obligatory deliveries of meat, milk, potatoes, and other agricultural products, and tried to scare the Central Committee into thinking that such a measure would supposedly dislocate the country's supply of livestock products. What actually was the net results? By freeing the private holdings of the collective farmers from obligatory deliveries, the Party elevated the creative activities of the kolkhoz peasantry. In the final analysis, far from going down, production and procurements of livestock products have considerably increased, which has benefited the entire Soviet people.

The opposition of the anti-Party group to key undertakings which the Party had slated in order to strengthen the kolkhozes and promote the wellbeing of the collective farmers shows the Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov, and company were ignorant of agriculture and wrongly treated the peasantry, regarding it as a force resisting the building of socialism. This false line with respect to the kolkhozes and the collective farmers, a line contrary to the views of Lenin, led in practice to that difficult position we had in agriculture by 1953.

Indeed, how can one reconcile with the interests of raising agriculture, the proposal Molotov made and got adopted, despite objections, that each region provide itself with its own potatoes. Was this a practical solution to the problem under these conditions? To provide Moscow and Leningrad, for instance, with potatoes at the expense of the kolkhozes of Moscow and Leningrad regions, it was necessary greatly to extend potato planting. What did this mean then for the kolkhozes?

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Realizing that potatoes were then procured at the price of 2.5 to 3 kopeks a kilo, one can easily see what Molotov's proposal led to. It led to the undermining of the kolkhozes. Under such conditions the more the kolkhoz would turn in of potatoes, the more it would go to ruin, because not only would the outlay to produce those potatoes not be compensated for, but even to transport those potatoes to turn them in to the state, ways and means had to be found in other branches of agricultural production. The other branches, incidentally, were also in a state of neglect. And so this drove the kolkhozes toward their utter ruin.

Or take another of Molotov's proposals, the proposal to increase the amount of the loan in the countryside. He gave as his motive that the collective farmers were taking little part in subscription to the loan and were subscribing only a small sum, which was less than in the cities and towns. Molotov got this proposal adopted, too. Of course, the increase in the loan could not solve the task of providing funds. But it did worsen the political mood of the collective farmers who were persuaded to subscribe to the loan but who could not do it because of the exceedingly low income at the kolkhozes. No small number of other proposals were also made, which actually hamstringed agriculture.

Today all can see how miserably this contemptible group of despicable factionalists, whom the Central Committee exposed and smashed and whom the Party and people have chucked aside, failed.

The Central Committee's undertakings for agriculture are being successfully realized. They are of truly revolutionary importance for developing agricultural production in our country.

Let us consider the main results of agricultural development in recent years in its key branches.

#### I. Advancement of Land Cultivation and Increase in Grain Production

Comrades, in working out the program for further developing agriculture, the Party proceeded from the premise that grain farming is the backbone of agricultural production. Without solving the grain problem it is impossible to meet the country's bread requirements, raise animal husbandry, and increase the output of industrial crops.

But it was precisely in grain production that the lag was greatest, which brought about stagnation in some other key aspects of agriculture, especially animal husbandry. The amount of marketable grain was exceedingly inadequate and there were difficulties in the bread supply even in the big cities. In 1953, the country procured 1,899,000,000 pud of grain, but 2,020,000,000 pud went into supplies and seed loans. For current needs we had to take grain out of the state reserves, which was something that could not be permitted at all.

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In actual fact, as regards grain production, the country was stuck for a long time on the level of pre-revolutionary Russia. Allow me to give you some facts pertaining to this matter.

Sown Areas, Actual (Barn) Crop and Gross Grain Returns

<u>Period</u>	<u>Grain Area (in million Ha)</u>	<u>Per Hectare: Crop in Centners (1 centner=100 kg)</u>	<u>Gross Grain Returns (in million pud)</u>
1910-1914 (average per annum over present territory)	102.5	7.0	4380
1949-1953 (average per annum)	105.2	7.7	4942

As you see, in sown areas, crop yield, and grain returns of the country remained, in practice, on the same level as before the Revolution though in numerical strength the population, especially of the industrial centers and cities, had considerably increased and the state's grain requirements were immeasurably greater than those of Tsarist Russia.

Did the men responsible for the state of agriculture, notably Malenkov, know of the country's grain shortage? Unquestionably, yes. But, in spite of the facts, Malenkov announced from the rostrum of the Party Congress in 1952 that the country's gross grain returns totaled 8 billion pud and that now the grain problems had supposedly been solved once and for all. Malenkov did a dishonest thing by manipulating figures of the so-called biological harvest yield, though everyone knows that the "biological harvest" is very far from being grain that is actually in granaries. Indeed, you cannot bake bread with the concept of "biological harvest yields"! Bread is made of grain that is stored in the elevators.

Actually the position as regards grain production presented another picture. Even in 1952, which was a record harvest year for that period the kolkhozes and sovkhoses gathered not 8 billion pud of grain, but only 5.6 billion pud. Though the kolkhozes and sovkhoses even turned in part of the seed stock to the state, the country procured only 2.1 billion pud of grain, which did not meet current state requirements, let alone the necessity of creating the required reserves.

The declaration that 8 billion pud of grain had been gathered was nothing but humbug, to deceive the Party and the people. Its aim was to cover up the great bungling in agriculture of which Malenkov had been put in charge.

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Such was the position as regards grain production. Most urgent measures had to be taken to boost grain farming. The Central Committee of the Party worked out these measures. Central among them were:

First, the development of much virgin and long-fallow land in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Southeast;

Second, the extension of maize plantings and the boosting of its yields, as well as the moving of this crop into new areas; a re-examination of the structural pattern of the sown areas in order to replace crops giving a small yield with higher yielding grain and other agricultural crops;

Third, the increasing of grain returns from old lands under cultivation, by raising harvest yields and reducing losses.

As a result of these measures, there have been great changes in the development of grain farming. Here are some figures for the sown areas, gross returns, and grain procurements, for the respective years.

	1953	1958	1958 as % of 1953
Sown areas under grain (million ha)	106.7	125.2	117
Gross grain returns (million pud)	5,036	8,508	169
Grain procured (million pud)	1,899	3,495	184

As you see, in the past 5 years the grain crop areas increased by 18,500,000 hectares, or 17 percent; gross grain returns went up by 3,472,000,000 pud, or 69 percent; and grain procurements in 1958 were 84 percent more than was procured from the harvest in 1953. Altogether, the state procured this year 3.5 billion pud of grain, which is an outstanding victory for the party and the people in the realization of plans to build communism. Our country never had such an amount of grain in all its history. All the Soviet people are rejoicing at this victory and are proud that the Communist Party is enjoying great success in implementing undertakings to develop grain farming.

The development of virgin and long-fallow land was a decisive requisite for increasing grain production. Under the leadership of the Party, the Soviet people have performed a good many feats unparalleled in history. Now a new labor feat of the people, the bringing under the plow of millions of hectares of virgin and long-fallow lands, has been inscribed in the annals of the great victories which constitute the national pride of our country.

In the space of 3 years the farm folk of Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Volga and other areas have, with the active support of the entire

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people, plowed up 36 million hectares of virgin land. During these years, 425 large sovkhozes with an average arable area of 25,000 to 30,000 hectares each have been set up on the newly developed lands. No other country has ever known such a scale and rate of developing new land.

I would like to cite the following example as an illustration of the importance of sovkhozes which have been established on virgin land. In January 1954, the Dnepropetrovskiy Sovkhoz was set up in Atbasarskiy Rayon of Almainskaya Oblast, on virgin land which previously had lain fallow. The farm covered 39,000 hectares of virgin land. Since its founding this sovkhoz has given to the state 7,200,000 pud of grain, including 3,200,000 pud in 1958. The sovkhoz's production cost per metric centner of grain in 1958 was 26 rubles and 84 kopeks. The state had invested 28,400,000 rubles in the founding of this sovkhoz. The state's income from the production of this farm during these years was 86,400,000 rubles, and including the profits of the sovkhoz, totaled 102 million rubles. Thus, subtracting expenses, the state realized a net profit of 74 million rubles from the production of this farm. More than 200 homes, a dining hall, public nurseries, public baths, and various industrial structures have been built on the grounds of the sovkhoz. Already the sovkhoz has approximately 2,000 head of cattle, 5,600 sheep, and more than, 1,200 hogs.

The virgin land has not only been a source of increasing grain production. The development of virgin land has been a school of communist education and labor, toughening hundreds of thousands of people. An outstanding part in reclaiming the virgin land has been played by the Leninist YCL (Young Communist League), by our glorious youths, who have inscribed a bright page in the history of the struggle for Communism. At the call of the Party, 350,000 young patriots went to plow up the virgin land and creditably performed their tasks. In the past 3 years more than 3 million college students, and young factory and office workers have helped to bring in the harvest on the virgin land, for which they have earned the warm gratitude of our people.

When the idea of plowing up the virgin land arose, Molotov and the other members of the anti-Party group, opposing this measure of the Party and the Government, sought to prove that the cost of reclaiming the virgin land would supposedly not be repaid and that this matter was economically unprofitable. The past years have refuted these absurd assertions and have proved the multiple economic benefits to the state from the development of the virgin land.

According to data of the Central Statistical Board and the Ministry of Finance, in 1954-1958 the state invested 30.7 billion rubles in the development of virgin land. During this period the state budget received additionally 48.9 billion rubles from marketable grain produced in the virgin and long-fallow land development areas. Excluding from this sum the said expenditures on the development of virgin land, we see that the state has not only received back these investments, but over and above

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them has already obtained a net profit, during this period, of more than 18 billion rubles, including 9.3 billion rubles in the Russian Federation and 8.9 billion rubles in Kazakhstan.

Besides that the productive funds of the state farms, the repair and Technical Stations and procurement organizations have increased by approximately 24 billion rubles from those same state investments in the virgin land. Thus, reclamation of the virgin land was not only a decisive factor in increasing grain production but also a major source of state accumulations for implementing the program of communist construction.

Much, Comrades, has been accomplished on the virgin lands. Large socialist establishments have sprung up in the almost uninhabited steppes, workers' settlements have mushroomed, electric stations and elevators have been erected, railways have been built, but there is still tremendous work ahead. It must not be forgotten that we have here a great many difficulties in the organization of production, and of general amenities particularly, which we must overcome. In the next few years it is necessary to complete on the sovkhoses the planned construction of production premises, of cultural and public services, of houses. The sovkhoses must have permanent cadres for carrying out all agricultural work so that there should be no need to send either workers or students to take in the crops. The Party organizations, the government and agricultural bodies must heighten their attention to the virgin land development areas, must spare no effort, or means to convert the new state farms into model socialist enterprises.

Many republics, territories, and regions of the country, and the Russian Federation and the Kazakh SSR, first and foremost, have duly contributed to the accomplishment of the whole country's task of increasing grain production.

Until quite recently, the Russian Federation lagged seriously behind the other republics in the level of output of agricultural products. The measures taken by the Central Committee, the organization of a CC Bureau for the RSFSR within the CPSU, the increased role of the Council of Ministers of the republics, the regional and territorial party and council organs in the management of the economy fundamentally improved the status of the problem of agriculture in the Republic.

During the past years, approximately 15 million hectares of new lands were brought under the plow in the RSFSR, including 2,742,000 hectares in Altayskiy Kray, 1,496,000 hectares in Novosibirskaya Oblast, 1,473,000 hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast, 1,350,000 hectares in Stalingradskaya Oblast, 1,133,000 hectares in Omskaya Oblast, one million in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, 875,000 hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast, 594,000 hectares in Stavropol'skiy Kray, and more than 300,000 hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast.



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The increase in productivity and increase in planted area were essential requisites for the growth of gross collection and marketing of grain. The following figures show the growth of grain procurements of the regions of the Russian Federation in 1958 as compared with 1953:

	Grain Procured (million pud)		1958 as percent of 1953
	1953	1958	
RSFSR	1,098	1,930	176 percent
Altayskiy Kray	29	262	9.6-fold
Omskaya Oblast	36	90	253 percent
Novosibirskaya Oblast	24	70	293 "
Krasnoyarskiy Kray	37	60	162 "
Orenburgskaya Oblast	68	105	155 "
Saratovskaya Oblast	52	167	324 "
Stalingradskaya Oblast	27	165	612 "
Rostovskaya Oblast	48	146	305 "
Krasnodarskiy Kray	105	144	137 "
Stavropol'skiy Kray	45	114	250 "

I should like to point out Altayskiy Kray as an example which emphasizes the great economic effectiveness of bringing virgin land under the plow. As I have already mentioned, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of this region have brought great virgin lands under the plow, and at present the total arable area of Altayskiy Kray is 7,475,000 hectares. During the past 5-year period the government purchased 1,149,000,000 pud of grain in this kray, compared to 244 million pud in the preceding 5-year period.

Similar figures may be cited for the other regions. These figures indicate the importance of the role which the oblasts and krays of the Russian Federation play in the grain supply of the country.

At the present plenum we must express great satisfaction with the success with which grain cultivation has been expanded in the Kazakh SSR. Four or 5 years ago the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kazakhstan produced a very small amount of grain, and had practically no influence on the grain supply of the country. At present, the situation in this republic has been fundamentally changed. Kazakhstan is the greatest commercial grain-producing region in the country and takes second place only to the Russian Federation.

In acclaiming the successes of the Kazakh SSR it must be emphasized that these achievements were supported by the friendly aid of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. This is an expression of the great and inviolable Leninistic friendliness of the people of our country.

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The changes which have taken place in the grain production of Kazakhstan may be seen from the growth of bread procurement:

	Bread Procured (million pud)		1958 as percent of 1953
	1953	1958	
Kazakh SSR			
Kazakh SSR	146	950	6.5-fold greater
Akmolinskaya Oblast	21	221	10.7-fold greater
Kustanayskaya Oblast	28	103	3.6-fold greater
Kokchetavskaya Oblast	18	129	7-fold greater
Pavlodarskaya Oblast	9	155	17-fold greater

However, all years are not the same in agriculture. Good years alternate with less favorable years. Because of this, individual years may not be compared, and comparison must be based on longer periods. During the period 1949-1953, Kazakhstan gave to the government an average of 111 million pud of grain per year, and this was increased to 515 million pud of grain during the 1954-1958 period, which is an almost five-fold increase.

A supplement must be added to this comparison. Not all the virgin land may be brought under the plow and placed in production at once. The work of breaking in virgin land proceeds by degrees, over the course of a 5-year period, and the greatest growth of production of grain is reached only after 2 to 3 years. During the next 5-year period the indexes will be higher, because all 20 million hectares of newly broken land in Kazakhstan will contribute to the production of grain.

Considerable achievements in the development of grain growing have been gained by the agriculturists of the Ukrainian Republic, who this year have produced 552 million pud of grain, or 102 million pud over and above plan.

As a result of the work done by the Party in recent years, the country's grain-growing industry has been placed on a firm footing. This means that the whole of our agriculture is now receiving a sound and stable base for its all-round development and for the production of as much agricultural and livestock produce as the state needs.

However, this in no way means that the task of expanding grain production is no longer on the order of the day.

Plans for agricultural development in the next few years provide for a sharp increase in the output of agricultural and livestock produce in order to provide an abundant supply of these products for the population and to meet all the other requirements of the state. And this can be achieved only if there is stable and well-developed grain-growing.

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The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the utmost expansion of grain production, as the basis for the whole of agriculture, remains the basic course for farming to follow in the coming years. It has been estimated that we must have 10-11 billion pud of grain to meet the state's requirements to the full.

The question arises: by what means can we increase gross grain harvests by another 2 to 3 billion pud?

The principal and decisive means of expanding grain harvests under modern conditions is to increase grain yields.

To bring gross grain harvests up to 10-11 billion pud, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will have to obtain 3 to 4 more metric centners grain per hectare than they do now. We have unlimited reserves for doing so.

The basic marketable grain growing areas today are known to be Siberia and Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus, the Volga area, the Central Black Earth Belt, and the Urals. Each of these areas has its own specific features which must certainly be taken into account in setting the targets for increasing yields. But a feature that is typical of all these areas is that they have large tracts of fertile flat land and large kolkhozes and sovkhoses with a large store of experience in grain growing. Here are vast reserves for producing grain by raising yields, in the first place. To bring these reserves into action we must, following the example of the leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses, take several necessary measures.

What are these measures?

First, strict observance of dates for conducting agricultural work. It must be remembered that part of the grain region is located in a zone of insufficient moisture or irregular precipitation. Therefore, under these conditions the campaign for closely spaced dates for the performance of agricultural work is a campaign for the accumulation and conservation of soil moisture, and is in this case the decisive factor in obtaining a high yield.

For each kolkhoz and sovkhos the rule must be established that spring planting of grains must be done within a 5 or 6-day period, and harvesting must be accomplished within 10 to 12 days. On every farm the organization of work, deployment of personnel, and issuing of technological equipment must be completed within these deadlines. Of course it goes without saying that for any particular farm these periods are not determined by a higher directive, but by an agronomist on the spot or by brigades of the kolkhoz or sovkhos.

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Second, as soon as possible during the next 2 or 3 years the kolkhozes and sovkhoses must institute correct crop rotation on a necessary amount of black fallow grounds. This is very important in dried-out areas. In any event, however, this problem must be solved in the proper sequence.

Furthermore, an attempt must be made to plow under all fields, after the crops have been harvested, at the proper time and with suitable moisture conditions.

Third, large and firm crops cannot be attained without proper seed. A certain amount of work has been done in this respect during recent years, particularly in the production of hybrid corn, and valuable types of wheat and other grains have been developed and distributed. However, the task of conversion to planting exclusively the high-yield type seeds still has not been resolved. Most of all, a certain type of unfortunate farmer still has not died out among us who leaves the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, generally without seed, and in the spring asks for seed loans, misses the best planting dates, and sows whatever seed he can get. Clearly, this type of farm management does not make for high yields.

Fourth, it is high time, comrades, to consider seriously the use of fertilizer in these regions. At present, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have many cattle, and within the next few years the number of head of cattle will increase considerably. There will be many cattle, there will be much manure, and there will be higher crop yields.

The nonblack earth zones also have large reserves for increasing the production of grain. We have held an incorrect view of these zones in considering that they could never produce high yields of grain crops. Furthermore, because these zones have adequate moisture characteristics they are especially favorable for the production of good and sturdy crops.

However, it must be kept in mind that the decisive factor in these zones is the use of fertilizer to increase productivity. Because of this, the storage of organic fertilizers and their correct application is of special significance in the nonblack earth zones. Crop rotation in well-processed fallow land will also increase the production of grain and fodder.

The most important reserve for increasing grain production in the country is to increase the maize yield. During past years, the planting of this valuable crop has been considerably increased, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have conducted experimental cultivation of maize and have produced good yields. It is sufficient to indicate that during the current year more than 6 million hectares were planted in maize in the Ukraine. This enabled the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic to create great stores of fodder, and to increase the procurement of ensilage seven-fold over 1953.

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Furthermore, using part of the maize for grain, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Ukraine considerably increased the grain reserves. For example, on an area of 226,000 hectares planted in maize and allowed to ripen to maturity in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast a yield of 30 metric centners per hectare was obtained, and in Solonyanskiy Rayon of this oblast a yield of 39.1 metric centners per hectare was attained. In Bel'tskiy Rayon in the Moldavian Republic the maize yield averaged 32 centners per hectare for an area of 6,600 hectares, and the yield attained at the kolkhoz imeni Kotovski in Lipkanskiy Rayon was 71 centners of grain per hectare for an area of 277 hectares.

In the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR 32,000 hectares of maize were brought to full maturity. The average yield for this entire area was 49.6 centners per hectare.

However, the average maize grain yield of the country continues to remain low. In 1958, the national average yield was 22 centners per hectare. The experience of leading farmers of many regions shows that we may harvest no less than 30 centners of maize per hectare. This will be an enormous contribution to increasing the production of grain.

We have great possibilities for increasing the production of beans and large-grain crops. For example, let us consider peas. This year a yield of 34 centners of peas per hectare was obtained at the kolkhoz imeni Michurin in Monastyrishchenskiy Rayon of Cherkasskaya Oblast, and a yield of 36 centners per hectare was attained at the kolkhoz imeni XX Part's'yezd (20th Party Congress) of the same rayon.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses must considerably increase their yields and increase production of buckwheat, peas, kidney beans, and several other valuable large-grain and bean crops.

Comrades;

With the development of virgin soil areas a big step has been taken toward expanding grain production and ensuring an adequate supply of grain and other products to the country. Virgin lands must continue to be developed above all in those places where this does not call for large material expenditures.

But the main thing now is to increase yields. This task is known to have been set for many years now, but until 1953 we had not, in fact, made an inch of progress towards its practical accomplishment. This happened because while there was a lot of general talk about increasing yields, the real conditions were often ignored and in practice necessary measures were not carried out to ensure the growth of yields.

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Under the present conditions, with qualified staffs available on every sovkhos extended technical facilities on the kolkhozes, and with considerable increases in the supply of organic fertilizers brought about by the development of cattle farming, and with the growing production of mineral fertilizers based on the accelerated development of the chemical industry, the task of increasing yields has a real basis behind it.

Can we increase the country's grain production up to 10-11 billion pud in the coming 7 years? Of course we can, if we tackle this problem as we should, in the Bolshevik way.

## II. Growth of Production of Industrial Crops, Potatoes, Vegetables, and Other Farm Products

Comrades;

The development of grain farming, particularly in the virgin land development areas, has contributed to a considerable expansion of the production of industrial crops in this country. With large supplies of grain from the virgin land development areas, the state could put under industrial crops some of the best lands in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Central Black Earth Belt, and in other areas of the Soviet Union.

As a result of the implementation of the measures mapped out by the September Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, the kolkhozes and sovkhos have enlarged the area under industrial crops and vegetables, increased gross harvests and the output of marketable produce within a short space of time. The area under sugar beets, for instance, has been increased by nearly one million hectares compared with 1953. Its gross harvests have likewise been considerably increased. Whereas in 1949-1953, the average annual sugar beet harvest was 21 million tons, in 1955 it was 31 million tons; in 1956, 32.5 million tons; in 1957, 39.7 million tons; and this year it is 54.1 million tons. Thus, it has more than doubled since 1953. Consequently, the country will receive much more sugar than it did in 1953. The target fixed by the XX Party Congress Directives for sugar beet production in 1960 has been exceeded this year, that is, 2 years ahead of schedule.

A great work has been carried on for the expansion of planted areas and increasing the productivity of sugar beet crops by the party organizations and by all agricultural personnel of the Ukraine. During the past 5 years, the sugar beet planting area in this republic was increased by 361,000 hectares. Beet procurement was increased from 16 million tons in 1953 to 32 million tons during the current year, and sugar production was increased from 2,573,000 tons to 3,600,000 tons.

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Considerable success was attained in increasing beet production in the Russian Federation, especially in Voronezhskaya, Kurskaya, Belgorodskaya Oblasts and Krasnodarskiy Kray. Work is being done on the expansion of sugar beet planting area in the southern regions of Kazakhstan, the Altay region, in Kirgiz, Moldavia, and in several other regions.

The achievements of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the production of beets is worthy of the greatest esteem. However, we still have another forward step to take, consisting of expansion of the planting area during the next few years and increasing yield productivity so that beet production will be increased at least to 70-78 million tons, which will give the country 9 to 10 million tons of sugar.

In what parts of the country should we further increase beet production? First, in the old traditional beet-growing areas such as the Ukraine, the regions of the Central Black-Earth Belt, and the North Caucasus. Sugar beet as a crop calls for a lot of labor and in these areas, apart from good climatic conditions, we have a density of population and a large enough labor force at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Also we have some good experience in the cultivation of this crop here.

In addition to the construction of new sugar plants here, a considerable increase in the capacity of existing plants is possible, enabling them to process many more sugar beets than they process at present.

The Party and Soviet organs of the Ukraine are taking part in the practical realization of this task. As Comrade Podgornyy reported to the Central Committee, the Ukrainians plan to expand the area planted in sugar beets by an additional 330,000 hectares by 1965, bringing the total sugar beet area to 1,660,000 hectares, providing a gross harvest of 40 million tons of beets. In the course of this program the beet-planting area will be increased by 70,000 hectares in 1959.

The additional beet production will be processed mostly in the existing sugar plants, which will be made possible through their reconstruction. Already there have been some experiments along this line in the Ukraine. A group at the Lohvitskiy sugar plant increased the capacity of their enterprise from 35,000 to 46,000 centners of sugar beet processed daily, the capacity of the Khodorovskiy plant was increased from 13,000 to 21,000 centners daily, and the Volochisskiy plant increased its capacity from 14,000 to 22,000 centners daily. As a result of reconstruction the capacity of the Kobelyakskiy plant was increased from 15,000 to 30,000 centners, and the capacity of the Pervomayskiy plant was increased from 12,000 to 50,000 centners of sugar beet processed daily.

In the Ukraine alone it was found possible to increase, over the course of 7 years, the productive capacity of 130 active plants by 660,000 centners of sugar beet processed daily, or by one third of the present capacity, which is equal to the construction of 34 sugar plants of average capacity. This will permit increasing the sugar production of the republic to 5,300,000 tons by 1960, compared to 3,600,000 tons at the present time.

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Calculations show that the cost per thousand centners of this stepped-up production is 2,800,000 rubles, compared to approximately 4 million rubles per thousand centners for new construction. It must be emphasized that in addition to a saving in expenditures, a great saving of time would be attained because as a rule reconstruction may be effected during a single non-production season, while the construction of a new plant usually takes 2 to 3 years.

Thus the task of processing sugar beets may be resolved to a considerable extent through building up the productive capacity of existing enterprises. This, however, does not mean that new sugar plants will not be built, but only that considerably fewer plants will have to be built.

Another, and no less important task which must be solved in the field of beet production is the further mechanization of sugar beet cultivation. In connection with the expansion of sugar beet planting area the load on each kolkhoz farmer and on all personnel of sovkhoses will be increased. If manual beet processing is continued in the future this will result in great difficulties. Because of this I would like to say a few words about the square-planting, or check-row method of sugar beet cultivation. Not long ago the party held a conference on this subject within the Central Committee, which was attended by specialists, kolkhoz and sovkhocz personnel, and local party representatives. The reports presented told of the great advantages of the square-planting, or check-row method of beet cultivation.

In Vinnitskaya Oblast, where the new method was tried out in 1958 on an area of 100,000 hectares, the increase in yield averaged 24 centners per hectare, which was accompanied by a 25 percent drop in labor expenditure per production unit. In Cherkasskaya Oblast, where the check-row method of beet cultivation was used on a great planting area the increase in yield averaged 28 centners per hectare over a period of 4 years and resulted in a considerable reduction in labor expenditure.

If, for the sake of caution, the minimum reduction in labor expenditure is taken as 20 percent per production unit, although I, personally, think it to be much greater, it is not difficult to figure out that on a national scale this saving will be very great. This permits cultivation of a much greater sugar beet crop than at present, using the same labor force. And if we consider mechanization of beet harvesting, our sugar production reserves become even greater. Thus we have the possibility for raising sugar production within a very few years to a level which would satisfy all the needs of the state.

Allow me to note some questions in regard to further boosting cotton production. In recent years, in cotton growing we have also certain achievements on record. Whereas in 1949-53 the average annual output of raw cotton was 3,487,000 tons, in 1954-58 it had already reached 4,204,000 tons, or 717,000 tons more.



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Our cotton growers have gained especially splendid successes this year. They sold to the state 4,335,000 tons of raw cotton, or 125,000 tons more than in 1957. Our country has never procured so much cotton before.

The cotton growers of the Uzbek, Tadzhik, and Turkmen SSR did very good work. The achievements of the agricultural personnel of the Tadzhik SSR are worthy of special mention. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of this republic had the highest harvests in the country, averaging 27 centners of raw cotton per hectare. During the current year the republic fulfilled its cotton crop delivery requirements to the state ahead of the deadline, or on 5 December. This is a new success for the Tadzhik cotton growers. It may be noted also, that all kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the country, with the exception of only three kolkhozes, fulfilled the cotton procurement plan. Republic, oblast, and rayon leaders must strive to have all kolkhozes and sovkhoses fulfill their obligations to the state on time and to the fullest extent.

The Soviet Union's cotton growing successes cannot be disputed. Our country leads the world in cotton crop yields. As compared with pre-revolutionary Russia, the USSR has increased cotton production six-fold. The Soviet Union's per-hectare cotton crop is one and one half times more than in the U.S.

But we cannot rest on our laurels. In the 7-year period we must raise cotton production to between 5,700,000 and 6,100,000 tons. What resources can the kolkhozes and sovkhoses use to boost gross cotton returns? Chiefly, the boosting of crop yields. So far, when we spoke of increasing cotton production, the collective and state farms mainly concentrated on the development of new lands and the construction of irrigation networks. We shall continue to develop new lands. But we cannot bank in the next few years on the development at state expense of large tracts of land for cotton cultivation. The laying of irrigation networks and the construction of electric power stations and settlements in semidesert regions will call for many billions of rubles.

Hence, everything should be mostly concentrated now on raising cotton crop yields, on properly using the irrigated lands.

An important task is to cut down the amount of labor spent to grow cotton. It must be admitted that currently the expenses borne by the state to purchase cotton are inordinately high. Several years ago an important step was taken to increase the productivity of labor on cotton plantations; the kolkhozes and sovkhoses began the transition to the square-planting (check-row) system. Now it is essential that the advantage of the check-row method be utilized in all cotton cultivation and that inter-row cultivation be mechanized.

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It is necessary, at last, that the heads of the cotton-growing areas realize that the productivity of labor in cotton growing cannot be raised without the broad use of cotton-picking machinery. We must decidedly turn from hand picking to mechanized picking. Specialists, who have been to the U.S., say that our cotton-picking machines are better than those of the U.S. We must eradicate the conservative attitude towards the use of cotton-picking machinery and get Party and YCL organizations to do this. At the same time, we must bend the efforts of designers to improve cotton-picking machinery. Once these tasks are solved, we shall be able drastically to reduce the outlay per unit of production, raise labor productivity and provide the country with cheap cotton and the people with cheap and good quality fabrics.

During the past years, the country has suffered a lag in the production of flax fiber and hemp. In the last 5 years we have doubled procurements of flax fiber and hemp, in comparison with the previous 5-year period. In the field of flax fiber production great successes were achieved by kolkhozes of the Belorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and Smolenskaya, Kalininskaya, Kostromskaya, and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts of the RSFSR, and in the production of hemp by kolkhozes of Bryanskaya, Orlovskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts and the Mordovskaya Autonomous Republic.

We must go on stepping up the production of flax and hemp and reducing their production costs.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have greatly expanded production of oil-bearing crops. In the last 5 years the harvest of these crops has averaged 3,700,000 tons a year, or 45 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. Successes have been particularly great in the cultivation of sunflowers. From the same crop area we had 5 years ago, this year we took in 4,540,000 tons of sunflowers, compared to the 1953 figure of 2,630,000 tons. However, we must continue increasing sunflower production, expanding its crop areas, and boosting its yields. The Ukrainian organizations have proposed increasing, by approximately 300,000 hectares, the planting of sunflowers in the steppe regions, thus considerably increasing the supply of oily seeds to the state. Apparently it is advantageous that this proposition receive support. Although expansion of sunflower and sugar beet plantings would lead to a slight reduction in Ukrainian grain sales this would increase the production of industrial crops needed by the state.

As I have already noted, the production of potatoes and other vegetables has gone up since the time of the Central Committee's September Plenary Meeting. But their cost value is still high and their quality is far from being always on a par with the consumer's demand.

What is the matter? The point is that many of our workers have still not rid themselves of the old view with respect to the growing of vegetables.

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In the period when the agriculture of the country was in a neglected state and there were acute shortages of potatoes and vegetables, the agricultural organs brought forth plans for the planting of vegetable crops and of vegetable procurements for almost all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, disregarding soil conditions and transportation possibilities, and other factors. This led to the scattering of planted areas, and the possibilities for mechanization of vegetable cultivation were eliminated. As a result, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses obtained very low yields, and the production costs of potatoes and vegetables was very high. In the spring, in order to fulfill the procurement plan, vegetables were collected for the cities and for almost the entire country similar to a tax, and the vegetable frequently had to be carried thousands of kilometers to the customers.

The fallacy of this practice is obvious. The scattering of plantings serves neither the collective and state farms, nor the state. Under such organization the kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not receive substantial returns from vegetable cultivation, and the state does not have the possibility of resolving the task of supplying the cities with cheap vegetables.

Today, when agriculture is advancing, we must treat the organization of the growing of potatoes and other vegetables in a new light, abandon an unjustified policy of scattering plantings and concentrate plantings at big specialized farms capable of providing an abundance of cheap and high-grade vegetables throughout the entire year.

The concentration of vegetable and potato crops in big specialized farms does not mean the simple transfer of plantings from one group of farms to another. This is a new stage in the organization of production of important agricultural products. It is characterized by the fact that on the basis of concentration and specialization of production, and on the basis of maximum mechanization the conditions are created for attainment of a very high productivity of labor and for the attainment of maximum product quantity at minimum expenditure of labor and funds.

Where does concentration of planting areas of vegetable crops in specialized farms lead to? This requires the use of the best land, the production of the necessary amount of mineral fertilizers, and the development of the necessary agricultural technology. All the basic processes of the cultivation of these crops must be mechanized. As a result, the yield is considerably increased, and both the gross harvest and the return per unit of labor are increased. At a low production cost for vegetables the state is able to lower the retail prices of these products.

The question of concentrating the growing of potatoes and other vegetables at big specialized farms is of great importance, not only economically, but also politically, since it concerns the interests of the entire people and the solution of this question has the aim of raising the well being of the working people.

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It is important that we soon get rid of the old views regarding vegetable growing, which from established habit, are still weighing down many workers, and boldly undertake the organization of potato and vegetable growing in a new and better way. This also refers equally to the production of other products, specifically meat, milk, and eggs, the cost value of which is still very high at many farms.

The new principle of the approach to the resolution of the task of increasing potato and vegetable production was laid down in the recent resolutions of the CC CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR concerning the supply of potatoes and vegetables to the inhabitants of the city of Moscow. If Moscow previously had been supplied these products by hundreds of kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Moskovskaya and many other oblasts, then at present the production of potatoes and vegetables needed for supplying the demands of the capital city would be concentrated in big specialized sovkhoses in the Moscow suburbs and unified in a single trust.

True, as it is said by way of reassurance, within one or two years potato and vegetable cultivation will be established in Moscow and in several neighboring territories. Although we trust that the Muscovites and Comrade Kapitonov are not begging for such indulgences, he, on the other hand, claims that specialized sovkhoses will supply the needs of Moscow as early as during 1959. But it is better to have a reserve than to bring about a shortage of vegetables and potatoes. Risks should not be taken when the matter concerns the vegetable and potato supply of large centers such as Moscow, Leningrad, and others. In the future the potato and vegetable demands of cities and large industrial centers will be met by the production of these products by sovkhoses and suburban kolkhozes.

The economic efficiency of the production of vegetables and potatoes in big specialized farms may be clearly seen in the following example. In 1957, sovkhoses of Moscovskaya Oblast with vegetable plantings up to 100 hectares in size surrendered 132 centners per hectare to the state, while sovkhoses with areas up to 500 hectares and larger surrendered 335 centners per hectare. In 1957, the sovkhos "Bol'shevik" of which I already have spoken, with a vegetable planting of 800 hectares, harvested 32,000 tons of vegetables, or 400 centners per hectare, at an average cost of 13 kopeks per kilo of vegetables, and 5 kopeks for cabbage.

The organization of potato and vegetable growing at big specialized sovkhoses will make it possible in the next few years to provide the population of the cities, towns, and industrial centers with a broad assortment of good quality potatoes and other vegetables. This, of course, does not mean that the kolkhozes will stop growing vegetables. In the suburbs, vegetable growing may become a profitable thing for the kolkhozes. But in doing this the heads of the kolkhozes must seriously take up the matter of reducing production costs.

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One must note the substantial changes there have been in recent years in the development of orchard growing. Several years ago this important branch of agriculture was gravely impaired due to a wrong tax policy. Now, the collective farmers and the sovkhos workers are fondly setting about the cultivation of fruit trees and vineyards. In the last 5 years, new orchards and vineyards have been planted over a total area of 1,200,000 hectares. In 1952, the kolkhozes and sovkhos of Krymskaya Oblast had 34,000 hectares of orchards and vineyards, compared to 130,000 hectares at present. In the current year alone, 51,000 hectares of new orchards and vineyards have been planted in this region. Tens of thousands of fruit plantings have been cultivated in the Moldavian SSR, Rostovskaya Oblast, Stavropol'skiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays, and in other regions of the country. In 1958, 1,760,000 tons of fruit and grapes were procured, or 50 percent more than in 1953. In connection with the significant growth of fruit production it apparently will be necessary to expand existing processing plants and to build new plants.

The kolkhozes and sovkhos of Georgia have great achievements on record in increasing the production of tea. This year they took in a peak harvest and procured 133,000 tons of tea leaves against the 1953 figure of 107,000 tons.

We must continue to develop orchard growing, viticulture, the production of citrus fruit, and tea, so as to provide the working population with fruit, grapes, and other products in abundance.

### III. Development of Social Animal Husbandry

Comrades,

At its September Plenum the Central Committee of the Party frankly and openly admitted that animal husbandry was the most neglected branch of agriculture, that the implementation of the pressing measures for the advancement of animal husbandry had become one of the most urgent tasks of the Party and the state.

One cannot say that the lag in animal husbandry was noticed only in the autumn of 1953 when the September Plenary Meeting was held. Our animal husbandry had been lagging for a long time.

Though this fact was obvious, the lag in animal husbandry was hushed up by many officials, including those who held the highest Party and Government posts. Among them were persons who in their public utterances often declared that our animal husbandry was forging ahead. By such braggery collectivized animal husbandry could not successfully develop and advance. This was felt more acutely with each passing year.

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In 1949, when the lag in animal husbandry became utterly intolerable, a 30-year plan for the development of collectivized kolkhoz and sovkhoz productive animal husbandry was adopted. It will be recalled that the fate of that plan proved to be an unenviable one: it was not carried out, and the lag in animal husbandry continued to increase.

Why was that? What are the reasons for the plan's mishaps and failure? There are several but chief among them are the following:

First, an unfounded and at times simply adventurous approach to fixing the target figures for the various districts and republics, and for the country as a whole.

Second, in drawing up the plan, account was not taken of the actual state of animal husbandry and the urgent needs of strengthening its material and production base. Instructions on creating a solid fodder base, on building livestock facilities, and on mechanizing laborious operations in animal husbandry were primarily of a declarative nature.

Third, ignoring the principle of material incentives for the kolkhozes and the collective farmers to develop collectivized animal husbandry. The planners proceeded from the fact that it is enough to decree an assignment for the development of animal husbandry and things will go ahead. As a result of this, collectivized animal husbandry on the kolkhozes turned out to be economically unprofitable, the collective farmers engaged in it less and less, and the target assignments remained suspended in mid air.

Here are some data revealing the fulfillment of the 3-year plan. As a basic task the plan called for increasing the number of head of livestock. This task was not carried out by the overwhelming majority of oblasts, territories, and republics. Moreover, the cattle herd noticeably declined in many regions and republics. The 3-year plan called for raising the cow milk yields on the collective farms to no less than 1,700 kilograms on the average for the whole country, as against 1,070 kilograms in 1948. In actual fact, however, the milk yields were: in 1949, 1,069 kilograms; in 1950, 1,027; and in 1951, 1,027 kilograms. As you can see, the 3-year plan ended but the milk yields, far from increasing, had declined.

Indeed, how could they rise when the collectivized livestock remained without fodder? While the plan called for increasing the cattle herd on the kolkhozes to 34 million head, it envisaged storage of only 30 million tons of silage, or less than one ton per head. In actual fact in 1958 the kolkhozes put away only 25 million tons of silage, as against 23 million tons in 1949. Here you see what the 3-year plan was like!

It is well to ask how could one calculate on raising the productivity of livestock with such fodder resources. It is no wonder that from January to March 1951, the last year of the 3-year plan, 895,000 head of cattle, 1,064,000 hogs, and 4,846,000 sheep died.

As a result of low productivity and slow growth of the cow herd on the collective farms, the total milk output in the country during the 3 years increased by only 2,800,000 tons, or by 8 percent. Meat production increased insignificantly during the 3 years, and chiefly through the slaughter of a part of the basic livestock herd.

Thus, the 3-year plan did not produce the desired results. In 1952, the animal husbandry situation deteriorated still more. For lack of fodder, the animals began to die in large numbers and their mass slaughter was started. This considerably reduced the livestock herd. The Central Committee was again compelled to take up questions of animal husbandry. A commission of the Central Committee of the CPSU set up for this purpose was instructed to draw up measures aimed at increasing the output of animal products. In January 1953, the commission worked out these measures, but they remained unadopted.

It should be said that up to the September Plenum the Central Committee could not take the proper measures to step up the development of animal husbandry. This was hindered by, first of all, the rabid enemy of the Party and the people, Beria. Not the least role in this matter was played by the members of the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Molotov. While in words advocating the advancement of animal husbandry, they in practice did everything to prevent the implementation of pressing measures in this field and thereby to thwart the satisfaction of the constantly growing requirements of the Soviet people.

The decisions of the September Plenum of the CC CPSU, for the first time in many years, opened the road for the rapid advancement of animal husbandry. Severely and relentlessly criticising the mistakes and shortcomings in the management of animal husbandry, the plenum approached in a new way the major questions of developing this branch of agriculture. They were examined in inseparable connection with the country's need for animal products, with the general problem of advancing agriculture, and, first and foremost, with increasing the production of grain. The plenum of the CC CPSU resolved fundamental, most acute questions of animal husbandry development, namely:

--it determined the ways of increasing fodder production so as to ensure the output of the necessary quantity of animal products; it charted measures for the construction of shelters for livestock and for raising the level of mechanization in animal husbandry;

--it increased the material incentives for the collective farmers, the sovkhos workers, and agricultural specialists to boost the output of animal products;

--it altered the practice of planning the production and procurement of animal products, removed the bureaucratic barriers on the road to developing the initiative of the collective farmers and sovkhos workers in promoting the advancement of animal husbandry;

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--it decided the question of reinforcing the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with cadres well versed in the techniques and economics of large-scale animal husbandry;

--it charted measures to heighten Party leadership of this most complex branch of agricultural production which requires daily care and attention.

The September Plenum called upon the entire Party and our whole people to work energetically to eliminate the lag in animal husbandry and to promote its advance. At its subsequent plenums the Central Committee adopted further concrete measures for the promotion of animal husbandry.

Of particular importance were plenums of the Central Committee, held in February-March 1954 and January 1955, which discussed the development of virgin and long-fallow lands and the expansion of animal products output. An exhaustive program for the rapid advancement of animal husbandry was given in the decisions of the XX Party Congress.

Now we can review the results of what has been accomplished in animal husbandry during the 5 years since the September plenum of the CC CPSU.

Here are figures on the growth of output of the basic animal products during this period. Compared with 1953, meat production in 1958 increased by 2,100,000 tons (live weight), or by 35 percent; milk, by 21,300,000 tons, or 58 percent; wool, by 86,000 tons, or 37 percent; eggs, 7,400 million, or 46 percent. While during the entire 3-year plan milk production increased by 2,800,000 tons, in 1957 alone it went up by 5,600,000 tons.

The notable growth in the output of meat, milk, wool, and eggs have created requisites for increasing state procurements of animal products. As of 10 December 1958, milk procurements rose by more than 100 percent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1953; meat, 62 percent; wool, 60 percent; and eggs, 76 percent. And the share of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the total procurements of 1958 will be: meat, 84 percent, milk, 89 percent; eggs, 57 percent; and wool, 90 percent.

This is a very important fact. Only several years ago, the share of the private husbandries predominated in the procurement of animal products, which could not ensure a stable base for supplying the country. Now, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have become the decisive force in supplying products to the state. This is one of the remarkable victories not only of agriculture, but of all of communist construction.

It is very important that the growth of production and procurement of animal products in the past 5 years was accompanied by a substantial rise in the number of all kinds of livestock.



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Here are figures on the growth of the livestock herd in the USSR during this period (million head as of the end of the year):

	1953	1958	Increase	
			Million Head	Percent
Cattle,	55.8	69.4	13.6	24
of which, cows	25.2	32.4	7.2	28
Hogs	33.3	46.9	13.6	41
Sheep	99.8	129.0	29.2	29

And it should be stressed that the growth of collectivized animal husbandry considerably exceeds the average increase for the country as a whole. Thus, for example, of the total increase of 13,600,000 head in the cattle herd, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses account for 8,700,000 head, or 64 percent. Of the total increase of 13,600,000 in the number of hogs, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses account for 12,100,000, or 89 percent. The sheep herd on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, has increased by 15,500,000 head and now constitutes 78 percent of the country's total number of sheep.

After briefly surveying the changes that have taken place in animal husbandry for the country as a whole, allow me to make some remarks with regard to separate areas and to the output of different kinds of animal products.

During the past 5 years, the production of milk for the USSR as a whole increased 58 percent, and for kolkhozes and sovkhoses it has increased 2.3-fold. The milk production on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Russian Federation has increased 2.3-fold with respect to 1953, in the Ukrainian SSR 2.7-fold, in Belorussian SSR 3.3-fold, Kirgiz SSR 3-fold, Lithuanian SSR 2.3-fold, and in the Tadzhik SSR 2.4-fold. There has been a somewhat smaller increase in milk production in the Latvian, Estonian, Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaydzhan, Kazakh and Turkmen Republics.

Finally, it must be kept in mind that the various-fold increases in production of animal husbandry products in the republics and oblasts does not represent an absolute indicator of the quality, because the starting levels were far from equal. It may be said that many started almost from zero and a several-fold increase was more easily attained than by those who had a much higher starting level. The main indicator in animal husbandry is the production of products per hundred hectares of land taking into account, of course, regional peculiarities.

As has already been noted, the average milk yield on the kolkhozes had for a long time remained on the level of approximately 1,000 kilograms. In recent years, the milk yield has been rising systematically; while in 1953 it was 1,017 kilograms per cow, in 1956 it stepped up to 1,611 kilograms, in 1957 to 1,858 kilograms, and in 1958 it will be still higher.

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The increase in milk yield at the collective farms of individual oblasts (in kilograms) was as follows:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Ryazanskaya Oblast	1,129	3,200
Moskovskaya Oblast	1,620	3,162
Kiyevskaya Oblast	1,110	2,757
Tul'skaya Oblast	1,122	2,727
Korovskaya Oblast	724	1,731

The task set by the January plenum of the CC CPSU to raise by 1960 the per-cow milk yields on the kolkhozes to 1,700 kilograms and increase state milk procurements by 1.8-fold was exceeded already in 1957, that is, in 3 years instead of in six.

The greatest specific importance in the production of animal husbandry products is found in the Russian Federation. This republic produces more than half of the milk output of the country, which is due to the fact that during the past 5 years milk production increased almost 12 million tons. Dairy cattle raising has developed rapidly in the nonblack-earth and the black-earth zones, where dairy farming had been neglected for a long time. Milk production increased more than three-fold on the collective farms of the Kurskaya, Ryazanskaya, Orlovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya, Kirovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Belgorodskaya Oblasts, Udmurt, Severo-Oseta, Mari, Chuvash, and Kabardino-Balkarskaya Autonomous Republics. Milk production increased 2.8- to 3-fold on kolkhozes of Tambovskaya, Bryanskaya, Gor'kovskaya, and Tul'skaya Oblasts and the Tatar Autonomous Republic. The highest indicators for milk production rated according to yield per 100 hectares of land during 1958 were found in the Moskovskaya Oblast, with 308 centners, Leningradskaya Oblast with 249 centners, and Kaliningradskaya Oblast with 242 centners.

Good results were obtained in the production of animal husbandry products in the Ukrainian SSR. Meat production in the republic in 1958 showed a 48 percent increase over 1953, including a 61 percent increase for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses produced 33 centners of live weight meat per 100 hectares of agricultural lands, compared to 21 centners in 1953. Milk production for the republic as a whole increased 73 percent, and increased 2.7-fold for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In the Ukraine the kolkhozes and sovkhoses produced 168 centners of milk per 100 hectares, or 108 centners more than in 1953.

Not long ago the party organization of the Belorussian SSR was criticized for serious deficiencies in the administration of agriculture, and especially animal husbandry. Heeding the criticism, the party organization in recent years conducted considerable work in effecting an upsurge in animal husbandry, which resulted in an increase in products and a growth in the returns of the kolkhozes and kolkhoz personnel. The production of meat during the past 5 years by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic increased 60 percent, including a 2.7-fold increase in hogs.

The Moldavian SSR also has achieved considerable successes in the production and procurement of animal husbandry products. Now the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic produce more meat than in 1953, twice as much, and milk production has increased four-fold.

Kazakhstan made a great investment in an effort to increase the production of wool, and during the course of these years the wool production of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic has increased 1.5-fold. At present, one-half of the wool procured in this republic is of the fine and semifine varieties, compared to 25 percent in 1953. The sheep stock increased from 16 to 24 million head, or an increase of 47 percent.

The republics of Central Asia have had some success in the development of karakul sheep raising. The milk production of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of these republics also has increased, which permits an improvement in the supplying of the population of cities and industrial centers with dairy products based on local resources.

During recent years, the party organizations of the Azerbaydzhan, Georgian and Armenian Republics have devoted a great deal of attention to the problems of animal husbandry, and in many kolkhozes and sovkhoses the production of meat, milk and wool has increased from year to year.

Thus we see that the development of animal husbandry has made notable progress in the country as a whole and in all its republics. But these achievements are not so great as yet, to relax even for a short while the effort to further advance animal husbandry.

A large-scale movement has been launched, on the initiative of advanced kolkhozes and sovkhoses, to catch up with the U.S. in the per capita production of livestock products in the next few years.

In 1958, we will produce as much and a little more milk than the U.S. did last year. Already in 1957 we produced 47,000 tons more butter than the U.S. did. Wool production in our country has exceeded that of the U.S. by 2.3-fold. The USSR has now advanced to first place in the world in the total volume of milk and butter production, and is second in the world, next to Australia, in wool production.

The rates of growth of livestock production in the USSR in the last 5 years, 1953 to 1958, have been much faster than those of the U.S. The average annual rates of growth of meat production in the USSR were 6.2 percent, while in the U.S. they were about 1.3 percent.

Along with the expansion of meat production, there has been a considerable increase in numbers of all kinds of livestock, whereas in the U.S. the number of cattle and sheep has declined and the increase in the pig population was much lower than that in the USSR. This indicates that our country has produced, that is, bred, many more livestock than it slaughtered for meat, whereas in the U.S. meat production included the amount obtained by reducing the number of cattle.

The average annual rates of increase of milk production during the 5 years from 1953 to 1958 were 9.6 percent in the Soviet Union, and 0.9 percent in the United States. Those of eggs in the USSR were 7.9 percent, with no increase in the U.S.

The USSR has overcome the long-continued lag in animal husbandry, having thus achieved a large increase in the production of milk, butter, meat, wool, and raised the living standards of the working people. This is, of course, a great achievement of which our Party and the whole of our people can be proud.

However, we must still make great efforts to overtake the U.S. in the per capita production of livestock products and, above, all, of meat.

The possibility of this problem being successfully solved is ensured by the advantages of our large-scale socialist farming, the achievements of grain growing, the rich experience of agricultural front-rankers and by the material incentives for the kolkhozes and collective farmers in the development of animal husbandry. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have all they need to achieve a further increase in the gross output of livestock products and to turn cattle farming, on this basis, into a highly remunerative branch of agricultural production with a high percentage of marketable produce.

It should be said that the contributions made by the republics, regions, and districts to the expansion of meat production in recent years have been far from commensurate with their potentialities.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Ukrainian SSR considerably increased their production of meat. However, not all oblasts of the republic exploited their potentialities to the necessary degree. During the period from 1953 to 1957, the meat production of kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Vinnitskaya Oblast more than doubled, in Khersonskaya Oblast the increase was 95 percent, Kiyevskaya Oblast 71 percent, Chernovitskaya and L'vovskaya Oblasts 70 percent, and several other oblasts have more than modest indexes. Thus, the increase in meat production by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Zhitomirskaya Oblast was 7 percent, Luganskaya Oblast 10 percent, Stalinskaya Oblast 23 percent, and Poltavskaya Oblast 25 percent. This indicates that not all oblasts of the Ukraine are conducting a strenuous effort to increase meat production.

Let us consider the Russian Federation. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of this republic increased their meat production by 20 percent, or 264,000 tons, including an increase of 193,000 tons, or 47 percent in pork production. The example of the Russian Federation gives an especially clear picture of the size of the gap between the levels of meat production in the various zones of the republic. Many oblasts of the RSFSR attained considerable successes during these years. It is characteristic that among these there are some in which animal husbandry was most neglected until quite recently.

The krays and oblasts of the Russian Federation which showed the greatest growth in meat production by kolkhozes and sovkhoses between 1953 and 1957 included the following:

Krasnodarskiy Kray, which increased its meat production by 38,000 tons, or 48 percent;

Voronezhskaya Oblast, 18,000 tons, or 37 percent;

Saratovskaya Oblast, 14,000 tons, or 36 percent;

Omskaya Oblast, 13,000 tons, or 43 percent;

Smolenskaya Oblast, 12,000 tons, or 66 percent;

Kurganskaya Oblast, 12,000 tons, or 61 percent;

Belgorodskaya Oblast, 11,000 tons, or 50 percent;

Kirovskaya Oblast, 10,000 tons, or 70 percent;

Sverdlovskaya Oblast, 8,000 tons, or 44 percent;

Gor'kovskaya Oblast, 8,000 tons, or 38 percent.

Mention also may be made of Chuvash, Mari and Udmurt Autonomous Republics, Orenburgskaya, Irkutskaya, and many other oblasts which effected considerable increases in the production of meat. Of course, not all reserves were tapped in these oblasts, and the reserves for increasing the production of animal husbandry products still are great in these areas.

In the Russian Federation, however, there are also regions in which meat production was increased to an insignificant degree since the September Plenum, and meat production even dropped in certain oblasts.

The increase in meat production in 1957 over 1953 in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Altay Kray was only 2 percent, in Krasnoyarskiy Kray 5 percent, Arkhangel'skaya Oblast 1 percent, Novgorodskaya Oblast 4 percent, Kalinskaya Oblast 6 percent, Tyumenskaya Oblast 7 percent, and Astrakhanskaya Oblast 11 percent.

Furthermore, with an increase of only 5 percent in the meat production of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Rostovskaya Oblast the production of meat of the oblast as a whole dropped 16,500 tons, or 11 percent. Or let us consider Stavropol'skiy Kray. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray considerably increased their number of sheep and their production of fine wool. But the production of meat in Stavropol'skiy Kray was by no means outstanding. The kolkhozes in Stavropol'skiy Kray was by no means outstanding. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray increased their meat production by only 9 percent, which is far from corresponding with the potentialities of this rich kray.

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Many comrades may comment that an increase in the number of cattle does not create the possibilities for increasing meat production. Such a theory is invalid, if indeed it can even be called a theory at all. In this relation all corners must be cut which permit regression. The production of meat must be raised.

The production of meat by kolkhozes and sovkhoses in 1957 compared to 1953 dropped in: Permskaya Oblast 25 percent, Dagestan ASSR 23 percent, Kostromskaya Oblast 18 percent, Khabarovskiy Kray 15 percent, and Yaroslavl'skaya Oblast 12 percent. In several of these territories there has been no major change in the production of meat during the current year.

Finally, I should like to say more about a group of oblasts of the Russian Federation, the administrators of which apparently are perplexed by the lack of mention of their oblasts among the leading oblasts, even though they had a high percent of growth of production of meat in all farm categories. It is true, there are some like these. They include Pakovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Penzenskaya, and several other oblasts. However, may we evaluate achievement according to only one of these indexes? No, we cannot. As we know, the basic producers of marketable meat in our country are the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The animal husbandry produce supply of the country depends upon their level of production. Despite any magnitude of increase in the production of meat in all farm categories, if the increase on kolkhozes and sovkhoses is insignificant along this line it must be said that the oblast is in a neglected state. This is exactly the case with the oblasts mentioned above. Pakovskaya Oblast increased its production of meat by 20,000 tons for all categories of farms, but the increase on kolkhozes and sovkhoses was only 3,100 tons. In Novosibirskaya Oblast the total increase in meat production was 29,000 tons, but the fraction of this due to kolkhozes and sovkhoses was only 4,000 tons. In Penzenskaya Oblast the increase in meat production for all categories of farms was 15,000 tons, but only 3,400 tons for kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

It must be mentioned here that the situation is similar in certain regions with respect to the number of livestock, especially cows. In certain oblasts the number of cows is increasing basically because of the increase in the number of cattle of collective farmers, laborers, and office workers. At the same time, however, the number of cows in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses either remains constant, or even drops. For example, in Astrakhanskaya Oblast in 1953 there were 37,000 cows in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, but at present there are 35,000, or 2,000 head less. But the number of cows of collective farmers, laborers, and office workers increased by 17,000 during the same period. In Vologodskaya Oblast the number of cows of collective farmers, laborers, and office workers increased by 34,000 and the number of cows of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses dropped 5,000 head. In Kostromskaya Oblast the number of cows of kolkhozes and sovkhoses is the same as it was 5 years ago, but the number of cows of collective farmers and other proprietors increased by 21,000 head. The administrators of these oblasts apparently made great speeches on the growth and strengthening of the social economy of kolkhozes, but they do not see where the economy is going, where the necessary fight for expansion of collectivized production is leading to.

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There are important conclusions to be drawn from this. The facts show that there has been an intolerable slackening of attention to collectivized cattle farming in some regions. The level of meat production and the number of head of cattle on all types of farms should, of course, be taken into account. But it is the collectively managed kolkhoz and sovkhov animal husbandry that is of decisive importance in the fastest possible expansion of gross and marketable produce and, consequently, in the supply of meat and milk to the working people of the cities.

The increase in meat production in the Kazakh SSR has been markedly unsatisfactory. Meat production in all categories of farms in 1957 increased only 33,000 tons, or 10 percent, compared to 1953, while meat production in the kolkhozes and sovkhoves not only did not increase, but dropped 14.6 percent. It must be mentioned that it is true that the meat production situation at the Kazakhstan kolkhozes and sovkhoves has improved during the current year, but the rich potentialities of this region for fattening cattle and sheep and for poultry farming still are poorly exploited.

There was an insignificant increase in all farm categories, accompanied by a drop in meat production in kolkhozes and sovkhoves in Azerbaydzhan, Georgian, and Armenian SSR. As far as the Kirgiz SSR is concerned, there has been no increase at all in meat production during the past period.

If all the Republics and regions of the Soviet Union had made contributions within their power to the expanding of meat production, our achievements could have been incomparably greater.

Comrades,

Much has been done to develop cattle farming since the September Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee. The past 4 or 5 years have seen what was a truly big leap in the expansion of the output of major livestock products. But this is no more than a beginning. The task at hand is to do our best to ensure a plentiful supply of meat, milk, wool, and other products within the shortest possible space of time by accelerating the development of collectivized animal husbandry of kolkhozes and sovkhoves.

The most important and urgent task in this respect, and one which stems from the interests of the entire people, is to ensure as soon as possible an adequate supply of meat to satisfy all the requirements of the country. The target figures provide for meat production to be increased at least to 16 million tons by 1965. This is a serious task and it must be tackled with as much perseverance, enthusiasm and energy as the Party and the people brought into play but a short time ago in developing virgin lands and with as much consistency as the measures for expanding milk production have been carried through.

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Now that such importance is attached to meat production, it would be right to evaluate the progress of oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the development of cattle farming on the basis, above all, of their meat production figures, provided, of course, they fulfill their plans for the production of other livestock products. It is important that the necessary turn towards expanding meat production should be achieved as early as next year. Every kolkhoz, sovkhos, and rayon, every oblast and republic must now carefully weigh its potentialities for achieving the utmost increase of meat production in 1959 and for accumulating enough reserves for further progress.

Permit me to dwell on several reserves for increasing the production of meat.

An important source for increasing the production of meat is the fattening of cattle and the maturation of calves. On the kolkhozes alone several million calves and yearlings are neglected every year. If they are raised until they are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 years old and delivered to the state in a well-fed condition the country would receive an enormous supplementary amount of beef. It would be advantageous for kolkhozes to purchase beef yearlings from the collective farmers, and fatten them for delivery to the state. A decisive campaign must be staged against the unsuitable practice of delivering nonfattened cattle to the state.

A great role in the successful resolution of the problem of meat production may be played by the development of early-maturation cattle raising, which would ensure high quality and cheap beef. Toward this end it is necessary to improve the work of the existing, and to organize new state meat farms and ranches of state grain farms, to ensure greater utilization of the fodder available at these sites. It would be advantageous to expand the network of state breeding farms with various strains of beef cattle. This refers first of all to Kazakhstan and to other steppe regions, where the conditions are most favorable for beef cattle raising.

In struggling to increase beef production we must remember that a rapid increase in meat reserves of the country at the present time depends, among others, on the development of hog raising, poultry farming, and, I might add, rabbit raising, although rabbit raising encounters such difficulties that it would seem as though there were not a sufficient market for rabbit meat. These views must be refuted. If rabbit meat is well prepared it can be as tasty as the best lamb or veal. Rabbit meat is no worse nor, unfortunately, better than chicken. Furthermore, rabbits give us valuable pelts. Raising rabbits is advantageous from all aspects.



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During the coming 7-year period the kolkhozes and sovkhoses must increase their pork production by 3 to 3.5 million tons. Much work will be necessary for the successful resolution of this task. It is necessary, first of all, to increase rapidly the number of hogs through the best utilization of the basic sows, through improvement of litters, to shorten the fattening period, terminating it, as a rule, when hogs have reached the fifth or sixth month and have a live weight of 80-90 kilograms, and to make extensive use of interbreeding. The organization of hog fattening on a large scale with the least expenditure of labor is one of the most important tasks in the development of animal husbandry, especially during the first years of the 7-year period. When a large number of hogs have been obtained, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses may conserve and raise cattle in order to bring about a sharp increase in beef production within the following years.

During recent years new, progressive forms of poultry farming have been appearing at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which permit the entire region to benefit from the considerable successes in the production of poultry products. It is said that the hatching of chicks to be raised for meat is to be organized on a year-round incubation basis, and there is to be a massive cultivation of ducks, turkeys, and geese.

However, in the majority of sovkhoses and kolkhozes poultry farming is developing slowly. As a result, the specific importance of poultry in total meat procurement continues to remain very insignificant. In the meantime, the meat resources of the country could be considerably increased through the raising of poultry. Consider, for example, the aquatic birds. They can live wherever there are water reservoirs. There are beneficial conditions for this in the central and northwest zones of the RSFSR, in Belorussia, the Baltic region, Siberia, and Kazakhstan, where there are many lakes on the virgin land, and in other regions. In the seashore regions, for example, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses could raise many ducks. There is a considerable quantity of water reservoirs in Kalininskaya Oblast. Ducks may be successfully raised on these water reservoirs and provide fowl for the city population. The most suitable for these purposes is the largest water reservoir, the Moscow Sea, which covers more than 12,000 hectares. Approximately 5,000-6,000 hectares of this water reservoir could be utilized for raising ducks. According to the calculations of oblast organizations, the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and secondary farms of Kalininskaya Oblast could, during the next few years, fatten 15 to 20 million head and thus give to the state 30,000-40,000 tons of duck meat, although in 1958 Kalininskaya Oblast will sell approximately only 52,000 tons live weight of all types of cattle to the state.

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It has been calculated that 250 to 300 million ducks could be raised on the shallow water bodies of the country, which would give 400,000 more tons of duck meat.

More extensive utilization must be made of the experience of the United States of America, where the production of fowl was recently increased mainly through specialized plants for the raising and fattening of chicks raised for meat, using year-round, uniform production of chicken meat in simple and cheap structures and a low expenditure of labor.

The right thing to do is to build chicken plants in the vicinity of large cities, to organize large specialized poultry farms on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which could ensure cheap production. The utility of this is apparent. Large specialized farms, as a rule, provide for cheaper production. In the "Krasnyy Kut" sovkhos in Saratovskaya Oblast, which has more than 20,000 laying hens and obtains 209 eggs per layer, the production of ten eggs costs 2 rubles 94 kopeks. On the other hand, at the "Ozinskiy" sovkhos in the same oblast, which has only 850 hens, the production of ten eggs costs 14 rubles 50 kopeks.

In several regions of the Soviet Union, especially in areas with highly developed industry, such as in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, a large part of the demand for animal husbandry products is supplied by shipments from other regions. The percentage of consumption of their own product is very low. Careful thought must be devoted to greater utilization of existing possibilities and to increasing sharply the region's local sources of animal husbandry products.

According to control figures, planned milk production is to be increased to 100 to 105 million tons by 1965. The reserves for increasing milk productivity of cows in the USSR are completely unsatisfactorily utilized. We must not be content with the fact that approximately 20 percent of the kolkhozes have an average yield of less than 1,300 kilograms per cow. If the backward and average kolkhozes (from the point of view of cow productivity) could raise the yield to 2,000 or 2,500 kilograms per cow this would give an additional several million tons of milk. Effecting an increase in milk yield is of great importance. In addition to this, however, attention must be paid to increasing the fat content of the milk. An attempt must be made not only to increase milk volume, but also to increase the fat content of the milk.

In 1965, we must procure no less than 540,000 tons of wool, or 1.9-fold more than in 1957. This will necessitate rapid development of sheep raising in Kazakhstan, in Kirgiz SSR, and in the other republics of Central Asia, Western, and especially Eastern Siberia, the Northern Caucasus, the Volga region, and in the Buryat ASSR where there are millions of hectares of pasture.

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The decisive significance of further increasing the number of all types of cattle must be sharply emphasized. Up to the present time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of many oblasts, for example, increased gross production of milk mainly by increasing the yield. In the future we must urgently utilize the existing possibilities for increasing the productivity of animal husbandry. However, under the present conditions increasing the herds of cattle, especially cows, is of prime importance. Without this it will be impossible to ensure the necessary amount of increase in the production of meat and milk.

Under the future 7-year plan it is proposed to increase the number of cattle 3.2-fold over the 1952-1958 years, including a 2.2-fold increase in the number of cows, and an almost 2-fold increase in sheep.

The basic index of the development of animal husbandry is the density of cattle, especially cows, per 100 hectares of agricultural land. During the next few years the cattle density must be considerably increased in all of the Soviet republics. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the rayons must have no less than 20 to 25 cows per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the dairy farming regions. This is a difficult task. But we must fulfill this task, come what may.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes must pay particular attention to improvement of breeding, increasing the number of breeding cattle and extensively utilizing the highly productive breeding animals for artificial insemination.

Thus we see that the sources for increasing meat and other animal husbandry products in our country actually are boundless. However, there is one condition, without which one cannot even speak of any sort of full utilization of these sources. This condition is the further strengthening of the fodder stock, and above all, increasing the production of maize.

It is no exaggeration to say that an increase in yield and an increase in the production of milk, ensuring more complete satisfaction of the needs of the cities along the line of milk and dairy products, is possible because kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun to cultivate maize on large areas.

It may be remembered how many fruitless talks we gave prior to the September Plenum of the CC CPSU on the necessity of strengthening the fodder reserve, and how many resolutions were passed on this problem. But the day came when there was no fodder. It is not surprising that the annual average milk yield per cow on the kolkhozes obstinately clung to the 1,000-kilogram level.

We have a different situation today. As a result of the great expansion of the area planted to maize and increasing the maize yield the supply of fodder for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been immeasurably improved. For example, during the current year, 148 million tons of

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silage has been stored, compared to 32 million tons in 1953, or almost five-fold more than during the earlier period.

It seems to me that at present there is no great lack of maize nor is much agitation required in this matter. Maize argues pretty well for itself. The overwhelming majority of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses already have mastered the techniques of growing maize. During the present year, high yields of this crop will be harvested in many regions of the USSR. Kurskaya Oblast, emerging as the initiator of the competition for obtaining high maize yields in 1958, harvested an average of 333 centners of green roughage (stalks and cobs) per hectare on a planted area of 160,000 hectares. Good indexes were obtained in the cultivation of maize by Moskovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Livovskaya, Brestskaya, Omskaya, Irkutskaya Oblasts, Churash ASSR and many other oblasts and republics. Now there are many kolkhozes and entire regions where the green fodder yield reaches 500 and even 1,000 centners and more per hectare.

The great tasks which stand before the country in the field of animal husbandry oblige us to improve even further the production of fodder maize. The experience which has been acquired will permit the successful resolution of this task. Until the present time we have been content to obtain 250 to 300 centners of maize per hectare. For the initial stage, when maize had not yet been completely adapted to the new regions, indexes such as those were suitable. But at present they are not good. It is time to start the campaign to obtain 500 or 600 centners, and in regions with insufficient precipitation, approximately 300 centners of green roughage (stalks and cobs) of maize per hectare. Then there will be an entirely adequate amount of fodder in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Unfortunately there is still an irresponsible attitude toward the cultivation of maize to be found in the USSR. For many years it has been said that in planting silage maize the check-row planting method should be followed, that no more than two seeds should be planted in the same hole, that the cultivation technique of maize for grain and maize for silage was one and the same, and that the production of maize for grain or for silage is related not to the peculiarities of crop cultivation, but to the use which is to be made of the maize.

It seemed as though everything was clear. However, there are some people who do everything backwards. Thus, for example, personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Latvian SSR and the Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture give state farmers the following, if the word may be used, "advice":

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"When cultivating maize for the ear (grain) by the check-row method, 5 or 8 seeds must be placed in each hole when planting. This will require 40 to 60 kilograms of seed per hectare ...," and, "When planting maize for silage by the check-row method, 10 or 12 seeds must be placed in each hole in order to obtain 160,000 to 200,000 plants per hectare. The expenditure of seed per hectare is approximately 70 or 90 kilograms. When planting maize especially for green roughage, with intent to harvest during the period when the tassel appears, the number of plants per hectare must be increased to 250,000 and more. In this case 12-15 grains are placed in each hole when planting, requiring 90 to 110 kilograms of seed per hectare."

The Latvian kolkhozes obtain a low maize yield. The local agricultural personnel complain that maize does not grow in the republic. But where could maize grow under such cultivation methods? Perhaps our Latvian comrades should take a trip to Finland, where the climatic conditions are no better, but where maize does grow. At the Institute of Agriculture in Tikkurila in 1957 a yield of 478 centners of green roughage maize of type VIR-25 was obtained on every hectare, and some farmers obtained 500-odd centners. As a result of the undervaluation of maize during the past 5 years the production of silage computed per cow on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Latvia has shown practically no increase and has remained at the 1953 level. During the present year, this production was 2.8 tons, including only 0.5 ton silage from maize. This is the result of incorrect advice. And to the present time no one in Latvia has cared meddle with the matter.

The fact is that irresponsible, bureaucratic approaches to the cultivation of maize may be found in other regions of the country, also.

What, for example, is the worth of the "directive" from the Administration of the Viticulture Industry of the Postov Sovnarkhoz, received by the Razdorskiy sovkhos, which reads verbatim:

"At the order of the Administration of the Viticulture Industry I am obliged by your sovkhos to extend practical aid to you on the cultivation of maize.

"In fulfilling the above request please send the following information on the structure of the maize on your sovkhos addressed to me at the Administration:

- "1. How was the soil planted in maize prepared?
- "2. What kinds of seed were planted?
- "3. How many hectares were planted in maize?
- "4. How was the maize planted, in rows or by the check-row method?

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"5. Was the maize plot parceled out by brigades or links and by individual link members.

"6. Was the planting cultivated, thinned, fertilized, replacement-planted, etc.?

"7. Number of plants per hectare?

"8. Has a chart been made of the agronomic measures for the cultivation of high yields of maize and charts made for harvesting the grain and silage crops?

"Head of the Production Division of the Administration, V. Bayluk"

The man who sent the aid to the sovkhos did not make an appearance at the field, and the directive was sent at the end of June, when the maize already was grown. Further administration of maize cultivation should not be entrusted to this Bayluk.

The time is past when we must appeal to the director for the requirements for learning the cultivation of maize and to ensure fodder for animal husbandry. Along with maize, we must increase the production of potatoes, sugar beets, fodder melons, with attention to the soil-climatological conditions.

It is of extreme importance to increase the production of fodder rich in protein. Toward this end the planting of clover, alfalfa, vetch mixtures, and lupines must be greatly expanded, and the industrial production of protein and mineral fodders must be organized.

Our country has large natural hay and pasture areas. However, the productivity of these areas in many kolkhozes and sovkhos remains quite low. During recent years, the kolkhozes of Moskovskaya and Leningradskaya Oblasts, Belorussian, Estonian, Lithuanian, and Latvian Republics began work on the improvement of pasture and hay meadows, and they have obtained good results. This experiment should be extensively expanded.

It is almost self-evident that an upsurge of grain farming may be accomplished first of all on the basis of the development of animal husbandry. The Party is setting the task of ensuring a level of grain production on the order of 85 to 90 million tons of concentrated fodder, which would enable to meet the needs of animal husbandry by 1965.

These are the potentialities which we have at our disposal in the matter of increasing the fodder reserve for a growing animal husbandry.

The animal husbandry problem was always one of the most complicated in the development of socialist agriculture. The facts show that in recent years our Party has been able to find the key to its solution. We have not only redressed the chronic lag in animal husbandry but have even got it to advance.

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It would be harmful, though, to overestimate what has been achieved. One should realize that the real effort to advance animal husbandry is only beginning and that we shall be in a position to count this problem fully solved only when the Soviet People have an abundance of high-grade livestock products for food, and industry has an adequate amount of raw materials for making clothing, footwear, and other commodities.

It is worthwhile taking the pains to achieve this aim!

#### IV. Role of State Farms in the Country's Socialist Agriculture

Comrades,

In organizing the movement to boost agriculture, the Party is paying much attention to the development of the sovkhozes. In this it is guided by the Leninist thesis as to the significance of the sovkhozes and their revolutionary part in the re-patterning of agriculture. It was Lenin's idea to found the first sovkhozes and it was he who worked out the principles underlying their organization. In 1919, when the resources of the state were extremely limited, he demanded multiple aid to the sovkhozes. "We will send there," said Lenin, "agronomists, those which we have, everything which is lacking from the agricultural equipment, we will give these to the farms ... so that the general work will be easier in the large farms, cheaper than ever before, more than ever before." (Collected Works, Vol. 29, page 27). It is important even now that we remember these directives, in order correctly to evaluate the contemporary status of sovkhozes and to determine the future of their development.

It must be admitted that for several years running, right up to 1953, the sovkhozes were not paid the proper attention and their production remained at an exceedingly low level. Having roundly condemned distortions of the Party policy in sovkhoz development, the Central Committee took urgent measures to strengthen and develop them.

As a result, we now have sovkhoz production appreciably advancing. In the last 5 years hundreds of new big sovkhozes have been established. The country now boasts of 6,000 of them. They own 168 million hectares of land, including 58 million hectares of plow land, and produce a goodly part of the agricultural products.

The sovkhozes have played a role of special importance in the development of grain farming. At its Plenary Meeting in February-March 1954, the CC CPSU admitted, when examining the question of increasing grain production and opening up the virgin and long-fallow lands, that the sovkhozes have every opportunity of growing grain on the new lands at the lowest outlay of labor, of providing cheap grain. Doing the bidding of the Plenary Meeting, the sovkhozes put under the plow in an unprecedentedly short space of time more than 14 million

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hectares of virgin and long-fallow lands. This greatly increased proportionately the share of the sovkhoses in the production of marketable grain. If in 1953 they delivered only 225 million pud of grain, this year they turned in 1,371,000,000 pud; in other words, accounted for about 40 percent of the country's total procurements. The bulk of this grain has been grown on the virgin lands. Moreover, 32 percent less labor was spent to produce 100 kilograms of grain on the virgin lands than on the country's sovkhoses in general.

At the time of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the party the directors of horse ranches who were making poor utilization of the land were criticized. The horse ranch personnel took the criticism well, and considerably increased the production of grain and other products.

We may take as an example the Horse Ranch imeni Budenny, in Rostovskaya Oblast. This farm broke in 28,000 hectares of virgin land. During the current year, this horse ranch sold 2,686,000 pud of grain to the state, contrasted to 23,000 pud in 1953. It also increased several fold its deliveries to the state of milk, meat, and wool. During the past 4 years, this farm received more than 20 million rubles in returns. It need hardly be said that the breaking in of virgin land did not prevent the horse ranch from raising good horses. During the current year, three horses from this ranch took first prizes at international horse events.

During the past 5 years, substantial changes took place in the field of the development of animal husbandry on sovkhoses. The total number of cattle on kolkhozes increased more than two-fold, the production of animal husbandry products increased considerably. If the sovkhoses had delivered 637,000 tons of meat to the state in 1953, during the present year 1,240,000 tons were delivered; 1,855,000 tons of milk were delivered in 1953, compared to 4,900,000 tons this year; and 33,000 tons of wool were delivered in 1953, compared to 89,700 tons in 1958.

The successes gained in expanding sovkhos production were the fruit of the tremendous organizational work done by the Party and of the great help given by the state to the sovkhoses in their upbuilding and their equipment with the most modern machinery. In the past 5 years the state invested more than 35 billion rubles in the construction of production premises, living quarters, and cultural and general facilities, and also in the acquisition of machines and equipment for the sovkhoses. Today the sovkhoses have 2.3-fold more in fixed assets than in 1953. In the 5 years some 200,000 new houses, with a total floor space of 6 million square meters, have been erected at the sovkhos settlements.

The draft 7-year plan confronts the sovkhoses with new grand tasks as regards further drastically increasing the output of marketable products. In 1965, the sovkhoses will sell to the state 2-, to 2.5-fold more of the main agricultural products, and more than 4-fold more sugar beets than in 1957. Moreover, the sovkhoses are being assigned the special task of providing without any hitches the cities and industrial



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centers with potatoes and other vegetables. By the end of the coming 7 years the sovkhoses will be still bigger producers and suppliers of marketable output and their role in the development of socialist agriculture will grow. That this is so is borne out by the basic assignments the target figures slate for increasing production at the sovkhoses. In 1965, the sovkhoses will account in the general volume of the country's agricultural procurements for about 40 percent of the grain, 32 percent of the meat, about 26 percent of the milk, and about a third of the wool.

To realize this program it is necessary that sovkhoses work better. First of all we must get all the sovkhos workers to run their establishments with thrift, raise labor productivity, and reduce cost values in every way, especially in animal husbandry, so as to make all branches of sovkhos production operate at a profit.

This task is placed first because the cost value of livestock products on the sovkhoses is still high.

How can we reduce the production costs of the sovkhos agricultural products? The chief thing is to raise the harvest yields of all agricultural crops, raise the number and productivity of cattle. Fodder is the item with the greatest specific importance in the structure of the production costs of animal husbandry products. This means that increasing the yields and making the production of fodder crops cheaper are the decisive conditions for lowering the production costs of milk and meat. I shall cite a characteristic example. During the current year the "Peremoga" sovkhos of Zaporozhskaya Oblast produced 433 centners of milk and 53 centners of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land. Under these conditions its production costs were 66 kopeks per liter of milk, and this is in contrast to 87 kopeks for the sovkhoses of the oblast, and 1 ruble 8 kopeks for all the sovkhoses of the Ukraine. This great difference in production costs is explained by the fact that the "Peremoga" sovkhos provides its own fodder, mainly in the form of cheap maize. The presence of an adequate quantity of self-produced fodder enables the leading sovkhos to organize correctly the fattening of its hogs, to continue fattening uninterruptedly, and to shorten the fattening period. This is the key to lowering the production costs of animal husbandry products.

The sovkhoses should also apply more widely such material incentives as paying the workers for their labor, depending on the quantity, quality, and production costs of the products.

To further develop the sovkhoses we must engage more widely in specializing sovkhos production, and in having the proper combination of the branches of agriculture. At one time when excessive specialization was instituted, many sovkhoses were occupied in the production of only a single type of product and did not develop other branches of production, made poor utilization of the internal potentialities for obtaining supplementary production. Many sovkhoses knew how to correct these shortcomings and, ensuring the correct development of branches, considerably increased the production of agricultural products per 100 hectares of land.

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However, on many sovkhoses the supplementary branches were set up arbitrarily, according to pattern, without taking into account the concrete facts and without sufficient economic foundation. For example, the sheep raising sovkhos "Kzyl-Cha" in the Uzbek SSR, located on the bare pasture land 200 kilometers from the railroad and having approximately 100,000 karakul sheep, began to raise hogs and chickens. Furthermore, the farm did not have properly concentrated fodder for its lambs. As it happened, the production cost of one kilogram excess weight of the hogs in 1957 was in excess of 30 rubles.

Similar faults must be corrected. The orientation of a farm's operation and the development of its individual branches must derive from definite peculiarities of the area, taking into account the most apt exploitation of the natural and economic conditions.

The sovkhoses should take the lead in the country as regards the production of grade seed and the breeding of pedigreed animals. To this end, the network of seed growing and pedigreed livestock breeding sovkhoses should be greatly extended, so that they may be able to meet in the main the mounting demands of the country's kolkhoses and sovkhoses for grade seed and valuable pedigreed animals.

We must examine apart the question of whether today the personnel of the sovkhoses should have their own livestock and big private holdings.

Now, when the sovkhoses are stronger, and can turn their estates to better advantage, and can meet the needs of their workers and their families for agricultural products, the fact that there are big private holdings and that livestock is owned privately has become a serious hindrance to the further development of sovkhos production. As of 1 January 1958, sovkhos personnel owned 1,700,000 cows. In addition, they also owned more than 1,100,000 hogs, and 3,500,000 sheep and goats. It is no secret that these cattle were maintained at the expense of sovkhos feed, and consequently limited the possibilities of growth of the total number of cattle and the delivery of additional amounts of meat and milk to the country and to the people. But this is not the gist of the matter.

During the periods of intense agricultural work, when many sovkhoses undergo difficulties with respect to labor force, considerable portions of the able-bodied population are obliged to occupy themselves in the low-productive work of tending their personal farm affairs, which is detrimental to the interests of sovkhos production.

Realizing this, the personnel at the foremost sovkhoses are rightly raising the issue now of selling privately owned livestock to the sovkhoses. Evidently this must be investigated and supported. The sovkhoses must gradually, during the course of the next 2 or 3 years, buy the cattle owned by their own personnel, laborers, and office workers. In the sovkhos the animals will be better cared for and will give a much greater production at a lower expenditure of labor. Then the state farmers will be relieved of the necessity of occupying themselves with their personal farming and their income will increase as a result of supplementary work at the sovkhos.

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To more actively draw the personnel and the members of their families into the common effort, all the sovkhoses should establish kindergartens and nurseries and start good dining rooms, where not only the state farm workers but also their families can eat or take meals home and also buy meat and dairy products. These meals must be tasty and within reach of everyone's pocket so that it will be more profitable to take meals at the dining rooms than to cook at home. This will help to release the women from household drudgery. Then they will be able to take a more active hand in sovkhos production and will have more time for recreation, for improving upon their cultural standards, for studying, and for taking part in social affairs.

Such measures would stimulate higher productivity of labor on the sovkhoses. For the higher the productivity of labor, the lower the production costs of the agricultural products at the sovkhoses, and consequently, the lower the prices for the meals and the meat and dairy products at the sovkhos dining rooms. So both the state, in general, and the sovkhos workers, in particular, are directly interested in this.

Several words about satisfying the potato and vegetable needs of state farmers. Obviously the sovkhoses must assume the task of supplying the vegetable and potato needs of their workers to the full under the special privileges extended for general foodstuffs, that is, to sell them at their production cost, but not higher than the state retail prices. Then the workers will not be occupied with the large garden plots which they have at the present time. Finally, in selling meat and other products the actual needs of the workers and their families must be taken into account in order not to provide the possibilities for certain remiss individuals to occupy themselves in so-called commercial activity: to buy sovkhos products at a lowered price, resell them on the market, at a much higher price, and profit by the speculative transaction.

The undertakings which the target figures for 1959-1965 schedule for the regulation of wages and salaries and for raising the wage minimum for the lower-paid categories, will permit improving the material and general standards of living for the sovkhos workers, too.

The sovkhoses must continue to be a model, showing how large-scale socialist agricultural production should be properly conducted. They must present an example to the kolkhoses in their effort to better use the land and machinery, and make productivity of labor steadily go up and the production costs of the products go down.

The personnel of the sovkhoses, now numbering some 4 million, take a prominent place among the working people of our socialist homeland. There need be no doubt that by their selfless efforts the sovkhos workers will make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks being placed before agriculture in the coming 7 years.

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## V. Reorganization of Machine Tractor Stations and Problems of the Further Mechanization of Agriculture

Comrades,

Replying on socialist industry, on the active support of the working class, the Party has launched a gigantic work in reinforcing the material and technical facilities of agriculture. In the last 5 years the state has invested in the mechanization of agriculture, the building of production premises and installations over 97 billion rubles, or nearly 150 percent more than in the preceding 5-year period, and 50 percent more than in the second, third, fourth and the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan taken together. Moreover, the kolkhozes themselves have spent 103 billion rubles for the purchase of machinery and construction as compared with 44 billion rubles in the preceding 5 years.

Power capacities in agriculture have increased 50 percent in the past 5 years. Today our socialist agriculture has 1,700,000 tractors (in terms of 15 hp units), about 700,000 trucks, 500,000 grain combines, 120,000 silage harvesters, and millions of other agricultural machines and implements. The equipment of agriculture with modern machinery has eased the labor of the collective farmers and sovkhos workers and has raised productivity.

But it is not only a matter of more machinery. Our workers, engineers, and designers have scored considerable successes in developing new, more improved and economical machines. The share of general-purpose wheeled tractors has risen considerably in the tractor fleet. Tractors are now produced with diesel engines and are equipped with a hydraulic system for working with drawn implements.

To illustrate the qualitative changes in agricultural technology I shall introduce several examples. The new "DT-28" diesel tractor, which has replaced the "Universal" tractor, has 35 percent less weight per unit power, and a three-fold greater speed range. The cost of fuel to operate the new tractor per hectare of plowed land is two-fold less than for the "Universal" tractor. This tractor is intended for working with drawn implements, has an electric starter, a steering wheel and many other improvements which increase the productivity and ease the work of the tractor operator.

At present, our industry is releasing a new self-powered combine, the "SK-3," which is one ton lighter than the trailer type, may be serviced by one man instead of five, and at the same time has 25 percent greater productivity. The production cost of harvesting work done with this tractor is almost two-fold less than that done with the old trailer-type combine.

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During recent years a course was taken which was to lead to the replacement of the trailer-type agricultural implements with the more productive and less metal-consuming tractor-mounted type. It must be noted, however, that the production of tractor-mounted tools still is not satisfactory.

Providing agriculture with new technical equipment enabled extensive adaptation in agricultural production of such progressive measures as the check-row planting system, the planting of crops requiring cultivation, and the selective harvesting of grains.

In the creation of a new agricultural technology our designers, engineers, and mechanizers must not overlook the possibilities latent in the conversion of machines which now are in the possession of the collective farms. Great reserves are invested in this effort to improve the utilization of machines and to increase the productivity of labor. As an example we may take the work recently completed on the conversion of the "S-6" trailer-type combines into self-propelled units. Having accomplished this conversion, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses may make more effective use of the combines, cut down the time required for harvesting grain, and free a large number of tractors for plowing and breaking in virgin lands.

The question of whether plants which have improved the design of machines in current production should release the improved unit in the form of spare parts, must be thoroughly examined.

A sharp increase in the production of spare parts is necessary in the USSR. Spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines must be available for sale in unlimited quantities by 1959.

The workers, designers and engineers of the farm machine building industry have done fairly good work and contributed their share to the common cause of advancing agriculture. Nevertheless, the development of new machines for agriculture is still inadequate to meet the present conditions.

Let us consider, for example, the cultivation of sugar beets. Up to 40 percent of the total expended labor is devoted to harvesting the sugar beets. Our designers still have not succeeded in creating a new, good beet-digging machine, which is needed by kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The situation is even more grave with respect to the mechanization of cotton cultivation, especially harvesting the crop. In the meantime, up to 80 percent of the entire expenditure of labor must be devoted to watering the plants and harvesting the crop.

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There is a great expenditure of manual labor in the harvesting of potatoes. For how many years have discussions been going on about creating a potato-digging machine, and still there are no good machines. Scientists, designers, and industrial personnel are not devoting sufficient attention to the creation of these critically needed machines. In Moscow there is the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building (VISKHOM), in which more than 700 scientific engineer-technician personnel are employed. How can it be that this institute does not undertake the resolution of this problem, formulate the technical concept and with united forces create the desired and highly productive machines. The Institute is located in the midst of a potato-growing belt and certainly must be familiar with all the difficulties which the kolkhozes and sovkhoses encounter in harvesting potatoes. What can the institute be doing? After 25 years of work it still has not modified or improved on the design of the very simple potato-digger, the principles of which were laid down more than 100 years ago by the Russian blacksmith Kobylinskiy.

We must renounce such disadvantageous practices in the organization of designing work. Every institute and every design bureau must be made aware of its main problems and the basic staff and funds must be made available for their resolution.

In connection with the planned program of further development of animal husbandry great importance is accorded to the mechanization of labor-consuming tasks on farms, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses. Manual labor still dominates in animal husbandry. For example, the present water supply on horse ranches of kolkhozes is 27 percent mechanized, but the milking of cows is only 3.6 percent mechanized. It is not surprising that in many kolkhozes and sovkhoses there is one milk maid for every 10 to 12 cows, but with mechanization the same milk maid may tend 30 to 40 cows.

The mechanization of animal husbandry work must be based mostly on utilization of electric power. During the coming 7-year period an attempt must be made to electrify all kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Now, when the economy and organization of the kolkhozes is expanding all the conditions for successful resolution of the task of electrification of agriculture are at hand. The local party organs must take over the resolution of this important matter.

Comrades, so far the efforts of our industry were concentrated on giving agriculture the biggest number of tractors and combines possible. Today, too, we are not removing from the order of the day the task of further providing the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with new, more improved tractors and combines. But the main thing now is, not being carried

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away by boosting the production of tractors and combines, to organize the manufacture of sufficient quantities of machines badly needed by agriculture, first of all machines that would release many people from arduous work and make it possible to expand agricultural production, to receive more output with smaller outlays.

The reorganization of the machine tractor stations, reconstruction of the system of production and technical service rendered to kolkhozes is a major step in the further mechanization of agriculture. The reorganization of the MTS, is of great significance for the development of the kolkhoz system. It eliminates the disproportion between the actual requirements of the kolkhozes in mechanization and the method of rendering them production and technical service through the MTS; opens up great possibilities for the better utilization of machines and a rise of labor productivity in agriculture.

Nine months have passed since the adoption of the law on the further development of the kolkhoz system and the reorganization of the MTS. The main agricultural jobs this year have been done under the new conditions. Definite conclusions can already be drawn.

These conclusions show that as a result of the reorganization of the MTS and the concentration in the same hands, in the hands of the kolkhozes, of the implements and means of labor, new possibilities have been opened for the development of agriculture and the early creation of an abundance of agricultural produce in our country. The kolkhozes which have grown stronger economically proved able not only to buy machinery but also to use it efficiently.

Local Party, governmental, and agricultural bodies have done, and continue to do, much work in the implementation of the decision of the Party and the government on the reorganization of the MTS. By now about 80 percent of the MTS have been reorganized into RTS (repair and technical service stations). Over 55,000 kolkhozes, or 81 percent, have bought agricultural machinery for a sum exceeding 21 billion rubles.

While visiting kolkhozes, I have not heard a single time that with the transfer of machinery to the kolkhozes its utilization has grown worse. Kolkhoz chairmen and collective farmers say that work has improved and things are better now.

At the same time collective farmers have raised questions on which we should take counsel. In Krasnodar and Stavropol krays, which have the largest collective farms, the RTS often serve only 2-3 kolkhozes. The kolkhoz chairmen express the opinion that there is no need for the services of these stations.

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In their opinion, the RTS perform most of all the jobs which are of advantage to them as enterprises operating on a self-sustaining basis. The kolkhoz chairmen ask: is it not possible for the kolkhoz to buy the RTS workshops and fully go over the self-service, leaving to the RTS only purely commercial functions--the sale of machinery, spare parts, etc.?

Heed should be paid to this proposal. The proper organization of the repair of the machines and tractors belonging to the kolkhozes acquires new particular importance. Having bought machines, many kolkhozes started to build workshops. Is this expedient? Is it not better for the kolkhozes to pool the funds they have and on a cooperative basis to buy or build inter-kolkhoz workshops? The kolkhozes will then have well-equipped workshops which will be able to cope fully not only with the repair of the machines and tractors but also to serve other production requirements of the kolkhozes.

This, of course, does not mean that it is necessary to launch a campaign for selling the workshops. It is necessary to appraise rationally, economically, the expediency of such a measure in each separate case.

Some collective farmers have touched on the question as to how long the remaining MTS will be preserved. In so doing they stressed that dependency tendencies are strong in the kolkhozes which are still served by the MTS. Such kolkhozes have not made sufficient progress in the conditions of the present, good year.

This is a serious question; it should be properly discussed in order to take a correct decision. As I have already said, 81 percent of all kolkhozes have bought machinery. But there are still farms which continue to be served by the MTS, particularly in the Byelorussian, Kazakh and the Kirghiz Republics, the Mordovskaya and Daghestanskaya Autonomous Republics, in Vologda, Pskov and some other oblasts.

Inasmuch as all are now convinced of the advantages of the new form of production and technical service rendered to the kolkhozes we should give thought to whether part of the MTS should be preserved in the future. Perhaps, the kolkhozes should be advised that they, say, within a definite period, should buy machinery, warning them that the MTS now preserved will be reorganized.

Now, when kolkhozes have bought machinery, kolkhoz personnel bear greater responsibility for the proper utilization of the machines. Party organizations, governmental and agricultural bodies should help them in selecting engineers and technicians. Each kolkhoz must have a good mechanic and, the bigger ones, power-farming engineers.



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What is now the main thing in mechanizing agriculture? It is important to accelerate the work of developing systems of machines for the complete mechanization of the growing of cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, and vegetables. It is necessary first of all to master and improve cotton-picking machines, beet and potato harvesting machines. Labor-consuming jobs in animal husbandry must be resolutely mechanized. The problem of mechanizing loading and unloading and transport jobs should be solved in a short time so as to relieve collective farmers and sovkhos workers from arduous and little-productive labor. It is necessary to develop in the immediate future efficient machines for mowing hay and baling straw, for mechanizing land-reclamation work, the production of peat, lime, and other local fertilizers and to provide these machines in necessary quantities to the kolkhozes and sovkhos.

Industry must develop on a much wider scale the work of improving the designs of tractors, combines, and other machines, of raising their economicalness and reliability in operation. More boldness should be displayed in going over to the manufacture of tractors and farm machines with higher working speeds in order to make another, still greater leap in the growth of labor productivity of machine operators.

In this connection I want to say a few words about the interesting and important matter undertaken by Ivan Grigorievich Loginov, tractor driver of the "Irtyshtsky" sovkhos, Pavlodar Region. He invented a device for the automatic operation of an "S-80" tractor. The tractor is operated with the help of a copying device and works without a driver. Comrade Loginov's invention eases the labor of man, makes it possible to cut down the number of people working on tractors.

The requirements of further mechanizing agriculture demand that the farm-machinery industry continue to be strengthened and the methods of factory production be improved. This is one of the important tasks of the sovnarkhozes (councils of national economy).

Scientists, designers and engineers, together with agriculturists, can and should develop highly productive machines taking into account the specific features of the various zones of the country and the present-day demands of farm production.

Party, governmental, agricultural and planning bodies of republics, krays and oblasts, proceeding from the need to perform agricultural jobs in optimum times and to ensure the efficient use of machinery, should calculate what machines and in what quantities are needed in various zones. Similar work should also be done as regards machines needed for mechanizing labor-consuming processes in animal husbandry.

The State Planning Committee of the USSR, together with republic bodies, should on the basis of these calculations determine the assignments for the sovnarkhozes as regards the production of farm machines.

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## VI. Consolidation of the Collectivized Economy of Kolkhozes and Advance of the Farmers' Living Standards

Comrades,

The great achievements gained in the development of the kolkhoz system and in expanding their collectively operated economies have led to a considerable increase in kolkhoz incomes. The total sum of cash incomes on the kolkhozes, which amounted to 42,800 million rubles in 1952, reached 95,200 million rubles in 1957.

The increased output of agricultural products proved it to be the most important factor in advancing the living standards of the Soviet people as a whole. The city populations are now receiving more foodstuffs, particularly such valuable products as milk, butter, meat, sugar as well as vegetables and fruit. The production of consumer goods has also soared.

The economic consolidation of kolkhozes and their growing incomes are increasing the material standards of the collective farmers. This finds expression, in the first place, in increased work-day unit payments both in cash and kind. The total sum of these payments rose, in comparable prices, from 47.5 billion rubles in 1952, to 83.8 billion rubles in 1957. In 1958, it is to increase still more. Besides, the collective farmers will earn about 3 billion rubles additionally thanks to the cancellation of agricultural produce deliveries from the individual peasant farms. The farmers' real incomes, per worker, will increase 1.6-fold in 1958 compared with 1952.

During the last 5 years, the collective farmers have built 3,300,000 houses with the help of the farms. The kolkhozes are carrying on large-scale construction of kindergartens, creches, boarding schools, hospitals and other cultural and public service establishments which were practically nonexistent in the old village.

The considerable increase of trade turn-over in the villages is one of the indications of the increased living standards of the members of the kolkhozes. In 1953 through 1957, 2.2 times as much goods of all kinds were sold as during the preceding 5 years to the rural population by the Centrosoyuz trading network alone. The sales of sugar were 215 percent of the previous 5 years; those of fabrics were 181 percent; footwear, 275 percent; garments, 267 percent; soap, 215 percent. There have been big increases in the sales of sewing machines, bicycles, motorcycles, clocks and watches, radio sets, and TV sets.

The living standards of the collective farmers will, beyond doubt, continue to rise and so will their incomes as the kolkhoz system is further developed and the kolkhozes become economically more consolidated. This is a law of the socialist economy.

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But this brings us to a point of principle: by what way are the incomes of kolkhozes and collective farmers to grow? There are two ways. Let us consider each of them.

One way is for the incomes of kolkhozes and collective farmers to be raised by increasing the prices of agricultural products. Under conditions of capitalist society all the hopes of the peasants, of small and medium farmers, in fact, depend on the market and on price fluctuations. The higher the price of agricultural products, the bigger the income; the lower the price, the smaller the income. Such are the laws of capitalism with its anarchy of production and the vicissitudes of the market, and with its custom for some people to wax rich at the expense of others. This way will not do for us.

The socialist economy is governed by different laws. An increase of agricultural prices would, certainly bring about a rise in the incomes of kolkhozes for a while, but this would then hit back at them. The socialist state is our main purchaser of the agricultural products of the kolkhozes. To increase prices of kolkhoz products would mean deducting the means for that from some other sector of the national economy, say, from industry. This would, naturally, send up the prices of manufactured goods which are vitally needed by the kolkhozes and collective farmers. For this reason an increase of the incomes of kolkhozes and collective farmers through systematically raising the prices of farm products is unacceptable to us. Nor is it of benefit to the kolkhozes and collective farmers themselves.

There is a different and sure way for us to follow in raising the incomes of kolkhozes and collective farmers. This is a way offered by the socialist system of economy. It lies through a continual steady expansion of agricultural production by every kolkhoz and by the whole of our socialist farming.

Under the capitalist scheme of things, peasants or small farmers do not eventually stand to gain anything from increasing the output of agricultural products. It is well known that the bigger the supply in the capitalist market, the lower the demand and the price. The peasants lose as much as, and even more from price cuts, than they may gain by expanding production.

Under the present conditions, the capitalist market is dominated by monopolies which fix the prices of agricultural products and raw materials which, far from being beneficial, are, for the most part, ruinous for small farmers. It is a fact, which has had to be admitted even by the government of the United States, that 792,000 farms went bankrupt in the United States during the 1950-1957 period alone. A similar process of farmers' bankruptcy is going on in West Germany and other capitalist countries. In our Soviet society things are entirely different. Here everybody is working for the good of all and all are

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working for the good of everyone. The more gross output a farm produces, the bigger the income it earns and the higher the living standards it ensures to its members.

Our main task in raising the incomes of kolkhozes and collective farmers is to tap all potentialities for expanding gross agricultural production. The incomes of the kolkhozes should grow, not at the expense of increased prices of farm products, but through a sharp expansion of per worker production on the farms, through improved organization of labor and its higher productivity. It is in this way alone that the real increase can be achieved in the incomes of kolkhozes and in the payments to their members. This is a socialist way. It is a sure way of achieving a further increase in the incomes of the kolkhozes and in the living standards of the collective farmers. It accords with the interests of the entire people. There will be more products available, their production cost will drop, and then the state will be in a position to reduce purchasing prices and, on this basis, to cut retail prices to enable every worker to buy more products for the same money.

There are many kolkhozes in all parts of this country, which, by carrying out the decisions of the September plenum of the CC CPSU have considerably raised the level of agricultural production within a short space of time, sharply increased the output of gross and marketable produce and made their farms more remunerative.

Let us give you one of the many examples showing the great vitality of the Party's agricultural decisions. Up to 1953, the Chkalov kolkhoz in Berisey rayon, Minskaya oblast, was among the lagging farms. Here you can see the great changes that have taken place there in the past 5 years.

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Plowland (ha)	2,158	2,292
Grain crop per hectare (100 kg)	4.2	13.7
Gross grain harvest (100 kg)	4,560	13,098
Flax crop per hectare (100 kg)	3.6	6.8
Gross flax harvest (100 kg)	180	952
Beef and dairy cattle	586	863
of which cows	185	390
Pigs	203	1,060
Milk yield per cow (kg)	948	3,400
Gross production		
milk (100 kg)	1,680	11,600
meat (100 kg)	218	2,800
of which pork (100 kg)	27	1,313
Produced per 100 hectares		
meat (100 kg)	5.8	72.0
of which, pork (100 kg)	1.2	71.0
milk (100 kg)	41	290

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	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total cash income (1,000 rubles)	386.0	6,500
Allocated to indivisible fund (1,000 rubles)	80	1,625
Total indivisible fund (1,000 rubles)	837	5,960
Paid out for work-day unit		
cash	35 kopeks	6 rubles
grain	250 grams	1.3 kilograms

In the last 5 years the kolkhoz has put up 18 shelters for the live-stock. It is completing the job of electrification. It has also built one 7-year and two elementary schools. The construction of a kolkhoz hospital has been started. All the 14 inhabited localities have been linked to the radio service, a new club with seats for 600 is going up. For the collective farmers themselves, 53 new houses have been built, and 166 houses have had capital repairs done on them.

In the same Minskaya oblast, at the Kalinin kolkhoz, Nesvizh rayon, the incomes have gone up 3.5 times owing to the great progress made in the development of the collective economy. This enabled the kolkhoz to undertake a sweeping program of building production premises and living quarters. A well-planned kolkhoz village has sprung up on a new site. In recent years the collective farmers have moved from farmsteads to the 218 houses built here.

When speaking about the rise in the living standards of the kolkhoz peasantry, one cannot but mention the private holdings of the collective farmers. The income derived from the private holding still means a lot in the family budget of a collective farmer. But as the collectivized economy of the kolkhozes develops, the private holdings of the collective farmers are gradually losing their importance.

Already the economically strongest kolkhozes are satisfying the personal demands of their members for potatoes, vegetables, and even milk.

In connection with the prospects of agricultural development and the tasks of further promoting the welfare of the collective farmers and of all the Soviet people, I would like to speak once again about the experience of the collective farmers in the village of Kalinovka, which, among other foremost kolkhozes, is a sort of laboratory in reshaping agriculture.

When talking 2 years ago with the collective farmers of the village of Kalinovka, Khomutovka rayon, Kurskskaga oblast, I advised them to think about the following: was it not high time for them to sell their own cows to the kolkhoz and get the milk they needed on account of their labor-day units or buy it from the kolkhoz?

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Of course, the collective farmers were told that if somebody did not want to sell his cow he need not, that he could keep it, that this was his own voluntary concern. By this time the kolkhoz, in carrying out the decisions of the CC CPSU September plenum, was on a steep upgrade. The collectivized economy was growing and gross and marketable output was increasing. Animal husbandry there was developing particularly fast.

After talking the matter over, the collective farmers backed the idea and unanimously decided to prepare to sell their cows to the kolkhoz. In addition to the cattleyards they had, they built a cowshed outfitted with automatic drinking fountains and electric milkers. By extending crop areas and growing bumper harvests of maize, the kolkhoz laid in enough of silage to have sufficient for the collectivized cattle and for the cows the kolkhoz was planning to buy from its members. If in 1953 it had only 120 tons of silage, in 1957 it had already stocked up 5,200 tons. Sugar beet and potatoes and, on the fallow, a mixture of vetch and oats, were planted to meet the needs of the animal husbandry.

Having created the necessary material requisites, the collective farmers sold their cows to the kolkhoz in November 1957. Instead of 147, the kolkhoz herd had been increased to over 300 cows.

What advantage did the collective farmers, the kolkhoz, and the state derive from this? Whereas in 1957 the kolkhoz obtained an average milk yield of 3,929 kilograms from every cow, the collective farmers themselves obtained from their own cows an average of between 1,100 and 1,200 kilograms. But this year, due to good care and feeding, the cows, bought from the collective farmers, yielded almost as much milk as the kolkhoz cows. The average milk yield per cow in the kolkhoz was 3,270 kilograms. Hence, in one year the same cows more than doubled their milk yield.

As a result the gross and marketable output of milk steeply increased. In 1953, the kolkhoz delivered to the state 39,000 kilograms of milk for the cows it owned, while the collective farmers themselves turned in 35,000 kilograms for the cows they held as private property. Altogether 74,000 kilograms of milk was turned in. In 1957, due to the advance in the collectivized animal husbandry, the kolkhoz turned in 182,000 kilograms of milk, and the collective farmers themselves, 22,000 kilograms, which adds up altogether to 204,000 kilograms. How does it stand now, since the kolkhoz bought the cows of the collective farmers? This year the kolkhoz sold 352,000 kilograms of milk to the state. Furthermore, 220,000 kilograms was issued to the collective farmers, which is far more than the collective farmers consumed when they had their own cows.

The milk output for every 100 hectares of arable land has steeply climbed at the kolkhoz farm. Whereas in 1953 it was 4.2 tons, and in 1957, 28.1 tons, by 1 December this year it was already 53.5 tons.

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Incidentally, the kolkhoz milk output for every 100 hectares is 12 tons this year against the 0.85 tons in 1953.

By increasing the gross production of milk and its sale to the state, the kolkhoz added to its income. This helped to promote the welfare of the collective farmers. Thus, by selling their cows to the kolkhoz, the collective farmers of Kalinovka did not worsen, but, on the contrary, considerably improved their material standards.

But this is not the only gain. The collective farmers, especially the women, have rid themselves of the daily drudgery of caring for one's own cow. For the women this was very important, because apart from working on the kolkhoz, it was precisely she who had to do this chore too. People now have more time for beneficial recreation and study and for participation in social affairs.

Is this the right way to do things? Unquestionably, so. And it is the way all the kolkhoz will go, as their collectivized production develops.

This task must be done ably though, not by more administrative injunction, or by fiat from higher up. It must be done only as the collectivized production develops, only as the collective farmers come to see for themselves that when they sell their cows, their material standard gets better, not worse. The task of the Party organizations is to expedite the development of the collectivized economy, especially animal husbandry, by their day-to-day organizational work, so as to increase gross output and on this basis the sale of milk, meat, and other products to the state and on the market, in order to increase the cash incomes of the kolkhozes, and also so as to fully meet the personal needs of the collective farmers for these products.

As far as the collective farmers of Kalinovka are concerned, they can go still further in acquiring experience and tackle the job of providing the collective farmers with potatoes and other vegetables from what is grown in common. Now, since they have big private holdings, the collective farmers are compelled to spend a lot of time and labor on them. But if the kolkhoz starts a good commonly owned truck garden and mechanizes the job of growing vegetables much less labor will be needed to grow potatoes and other vegetables than on a private holding. Potatoes and vegetables will be cheaper and it will be more profitable for the collective farmers to get them from the farm than to spend their own labor to grow them on private holdings. Then, when they will have seen for themselves the advantages to be derived by getting potatoes and vegetables from the kolkhoz truck garden, the collective farmers will themselves give up their own kitchen-plots. Again, of course, this step should be taken only on a purely voluntary basis, without any compulsion.

The time has come for the kolkhozes to have, like in the cities, their own bakeries and laundries, and in the near future, their own public dining establishments, apart from hospitals, schools, kindergartens, and nurseries.

The question of releasing the collective farmers, especially the women, from household drudgery is important, not only economically, but also politically.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin said of women, "(they) sit, sigh, are lost in reverie, perform light domestic chores which chain them to the kitchen and the nursery, neglect their work to perform unproductive inanities, trivialities, become overstrung, sigh, and forget. The present emancipation of women, the present communism begins only there and then, where and when the massive campaign (headed by the master of the power of the state, the proletariat) against this light domestic chore or, more correctly, the massive reconstruction of it within the large-scale socialistic economy" (Collected Works, Vol 29, page 396).

This statement of Lenin may be realized only on the basis of further multifaceted development of socialistic production and the creation of an abundance of material goods.

The growth of the indivisible funds of the kolkhozes is a highly important index of the vital force and strength of the kolkhoz system. The indivisible funds, created by the collective farmers with the active participation of the entire Soviet people, determine the socialist nature of our kolkhozes, make up the foundation of cooperative socialist property which, as it develops, is gradually drawing nearer to, and subsequently will fully merge with, the property belonging to the whole people, thus forming the single communist property. The consolidation and expansion of the indivisible funds is one of the major prerequisites for the gradual growing over of kolkhoz, cooperative property into property belonging to the whole people. At the same time, the indivisible funds testify to the growth of the collectivized wealth of the kolkhozes, to the rise in the well-being of the collective farmers. That is why concern for expanding the indivisible fund must be the vital cause of all the collective farmers.

The development of the kolkhoz system is now characterized by such a new progressive phenomenon as the extension of inter-kolkhoz production ties. These ties follow the lines of the joint building by kolkhozes of electric stations, roads, irrigation and land reclamation installations, enterprises for the storing and processing of farm produce, of setting up inter-kolkhoz organizations engaging in construction and the production of building materials. Such pooling of effort is helping the kolkhozes to solve many important production and social problems. At the same time, it raises socialist kolkhoz property to a still higher level of socialization, binds it closer to the property belonging to the whole people.



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Together with the growth of the productive forces, the development and consolidation of socialist collective farm property, not only the production but also the cultural conditions of rural life are changing, the life and outward aspect of the kolkhoz village and its people are becoming different.

Speaking of the advance of culture of the kolkhoz country-side, mention must be made of the fact that hundreds of thousands of young men and women who graduate from secondary schools will join kolkhoz production each year. We already have remarkable examples of studies in school combined with work in kolkhoz fields and livestock sections. We could cite, specifically, the examples of good work by teams of pupils in Stavropol'skiy and Karamodarskiy Krays, Rostovskaya, Ryzanskaya and other oblasts. The measures on the reorganization of the educational system, now being discussed, are warmly supported by all the working people.

As pointed out earlier, many advanced kolkhozes have accumulated sufficient forces and resources to undertake the reconstruction of their rural communities. Some of them have already taken practical steps in building well-improved socialist villages. All this deserves the support of Party organizations.

Our comrades who visited Bulgaria responded positively to the valuable agricultural experience which has been gathered by our Bulgarian friends since the years of the people's rule. There the practice of making bricks by hand is widespread, and the entire family gathers to build its own home. This has enabled our Bulgarian friends to rebuild many villages within a very short time.

Evidently it would be advantageous for us to make use of Bulgarian experience in agriculture. In this, however, we must take our own peculiarities into account, enabling the kolkhozes to make extensive use of the possibilities of mechanization and to cut down the expenditure of manual labor in the production of bricks and other construction materials. Toward this end the production of presses and other machines must be expanded, and this equipment supplied to the kolkhozes or inter-kolkhoz construction organizations, and to sovkhoses. The possibility of producing bricks by the simplest method must not be excluded, utilizing the least intense agricultural work periods, the so-called "windows" which usually occur in the spring and at the beginning of summer, for the procurement of raw materials. Kolkhozes which are serious about this matter and make intelligent use of their potentialities may change the face of their village within a short time.

Good production premises, well-appointed houses, clubs, schools and boarding schools, libraries, service establishments, good roads, electricity, radio, television, the cinema--these are real features of the Soviet countryside in the near future. Thanks to the wide employment of machinery in agricultural production, the greater skill of the personnel, the labor of the collective farmers of its nature will to an ever greater

extent become like the labor of industrial workers while living conditions in the countryside, as a result of the advance of its culture, will differ little from conditions in the socialist city. Our country is confidently marching to the practical solution of a major problem of building communism -- the elimination of existing distinctions between town and country.

#### VII. Basic Assignments of the Seven-Year Plan and Some Problems of Guiding Agriculture

Comrades, the target figures for the economic development of the USSR in 1959-1965, which are being submitted for consideration to the XXI Congress of the Party, call for increasing total agricultural output in 1965 1.7-fold compared with 1958.

The following assignments for the output of the main agricultural products are envisaged:

The further advance of grain growing so as to bring up the grain harvest to 10,000 - 11,000 million pud by the end of the 7 - year period;

To increase the production of the main industrial crops in 1965 as follows:

raw cotton to from 5.7 to 6.1 million tons, or 35 to 46 percent more than in 1957;

sugar beets to from 70 to 78 million tons, or 1.8 - 2-fold more;

oil-bearing seeds up to 5.5 million tons, or 70 percent more;

flax fiber to 580,000 tons, or 32 percent more than in 1957;

to increase the total harvest of potatoes to 147 million tons as against 88 million tons in 1957;

sugar beets to 5.7-6.1 million tons, or 35-45 percent more than in 1957;

oil-bearing seeds up to 5.5 million tons, or 70 percent more;

flax-fiber to 580,000 tons, or 32 percent more than in 1957;

To increase the total harvest of potatoes to 147 million tons as against 88 million tons in 1957;

To develop the production of vegetables on a scale that would fully satisfy the requirements of the population;

To increase in the 7 years the production of fruit and berries no less than twice over and of grapes no less than 4 times;

To bring up the output of the main animal products in 1965 as compared with 1958; meat (slaughter weight) to no less than 16 million tons, or 2-fold; milk to 100-105 million tons or 1.7-1.8 times; wool to 548,000 tons or 1.7 times; and eggs to 37,000 million, or 1.6 times.

Labor productivity in the kolkhozes is to double and in the sovkhoses is to rise by 55-60 percent.

On the basis of greater agricultural production and higher labor productivity the real incomes of the collective farmers will increase no less than 40 percent in the 7 years, chiefly through the growth of the collectivized production of the kolkhozes.

State capital investments in agriculture are envisaged at around 150 billion rubles.

The increase in the incomes of the kolkhozes as a result of greater marketable output of field crops and animal products will enable them to make large capital investments from their own funds. According to preliminary estimates, in 1959-1965 kolkhozes will be able to spend 250 billion rubles for the building of production, cultural and service establishments and for village improvements and 95 billion rubles for the purchase of machinery.

Thus, total capital investments by the sovkhoses and kolkhozes in agriculture will be around 500 billion rubles in 1959-1965 and will be almost double the actual investments made in 1952-1958.

The target figures determine the main trend in the development of agriculture in the next 7 years. They stipulate the correct proportions in developing the major branches of agriculture, taking into consideration the satisfaction of the rising requirements of the population and the country as a whole in food and agricultural raw materials. These figures are fully feasible and they should be approved and accepted as an assignment of the state.

In this connection special mention should be made of the assignments for increasing the output of animal products. As I have already said analyzing the development of animal husbandry, in the last 5 years we have scored big successes in expanding the production of milk, butter, and meat. With agriculture advancing, a wide movement has been launched, on the initiative of the best kolkhozes and sovkhoses, to overtake in the next few years the United States in per capita production of meat, milk, and butter. This movement has been supported by the Party and all the people.

Our country has already overtaken the United States in total production of milk and butter. We are close to this aim in the per-capita output of these products as well. In 1958, the USSR has produced 279 kilograms of milk and 3.7 kilograms of butter per capita, while the United States has produced approximately 330 kilograms of milk and 4 kilograms of butter.

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Calculations show that to overtake the United States in per-capita output of milk we have to produce approximately 70 million tons. In 1958, our country has produced 58 million tons of milk. The target figures of the 7-year plan call for 100-105 million tons of milk, or 30-35 million tons more than is needed to overtake America.

To overtake the United States in the per-capita output of butter we have to produce 840,000 tons. In 1958, we have produced 770,000 tons of butter and plan to obtain in 1965 over one million tons at enterprises of the dairy industry, while total butter production will be approximately 1,150,000 tons.

Consequently, the target figures make provision for our country not only to overtake but also to surpass the United States substantially in the next few years as regards per-capita production of milk and butter.

Now about our plans and possibilities for increasing the production of meat. In the USSR, 38 kilograms of meat per-capita have been produced in 1958, in the United States approximately 94 kilograms are expected. To overtake the United States in per-capita meat production, we have to bring up the total output to 20-21 million tons. Our country is now producing about 8 million tons of meat, and in 1965 the plan calls for 16 million tons. This shows that the meat production assignment, envisaged by the target figures, is lower than the level needed for overtaking the United States in the production of this item. But this does not at all mean that our country has no possibility of bringing up meat production to 20-21 million tons.

Socialist agriculture of the Soviet Union possesses such reserves that if they are ably utilized the assignments envisaged by the target figures will be exceeded both in volume and in time.

To bring up the production of meat to a scale ensuring the accomplishment of the slogan to overtake the United States, it is necessary to produce 42 metric centners of meat of slaughter weight, per 100 hectares of farmland. The target figures envisage 32 centners; in 1958, 16 centners per 100 hectares have been produced. It goes without saying that the figure of 42 centners per 100 hectares is the average index for the country. This index will differ for the various republics and oblasts. Many of them, depending on the local conditions, will have to work for higher figures.

Naturally, to increase meat production 2-2.5 times for the country as a whole is not an easy matter. But that this is practicable and fully feasible is convincingly demonstrated by the experience of the best kolkhozes, sovkhoses, rayons, even entire oblasts which have sharply increased meat production in a short time. We have now many kolkhozes which have already obtained 80-100 and more centners of meat per 100 hectares.

Thus, while not including the figure of 20-21 million tons of meat as a general state assignment so as not to overstrain the plan, it is necessary at the same time not to keep back but to encourage the initiative of the foremost people who launched the movement for overtaking the United States in a short time in the per-capita output of meat and other animal products. If all kolkhozes and sovkhoses join this movement and party organizations ably lead it, planned assignments can be greatly exceeded and thereby the slogan of our foremost agriculturists will be realized to overtake the United States in per-capita output of animal products.

The only thing necessary is properly to organize the work, to bring into action the inexhaustible reserves of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Much organizational work, able selection of personnel, accounting and proper utilization of the potentialities of each farm will be needed. This is the crux of the matter. Success will depend first and foremost on the level of leadership, the will and ability of the organizers to help the collective farmers and sovkhos workers in elaborating and applying urgent measures for a sharp expansion of meat production.

The most important task before the party and local government organizations of the republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons is to draft concrete plans for each kolkhoz and sovkhos. It is this work that will help us to bring out and put to fuller use the reserves of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in order to achieve a further sharp increase in agricultural production. It has to be borne in mind that the drafting of plans for each kolkhoz and sovkhos is not a mere matter of adding and subtracting, not a mere fixing of targets, but a thorough exploration of the possibilities of every farm, the state of affairs in it, and the standards of management. It is necessary to examine in substance the capabilities of managers of this or that farm and what must be done to improve management. It is well-known that different indexes in the development of separate kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and regions are explained to a great degree not by natural climatic conditions but chiefly by the standards of management and cadres.

Drafting of plans in sovkhoses and kolkhozes is a major, complicated job. This work must not be done hastily; obviously, it requires 3-4 months to analyze thoroughly each separate kolkhoz and sovkhos and to determine the degree to which production of grain, industrial crops, and livestock produce can be increased on a given farm. Take, for example, the task of increasing meat and milk production. What is necessary for its successful realization? Mainly feed. For this reason the plan must stipulate which crops to reduce in order to increase sharply the production of feed. This must be reasoned and calculated.

Plans must be drafted individually; from the plan it must be apparent who drafted it, what guided their recommendations for one or another measure, and who is responsible for fulfilling each target of the plan.

In conducting this work it is sometimes necessary, apparently, to replace those managers who are not securing a rise on their farms. There is no need to become carried away with replacing cadres, but one should not refrain from replacing managers when it is clear that they are not coping with assigned tasks. One must not simply substitute one worker for another, but promote deserving, competent, cultured managers capable of organizing and leading people in the fulfillment of tasks assigned by the party. One need not spare the best workers to strengthen kolkhozes and sovkhoses nor create conditions necessary for them. This compensates for itself. It is impossible to recommend for leading posts in kolkhozes and sovkhoses so-called "free workers," who in the majority of cases prove to be free namely because these are cadres of little value.

During the 5 years that have passed since the September plenum of the Central Committee, the party and the whole of the Soviet people have carried through a vast amount of work to overcome the lag of agriculture and to achieve a sharp advance in each of its branches. The whole of the Soviet people have a perfect right to be proud of the achievement we have gained. But we should not rest content with this, nor let these achievements weaken our determination to work for the continued development of agriculture. What has been done is no more than a beginning. The achievements we have must spur us on to a still greater advance.

If the party organizations will apply themselves with all their energies, inspiring the masses of agricultural workers, then the tasks of the 7-year Plan will not only be fulfilled, but overfulfilled.

It has to be underlined with the utmost emphasis that the planned increases in the output of agricultural products must be ensured through a substantial rise in the productivity of labor. The main thing is to ensure that minimum expenditures for labor produce maximum quantity of production. The organizational and political activity of the party organizations, as well as the work of soviet and agricultural organs through their direction of agriculture must be dedicated to this end.

We must organize the production of grain, the products of animal husbandry, industrial crops, horticulture, chiefly taking into account the zonal and the soil and climatic conditions in such a fashion as to take full advantage of all local resources and possibilities for achieving the maximum quantity of production in return for the minimum expenditure for labor and funds.

At present, we have a fairly large difference in labor expenditure per unit of output on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Permit me to introduce a small table illustrating this point.

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Labor Expenditures per Unit of Production for  
Kolkhozes as Compared With Sovkhozes in 1957 (sovkhozes - 100)

	<u>Grain</u>	<u>Milk</u>
Regions of Chernozem Zones	240	130
Volga Regions	260	140
North Caucasus Regions	300	100
Western Siberian Regions	220	120
Kazakh SSR	220	110

What do these figures prove? The kolkhozes expend much more labor on the production of grain and milk than the sovkhozes do, and this makes kolkhoz production far more costly than that of the sovkhozes. And since the production costs on the kolkhozes are higher, the state, to sustain the kolkhozes economically, has to fix higher purchasing prices for their products than it does for the sovkhozes. In 1958, for instance, the state paid 44 rubles per 100 kilograms for grain to the sovkhozes while it paid 63 rubles to the kolkhozes. For cotton it paid 242 rubles per 100 kilograms to the sovkhozes and 340 rubles to the kolkhozes. Thus, the state has had to pay much extra money to the kolkhozes for the products it bought from them.

Our socialist system provides all conditions for the kolkhozes, equipped with modern machinery and staffed with qualified specialists, to have as high productivity as that of the advanced sovkhozes.

The tasks of the further development of agriculture call for an analysis of the economic relationships between the sovkhozes and the kolkhozes. Collective farming is an integral part of the soviet system brought into being by the October Socialist Revolution, and we must strengthen it in every way in order to create an abundance of material goods for the people. Thus taught Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. Even in the first years of the Soviet regime, when they were building the bases of the socialist economy, he said: "Every social system emerged only with the financial support of a definite class. We need not remind you of the hundreds and hundreds of millions of rubles which the birth of 'free' capitalism cost. Now we must recognize and translate into action the fact that at the present moment that social system which we must support instead of the existing one is the cooperative system." (Works, Vol 33, page 429)

In carrying V.I. Lenin's cooperative plan, the party has always supported the kolkhoz system. It has always given and continues to give it every help with regards to money, machinery, cadres, and, in a word, everything the kolkhozes need. In so doing, the state was never motivated by purely commercial considerations. It always proceeded from the interests

of communist construction and of forging stronger the alliance between the working class and the peasantry. Its aim was to create in the country an abundance of agricultural products as a major factor in the transition to communism.

In response to this enormous help from the state, the kolkhozes were obliged to turn in a definite amount of agricultural products. While there was still an insufficiency of such products, the state was obliged to get them by taxing the kolkhozes. The relations based on the obligatory delivery of products to the state by the kolkhozes continued for many years, right up to 1958. Naturally an economic bond between the sovkhoses and the kolkhozes in the form of a tax system was not our ideal. This was a forced measure stemming from the inadequate level of agricultural development. And though in its day the system of obligatory deliveries did some good, at the same time it had no small number of negative consequences. The tax system did not stimulate the growth of labor productivity. It engendered conservatism in farm management. Nor did it accustom people to reckoning up how much the products cost and to probe more deeply into production economics.

The present period is such when economic relations between the state and the kolkhozes are substantially changing. In proportion as agricultural production grows the need for obligatory deliveries falls off and there comes to replace the tax the free sale and purchase of products at prices reflecting the level of production and labor productivity.

The question may rise: will not the free sale by the kolkhozes of their products introduce an anarchic element in agricultural development? These fears are without basis.

Our economy is managed on the basis of state plans. We can never have a situation when there will be an over-production of one set of products and they will be sold for a song to the ruin of the kolkhozes, while a shortage of other products would allow some farms to wax fat by marketeering. In all the necessary cases the state will regulate the production of different categories of products in accord with the requirements of the people. It will also regulate the prices so that the kolkhozes will not only be able to cover their outlay on the products, but also have enough accumulations for expanded reproduction.

However, in all this the level of labor productivity comes first. The more one or another kolkhoz turns out in gross product and also in output per unit of labor, the greater the income will be. And on the contrary, if another kolkhoz, with the same conditions, will obtain half the products per unit of labor, its income will also be respectively half. That is right. There can be no grooming down to one level in socialist society. Our objective is to get agricultural production to grow by boosting labor productivity and increasing all around the marketable output of farm economy.



Some might say: we are going to communism and are simultaneously developing commodity relations. Is this not a contradiction? No, it is not. The party is out to create an abundance of agricultural products. This is a major condition for going over to communism. This task can be solved only if the principle of the material incentive of the kolkhozes in boosting agricultural production is properly applied; it can be solved on the basis only of such economic relations between the state and the kolkhozes that stimulate higher productivity of labor and greater agricultural production.

The historic significance of the Party's decisions on MTS reorganization, the new procurement procedure, and uniform prices, lies precisely in the fact that it ushers in a new chapter in the economic relations between the state and kolkhozes. The principle of the free sale of products will gradually encompass all branches. Take grain, for instance. This year the state procured 3.5 billion pud of it. If next year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will grow a good crop and the state will buy just as much grain and add still more to its reserves, in 1960 we shall have to buy, evidently, not more than 3 billion pud and perhaps even less.

Where shall we buy this grain? Where it is cheap. According to the results of the previous year, the production costs of grain at the kolkhozes of Western Siberia were 37 rubles per centner, in the Ukraine 43 rubles, in Kazakhstan 53 rubles, but in the high yield year of 1956, 32 rubles, and in the Northern Caucasus 37 rubles. However, in Smolenskaya Oblast a centner of grain costs 172 rubles, in Kalininskaya Oblast 166, and in Belorussia 119 rubles. If in Smolensk, Kalinin, or Minsk you are treated to a pancake made of their own cornflour, before you put in in your mouth, unfortunately, you must ask how much it cost and whether it was worth it to spend the money to buy this pancake. Clearly the government will buy grain in Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, the Volga region, in the Northern Caucasus -- where its production cost is low. The situation is the same with respect to other types of agricultural products.

From the data given one can draw important conclusions.

It is impossible to manage a farm without thoroughly analyzing the cost of industrial production and without monetary control. It is necessary that our supervisory cadres -- chairmen of kolkhozes and directors of sovkhoses, leaders of party and soviet organizations, and agricultural specialists -- know to perfection the economics of agricultural production, manage farms prudently, and make better use of their reserves and potentials to decrease the cost of production.

One must keep in mind that our country lags far behind the United States of America in level of productivity of agricultural labor. The following data express expenditures of time on one centner of agricultural production in the USSR (the average of 1956-1957) and the US (1956):

Comparable Expenditures of Labor on one centner of Production per Hour on farms

Times Greater in the USSR than in the US

	In USSR			
	In US	Sovkhoz	Kolkhoz	
Grain	1.0	1.8	7.3	1.8 times 7.3 times
Potatoes	1.0	4.2	5.1	4.2 5.1
Sugar beets	0.5	2.1	3.1	4.2 6.2
Cotton fiber	18.8	29.8	42.8	1.6 2.3
Milk	4.7	9.9	14.7	2.1 3.1
Fattening of cattle	7.9	52.0	112.0	6.6 14.2
Fattening of pigs	6.3	43.0	103.0	6.8 16.3

One can assume that bourgeois statistics color the state of things. One can also assume that in kolkhozes and sovkhoses some overstatement of actual figures took place as a consequence of shortcomings in making calculations and inaccurate methods of determining labor expenses. But in this case it is absolutely obvious that our country is far behind the United States in level of productivity of agricultural labor.

Of course, it would be wrong mechanically to compare and assess the level of labor productivity in the agriculture of the USSR and the United States because the farms develop on different social and economic foundations. The American farmers operate their farms on a purely capitalist basis, in conditions of competition and exploitation, the destruction of the weak by the strong, i. e., in all the conditions inherent in the capitalist world.

Our kolkhozes organize their production on an entirely different basis as socialist farms; together with the attainment of high-level productivity, there is the task of providing all members of the cooperative with work and equal conditions for obtaining incomes for their equal efforts and work contributed to the commonly owned enterprise. This is an entirely different principle.

When our industry was insufficiently developed and there was no possibility of widely employing machinery in agriculture, the question of attaining a higher labor productivity in the kolkhozes was not so acute.

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Today, when our country has advanced and reached such heights in developing industry we are able to mechanize all the main jobs in agriculture, to cut labor outlays in the output of agricultural produce and to use the surplus of labor power in agriculture for work at new construction projects, in various branches of industry and also in agriculture for the development of its more intensive branches.

Consequently, the kolkhozes have to produce more agricultural output with fewer people, to raise labor productivity and thereby the incomes of both the kolkhoz as a whole and of its members.

In the sovkhozes, it is a different matter. Here we have every requisite to rise to a higher level in a short time, to use machinery better, and to exceed the labor productivity indices of the American farmers.

We can do this if Party organizations, governmental and agricultural bodies, Communists and Komsomol members, public-spirited collective farmers and sovkhoz workers, fully aware of their responsibility, launch a drive for proper, more economical organization of production, for the reduction of labor outlays in production. The main thing here, no doubt, is the further mechanization and electrification of agricultural production. Inexhaustible potentialities are latent here.

Not long ago we began to introduce the check-row method of planting and sowing maize, potatoes, sunflowers, and other types of crops, but it has not been universally adopted. However, the results which can be achieved are obvious. Two machine operators of the kolkhoz imeni Kirov, Novc-Usmanskiy Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast, Nikolay Manukovski and his fellow worker Ivan Vypotskiy, raised 200 hectares of maize last year and from each hectare received a yield of 400 centners of stalks and ears without the utilization of any hand labor. In 1956, Comrade Manukovski together with his fellow worker grew and harvested maize on 130 hectares of land, and in 1957 on 190 hectares of land. Comrade Manukovski believes that at the present time utilizing new methods one man can cultivate 150-200 hectares of maize.

I have previously referred to the success of Comrade Tyupko, a mechanic from the Central Asiatic Machine-Testing Station. Using the check-row system of planting, he sowed, cultivated, and harvested 25 hectares of cotton, receiving in 1957 from each hectare 28.3 centners of cotton. On one center of cotton, Comrade Tyupko spent 0.9 men-days, which is 5-6 less than the average for the USSR, and approximately 2-3 times less than in the USA. In the present year, Tyupko together with four machine operators cultivated 125 hectares of cotton. Such examples of high productivity are rare.

Many districts have the conditions enabling the entire mass of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to reach the level of labor productivity achieved by the best enterprises in agriculture.

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But of themselves possibilities will not yield the results desired, if they are not followed up by persistent organizational work of party organizations. Our party has always attached special significance to the organizational aspect of the work. Now when we have to accomplish one of the fundamental tasks of Communist construction the significance of organizational work rises as never before.

The task could be set of drawing up in each kolkhoz and sovkhov organizational-economic plans for the reduction of labor outlays per unit of output and envisaging the further mechanization of different branches of agriculture. As for such crops as maize, potatoes, sunflowers, and some others it is expedient to set the task of fully doing away with manual labor in the cultivation of these crops in the next few years. But for this it will be necessary to train personnel and to provide the kolkhozes and sovkhovs with complete sets of machines. Given rational organization, such machinery can be produced in a very short time.

The system of accounting and remuneration in the kolkhozes should correspond to the need for raising labor productivity. Up to now the laborday unit is used in the kolkhozes as the measure of labor outlays per unit of output. Can the laborday unit, however, objectively reflect the labor outlays in the production of some items or others? The laborday unit does not contain any concrete quantity of work or time. On one kolkhoz a member is credited with 1.5 laborday units for fulfilling the quota, and in another a collective farmer is credited with 3 laborday units for fulfilling the same quota, for doing the same work. In such a situation the laborday unit cannot be regarded as a proper, objective measure of the labor outlays in production.

Should we not get to more progressive forms of evaluating labor? Labor outlays could be measured in time, for example, in hours, or by some other indices. In the given case we need not restrict the initiative of the kolkhozes.

Scientific research institutions are called upon to render great help to the ~~kolkhozes and sovkhovs~~. It is their duty to work out recommendations for the most effective methods of grain farming and livestock raising, for the development of the production of industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, the mechanization of kolkhoz and sovkhov production, the organization of labor rating and accounting and many other questions.

~~Soviet agricultural sciences~~ have rendered great services to the people. Their achievements are highly praised not only here, but throughout the entire world. The works of Soviet scientists in biology, agronomy, and selection are not only making a worthy contribution to the further development of cardinal points of theory, but are also providing inestimable help in the practice of socialist construction. In recent years scientists have evolved varieties of oil-bearing grain crops, and vegetables, and new pedigree strains of animals. They have also designed many good machines

*Scientists*

and have worked out and introduced kolkhozes and sovkhoses practice several progressive methods of scientific farming. The works of T.D. Lysenko in biology, of K.I. Skryabin in veterinary medicine, of V.S. Pustovoyt in the evolution of sunflower varieties with high oil-bearing properties, of A.L. Maxlumov in sugar beet selection, of A.G. Lorkh in potatoes, of K. Ye. Bakhtadze in tea, of V. Ya. Yur'yev, F.G. Kirichenko, and V. Ye. Pisarev in grain selection and seed growing, of B.P. Sokolov in the evolution of high productive maize hybrids, and of many other talented scientists, who have intimately linked their work with practice and have earned universal recognition.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government have high esteem for the services of the scientists. Many have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and thousands of the best representatives of the agricultural sciences have been decorated with orders of the USSR.

While noting these indisputable successes we must at the same time say that we also have scientific establishments presenting no model to the kolkhozes, ~~establishments that have broken away from life.~~

Not long ago in Pravda the work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fodder, located in Krasno-Polyanskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast, was sharply criticized. Workers of this institute not only did nothing to assist kolkhozes in achieving high yields of corn, but were considerably isolated from them in this respect. In Krasno-Polyanskiy Rayon the average yield of maize green roughage was 402 centners per hectare, and in the kolkhozes of this rayon: imeni Gor'kiy--550 centners, Krasnaya Niva--506 centners, Mayak, whose land borders on the fields of the institute--437 centners per hectare. And how much do you think the institute harvested? In 1957, the workers of the institute raised 68 centners of maize green roughage, and in 1958--160 centners per hectare.

The Institute of fodder maintains its farm on delivered feeds, in 1957, 458 centners of its own concentrates were expanded in feeding cattle, and 1,970 centners were received through the state.

The cost of a centner of concentrates on the institute's farm was 84 rubles 21 kopeks, but the state delivery price on concentrates was 28-41 rubles per centner. The cost of a centner of silo feed on the institute's farm reached 17 rubles, which is 5-6 or even 10 times higher than on other farms. The fact is that in the Institute of Fodder a centner of silo feed costs almost as much as a centner of wheat in several sovkhoses in the virgin lands. Similarly on a kilogram weight of pork, the institute spends 10.5 fodder units, which is 2 times higher than the norm. It is no wonder that a centner of pork cost 1,510 rubles in the institute in 1958.

What kind of help can such an institute give to kolkhozes and sovkhoses if it is not in a condition to provide fodder even for the insignificant quantity of livestock belonging to the institute farm!

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Or take this example. Under the All-Union Institute of Animal Husbandry there is an albuminous fodder laboratory headed by Academician S. S. Perov of Vaskmil. To maintain this laboratory from 1949 to 1957 the state spent about 3 million rubles with no results whatsoever.

Such are the results of one of the experiments in fattening hogs in the laboratory of Academician Perov. In the thematic plan this experiment was called "Critical Experiment in the Fattening of Piglets for Meat."

Piglet No. 1 was put on a fattening diet on 14 February, weighing 59 kilograms. Taken off the diet on 5 May, that is after 78 days, it weighed 63.7 kilograms. In two and a half months this piglet gained 4.7 kilograms.

Piglet No. 2, put on a fattening diet on the same day as Piglet No. 1, was taken off the diet on 17 May, that is after 90 days. When put on the diet, this pig weighed 55 kilograms, and when taken off the diet 3 months later, it still weighed 55 kilograms. Thus we see that Piglet No. 2 suffered even more unfortunate results from the so-called "Critical Experiment" in fattening.

Analyzing the results of these experiments, Academician Perov writes that the animals not only did not die, but they assimilated the protein and deposited it in the form of muscle tissue.

To add clarity to the learning of his work, Academician Perov speaks about very simple matters in the language of pseudo-scientific formulas.

For example, how is meat fattening to be defined? The widely known Soviet scholar-zootechnician Mikhail Fedorovich Ivanov, who has worked for a long time in the Institute Askaniya-Nova, thus answered this question: "The feeding of young animals for the purpose of obtaining tasty and cheap meat is called meat fattening." Simple and clear.

And here is how Academician Perov formulates the idea of meat fattening. He writes: "The period of delivery of the protein substrata into the phase of the most intensified growth of muscle tissue is meat fattening."

Still more intricately Academician Perov labels one of the sections of his investigations: "chromotographic, electromicroscopic, electrophoretic, potentiometric, and calorimetric study of proteins."

What a heaping up of terms and they try to call it science!

In the spring of 1958, the workers of the biological faculty of Moscow State University were agitated about this actual subject: "The rook and his significance for agriculture." Turning to the chairman of the kolkhozes and other agricultural workers with a special questionnaire the scientific

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assistant of this faculty writes: "The rook is a widely disputed bird, however, its agricultural importance remains disputable to the present time." The author of the questionnaire is actually worried about how to evaluate objectively "the importance of rooks in agriculture." Isn't proposing such questions as reality for agriculture like becoming a scientific assistants for rooks, the value of which the agriculture has still not been made clear?

These facts show that we still have scientists who are detached from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Their scientific topics are far-fetched, and the reason for them, some-times, is not to assist production but to feather their own nests.

It is impossible to put up with such shameful phenomena in the work of some institutes.

Why did such things become possible under our conditions? Because much here depends on the poor guidance of the research institutions and control over their work. However, also essential is the system by which scientists working in agriculture are remunerated. Currently, the state subsidizes them, regardless of the results of their research. Under such a system some scientists think themselves to be as free as birds. Whether a proposal is useful or not is nothing to them since it has no effect on their budget. We must think about linking the remuneration of the staffs of research institutes in plant cultivation, livestock breeding, and mechanization in some way with the results obtained from putting scientific achievements to practical use.

In some countries scientific establishments get funds from the budget only for a relatively small fraction of their work. Most of the money they get under contract with various enterprises and economic associations which are interested in these investigations and place an order with an institute or experimental station to elaborate the questions of interest to them. The scientific establishment is paid under contract depending on what results are obtained from the research done, on what effect it will have in reducing production costs and consequently, on the extent to which it will help to increase the profits of one or another enterprise. This sort of approach is of interest also for our country.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences should think up a system of having economic establishments subsidize scientific institutes and experimental stations under contracts that will stipulate the fulfillment of definite scientific problems. However, allocations from the state budget for the elaboration of points of general theory will, of course, remain.

I think the scientists working in agriculture will properly understand the way the question has been raised of giving appropriations for scientific work. The point is not to release the state from its obligations in

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financing scientific establishments. As everyone knows, the Soviet government has never spared money to promote science. The point is to have the institutes financed so as to develop such investigations as will really assist the advancement of kolkhoz and sovkhov production, that will really advance science.

Comrades, the successes gained in agricultural development are the fruit of the tremendous political and organizational stint of the Communist Party, of the selfless labors of the Soviet people. The years of strenuous and fruitful effort made since the September plenum of the CC CPSU to boost agricultural production steeply, have equipped the Party organizations with a great wealth of experience. During this period, the agricultural Party organizations have grown in numbers and been strengthened, have been transformed into genuine organizers of a socialist agriculture. Relying on the broad groups of activists, progressive workers in agriculture, raising the level of mass-political work, the Party organizations have begun to exert a more profound influence on the situation on the kolkhozes and sovkhovs for the increase of production of agricultural products.

Whereas before the Central Committee's September plenum more than a fifth of the kolkhozes had no Party organizations of their own, today nearly all the kolkhozes and sovkhovs have energetic Party organizations teeming with life. The kolkhoz Party organization now averages about 20 communists or nearly twice as much as 5 years ago. Altogether, the kolkhoz Party organizations have a registered membership of more than 1,350,000 communists. This is a large and active force, with whose help the tasks set can be successfully tackled.

To ensure success we must raise still higher the role of Party organizations on the kolkhozes and sovkhovs in developing production, improving their work, consolidating them to the utmost, in ensuring the influx of fresh forces of tractor drivers, combine operators, and other foremost collective farmers. Today it is necessary to direct the attention of kolkhoz and sovkhov Party organizations, of all communists in the countryside on questions of economics, on higher labor productivity, thrifty management, on problems of production costs, the organization of labor and its remuneration. Our forward movement now depends on the successful solution of these problems. The main thing in Party work is concreteness of guidance, a knowledge of technique, of the main processes of production, ability to exert political influence on the masses, educate them and lead them forward under the banner of the Party.

The problem of the role of kolkhoz chairmen and the need to reinforce the kolkhozes with executive personnel was raised very sharply at the September plenum of the Central Committee. Much work has been accomplished in this respect in the past 5 years. Tens of thousands of specialists and talented organizers have been advanced to the posts of kolkhoz chairmen, heads of livestock farms and teams. A large aktiv of remarkable crop farmers and stock breeders has grown up on the kolkhozes.



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You remember that at the XX Party Congress there was talk about the need to reinforce the rayon level, to enhance the role of Party rayon committees in the leadership of agriculture, in organizational and political work, in the Communist education of the agriculturists.

The work of rural Party rayon committees has improved considerably of late. Party workers have begun to look more deeply into kolkhoz production, to understand better their tasks, to visit the kolkhozes and sovkhoses more often, to delve into their life with a knowledge of the business and to render them more practical aid in the organization of Party-political work, in the efficient management of the farms.

Now when the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have grown larger, when the kolkhozes as a result of the reorganization of the MTS have acquired modern machinery, the role of the rayon level in leading the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has risen still more. We have to continue to reinforce the rayons with highly-qualified personnel. In view of the amalgamation of kolkhozes and the organization of the MTS rural rayons have been enlarged in some republics, krays, and oblasts, which has made it possible to cut their staffs, release part of the workers and send them directly to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and at the same time reinforce the rayon level with better-trained personnel. This experience is worthy of attention.

Important work in the countryside is carried on by the YCL organizations. Three million members of the YCL are now working in agriculture. This is a great force which should head the youth of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the further advance of farming and culture in the Soviet countryside.

Party organizations should display constant concern for the growth and strengthening of YCL organizations in the country, help them improve educational and organizational work among the youth.

In the persistent struggle for the steep advance of agriculture, the Party has reared in the rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses numerous Party, governmental and economic personnel who are well-trained, enriched by experience, who clearly understand and love their work. This personnel can be fully relied upon in accomplishing new important tasks of expanding agricultural output.

Comrades, the present plenum of the Central Committee is being held at a time when our Party and all the Soviet people are preparing for the XXI Congress of the CPSU. Publication of the target figures for the economic development of the USSR in 1959-1965 has aroused a new political and production upsurge of the working masses. The Soviet people unanimously approve the target figures for the Seven-Year Plan, regarding them as another manifestation of the Party's concern for strengthening the might of our Fatherland, for the further advance of the living standards of the workers.

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The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the Soviet intelligentsia are entering a country-wide competition for the accomplishment of the magnificent assignments of the Seven-Year Plan. On the initiative of the glorious youth and its vanguard, the Leninist YCL, a remarkable movement of our times has come into being. Communist labor teams have arisen. The participants in the competition set themselves the aim of achieving a substantial growth of labor productivity and at the same time undertake to study, to reach the summits of socialist culture, to fight implacably the survivals of the past. This noble example is striking an echo in the hearts of millions of people.

Problems of vital importance for building communism have been submitted for the consideration of the present plenum of the Central Committee. Five years ago, at the September plenum of the Central Committee our Party boldly and resolutely disclosed the serious shortcomings which existed in the agriculture of that time and drew up a comprehensive program for the steep advance of crop growing and animal husbandry. This program, supported by all the Soviet people, is successfully being implemented.

The Communist Party, guided by the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism, is successfully solving urgent problems, is looking into the future and marching forward confidently. It has set before the Soviet people new tasks in developing socialist agriculture. The decisions of the present plenum of the Central Committee are a call to organize an all-out struggle to carry out the program of creating an abundance of agricultural products in our country.

Within a month and a half the XXI Congress of the Communist Party will examine and approve the target figures for the economic development of the USSR in the next 7 years. This will be a great program of action for the Soviet people, which will signify our country's entry into a new historical period of its development, the period of the comprehensive building of a communist society. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

SUSLOV: Comrades, I move that the work of the plenum on this be finished for today and to begin the discussion of the report of Comrade Khrushchev tomorrow at 1000 hours. In this way it will be possible to receive the text of Comrade Khrushchev's report and to acquaint ourselves with it.

Voice: Correct.

SUSLOV: The meeting is declared adjourned until tomorrow at 1000 hours.

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SECOND MEETING

(16 December 1958, Morning)

Suslov (presiding): Let us begin the work of the plenum.  
Comrade Podgornyiy has the floor. Comrade Belyaev is to be prepared.

Podgornyiy, N. V. (Secretary of the CC, Communist Party of the Ukraine):

Comrades!

The outstanding successes in agriculture which have been achieved since the September plenum of the Central Committee, regarding which Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev has so convincingly spoken, are the result of the undeviating implementation by our Party of the Leninist general line, of the successive implementation of the historic decisions of the plenums of the Central Committee and the XX Party Congress.

Five years before, when the Central Committee revealed with principled candor the great defects in agriculture and the mistakes which had been tolerated in its management, it headed the struggle of the Party and the people for a sharp increase in agricultural production. Life has shown that the Party, creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, has opportunely and correctly decided the fundamental questions of agriculture, as well as the other maturing tasks of communist building.

Proved unsuccessful have been the vain attempts of the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov to divert the Party from its general line, to oppose the very important measures which are being carried out in the interests of the people and the State. The Party and all the people have branded with infamy the fractionists, with contempt they have thrown them out of their way.

The working class, the collectivized peasantry, the toiling intelligentsia, with enormous satisfaction and pride in their Party, grasp its political report to the people on the condition of agriculture, the remarkable results of the latter's development.

For the last 5 years, the Communist Party of the Ukraine, relying on the day-by-day help of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Union Government, has achieved a considerable development in all branches of the republic's agriculture. On the basis of an increase in the cultivation of agriculture, the gross grain harvest has risen by almost 20 percent in comparison with the preceding 5 years. The grain harvest this year on an area of 18 million hectares amounted to an average of 103 puds per hectare against 65 pud in 1953. An average of 252 centners of sugar beets per hectare was obtained on a total sown area of 1.3 million hectares, in place of the 172 centners in 1953.

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The average annual production of meat has been increased 2.1 times for the 5-year period on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, including pork, 2.4 times; milk, 3 times; wool, 1.7 times. The task assigned to the republic by the January (1955) plenum of the CC CPSU for 1960 for the increase of yields has been fulfilled ahead of time as follows: milk by 3 years and meat by 4 years.

The successes in grain cultivation and livestock breeding are indissolubly connected with an increase in maize production. For the 5-year period, its sown area has been enlarged from 2.2 million hectares to 6.4 million hectares. As a result of this, and also as a result of the increase in yield, the gross harvest of maize has been increased 4.4 times and amounts now to more than a fourth of the total grain harvest. It is just this crop which has ensured for us a strengthening of the fodder base for livestock breeding, and consequently, an increase also in the production of milk and meat. In the current year, 48 million tons of silage will be laid down against 9 million tons in 1953.

A summary index of our work is land use. The production per 100 hectares of agricultural land for all categories of agriculture has increased greatly and now amounts: for grain--to 713 hectares, for meat at slaughtered weight--to 49, and milk--to 310 centners. According to these indices, the Ukraine already considerably surpasses the present level of production in the United States of America. This once again demonstrates how wretched have proved to be the demagogic statements of Molotov and the other members of the anti-Party group to the effect that the task laid before the country of overtaking the United States of America was unrealistic.

In Comrade Khrushchev's report, on the basis of a profound analysis of the condition of agriculture the means have been laid down for the solution of the great tasks involved in the furthest possible increase in output of the products of plant growing and livestock breeding. For the Ukraine, as for the whole country, the coming 7 years will be a period of the furthest development in all branches of agriculture.

The communists of the Ukraine understand very well that the successful accomplishment of the new tasks requires first of all the greatest possible strengthening of grain cultivation. It is impossible to recall without indignation the lying statement of Malenkov at the XIX Party Congress to the effect that the grain problem in our country had been solved finally and irrevocably. In reality, the situation then in agriculture was extremely serious. Only as a result of the genuinely revolutionary measures which have been accomplished by the Party in the last 5 years, has grain cultivation been established on a firm foundation. However, even now we still have not completely satisfied all State requirements for grain.

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Therefore, the task is completely correct, and of great national economic significance to increase grain production during the 7-year period to 10-11 billion pud. We are doing everything possible in order that the Ukraine may do its bit in this great State cause and produce 2.1 billion pud of grain.

Khrushchev: Comrade Podgorny, I have just had an idea which I will tell to you and also the comrades from Rostov Oblast, Kazakh SSR, and Altay Kray. Cannot the percentage of maize in the grain sowings be increased? How much grain in all is the Ukraine sowing now?

Podgorny: 18 million hectares.

Khrushchev: Couldn't 9 or perhaps 10 millions hectares of this be put under maize? Perhaps it is possible in Rostov Oblast and Krasnodar Kray also to sow the maximum percentage of maize? Maize permits us to increase the total grain harvest. In the Ukraine there is a long frost-free period allowing maize to ripen. And look at the ratio between plantings of grain, wheat, and maize in America. More than a third of their sown area is given over to maize. Consequently, there is a large gross grain output. Mechanization is now being expanded, and maize does not require large expenditures of labor. It is necessary along with the silage combines to have good combines for harvesting the dry grain, to mechanize the work in order not to have to send students and soldiers to the maize harvest.

Podgorny: I wish to say concerning this, Nikita Sergeyevich, that for the Ukraine this would be a major means of increasing the gross yield.

Khrushchev: I wish to say that you both add to the sunflower seeds and not reduce the grain. (Laughter)

Podgorny: That is completely correct. We can achieve such a gross harvest only as a result of raising the yield and further changes in the pattern of the sown areas in the way of a considerable increase in the sowing of maize for grain, the more so since the total area sown to grain in the republic is being reduced in connection with the increased sowings of industrial crops and the development of orchards and vineyards. It is planned to achieve the grain harvest of about 19-20 centners per hectare.

Maize is our most important reserve as Nikita Sergeyevich has already pointed out. However, we are still not completely utilizing its enormous possibilities. Along with the rayons and oblasts which have had good harvest in the current year, many farms have had very poor results. We are taking measures for a sharp increase in maize production as a grain and as fodder in each kolkhoz and sovkhos with a consideration of their soil and climatic conditions. A struggle

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has now been begun in order that by 1959 the maize yield in stalks and ears for one hectare will be: in the western and other of the wettest districts--500 to 700 centners, in the forest-steppe and forest districts--400-500, and in the steppe areas--300-400 centners.

By means of an increase in the harvest, an expansion of the sown area and better utilization of maize it is planned in 1965 to lay down over 100 million tons of silage, that is, almost double the amount in the present year.

The responsible task of the Communist Party of the Ukraine is to increase considerably the production of sugar beets and the extraction of sugar. Measures have been worked out in the republic, and approved by the Presidium of the CC CPSU, which when carried out will permit an increase in sugar beet production to 40 million tons in 1965, and of sugar production to 5.3 million tons.

We plan to expand greatly the area sown with sugar beets. At the same time, relying on the available experience, we are giving special attention to the furthest possible raising of the beet harvest. The largest harvest in the whole history of the Ukraine was produced this year. This was the result above all of an improvement in the quality of working of the soil, spreading on the soil large quantities of organic fertilizer, and more effective struggle against pests. Of great importance has been the widespread use of the check-row method of planting and cultivating the beets. We plan in 1959 to use this method over an area of about one million hectares as against 350,000 hectares this year, and in the coming years we will convert over to this method of cultivation completely. It is planned to raise the sowings of one-month beets in the coming year by up to 200,000 hectares.

An urgent task is raising of the level of mechanization of sugar beet cultivation. The scientific research establishments and design organizations of the Ukraine are working on the creation of check-row seeders, improved spot seeders, and new types of beet-harvesting combines. Preliminary tests of two models of these combines have demonstrated their advantages over the existing designs: harvest losses are reduced, precleaning of the roots need not be done in the field, etc. It is planned in 1959 to begin experimental production of these combines.

A rise in the gross harvest of sugar beets urgently requires preparations in time by industry for their processing. In the coming sugar refining season in the republic it is planned to rebuild about 50 plants and to put three new plants into operation, which will increase productive capacity by about 10 percent. However, this will be insufficient, of course. Therefore, we plan a series of additional measures, in particular to introduce widely a forced system of working of the sugar plants which, as experience has shown, will permit an

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increase of daily output in the current year of 9-10 percent. On the 10th of December, 15 million centners of sugar beets had been processed above the assigned quotas, and this was equivalent to bringing into production 11 or 12 medium-sized sugar refineries.

As is clear from the report, the question of raising the area sown to sunflowers, particularly in the south of the Ukraine, and also in several of the other republics, is being solved in a positive manner. We plan in 1959 to increase sunflower sowings considerably and to raise the harvest, using varieties with high-oil content. All this will make it possible even in the coming year to raise the purchases of sunflower seeds up to 860,000 tons, or 160,000 tons more than was provided in the plan for 1958.

Measures are also being taken to increase sharply the production of vegetables, potatoes, and fruits. A decisive role is being played in this by the creation of large specialized farms, the planting of new gardens, berry patches, and vineyards. A bottleneck in the Ukraine and, evidently, in several other republics, is in the processing of vegetables, fruits, and wine grapes. Therefore, along with an expansion of the State enterprises, we have set about building small processing plants using the resources of the kolkhozes.

The furthest possible increase in yield and in the gross harvest of all crops is to be achieved by means of raising the activity level of agriculture. Quite a bit already has been done in recent years in the republic for the improvement of seed-growing. This year 105 million tons of local fertilizers have been spread on the soil, which is twice as much as in 1953. Now a scientifically based system of management has been developed on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in particular the performance of soil investigations and the drawing of soil maps which will make it possible to carry out proper crop rotation and to introduce an efficient system of fertilizing.

The report of Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev laid down a large but completely feasible task--on the basis of an accelerated development of collectivized livestock breeding to produce in the country in a very short period of time an adequate supply of meat, milk, wool, and other products. The most urgent problem is a sharp increase in meat production.

We understand the importance and complexity of the task laid down, we are directing our attention to its accomplishment, the more so since, as was justifiably pointed out in the report, not all oblasts of the Ukraine are striving intensively for an increase in production of livestock products. Eliminating the existing defects, the Party organizations are doing everything necessary in order that the republic may make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the national task--to overtake the United States of America in per capita output of livestock products.

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A number of measures are being carried out for the increase in meat production. We have in mind first of all to increase hog production. In 1959, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and also the trading organizations will feed about 9 million head of hogs, or 1.6 million more than this year. The fattening of cattle will be fundamentally improved in order that the meat yield from each animal will be not less than the average fatness and will have a weight of not less than 290-300 kilograms. Inter-kolkhoz farm feeding points are being set up under the sugar and alcohol plants where in the coming year the kolkhozes will feed up to 300,000 head of cattle on pressings and distillery refuse. Additional quantities of meat will be attained as a result, the cost of feeding will be reduced, tens of thousands of freight cars and trucks will be released from transporting feed, and large sums will be saved by the State and the kolkhozes.

A very important source for an increase in milk production is a rise in the number of cows. Their number has been increased in the present year by 360,000 which will make it possible for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to achieve a milk yield of about 180 centners per 100 hectares of agricultural land. This is 20 centners more than last year, even though the average milk yield per cow was not increased this year in a number of oblasts. Consequently, milk production rose mainly as a result of an increase in the number of cows. We consider it a completely correct task to have on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the milk-producing districts not less than 20-25 cows per 100 hectares of land and we will accomplish this task primarily by means of an expansion of the collectivized herds.

Moreover, the purchasing of milk is being carried out from the kolkhozes and sovkhos workers and employees. Having in mind a study of the experience of a number of progressive kolkhozes, particularly the village of Kalinovka, concerning which Nikita Sergeyevich spoke in his report, and also the kolkhozes imeni Budenny, "Zdobutok Zhovtnya," and several others in the Ukraine, it seems to us that it is necessary to support actively the initiative of those collective farmers who wish to sell their cows to the kolkhozes. In addition, of course, an indispensable condition must be the adequate preparation of the kolkhozes to receive and care for the cows. Meanwhile we are held back to a certain extent in this matter.

Great tasks stand before us in providing for a sharp increase in fodder production. The chief role in this, as in the past, will belong to maize. Production is also being considerably increased of such feed crops as potatoes, beets, permanent grasses, and other crops. Measures are being taken for the improved utilization of natural hays and pastures. Stubble, after-harvesting and condensed sowings will become widely used in the republic. In 1958, these exceeded 2 million hectares and gave about 10 million tons of additional rich feed.



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A few words on the RTS (repair-technical stations). This year has shown that the kolkhozes even of the forest, mountain, and hilly rayons can more profitably own their own equipment rather than remain under the service of the RTS. Therefore, at the present time, all the RTS of the republic have already been reorganized into repair-technical stations and their machinery has been sold to the kolkhozes. About half of the cost has already been paid and more than 1,000 kolkhozes have settled up completely for the purchased machines.

The CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine is studying the question of the best locations for the repair-technical stations, and of a considerable reduction in their departments which will still make it fully possible to provide proper service for the kolkhozes.

A serious task, on the solution of which the attention of the Party organizations of the republic is being concentrated, is the raising of labor productivity, reduction in unit costs of production. An important role must be played here, along with raising the level of mechanization in livestock breeding, by the complex mechanization of the cultivation of inter-tilled crops, especially maize and sugar beets. We already have definite experience on this in the Ukraine. In the present year 12,500 tractor units are working according to the example of the tractor brigade of Comrade Gitalov, and have carried out complex mechanization on an area of 1.3 million hectares. It is proposed in 1959 to increase this to 4.5-5.0 million hectares which will make possible savings of 13-15 million man-days. In connection with this, the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine considers an important task to be the widespread development of socialist competition for complex mechanization according to the initiative of the workers of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast.

The reduction in every kind of unproductive expenditures will be aided also by the local work being performed in systematizing the payments for labor of the collective farmers and the elimination of waste in the expenses for administrative-managerial personnel. More progressive forms of payment are being introduced for the labor of the collective farmers.

The question was very properly raised in the report of the need for more efficient utilization of the deductions in the indivisible funds of the kolkhozes. It is indisputable that the best use of this funds can be achieved by the development and strengthening of inter-kolkhoz organizations. The experience of the activities of 600 such organizations uniting about 70 percent of the kolkhozes of the Ukraine, in construction work and the production of building materials, supports this conclusion. In the current year the volume of building and installation work which is to be carried out by this organization will amount to more than 800 million rubles. This is about as much as will have been done in this period by the Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction of the republic.

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We consider that, together with the further development of the construction activities of the inter-kolkhoz organizations for productive purposes, the time has come to use them also for cultural-social building work in the villages. Many kolkhozes in the republic are already building kindergartens, clubs, boarding schools, hospitals, and well laid-out streets. However, the effect of this would be greater, of course, if the work could be carried out according to plan, combining the resources of the individual kolkhozes into inter-kolkhoz organizations.

The amazing rise which has occurred in agricultural production would have been unthinkable without the enormous organizational and political work which is being performed by the whole Party, by its Central Committee, by the Presidium of the CC, and by Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev personally.

After the September plenum of the CC CPSU, the Party organizations of the Ukraine, like these throughout the country, have fundamentally modified their style of management of agriculture. More than 15,000 experienced Party, Soviet, and agricultural workers have been assigned to work on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The leading cadres of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the rayons have been strengthened. In connection with the increased tasks we are intensifying still further our work with cadres, we are instructing and aiding them systematically, at the same time being more exacting in work requirements.

Comrades! We fully support the program for the further mighty development of agriculture and the course for its accomplishment which was set forth in the report of Comrade Khrushchev. It will undoubtedly be approved by the plenum of the Central Committee. This program which is a constituent part of the great 7-year plan, which is to be submitted for examination to the XXI Party Congress summons to an enormous political and labor development the workers of agriculture, the whole Soviet people, mobilizes them for the fulfillment of the gigantic plans of communist building.

The Communist Party of the Ukraine, the workers of the republic are devoting all their efforts in order to fulfill with honor the tasks which have been set before the Soviet Ukraine by the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU!

Suslov: Comrade Belyaev has the floor. Comrade Denisov to be prepared.

Belyaev, N. I. (Secretary of the CC, Communist Party of Kazakhstan):

Comrades,

The discussion of the problem of the further increase in agricultural production on the plenum of the CC is of very great importance since it sums up the results of a historic period in the life of the Party

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and the country, the 5-year period which has elapsed since the September plenum of the CC. We have succeeded in doing much in this 5-year period to develop and put into practice very important measures which signify a new stage in the development and strengthening of the collectivized order, of our whole socialist system.

It is impossible to say that before the September plenum of the Central Committee we were not occupied with questions of agriculture. The problems of the organizational-economic strengthening of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses stood at the center of attention of the Party and absorbed a good deal of our energies, but for well-known reasons--the presence of great defects in the management of the economy and perversions of Leninist principles in kolkhoz building--our efforts did not attain the desired results and production matters in the country remained in extremely difficult condition. There were all sorts of measures and slogans (you remember the resolutions which were passed by the Orgbureau and the Secretariat of the CC under the chairmanship of Malenkov; each resolution was stereotyped and could be applied in any sphere), but there was not the main goal--an adequate quantity of products for the population. And in this was hidden the serious danger of a breach in the unity of interests of the Party and the people, a breach against which Lenin always warned, which threatened a breach in the alliance of the working class with the peasantry--the foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Great defects in agriculture were disclosed at the September plenum of the CC and the correct course was laid down for a steep rise in the production of grain, technical crops, and livestock products. A bold decision was made regarding the mastering of great expanses of the virgin and fallow lands in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and in the southeast of the country, where enormous land resources had lain untilled for centuries.

The initiator of the very important measures for a steep rise in agriculture, and in particular for the mastering of virgin lands, as the chief source for a great development of grain production, was Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. He set the task of mastering 28-30 million hectares of virgin land, and not less than 17 million hectares in Kazakhstan. The figure of 30 million hectares was arrived at on the basis of a special intensified effort. In fact we have already raised the figure to 36 million hectares, and in Kazakhstan--to 23 million.

A decisive condition for this success was the fact that in the mastering of the virgin lands we had the unanimous support of people, who displayed unheard-of enthusiasm and mass heroism. And now, when the results of the 5-year period are being summed up, we can rightly say that the historic experiment of lifting up the virgin lands succeeded brilliantly. I say "historic," not because this is a thing

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of the past, but because this is a great cause, which has opened the way for an abundance of agricultural products in the country, has awakened new strengths in our kolkhoz and sovkhos orders, has raised up agriculture, all its branches at once by several stages.

When we speak of the virgin lands we have in mind an increase in grain production. This is true. But if we call attention to the fact that we have not only plowed up the land, but also have built on the limitless steppes hundreds of new sovkhos, have resettled people there, then it may be said that this is a new social phenomenon in our life, this is the destiny of hundreds of thousands of Soviet people, a remarkable school for our cadres, a real epoch.

As a result of the mastery of the virgin lands, Kazakhstan, which before could hardly satisfy its own domestic grain requirements, has now been transformed into a mighty grain-growing region of the country, taking second place after the Russian Federation in the commercial output of grain. If, in addition, the enormous growth of industry in Kazakhstan, its inexhaustible natural resources, and the achievements of science and culture, are considered, then the greatness of the successes which have been won in the development of the previously oppressed peoples of the national republics becomes especially clear. Kazakhstan today represents a clear example of the creativity of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, of the wide Leninist nationality policy of our Party.

In his report Comrade N. S. Khrushchev made a positive evaluation of the activities of the Kazakhstan Party organization in the sphere of grain production. The communists and all the workers of Kazakhstan are profoundly grateful to the Central Committee for this high evaluation. They consider it their duty to work ahead selflessly to create more quickly an abundance of agricultural products for our Soviet people.

The successes in Kazakhstan are the direct result of the strength and reality of the decisions of the September plenum of the CC. In light of the results achieved in the last 5 years in the sphere of agriculture, and also in industry, science, and culture there is demonstrated the monstrous foulness of the attempts of the anti-Party group of Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov to wreck the measures of the Party, to hold back the development of the country, to blacken the cause of the building of communism. Time has shown that the Leninist Central Committee was right in all its actions, and that policies divorced from the people like those of Molotov and those with him are completely bankrupt.

Carrying out the measures which were worked out by the September plenum of the CC, the toilers of Kazakhstan, with the aid of the other fraternal republics, have brought under cultivation 23 million hectares of the virgin lands, tripling the sown area in comparison

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with 1953. In 1958, the sown area on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic amounted to 27 million hectares, including 23.3 million hectares in grain crops, of which 18.5 million were in wheat alone. For this same period, the gross grain output, purchases and deliveries have been increased considerably, the commercial importance of grain-growing has been raised. While in the period from 1949 to 1953, the average annual gross grain harvest amounted to 245.5 million pud, in the period from 1954 to 1958 the average annual harvest of grain had already reached 827 million pud.

Thus, the gross grain production had been increased three to four times, and deliveries and purchases of grain have risen from 111 million pud (on the average for 1949-1953) to 518 million pud (in the years 1954-1958), or by 4.7 times. In comparison with 1953, the grain procurements, as was pointed out in the report, have risen 6.5 times in They have been increased 10 times in Akmolinskaya Oblast, 9 times in Semipalatinskaya, 9.5 times in Karagandinskaya and 17 times in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Karagandinskaya Oblast delivered this year 65 million pud and was converted from a grain-deficit to a grain-surplus area.

The major share of the commercial grain, 67 percent, was produced on our sovkhoses. They also produce grain very cheaply. The cost of production of a centner of grain on the state farms of Akmolinskaya Oblast on an average for 4 years amounted to 37 rubles, 73 kopecks, and on the "Fedorovskiy" sovkhos of Kustanayskaya Oblast, to 25 rubles, 75 kopecks. This shows that the emphasis on sovkhoses as the major grain producers was correct and has fully justified itself under the conditions of Kazakhstan.

Capital investments on the sovkhoses for the 1954-1958 period amounted to 10,814,000,000 rubles. These investments in the creation of new sovkhoses, against which the anti-Party group had particularly objected, have paid for themselves with interest.

The mastering of the virgin lands has been accompanied by saturating the sovkhoses and kolkhozes with new technology. For the 5-year period the republic has received 127,000 tractors, 46,200 combines, and 29,600 trucks, which have made it possible to strengthen considerably the material-technical base of agriculture. When to this is added the growth in the number of permanent workers on the sovkhoses and a certain increase in the number of collective farmers, then it may be said, that we have all that is needed to move forward now to new and higher forms of management of agriculture, to utilize completely the reserves of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in order, with a minimum of expenditures, to produce grain and other products better than before, more cheaply than before, and more than before. In this consists the enormous significance of the present plenum of the CC which has been called in the period of pre-Congress discussion of the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR.

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In N. S. Khrushchev's report the task is laid down of increasing grain production in each zone and as a result of this to provide basically for 1965 an annual grain yield in the amount of 10-11 billion pud. Kazakhstan with its expanded sown area must make and is making a particularly great contribution to the accomplishment of this task. We must achieve stable yearly crops and if not on an over-all basis, then in considerable measure cease to be dependent on the vagaries of the weather. Although the grain harvest has grown considerably in Kazakhstan, it still continues to be extremely unstable. In 1954, the average harvest for all grain crops in the republic amounted to 9.1 centners per hectare; in 1955, 2.9 centners; in 1956, it was raised to 10.6; and in 1957, it fell to 4.6 centners. In 1958, under complex weather conditions, we obtained more than 9 centners per hectare. As these figures show, only one year of the five (1956) was a good harvest year, 2 years (1954 and 1958) were average, and 2 years (1955 and 1957) were years of poor harvest.

This occurs because the level of agriculture in Kazakhstan has been and remains still low--until now there has been no crop rotation, clean fallow is poorly raised, seed matters have not been put in order.

This is why it is necessary in Kazakhstan to convert more rapidly to a scientifically based system of agriculture which will take account of all the special features of the soil and climate zones and soil conditions. Such a system has been worked out by us and approved by the scientists, specialists, and practical workers in agriculture.

The transition to a new system of agriculture provides for the introduction of correct crop rotation, an increase in the area of clean fodder by not less than 19-20 percent and an increase of the plowed area, the widespread development of grass-seeding in the areas where the soils are subject to wind erosion, the planting of protective tree belts, and other appropriate measures. With this in mind the need arises to review the structure of the sown areas and to decide a number of other questions.

First of all concerning fallow. In the drought areas of Kazakhstan clean fallow is a decisive condition for obtaining large and stable harvests. According to the data of the West Kazakhstan experimental station, on an average for 13 years the spring wheat harvest from fallow land amounted to 11.1 centners per hectare against 8.1 centners from the usual autumn plow land. The same results have been shown in Kustanayskaya, Pavlodarskaya, and other oblasts. They are convincing evidence that we in Kazakhstan must have more fallow, and as experience shows, Mal'tsev fallows. In 1959, in the republic it is planned to have 4.15 million hectares under clean fallow, and by 1965, 5.6 million hectares, which will amount to 16.3 percent of the plowed area.

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Before my remarks, N. S. Khrushchev came to me and said that in Kazakhstan it was necessary to plant maize for silage on the clean fallow. We will introduce this practice in 1959. Beginning with 1960 we hope to use this method very widely, having in mind at the same time to solve the problem of strengthening the fodder base for our livestock breeding.

Khrushchev: Here, evidently, the speech of Comrade Mal'tsev will help us.

Belyaev: We hope, particularly in the northern oblasts, to introduce widely new methods of cultivating the soil; to alternate deep loosening with mouldless plows with cultivation of the top soil without plowing. This is the Mal'tsev system but, it has been refined by our scientists and practical workers, it has been adapted to local conditions.

What it gives to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses is clear from the following example. According to the data of the institute of grain growing, with an alternation of deep mouldless plowing with surface cultivation the average harvest of spring wheat amounted to 13.7 centners, with surface cultivation alone, 12.7 centners, and from natural autumn plow land, 10.6 centners per hectare.

We have set ourselves the task of converting completely in 1960 to the sowing of sorted seeds with increased proportions of hard and strong seed varieties. Unfortunately, the production of these valuable types of wheat has not been increased in the republic although Kazakhstan is in the zone most favorable for them. The conversion to high-grade seeds and a fundamental improvement in seed-raising will insure, according to our computations, an increase in the yield of 2 centners per hectare. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have become convinced of this on the basis of this year's trials. Bringing order into seed-raising must begin with the organization of large seed-raising farms and providing them with the corresponding material-technical base.

Thus, our reserves for an increase in grain production are great and the fulfillment of the tasks which are laid down in the report of N. S. Khrushchev are completely realistic.

It is possible for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kazakhstan, through the additional mastering of 3.5-4 million hectares of virgin lands, to achieve by 1965 a plowed acreage of 34.4 million hectares and a sown area in grain of 20.5 million hectares. The grain yield, with consideration of a raise in the level of cultivation, may be taken for the republic as 10.5 centners per hectare which is somewhat more than was laid down in the control figures. Hence the gross harvest of grain will grow to one billion pud, and the commercial portion, with consideration of seed and grain forage will amount to 780-800 million pud.

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Comrades! At the plenum the question was very justifiably raised of the more efficient utilization of human resources in agriculture. The posing of this question is completely opportune and relates above all to Kazakhstan. The fact is that because of insufficient density of population and the sharply rising volume of agricultural production the republic is experiencing a general shortage of population and particularly of skilled cadres. Thus, for gathering the harvest of 1958 our agriculture lacked 277,000 workers, including 220,000 on the sovkhozes. The turnover of the working force is great. In the last 4 years 163,000 persons have left the sovkhozes of the republic which is a completely abnormal situation.

What is the matter? The reason for the turnover of cadres is above all the lack of housing (although from the beginning of the mastery of the virgin lands 3.7 million square meters of housing have been built on the sovkhozes). Lagging badly is the construction of the cultural-social buildings which were planned in the period of organization of the sovkhozes. Such a situation is not consonant with the strengthening of the working force and the creation of permanent cadres of machine operators. It is necessary in Kazakhstan to use temporary working forces, primarily the students of higher educational establishments and technicians. In 1956, 118,000 students worked on the fields of Kazakhstan; in 1957, 125,000; and in 1958, 160,000. Kazakhstan is thankful to the Komsomol (YCL) organization, to the republics, and the cities for such patriotic help. However the sending of young people for great distances, and usually when their studies are in full swing is a very undesirable practice. It costs the State dearly. Transportation costs alone during the last 4 years have amounted to 590 million rubles. The studies and life of the young people are disorganized, to boot.

This is why it is extremely necessary to create permanent cadres of workers on the sovkhozes of the republic, particularly machine operators and beginning with 1959 to cease the sending of student youths into Kazakhstan at harvest time.

The Party organizations of our oblasts and rayons are already organizing a great deal of organizational and political work to uncover our additional labor reserves: the situation of the people in the brigades and departments is to be reviewed, the administrative apparatus is to be reduced, technical operations are to be re-equipped. The main thing in this matter is a decisive rise in the level of mechanization of grain-harvest work, particularly on the threshing floors, where the students are mostly utilized. We must begin the wide-scale training of cadres of machine operators with consideration of combining of trades.

As Comrade N. S. Khrushchev points out in his report, for the past 5 years socialist livestock breeding has been developed and strengthened. This can also be seen from the example of Kazakhstan,



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which has at its disposal, as is generally known, very rich potentialities for the growth of herds and the raising of the productivity of the animals. Nevertheless, we in Kazakhstan have not been completely satisfied with the results which have been achieved in this very important branch of agricultural production. As was correctly stated in the report, Kazakhstan is still supplying very little meat. We are now producing a total of 390,000-400,000 tons. But we have already begun to correct this situation and we think that we will do better in the future.

According to the Seven-Year Plan we are providing for a considerable increase in herds of livestock of all kinds. Thus, the number of cattle is to be increased to 7 million head, sheep and goats--to 44 million, hogs--to 2 million, and poultry--to 25 million.

Khrushchev: Perhaps you should call for the plowing up of the meat virgin lands because you have a large untilled area of work to do in livestock raising for meat.

Belyaev: The task which stands before the Party organizations of the republic is, by means of a considerable increase in the productivity of the natural fodder crops, a wide expansion of the acreage sown to maize, irrigation of pastures, and the use of estuary irrigation, to reach the planned figure for increase in livestock, to achieve a greater increase in the numbers of sheep and goats, bringing their number up to 75 million head (on 1 January 1959 we will have 25-26 million head of sheep and goats). Such a leap is perfectly possible. Computations on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses show the feasibility of fulfillment of this task.

Comrades! In the report of Nikita Sergeyevich, the question of kolkhoz building is illumined from Lenin's theoretical positions. The destiny of the collectivized order has occupied a special place in the attentions of the Party because it is a matter which related to a whole social class--the Soviet peasantry, the furthest strengthening of the alliance of workers and peasants. But the theory given in the report is not as from the chapters of a textbook but is closely connected with practice, is a rich summarization of experience. The plenum of the CC unanimously supports the proposals put forward by Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev regarding the reorganization of the still-existing MTS, the setting up of inter-kolkhoz repair workshops, concerning the building of kolkhoz settlements and other questions put forward. They are completely realistic, mature, and wholly in conformity with the boldness and scale of our Party plans for the transition to communism.

Comrades! A month and a half separates us from a remarkable event in the life of the Party and the country--the extraordinary XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Congress

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will demonstrate with all its force the unity of the Party and the people, our dedication to Leninism, the solidarity and Leninist capacity for work of the CC; it will show what glorious deeds our heroic Soviet people are capable of when they are led by the Party of communists.

On its part the Kazakhstan Party organization and all the workers of the republic assure the Central Committee of our Party that they will do everything that lies in their will and power to fulfill with honor the tasks laid down by the present plenum and the decisions of the XXI Party Congress.

Suslov: Comrade Denisov has the floor. Comrade Voronov to be prepared.

Denisov, G. A. (Secretary of the Saratovskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU):

Comrades,

The measures and conclusions which were set forth in the report of N. S. Khrushchey concerning the furthest possible development of agricultural production in the country, places new great tasks before the Party and the people, tasks which flow from the plan for the development of communist building. Unquestionably they will be approved by the present plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, by the whole Party, and taken as our militant program. As early as the September 1953 plenum, the Central Committee of the Party made a completely objective analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture, evaluated the mistakes which had been permitted in the management of agriculture on the part of a number of Party and State organs and revealed to the Party and the people the inexhaustible reserves which are hidden away in the collectivized economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. That famous plenum of the Central Committee of the Party riveted the attention of all the workers on the development of agriculture and put forward the main task: in a short period of time to provide in the USSR a level of demand for food products corresponding to scientifically grounded standards, such as is required for the many-sided harmonious development of man.

With all its measures after the September, February-March, January, and other plenums of the CC of the Party, the Communist Party contributed to the very rapid accomplishment of just this task and achieved outstanding successes.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Central Committee of the Party, and the whole Party under its leadership have displayed enormous creative initiative in the reorganization of the administration of the agricultural production of the country. This has made it possible for each oblast to develop agriculture most

correctly, in conformity with the soil, climatic, and economic conditions, to carry out in the localities a great deal of organizational work and to ensure high rates of growth of agricultural output in the very diverse sections of the country.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses will achieve a still greater economic flowering in the coming 7-year period. The draft of control figures for the development of the national economy for 1959-1965 represents a model on Leninist foundations for the socialist planning of the national economy.

The Saratovskaya Oblast Party organization, guided by the decisions of the XX Party Congress, the plenums of the CC, having overcome the stereotyped use of grassland crop rotation in the drought conditions of the southeast, is introducing into kolkhoz and sovkhos production fallow-cultivation crop rotation which is the most efficient method under our conditions, which includes a whole complex of reasoned agrotechnical measures, making it possible to reduce the harmful effects of drought and to raise agricultural production per 100 hectares of land. This has made it possible in the last 4 years to increase grain production considerably. For example, in 1958, grain production was increased 2.6 times against the 1953 level and 4.4 times over the level of 1949. The average annual delivery and sale of grain to the State in the current 5-year period has been increased by 59 percent in comparison with the preceding 5 years and for spring wheat, by 76 percent. The average annual grain production per 100 hectares of plow land in the current 5-year period amounts to 415 centners, and to 57 centners per person. In addition in 1958, 791 centners of grain were produced on 100 hectares of plow land, and 108 centners per person. As a result only of the mastering of the virgin and fallow lands 166.2 million pud of additional grain was produced, of which 107.4 million pud were wheat, which amounted to 21.5 percent of the total grain production of the 5-year period.

The Party organization is clearly aware of the fact that stable harvests can be attained with a constant rise in the level of agriculture. For this purpose the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are employing for the mastery of fallow-cultivation crop rotation system deep plowing of the plow land and fallow, carrying out the sowing of spring wheat for fallow, and a series of interlocking measures for the complex accumulation of moisture in the soil, building shallow irrigation estuaries, improving the varieties of cultivated crops, using on a wide-scale improved, progressive methods of performance of agricultural operations and reducing to a minimum the time required for them. While in 1953 deep plowing of plow land was carried out on an area of 850,000 hectares, 2,100,000 hectares were already plowed for the 1958 harvest. In 1958, more than one million hectares of grain crops were sown for fallow, and in 1959, grain crops will be cultivated for fallow on an area of 1,200,000 hectares. With the aim

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of accumulating additional amounts of moisture in the soil the plowing of plow lands and fallow has been carried out across the main relief line on an area of 2 million hectares. The area of estuary irrigation has been increased by 50,000 hectares, 1,500 ponds have been reestablished or built, and a number of other hydrotechnical operations have been performed.

All this has made it possible in 1958 to use for agricultural purposes an additional 700-800 million cubic meters of water from local drainage and ground waters which corresponds to an increase of precipitation by 25-30 millimeters per hectare of plow land. In addition, this water is being utilized for moistening the soil at the time most important for the growth of plants.

It is impossible not to mention the positive influence on the harvest yield of the reduction in operation performance time and raising the quality of operations. For example, spring wheat was sown in 1958 in 6 working days on an area of 2,300,000 hectares.

Of enormous importance is the use of staggered harvesting on the whole area sown with grain crops. The more efficient use of equipment, the organization of grain cutting with double cylinders (combines?) and the use of reapers in series has made it possible for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast to perform mowing operations in the period from the start of ripening up to the time of full ripening, in other words, at the time when the grain is in the best condition.

Important changes have occurred also in the quality of grains. In 1958, 1,400,000 hectares of plowed land and fallow were planted with hard and strong wheats, that is 2.3 times more than in 1953. In this way, real changes have been introduced in the practice of cultivation and in the structure of the sown areas.

We now have about 2 million hectares in fallow and intertilled crops, or almost one third of the whole area of plow land, which has aided the oblast in the correct fallow-cultivation crop rotation system. This is why, comrades, despite complex meteorological conditions the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast in the last 5 years have achieved a considerable increase in the gross yields of grain. With an average harvest of 12.6 centners per hectare the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in 1958 produced a gross grain harvest of 291.3 million pud and heaped into the State granaries more than 168 million pud, of which 70.9 percent was spring wheat. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have fully satisfied all their own internal grain requirements. While in the better harvest year of 1956 only 66,000 tons of concentrated feeds were produced by the kolkhozes, the figure this year was 221,000 tons. The sovkhoses also satisfied their requirements for fodder. The agriculture of the oblast has built up a seed fund exclusively of high-yield wheat varieties.

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The kolkhozes and sovkhazes of the oblast have fulfilled ahead of time the assignments by the January plenum of the CC CPSU for livestock products which were laid down for 1960.

Comparing the present 5-year period with the preceding one, we cannot fail to notice a great difference in the rates of production and considerable changes in the proportional share of livestock production by the public sector. Under the old system of planning and grassland system of crop rotation even under the conditions of the 3-year plan which was drawn up for 1949-1951 and which was calculated on the forced development of public livestock breeding, the kolkhozes of the oblast increased meat production in comparison with 1948 by only 13.8 percent, while for the Five-Year Plan, from 1953-1958, the production of meat, milk, eggs, and wool rose sharply. The milk yield from one cow, for example, on the kolkhozes and sovkhazes has been increased in our oblast by more than 500 kilograms and will amount on 1 January 1959 to more than 2,000 kilograms.

The oblast has fulfilled ahead of time the annual plan for deliveries of milk. In 1958, the production of other types of livestock rose considerably. During this 5-year period the delivery and sale to the State of livestock products has grown as follows: milk--2.4 times, meat--1.8, eggs--2, wool--1.3 times. It must be pointed out, that of the total volume of wool delivered to the State in 1949, the proportion of fine and semifine wool amounted to 23.8 percent, but in 1958, it was already 60 percent. It is obvious that we cannot be at all satisfied with these results in livestock breeding. The task has been set of doubling and tripling production. And this will be achieved on the basis of a considerable strengthening of the fodder base as a result of the sowing of maize. The growing of maize has been and will be the main lever in the development of livestock raising in our oblast. We have occupied ourselves with this for 3 years. On the Trans-Volga estuaries maize furnishes more than 500 centners of silage per hectare, and the perennial grasses (euagropyrum) which they sowed earlier yielded in all 4.5 centners per hectare. Maize now is planted on more than 500,000 hectares on the kolkhozes and sovkhazes of which the yield from about 200,000 hectares is stored for silage. And while in 1953 the kolkhozes and sovkhazes laid down only 380,000 tons as silage, in 1958 it was more than 2 million tons, or 4.3 times more.

The Party and Soviet organizations of the oblast are taking measures now for the further raising of the maize yield.

Comrades! The clearest index to the enormous transforming force of the measures which are being accomplished by the Central Committee of the Party in the sphere of agriculture is the growth of the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhazes, their organizational economic strengthening, and the rise in the living standard of the workers in agriculture.

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Thanks to the day-by-day help of the Party and the Government a strong material-technical base has been created for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and their power equipment has grown considerably. While in the 1949-1953 period, the farms of the oblast received 5,391 tractors, in the course of the 1954-1958 period 10,272 tractors were delivered, that is, 90 percent more than in the preceding Five-Year Plan. It must be pointed out that for the last 4 years 41.6 percent of the total number of tractors delivered to the oblast were wheeled tractors, while for the period from 1949 to 1953 only 3.4 percent of the tractors delivered were of this type.

The volume of capital investments at the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises for the 5-year period has been increased 2.5 times, including capital expenditures for the kolkhozes for the 5-year period of 1,739,000,000 rubles against 594 million rubles for the preceding 5 years, or a 3-fold increase. Along with this high growth in capital investments on the kolkhozes the money credits of the Agricultural Bank have been sharply reduced; the growth is being developed from the resources of the kolkhozes themselves. Kolkhoz incomes have risen from 425 million rubles in 1953 to 2 billion rubles in 1958, and the indivisible funds, from 684 million rubles in 1953 to 1.7 billion in 1958.

On the basis of the potentialities of their strengthened economies, all the kolkhozes of the oblast have warmly approved the Party measures for the further development of the collectivized order, the reorganization of the MTS, and have decided to buy all the technical equipment of the MTS. In March 1958, we dissolved all the MTS. The kolkhozes of the oblast have acquired machinery in the amount of about 360 million rubles and have already paid more than 240 million rubles for the machinery acquired. Consequently, the kolkhozes will have paid fully for their machinery, not within 3-4 years but, it is clear, within the next 6 months. The kolkhozes are successfully coping with the operation and upkeep of the machinery purchased. According to preliminary data, the productivity of the machine-tractor park has been raised by 30 percent on the kolkhozes. Three thousand more persons are working now on the kolkhozes as tractor and combine operators than there were on the staffs of the MTS.

The growth of the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses makes it possible for us to accomplish the task of a further rise in agricultural production. The plan for the development of agriculture in the oblast for the 7-year period provides for a considerable rise in the yield of grain and other crops; this will permit the attainment of stable gross grain harvests. We consider that if our oblast delivers an average of not less than 100 million pud annually, then we will be able for the 7-year period to supply not less than 700 million pud of grain. But there will be good harvests, when we will be able to deliver considerably more grain, that is, up to the maximum possible yield.

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Milk production is also to be increased in comparison with the 1958 level by 2.5 times, meat by 2, wool by 1.5, and eggs by 2 times. In the oblast in 1965 there will be produced the following amounts per person: milk 503 kilograms, meat 115 kilograms, wool 3.8 kilograms, and 216 eggs.

2 Along with this, for the working out of future plans, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have carefully examined the questions of organization of labor and the lowering of costs of production. The kolkhozes have set themselves this task: to reduce their costs of production, at least down to the level of the sovkhoses, and the sovkhoses have set themselves the task, through intensification and mechanization of production processes in field husbandry, livestock raising, and other measures, to lower their costs of grain production by 52 percent, of milk by not less than 25 percent, of meat by 25 percent, etc.

Nikita Sergeyevich! Several virgin land sovkhoses--and we have 13 of them--already have grain production costs of 25 rubles per centner. The furthest possible lowering of costs of production is a very worthwhile trend and we are supporting it.

The kolkhozes are putting in order the methods of payment for labor. The opinion is expressed that, as a rule for payment for a number of the most important forms of work, the valuations and norms should be taken which exist on the sovkhoses. This makes it possible to evaluate labor according to expenditures of working time.

We have set ourselves the task of reducing considerably the gap in labor productivity and costs of production between the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, though this gap is very large at present. In spite of the fact that on the average for the last 5 years labor productivity on the kolkhozes has been increased by 58 percent, and on the sovkhoses by 20 percent, the level of labor productivity on the sovkhoses remains considerably higher, of course, than on the kolkhozes.

For the 1953-1958 period for each sovkhos worker, 1.5 times more was produced than on the kolkhozes. According to our computations, in 1958 the labor productivity on the sovkhoses was 85.5 percent higher than on the kolkhozes. However, there are kolkhozes in the oblast which are not lagging in their productivity behind the progressive sovkhoses and which have achieved lower costs of production. We are studying the experience of these kolkhozes in order, following their example, to organize the administration of the farms according to the principle of economic accounting on all the agricultural artels of the oblast.

The most effective method for raising labor productivity in agriculture, as was very properly pointed out in the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, is the introduction in each kolkhoz and sovkhos of correct crop rotations, the mastery of the system of running the farms on a scientific basis.

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The conduct of farming operations on a scientific basis will make it possible for the oblast to surpass considerably the planned goals. In connection with this, as it seems to us, it will be correct to change fundamentally the system of material-technical supplying of the krays and oblasts with machinery and various kinds of materials, in order to provide for the requirements of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses on the basis of zonal characteristics. This is not a new problem for the planning organs; they have often talked about it but, unfortunately, little has yet been done. To speak of the drought zone, then it is high time to settle the question of the jointed implements for cultivating the soil, calculated on the necessary depth of plowing, universal cultivators, which are suitable for both fallow and for inter-row cultivation, and of various kinds of devices, noncomplex implements for the building of shallow irrigation estuaries.

The State Planning Commission must make proposals for the lowering of the costs of designing work for water-economy construction. In Saratov Oblast there is a possibility, and this is provided for in the plan, of carrying out during the 7-year period of not less than 200,000 hectares of estuary irrigation. This we can do with our own resources, but the issue rests on designing work. The water-economy organizations have raised the costs of design work without any kind of justification. Previously, up to 1950, while the State Institute for the Design and Planning of Water Resources and Reclamation Development was under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, the cost of designing a pond of an average capacity of 150,000 cubic meters was computed at 5,000 rubles, and the cost of planning per hectare for the irrigation of areas up to 100 hectares was 72 rubles. Later, as is well known, the Ministry of Water Economy was organized. Then prices for design work were at once reexamined and the cost of designing a pond was set not at 5,000, but at 10,000 rubles, and 131 rubles must be paid now for the planning for one hectare of an irrigated area.

The cost of design plans and specifications in water-economy building amounts to 15 percent of the total costs of the installation. The Ministry of Water Economy has long since been abolished but the prices set by it exist to this day.

I think that this question must be decided so that prices for designing irrigated sections may be put within reach.

The workers of Saratovskaya Oblast and the Party organizations are now developing socialist competition with enormous enthusiasm in honor of the XXI Party Congress. The draft of the control figures for the 7-year period is being warmly discussed everywhere, and ardently approved by the collective farmers, workers, and intelligentsia. Large reserves are being brought into use, economies, the competition in the oblast for the title of brigade of communist labor has become ever more widespread.



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It has embraced industry, agriculture, and construction. There is no doubt but that the tasks which have been laid before the oblast Party organizations will be fulfilled!

SUSLOV. Comrade Voronov has the floor, Comrade Lebedev to be prepared.

Voronov, G. I. (Secretary of the Orenburgskaya Oblast committee of the CPSU)

Comrades!

The beneficial influence of the decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU for a rise in output of agricultural products is exemplified very clearly in Orenburgskaya Oblast. This increase was achieved first of all by mastery of the virgin lands and by establishment of large new sovkhozes.

Take, for example, Adamovskiy Rayon in the virgin lands, which is well known all over the country. In 1956, the Rayon delivered 29 million pud of grain--twice as much as during the previous 22 years. The income of virgin-land sovkhozes of the rayon, realized from increased production, has exceeded the expenditures for their organization, construction and maintenance. Even in the present year of climatically unfavorable conditions the rayon delivered 15 million pud of grain to the state. The sovkhozes received profits of about 20 million rubles. The first secretary of the Adamovskiy Rayon Committee of the Party, Comrade Telyakovskiy, is here at the CC plenum; he will probably speak and describe in detail those changes which have taken place in the rayon.

In the last 3 years Orenburgskaya Oblast has delivered to the state almost 300 million pud of grain, i.e., the same amount delivered to the state in the previous 7 years.

There was a drought in the oblast this year, as was the case in the whole Urals zone; nevertheless the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast overfulfilled the procurement plan, delivering 105 million pud of grain to the state. This became possible because during recent years a series of measures were undertaken to increase agricultural crops. Specialists from scientific-research establishments of the oblast worked out a system for managing agricultural production, taking account of local soil and climatic conditions. In addition, during the spring sowing and harvest the oblast testing station worked out special recommendations.

In the course of a number of recent years, as a result of incorrect planning of sown areas, winter rye was excluded, and fallow areas along with it. Attempts to resume the sowing of rye without resumption of fallow tends to spoil this crop, since it is known that without fallow it does not yield a high harvest.

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Utilizing the right given to kolkhozes and sovkhoses to plan agricultural production, we have achieved in recent years a restoration of fallow fields due mainly to the mastery of additional virgin and waste lands. Already this year we had 11 percent of all plow land fallow, and next year we will have 900,000 hectares of fallow, or 16 percent of all plow land.

A study of local agricultural conditions has convinced us of the necessity of changing the system of cultivating the soil which used to be widespread throughout the oblast due to recommendations of the Saratov Agricultural Institute. We discarded the practice of leaving plow land in a hilly and lumpy condition for the winter, since this led to loss of fall moisture and spoiling the soil. It was necessary to do much work on this question, first of all with agricultural specialists, since the old system of cultivating the soil had been propagandized for years. Now there are no more supporters of this shameful system of cultivation. Now we sow all plow land generally at 28-30 centimeters in order to stir up the bottom of the soil which solidified during the many years when the struggle in the MTS was for hectares of light plowing and not for good crops. Fall leveling of plow land, of course, has led to significant changes in the presowing cultivation of the soil.

Strict application of the new system of laying in supplies of seed has made it possible to raise the norm for growing seed. In earlier years a shortage of seed led to a lowering of the norm for sowing. There was even a "theory" which justified lowering of the sowing norm in dry zones. Criss-crossed and narrow-row seeding, presowing and postsowing rolling have also facilitated an increase in productivity of agricultural crops. All these measures have been introduced in kolkhoz and sovkhos production with great exactingness. Strict administrative sanctions have been applied to violators of agricultural technology. We have achieved the unconditional acceptance of a whole complex of agrotechnical methods. Establishment of the necessary discipline in instilling agrotechnical methods has been approved and supported everywhere by collective farmers, sovkhos workers and agricultural specialists. But this is only the beginning of the work to improve agricultural crops. Much still lies ahead of us. In order that the work for improving agricultural crops will go more successfully it is necessary to improve and broaden the activity of scientific-research establishments. In connection with this I wish to pose the question of the necessity for changing the functions of the variety testing lots, the nation-wide network of which is very large. The network of these variety testing lots was organized in 1937, and they have coped with their task very well. During the period of their existence many varieties have passed through these testing lots. This was when all oblasts suffered from a multiplicity of varieties. Now there is no longer such a muddle. Now, for instance, there is complete clarity in the oblast regarding the varieties of agricultural crops. The selection stations do not turn over new, better varieties for testing so often. Therefore, a large number of qualified specialists and agronomists employed at the testing lots are actually not working full time.

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In our oblast there are too few agricultural testing establishments. It would be expedient to introduce the study of problems of agrotechnology in the 19 testing lots which the oblast now has, in addition to their testing of varieties. This should be done because the recommendations of one oblast testing station located in the central zone of the oblast cannot be carried out mechanically in all rayons, since there are great differences in soil and climatic conditions.

We must have agricultural techniques worked out on the basis of the concrete conditions of every farm. Variety testing lots located in all zones of the oblast could busy themselves with agrotechnical problems.

It must be noted that it is one thing to test varieties on small plots, it is quite another to grow them on the large areas of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is a major, serious question which concerns the whole country. The variety testing lots must turn to larger areas. In the conditions of our oblast, when a kolkhoz or sovkhoz sows 5, 10, or 20,000 hectares or even more, the minimum area of the testing lot must be increased to 1,000 hectares. If we do this, the testing lots will acquire a new quality, they will be developing agrotechnology and at the same time will carry out variety testing on their own small plots. It is possible to achieve this without enlarging the staffs of the testing lots, since each has two or three agronomists with a higher education. This is plenty.

Further, I would like to emphasize the significance of more rapid mastery of crop rotation and, mainly nonadmissibility of violations of crop rotation which are already common in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Perhaps it is necessary to establish some sort of punishments. For the introduction of crop rotation large state and kolkhoz resources are needed, but crop rotation once introduced is then very often violated. Not rarely these violations are permitted under the guise of overfulfilling the plan for sowing. As spring approaches we ourselves begin to push the farms toward violations of crop rotation. How often from here can we hear: The republic plan for sowing has not been fulfilled; there are 300,000 hectares of black fallow land; weather conditions are good; sow!--And we furnish seed. Requests often become demands. As a result fallow lands are sown and crop rotation is again violated. It is necessary to prohibit violations of crop rotation and those guilty must be brought to accountability. If one wishes to sow above plan let him sow--but not at the cost of infringement or alternation of crops in fields under crop rotation. I would think that observance of crop rotation is the central question against the background of which we work out all agrotechnical measures. Without crop rotation there can be no order on the land.

The next question is about fertilizers. Our oblast, with a sown area of over 5 million hectares, is provided with 5,000 tons of mineral fertilizers in all. This is not even enough for truck farming.

The projected three-fold increase in production of fertilizer will, of course, not solve our oblast's problem.

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The problem of an increase in fertilizer production is especially difficult for a steppe oblast, since we cannot utilize organic fertilizers. They must all go for fuel. True, we have a solution for the problem of assuring fuel for kolkhozes and sovkhoses by construction of the Tyul'ganskiy coal pit, and we might use all manure for fertilizer. However, construction of the coal pit is going slowly and few resources are allotted for it. Gosplan even plans to cut back on construction. We consider this incorrect.

It is necessary decisively to raise the question of production and supply of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery. From year to year we experience a great shortage of spare parts. This is of course reflected in our work. The problem of free trading of spare parts is now resolved. But, as we know, in the first quarter Orenburgskaya Oblast was allotted only 24 percent of its 1958 funds for spare parts. It is clear that under such conditions we are in no position, since the first quarter, to have organized free trade in spare parts. It is necessary to demand from the ministries, departments, and sovnarkhozes a sharp increase in production of spare parts.

It seems to me that it is necessary to take a more discriminating approach to providing the oblast with technical equipment. In our dry zone the periods of conducting agricultural work are very important. For example, it has been proved that late plowing means almost a two-fold lowering of soil productivity as compared with early plowing. Therefore we must finish plowing simultaneously with gathering the harvest. But because of the heavy load on the tractors we are in no position to do this and we often plow in November, and experience shows that November plowing is even worse than spring plowing.

On the question of types of equipment, we have a certain degree of confusion. In dry conditions, for example, moldboard multiploshare harrow plows of the Bukker type are necessary to cultivate the soil. They were manufactured earlier but in recent years the ministry has ceased to produce them, converting completely to disc implements. In our conditions disc implements only make dust of the soil and destroy its structure. We have long sought production of the implements we need but the question has not been decided.

In the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Orenburgskaya Oblast on 1 November, 1958, although there were 580,000 head of cattle (of which 191,000 were cows), 1,300,000 sheep, and 296,000 hogs, this is very little per 100 hectares of arable land. In virgin-land rayons there are .4 cows per 100 hectares. Our oblast stands almost in last place in the country in output of products for livestock production per 100 hectares of arable land. Our reserves for growth are colossal and it would take little to increase the growth of livestock to the average union scale. We would still be in last place though. We are setting the task in virgin-soil areas of having on 100 hectares 10 to 12 head of cattle of which 3 or 4 are cows, mainly beef cattle.

To increase crops for the development of livestock we are now doing much work to introduce the uninterrupted tending of calves in pairs, better tending of sheep, artificial insemination, etc.

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The fodder base in the oblast can be sharply increased by further introduction of maize, not only for silage but also for grain. We are setting the task of having maize for grain on every kolkhoz and sovkhov. The fact is that maize has been raised for grain in Orenburgskaya Oblast from time immemorial. Kolkhoz workers of the oblast sow not potatoes but maize for grain on their household plots. But this still has not taken hold in kolkhoz and sovkhov production. Many years ago local varieties of maize were found in the oblast--Kichkasskaya, Ashchebutakshaya, and Pervomeyskaya--which yielded good harvests of grain every year. For example, the harvest of local varieties of maize this year brought 12 to 40 centners of dry grain per hectare. Last year we organized collection of seeds from the kolkhoz workers for local varieties of maize and now we have enough seed for 100,000 hectares. By annually sowing 100,000 hectares of maize for grain we could fully guarantee hog-raising and chicken farming feed requirements with maize. In reply to Comrade Podgorny, Nikita Sergeyevich advised increasing the sowing of maize for grain once there were good harvests. We will think this through and will probably sow maize for grain on a greater scale, particularly after this year's experience showed that in our conditions not only local varieties of maize yield good harvests but other varieties, such as Grushevskaya, Bukovinskaya 2, and Bukovinskaya 3.

Much fodder is destroyed every day in the form of straw, since in the absence of necessary equipment it is not possible to collect it in time, press it, and transport it to the farms. There is no wire and not enough presses or rope for tying it up. Every fall straw is burned in order to clear the land for plowing. Or the grain is collected without concern for the straw which is then scattered and plowed under. But under our drought conditions this causes much harm since a lot of straw remains on the surface or is turned under a little, which feeds nitrogen into the soil and dries it out. Consequently, it is necessary to solve immediately the problems of gathering and pressing straw. We could maintain many beef cattle with this feed.

Is it impossible in livestock production not to take into consideration such a question as mechanization of processes requiring expenditure of much labor? We are very weak in mechanization of the work of livestock production. It seems to me that in the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture the problem of mechanizing livestock production are not decided as they should be: whether their working force of mechanizers is weak or removed from life or whatever else, facts are facts--we have very little good mechanization in livestock production. Little is done with existing mechanization, although a lot of metal goes into it. They often give us machines that are not complete. In general it is hard to name a machine which would basically change conditions of labor in livestock production, perhaps only a shearing machine. Suffice it to say that in New Zealand such a little machine weighs 700 grams, has a control for the number of revolutions and a set of various combs and blades. Our shearing machine weighs a kilogram and a half, has no control for the number of revolutions and is equipped with one standard comb. It is time to provide for livestock production as we have provided for field work.

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Many speeches have been made about artificial insemination. But our oblast, for example, is assured of only 10 percent of the needed equipment for artificial insemination. Very little of the equipment needed for this is produced.

Comrades, permit me to assure the Leninist Central Committee of our party that the party organization of Orenburgskaya Oblast will take all measures to transform the oblast into one of the leading oblasts of the country in output of agricultural products.

Suslov. Comrade Lebedev has a word. He will be followed by Comrade Dubkovetskiy.

Lebedev, I. K. (Secretary of the Stavropol'skiy Kray Committee of the CPSU)

Comrades.

The September and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee of our party occupy a special place in the history of our Motherland. In their decisions are expressed all the wisdom of the policy of the party as the leader and organizer of the masses, the indissoluble unity of the theory and practice of communist construction.

That which has been achieved during these years in the field of agriculture again and again has emphasized and emphasizes how very correctly our Leninist Central Committee has gone forward, having thrust aside from its path the anti-party group of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov who had tried to block and disrupt realization of measures for a sharp upsurge in agriculture.

In the example of Stavropol'skiy Kray can clearly be seen the entire wisdom and correctness of the policy of the Communist Party in the cause of a sharp upsurge in agriculture. In the last 5 years, by expanding the virgin and waste lands the sown area of the kray has spread by 594,000 hectares and in 1958 comprised about 4 million hectares. The structure of sown areas has changed. In 1958, one million hectares of maize were sown, which permitted a 40 percent increase in gross yield of grain.

This year is especially characteristic, when the maize bins of the Motherland have been filled by Stavropol'skiy Kray with 114 million pud, or 2.5 times more than in 1953.

Khrushchev. In 1958, you planted part of the maize among the dead winter crop and received a good harvest. One can say that not luck but misfortune helped you. So God helped you. (Laughter)

Lebedev. Comrades, there is a saying: "God is God, but one must look after himself." (Laughter)

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N. S. Khrushchev is right. Owing to unfavorable conditions part of our winter crop did not come up. We thought and thought and then acted correctly--we decided to increase the sowing of maize on 500,000 more hectares. Thus this year we delivered more than two and a half times as much grain as in 1953. I consider that we acted correctly.

Khrushchev: Is it possible to keep such areas under maize?

Lebedev: In the plan for 1959 we are providing for large areas of maize.

Khrushchev: Just how much?

Lebedev: In connection with the fact that we have lost Kalmytskaya Oblast ...

Khrushchev: The Kalmyks never did sow maize.

Lebedev: In 1959, we plan to sow 900,000 hectares of maize.

Khrushchev: But look, one million hectares were sown earlier. Now you are reducing the sowing.

Lebedev: 900,000 is a lot. When you visited us you saw the difficulties we were experiencing. We had no machinery.

Khrushchev: When I was there I saw no difficulties. The kolkhoz workers were satisfied and harvested the maize very well.

Lebedev: True. The leading rayons delivered 2.5 times more grain than in 1958. For example, the Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon delivered 9 million pud of grain and Ipatovskiy Rayon 8 million pud--or 4.5 times more than in 1953.

The large harvest of maize raised this year enabled us to deliver to the state 18.7 million pud (in 1953 the kray generally did not deliver maize) whereas 3 million were envisaged in the plan, i.e., we delivered more than six state plans. Thus, maize has really been a big help to us. Thanks to the fact that our maize crop has been good this year we have laid in 6 million tons of silage, or 26 tons for every cow. This is more than was laid in during all the past 7 years.

Khrushchev: For all 40 years. You in fact never had silage earlier.  
(Laughter)

Lebedev: In 1953, we laid in 84,000 tons. But this was very little silage. We feel especially happy that now, as a result of sowing maize we can be assured of not only silage but grain for the cattle.

Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev, in his report, was completely correct in criticizing Stavropol'skiy Kray for lagging in production of meat.

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Despite the fact that there has been an increase in the number of livestock of all types, especially sheep (by 1.3 million), the kray still lags in meat production.

What are we doing to raise sharply the production of meat? First, in 1959 we will fatten 800,000 hogs instead of 400,000. Together with the kolkhoz and sovkhos workers we decided to fatten and deliver to the state during 1959 no less than 30 million ducks, hens, turkeys, and geese. Thus, the kray will deliver about 40,000 tons of poultry in 1959.

Khrushchev: Comrade Kolesnikov, how many ducks are you fattening?

Kolesnikov: This year, 650,000.

Khrushchev: How much land do you have?

Voice: We received 15 centners of poultry meat for every 100 hectares of grain crops.

Khrushchev: We will ask you to prepare to speak to the plenum, Comrade Kolesnikov.

Lebedev: I understand Comrade Kolesnikov and others can improve on that.

Khrushchev: Comrade Kolesnikov is secretary of a party rayon committee in Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Lebedev: I know him. In this connection I would like to set an example for work under equal conditions. I wish to challenge the previous speaker, Comrade Voronov, to a competition in fattening and delivery to the state of 30 million poultry. Our conditions are just the same.

Khrushchev: And do you challenge Krasnodarskiy Kray?

Lebedev: We will compete with them. We have reserves for increasing the number of poultry. We now have enough layers. But in this connection I wish very much for help and raise this question before the plenum. We have more than one million layer ducks and more than 4 million layer hens; there will be many eggs, and the lack of incubators will be a big handicap.

Khrushchev: The kolkhoz workers hatch chicks in their simple kolkhoz huts.

Lebedev: We do too, but despite that fact it still seems necessary to develop industrial incubators, because this is a backward sector.

Fattening of cattle will also be significantly improved. In 1959, the kray will have 7 million head of sheep. Expansion of sheep breeding will enable us to reduce appreciably the number of castrated rams, to increase the number of ewes, and to deliver the castrated rams to the state for meat.



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Realization of the decisions of the February and June plenums of the CC CPSU on the greatest development of the kolkhoz system, the reorganization of the MTS and on questions of state procurements has opened the way for utmost organizational-economic strengthening of kolkhozes. In 1958, kolkhozes received 2 billion rubles for products sold, a four-fold increase over 1953. The kolkhoz communal economy also was strengthened during these 5 years. This is vividly illustrated by the growth of indivisible funds. While in 1953 the indivisible funds comprised 655 million rubles, in 1958 they amounted to 1,818,000,000 rubles, an increase of three times. Already this year this has enabled kolkhozes to pay 212 million rubles for purchased equipment, or 65 percent of its value.

Over 1,000 livestock buildings, 630 storehouses for agricultural products and over 100 schools, clubs, and kindergartens have been built this year. During the last 5 years, 65,000 homes for kolkhoz workers and other agricultural workers have been built in rural localities.

Party organizations and agricultural workers of Stavropol'skaya Kray well understand and acknowledge that what has been done thus far is still very little for a sharp upsurge of agriculture, but we are devoting all our strength to correct this.

While discussing the theses of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress, agricultural workers expressed the great wish not only to fulfill but to overfulfill significantly the tasks set for the field of agriculture. For example, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Karachevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast and of Novo-Aleksandrovskiy, Petrovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Arzgirskiy and other rayons, having counted up all their resources, expressed the wish to fight for fulfillment ahead of schedule of the tasks of expanding livestock and field production.

Rayon, city, oblast and kray conferences which have taken place have also emphasized the great possibilities for resolving problems of agriculture ahead of time. We will again review the figures I have cited here, so long as Nikita Sergeevich says that it is unthinkable to reduce the sowing of maize from the previous million hectares. I think this is correct. We will look into this and increase the sowing of maize.

Khrushchev: It is necessary to increase production of grain.

Lebedev: Very well, Nikita Sergeevich.

Thus, problems of producing grain and livestock products, mainly sheep-raising, are most important for us. When Nikita Sergeevich visited us he raised with us the question of concentrating on development of fine-fleeced sheep production. In 1965, the kray will have 12.5 million sheep. Thus in 1965 the kray will be in a position not only to deliver an appreciably larger quantity of sheep for slaughter but also to help our neighbors raise fine-fleeced sheep.

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A few words on viniculture and horticulture. Krymskaya Oblast, actually, is doing very serious work in viniculture and horticulture. The Krasnodar and Rostov people are also doing very well and we will try not to lag behind them. In 1965, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray will have 180,000 hectares in gardens and vineyards, i.e., nine times more than in 1953.

Recently, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast took the initiative in developing competition for high yields of maize. This is great. Now we are having broad discussions in our kray of this appeal and will do everything to mechanize the processing of maize.

Following the visit in our kray of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev and the instructions he gave on questions of lowering the costs of agricultural production and raising the productivity of labor, the kray committee and rayon and city committees of the party looked into the possibility of changing from pay by labor-day to a guaranteed money wage on kolkhozes where conditions for this have been established. The kray party organization considers that in 1959 many of these questions will be fundamentally decided. The example of the "Pobeda" Kolkhoz in Petrovskiy Rayon, where the question of shifting to money wages in 1959 has already been worked out, will be emulated in other kolkhozes. Seminars are being conducted now in kolkhozes and RTS, (Repair-Technical Stations) to study this experience with the idea that in 1959 a significant number of the kolkhozes which are ready will change over to money wages.

Before us this year is the serious problem of lowering production costs, especially for meat. It is possible to give dozens of examples which show low costs for livestock production. For example, in steppe regions the cost of a centner of meat from fattened cattle ranges from 210 to 240 rubles, while the average cost for the kray exceeds 450 or 500 rubles. So long as there are individual convincing examples it is possible and necessary to compare other kolkhozes and sovkhoses along these lines, for they are in similar conditions.

The kray committee of the party has seriously worked to build up party organizations. There are now, as a rule, up to 60 communists in each kolkhoz, and 40 of our kolkhozes each have over 100 communists.

Komsomol organizations have grown significantly; 937 party organizations have been set up in combined brigades on kolkhozes and 212 party groups in sovkhos units. Because of this, brigade and unit party organizations in kolkhozes and sovkhoses have appreciably activized the work and are helping to fulfill the tasks set before us. Party work in the countryside has been raised to a higher level.

When Comrade N.S. Khrushchev visited our kray he saw remarkable school brigades which raised 34,000 hectares of maize with an average yield of 50 centners per hectare; 314 brigades got about 10 million pud of maize just from this area.

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Combined school brigades work together to raise the level of educational work in the schools in training participants for labor activity.

The kray, rayon, and city committees of the party try in every way to support these remarkable beginnings which are directly tied to the reorganization of the schools in accord with the theses of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Stavropol'skiy Kray Party organization assures the Leninist Central Committee that it will fulfill with honor the tasks standing before it for a sharp upsurge in agriculture and will make its contribution to the achievement ahead of schedule of the seven-year plan for development of the national economy.

Suslov: There will be a 20-minute recess

Suslov: (Presiding). Comrade Dubkovetskiy has the floor. Comrade Serdyuk is reading his speech.

Dubkovetskiy, F.I.: (Chairman of the "Zlobutok Zhovtnya" Kolkhoz, Cherkasskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR)

Comrades.

The XX Party Congress has placed upon our kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and all agricultural workers and specialists great and responsible tasks aimed at a sharp upsurge in all branches of agriculture.

As you heard from Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report, this task is being coped with successfully. Our "Zlobutok Zhovtnya" Kolkhoz out in the Cherkassy area, which has joined in the competition to catch up and pull ahead of the United States in the per capita production of livestock products, has achieved noted successes.

As of 15 December of this year, we had produced 620 centners of milk per 100 hectares of arable land, and realized 90 centners of meat per 100 hectares, including 60 centners of pork.

What helped us achieve such high indices in the output of livestock products? The creation of a solid fodder base. We have no pastures, so the cattle have to be taken care of the year round in their stalls. It was necessary, therefore, to subordinate our entire crop rotation to the interests of animal husbandry, and to select those crops which, under our particular conditions, would provide us with a solid fodder base. The basic crop in our crop rotation plan is maize. We continue to receive from year to year high yields of grain and industrial crops. In 1958, we gathered up to 24.8 centners of grain, 48.2 centners of maize, and 400 centners of sugar beets per hectare.

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Such a harvest facilitates the creation each year of a solid fodder base, which we are using as a basis for increasing the number of cattle of all types. Our kolkhoz now has (per each 100 hectares of arable land) 49 cattle, including 19 cows, 47 hogs, 45 sheep, and 110 laying hens.

Having achieved a high level of milk production, we have for many years now been issuing milk to the kolkhozniks in payment for labor-days. We started first with .5 litres, then 1 litre, and now are issuing 1.25 litres per labor-day. As a result, our kolkhoz workers have stopped keeping cows on their private plots. Only 14 out of 276 households now keep cows and these are, basically, elderly people living on pensions, who do not work on the kolkhoz.

In our kolkhoz at the present time there are no large allotments of private plots. These plots average about .03 of a hectare (30 sotok) per household. We allow up to 115 of a hectare (15 sotok) per household, if only one member of the family works on the kolkhoz.

After studying the theses of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress our kolkhoz peasantry, after figuring out their potentialities, set as their goal the production of 800 centners of milk per 100 hectares of arable land, and up to 110 centners of meat per 100 hectares, by 1965. We receive on an average 27 centners of grain and 50 centners of maize per hectare.

Khrushchev: Fedor Ivanovich, what is the percentage of maize to the over-all area planted to grain crops at your kolkhoz?

Dubkovetskiy: Almost 30 percent. Two hundred and fifty out of 700 hectares is devoted to corn.

Khrushchev: And were maize to take up one-half of that area?

Dubkovetskiy: We could do that by cutting down somewhat on the area sown to grain.

Khrushchev: Perhaps also by cutting down on wheat?

Dubkovetskiy: Yes. We get 25 centners of wheat per hectare.

Khrushchev: And maize?

Dubkovetskiy: This year we got 48.5 centners of maize per hectare.

Khrushchev: That means it is advantageous to plant maize?

Dubkovetskiy: Of course it is advantageous.

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Permit me to assure the plenum and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that this task--to achieve high indices--will be fulfilled by our kolkhoz peasantry under the practical leadership of our party organization.

Suslov: Comrade Serdyuk has the floor. Comrade Shkol'nikov is readying his speech.

Serdyuk, Z.T (Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Moldavia):

Comrades.

In the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev are cited the remarkable results of the development of the agriculture of our nation over the past 5 years and, on the basis of a profound analysis, there are set down the tasks connected with a further upsurge in agricultural production.

Like other party documents, N. S. Khrushchev's report is a new and clear expression of the tremendous political, organizational, and theoretical activity of the Central Committee of our party, particularly characteristic of the present period.

With the active support of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the entire Soviet people, the Communist Party, with its inherent revolutionary energy, its Bolshevik clearness of purpose and persistence, has raised and set into motion a mighty virgin land of inexhaustible reserves of kolkhoz production, and has carried out measures which by right will go into history as a creative development of the cooperative plan of the great Lenin.

In the light of the complete triumph of the general line of our party, the political bankruptcy of the antiparty group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov stands out ever more clearly.

Khrushchev: And Shepilov who joined them.

Serdyuk: It comes out very long that way.

The Soviet people profoundly recognize that this group of factionalists, dogmatists, and sectarians, having lost their last tie with life and the people, sought to divert the party from its correct course.

The considerable achievements of agriculture have had their beneficial effect on strengthening the entire economy of the nation, have served the further consolidation of the union of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry. They--these successes--are a great contribution to the persistent achievement of the Leninist nationality policy, to the strengthening of the indissoluble friendship of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union.

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Along with the rest of the Soviet people over the past 5 years, the agricultural workers of the Moldavian Republic have also achieved positive results. Guiding itself by the decrees of the September and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee and by the historic decisions of the XX Party Congress, the party organization of the republic has concentrated its basic efforts toward an upsurge in collective livestock raising. Our livestock raising was not only backward, but also our workers looked on it as being devoid of any hope or prospects, in the light of our highly intensive cultivation, to an overwhelming degree, of viticulture, horticulture, and vegetable growing.

The party organization of the republic has raised the level of its organizational and mass political work. Elimination of 20 administrative rayons permitted us to send our best cadres into improving agriculture. Together with the strengthening of the rayon link, there was also a consolidation of the backward kolkhozes. The number of agricultural specialists on the kolkhozes has tripled over the past 5 years. Now, an average of 5 specialists with higher and secondary educations work in each of our 752 kolkhozes. The rural party organizations have grown and strengthened. The number of communists now working directly in kolkhoz production has tripled and now comprises about 17,000 persons. These are chiefly the most outstanding persons in kolkhoz production, the best people of our villages. The number of able-bodied kolkhoz workers actively participating in production has increased in the republic over the past 5 years to 100,000 persons.

The workers of the Moldavian republic, as do all the Soviet people, unanimously support the wise policy of the Communist Party, directed towards a speeded-up increase in kolkhoz production, towards a sharp increase in production of all agricultural products, so as to satisfy sufficiently the needs of our people for food products, and the needs of our industry for raw material.

As a result of carrying out the measures designated by our party, the agriculture of the republic rose to a new, high level. Gross production in kolkhozes over the past 5 years has increased, in comparison with the previous 5 years, by 77 percent, while the volume of goods produced has doubled. Workers of the Moldavian villages see as one of the most important results of their work the considerable increase in the number of cattle and the increased productivity of collective livestock raising. During this time, the republic's share in the all-union balance of production and delivery to the state of meat, milk, eggs, and other types of animal husbandry products has increased noticeably.

In 1958, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic will produce approximately 105,000 tons of meat (in live weight), or almost as much as was produced in the 5 years from 1949 to 1953, and 415,000 tons of milk, which is 125,000 tons more than was produced over the indicated 5 years.

The upsurge in livestock breeding in the republic was achieved through strengthening and expanding the fodder base, chiefly through increasing the production of maize.

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The average maize yield, it is true, is still not very big. This year, it will be approximately 23 centners per hectare. However, kolkhozes of Lipkanskiy, Bel'tskiy, Tiraspol'skiy, and many other rayons, have grown up to 30 to 40 and more centners, while the "Zavet Lenina" Kolkhoz in Floreshtskiy Rayon, with an area of 460 hectares, received 79 centners of maize per hectare. It is interesting, in general, to contrast the sown area figures in that kolkhoz for 1953 and 1958. In 1953, the kolkhoz had 2,083 hectares sown to grain; this year, it has 1,420 hectares. Such a significant decrease took place as a consequence of increasing the sowing of sugar beets, sunflower seeds, and the planting of 360 hectares of gardens and vineyards. Thirty-five thousand centners of grain were collected in 1953 from an area of 2,083 hectares, while 63,000 centners were collected from 1,420 hectares in 1958. Maize, which takes up 30 percent of the area sown to grain, yields to the kolkhoz 58 percent of the gross collection of grain.

Without just one but other of our artels having such production figures, we in Moldavia will of course, following your advice, Nikita Sergeyeovich, review the question of the sowing of maize. Although maize this year takes up approximately 42 percent of the area sown to grain crops, we are proposing to expand its production even further in the future.

Now the kolkhozes of the republic have received an opportunity to increase, from year to year, their reserves of ensilage and grain fodders. This year we put in 3.3 million tons of ensilage, or almost 20 tons per cow.

Maize has actually become the real queen of our fields. Expressing the thoughts and feelings of all of our rural workers, one of our women kolkhoz members attending a meeting devoted to a discussion of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report to the forthcoming XXI Party Congress said this: "The life of a Moldavian has long been connected with maize. Hominy once was considered to be our daily bread, which however we did not have enough of. Today, we in Moldavia are provided with bread made of wheat, and maize is successfully being turned into meat, milk, and butter. Thanks to the Communist Party and to its Central Committee for such a 'queen.'"

A great deal of work has been done on the further development of viticulture and gardening--which are the basic fields of our republic's economy. Over the past 5 years we have planted 168 hectares of new gardens and vineyards, or 4 times more than the previous 5-year period. The average yearly crop of grapes during that time has grown by almost one-half, while their sale to the state has doubled. In 1958, 570,000 tons of grapes and fruit were gathered in the republic; of that amount, 375,000 tons were sold to the state. The kolkhozes, in their processing plants, converted approximately 80,000-90,000 tons of grapes into wine.

Along with all this, the production of the industrial crops: sunflower seeds, sugar beets, tobacco, essential oil crops, as well as vegetables has increased in the republic.

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The change in the state procurement policy, the repeal of compulsory deliveries and payments in kind in connection with the reorganization of the MTS, the establishment of new purchase prices have all had a positive effect on the growth of cash incomes and in increasing the indivisible funds of kolkhozes, particularly the average and economically weak kolkhozes. This year, kolkhozes will receive about 3,400,000,000 rubles in cash income, which is 2 billion above that received in 1953. Under an over-all increase in income of 13.5 percent, production expenditures per kolkhoz this year are increasing by 70 percent in comparison with 1957, while deductions for the indivisible funds have been increased 1½ times. In comparison with 1952, the indivisible funds of kolkhozes have increased by 3.3 percent, and exceed 3 billion rubles at the present time.

Over the past 5 years which have elapsed since the September Plenum, about 10,000 buildings have been built in kolkhozes of the republic, including 4,000 livestock structures, clubs, schools, hospitals, kindergardens, and creches.

The growth in the economies of the kolkhozes has been accompanied by an improvement in the well-being of the kolkhoz workers and of all the workers of the republic. Proof of the considerable change which has taken place in the working and cultural conditions of the life of a Moldavian village may be had in citing the example of a single kolkhoz.

Let me cite this example. The value of the basic means of production at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Chemishlinskiy Rayon in 1953 was 5,300,000 rubles; in 1957, it was 11,700,000 rubles. During that time, the kolkhoz workers have built: 11 cowsheds, 10 pigstys, 7 poultry houses, a mill with 6 rollers, a butter plant, an electric power station with a capacity of 650 kilowatt-hours, a smithy, a mechanized woodworking shop, a maize storage bin of 2,000-ton capacity, dozens of silo structures, a culture club, 3 schools and 5 additional classrooms, a hospital, 6 kindergardens and creches, a radio broadcasting and distribution point, and a communal services shop.

The fulfillment of tasks placed before us by the September plenum of the Central Committee, has created the premises for a further and still greater, mighty upsurge in agriculture. During 1959-1965, in our republic, we are going to plant over 350,000 hectares of vineyards, gardens, and nut trees, whose over-all area in 1965 will include about 700,000 hectares.

Within 7-8 years, the republic will be producing about 2 million tons of grapes and fruit. The yield of milk and the sale of meat to the state on the kolkhozes of the republic will increase by 2.5-3 times, and will reach 300,000-320,000 tons of meat and almost 1 million tons of milk.

Opening up before the kolkhozes of the republic are real possibilities for significantly raising labor productivity and for lowering the cost of products. Preliminary figures show that the increase in the volume of agricultural products, increased labor productivity, the lowering of



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expenditures and funds per unit produced will permit us, during the forthcoming 7 years, to lower significantly state purchase prices for basic field and livestock products. Prices for grapes, fruit, and vegetables will decrease 1.5-2 times.

All MTS in the republic have been reorganized. All republic kolkhozes have acquired equipment. First results of this new type of work, with the equipment in the hands of the kolkhoz, show that labor productivity on the kolkhozes has increased noticeably, while expenditures for the production of the basic products on many kolkhozes has, during 1958 alone, decreased by 15-20 percent, and in certain kolkhozes, by 30 percent. During the very next few years the kolkhozes of Moldavia will be able to fully mechanize the cultivation of all intertilled crops.

More complex is the matter of raising labor productivity in viticulture and horticulture, as well as in animal husbandry. In recent years the productivity of labor in viticulture and horticulture has been raised by about 10 percent. This is understandable, because the basic labor-consuming processes are done almost exclusively by hand.

It is necessary to develop and to introduce complex special machinery for tilling gardens and vineyards. It is important that our industry increase the production of milking machines for kolkhoz dairy farms also. If such work as the preparation of fodder and procurement of water has been basically mechanized, the milking of cows--the greatest labor-consuming work--is still being done by hand.

The report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev gives a completely correct basis for the need to further strengthen and expand the indivisible funds of kolkhozes and creation of premises for a blending of kolkhoz property with the property owned by all the people, into a single communist property. Of great significance in this connection is the question of the further construction of kolkhoz and inter-kolkhoz enterprises, as well as of social and cultural institutions on the kolkhozes. Understandably, expenditures for these purposes cannot be borne immediately by all kolkhozes, but by the economically strong ones at first.

The availability of material and manpower resources in the republic, plus construction materials will permit us, beginning in 1959, to begin the wide-scale construction of kolkhoz enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural products, grapes, fruit, vegetables, meat, and milk. As I said earlier, already this year kolkhozes have processed about 80,000-90,000 tons of grapes at their small plants.

Such a rapid growth in the production of agricultural products is planned for the forthcoming 7 years that we are certain it will be difficult for industry to cope with processing it. The future plan of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Benderovskiy Rayon calls for the production of grapes, fruit, and vegetables to be increased to 15,000 or 20,000 tons a year.

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In this connection, it is planned to build a canning and a wine-processing plant, a fruit-drying building, and a fruit and vegetable storehouse. The workers of that kolkhoz, together with their neighboring kolkhoz workers from the "Krasnyy Sadovod" Kolkhoz, have decided to convert their formerly backward poor and middle peasant villages of Kopanka and Kytscan' into city-type settlements in the next few years. Calculations made by them show that this will require 100million rubles.

The Kolkhoz workers of our republic, following the example of their Bulgarian brothers, have already made several million bricks in the simplest and most economical way. This practice is dictated by necessity because we want our planning organs to look upon industrial and social-cultural construction on the kolkhozes as one of the most important factors for a further upsurge in the productive forces of the kolkhoz villages, and so that they may, through planning procedures, see to providing us with the required industrial equipment and with certain construction materials which we cannot procure locally. This will permit our socialist industry in general, and our machine building industry in particular, to expand considerably its ties with such a "solid customer" as the kolkhozes now are."

It seems to me that a considerable part of the equipment needed by kolkhoz enterprises could be procured from the equipment being released as the result of the modernization and reconstruction of state enterprises.

Comrades, these days the Moldavian people, like all the peoples of our great country, are preparing to meet the XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in a manner befitting it. During the course of the discussion of the theses of N. S. Khrushchev's report, the workers of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and equipment repair stations are taking upon themselves increased socialist obligations, and are introducing many valuable proposals aimed at even better work. The new, great initiative of the masses is expanding itself. In the Moldavian Republic, just as in the other union republics, are being created brigades, farms, and links of communist labor.

Permit me, in the name of the party, organization and of all the workers of Moldavia, to assure our Leninist Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that, inspired by the decisions of the present plenum of the Central Committee, the great program for the creation of a surplus of agricultural products, the workers, kolkhoz workers, and intelligentsia of the republic will apply all of their efforts and energies towards making their worthy contribution toward the realization of the great plans for the full-scale communist construction in our nation.

Suslov. Comrade Shkol'nikov has the floor. Comrade Loginov, tractor operator at the "Irtishskiy" Sovkhoz of Pavlodarskaya Oblast is readying his speech.

Shkol'nikov, A. M. (Secretary of Voronezhskaya Oblast Party Committee)

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Comrades.

In fulfilling the decisions of the XX Party Congress our nation has, within a very short time, attained new and outstanding successes in the development of all branches of the economy, plus a further improvement in the material well-being of the workers. The Soviet people met the theses of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress with great enthusiasm, knowing that these theses provide for a further, mightier increase and growth in industry, agriculture, science, culture, and the well-being of our people.

Discussion of the theses evoked not only the unanimous support on the part of our people of the policy of the party, but a desire to do everything possible to introduce into life as quickly as possible the new plans designated by our party for the development of the nation's national economy.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in his report to the plenum of the Central Committee has enumerated in great detail the great changes which have been made over the past 5 years in the development of the kolkhoz system and in the expansion of agricultural production. The report also demonstrated convincingly what great possibilities and reserves the kolkhozes and sovkhoses possess for further increasing the output of agricultural products.

In introducing into life the measures worked out by the Central Committee and aimed at an upsurge in agriculture, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Voronezhskaya Oblast have also achieved certain positive results over the past few years in the development of agriculture.

Over the past 5 years the average yearly gross harvest of grain on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has increased by 60 percent in comparison with 1953; this year, it is almost double that of 1953. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses this year harvested and sold to the state some 50 million pud of grain, overfulfilling the established plan by 9.5 million pud.

Great changes in the structure of sown areas have occurred in recent years. The amount of land sown to low-yield grain and fodder crops has been decreased, and the sowing of winter crops, industrial crops, and maize especially has been increased.

Strict observance of sowing standards, the introduction of criss-cross and narrow-row sowing of grain, the check-row sowing of maize, and the shift to the use of the separate system alone in the harvesting of spiked grain crops has enabled our kolkhozes this year to get an average yield of grain crops of 15.5 centners, and of 306 centners per hectare of stalks and ears of maize. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses this year got a good harvest of sunflower seeds and sold the state over 200,000 tons of oleaginous seeds, overfulfilling the established procurement plan by 40,000 tons.

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Of particular significance has been the increase in the production of sugar beets. Over the past 5 years, the average yearly sugar beet crop increased by 80 percent in comparison with 1953. This year, kolkhozes and sovkhoses turned into sugar refineries 30.5 million centners of sugar beets, or a little over 3 times more than in 1953. The increase in the gross output of sugar beets was the result both of a considerable increase in the area sown to the crop, as well as of increased yields.

In order to successfully cope with the thinning and inter-row cultivation of sugar beets, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses shifted to the thinning of shoots, which permitted them to form square clusters and to cultivate the crop mechanically from two directions. Such working of the sugar beet crop was carried out by the kolkhozes over an area of 88,000 hectares, or about 70 percent of all the area sown to crops. The average yield of sugar beets on the kolkhozes was 229 centners per hectare.

In connection with the increased procurement by the state of sugar beets, steps have been taken to increase the productivity of sugar refineries, and to place them into operation 15-20 days ahead of the usual schedule. This permitted us, by 11 December, to fulfill our yearly plan for the production of sugar ahead of schedule, and to produce 556,000 centners more than in the corresponding period of last year. By the end of this year we shall have produced not less than 300,000 centners of sugar above plan.

Our oblast will in the future also expand the area sown to sugar beets to approximately 200,000 hectares in the next few years. Growing sugar beets on such large areas is impossible without a transition to the check-row and square cluster planting of crops, and their mechanized working from two directions. We will in the future also continue to introduce this progressive method of sugar beet cultivation on a wide scale.

I must add that the increasing yields of sugar beets have caused us much difficulty in transporting it, because of the poor mechanization of loading and unloading operations on the plantations and at the sugar refineries. In connection with further increased sowings of sugar beets, the Ministry of Agriculture and Gosplan USSR should consider the question of producing, within the next few years, a sufficient number of improved machines for the mechanized loading and unloading of sugar beets. It seems to me that all oblasts raising sugar beets would be interested in the positive resolution of this question.

Following the September plenum of the Central Committee, a rapid development of livestock breeding began in our oblast.

Khrushchev: You are correct in raising the question of attachments. They should be produced. In line with this, during the gathering of sugar beets, the harvesting machine should not be overloaded. Instead, the sugar beets should be loaded directly into the drawn attachments, with the attachments then being sent off to the refineries without being unloaded.

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Shkol'nikov: That is very good. We consulted with our comrades from the Ukraine and in the Russian Federation on this matter, and our sole request is that Gosplan and the ministry devote some thought to this question.

Khrushchey: Of course the workers of the ministry and Gosplan ought to think about it, but so should you.

Shkol'nikov: This year we made 100 unloading machines. We will make still more of them in 1959, but their design needs improvement and they cost a lot to make.

Khrushchey: That means that your ideas are poor and that you need to think on it some more.

Shkol'nikov: In comparison with 1953 the number of cattle has increased 1.6 times, cows, 1.7 times, and hogs, 2.5 times. As compared with last year the number of cattle increased by 11 percent and hogs by 15 percent, by the end of the year. The production of meat on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, per 100 hectares of arable land, (taking into consideration the growth in herds) increased by 2.2 times in comparison with 1953. The milk productivity of cattle has also increased significantly. In 1953, the average yield per cow on the kolkhozes was 957 kilograms; this year, it will reach 2,440 kilograms, while the gross production of milk will be increased 3.7 times.

With the increase in production there has been an increase in the state procurement of livestock products. This year the oblast will give the state not less than 408,000 tons of milk, or 30,000 tons more than last year, or 3 times more than it did in 1953. About 100,000 tons of meat is to be sold to the state.

It must be noted here that increasing the production and delivery to the state of milk and meat in our oblast was the result chiefly of increased production on the communal economies of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In 1953, the share of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the over-all production of milk was 60 percent; this year it is over 90 percent, while it is 80 percent in the production of meat. Sharply growing too is the marketability of products grown on kolkhoz farms. Kolkhozes now provide the state with 80 percent of all the milk produced in the republic, and over 85 percent of all meat produced.

In connection with the growth of production and the procurement of agricultural products, the cash incomes of kolkhozes have also increased significantly. According to preliminary data, the cash incomes of kolkhozes this year will increase 1.8 times over that of last year, and will be 4.5 times that of 1953. The indivisible funds of kolkhozes and their basic means of production have also grown.

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The majority of kolkhozes have become large and economically strong enterprises, while the material well-being of the kolkhoz members has improved significantly.

Now present are all the conditions necessary for a further, even more rapid development of agricultural production. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast, in discussing the theses of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report, have worked out measures for increasing production and sale to the state of agricultural products during the forthcoming 7 years.

We are increasing gross yields of grain principally through the improvement of grain crops, because there is no great potential in our oblast for increasing the area sown to grain crops. We intend to increase the output of productive grain through improved yields of winter crops, particularly winter wheat as well as millet. Even in dry years, these crops give good and steady yields if a high level of farming methods is maintained. As for increasing the production of concentrated and succulent fodder, here the decisive rôle, as before, belongs to maize.

Over half a million hectares in kolkhozes and sovkhoses this year were planted to maize. Our chief task now will be to do everything possible to raise the yields of maize. We are hoping, by the end of the 7-year plan, to raise production of maize, in terms of dry grain, to 900,000 tons, and maize silage, to 7-8 million tons. Our experience in raising maize under the conditions which prevail in our oblast has conclusively proven the possibility of getting not less than 500 centners of green roughage with ears per hectare. Many kolkhozes of our oblast received such a yield this year.

Of great significance in receiving high maize yields is the proper selection of varieties. We made a serious mistake this year in sowing large areas to local early ripening but short-stalk varieties. It is true that we were forced to do this because we could not get in exchange such tall-stalk varieties of maize as VIR-42, VIR-25, and "Krasnodarskaya 1/49," and others. We will take this mistake into consideration next year and all sown maize intended for green fodder and gathering for ensilage in the milky waxy state of maturity will be primarily of the tall-stalk varieties. This will permit us to increase significantly our yields of green roughage with ears.

In the next 7 years, our oblast is to increase sharply the output of livestock products. There are still great shortcomings in our development of livestock raising despite the considerable increase in production and sale to the state of livestock products; we are not utilizing our great reserves. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are slow about increasing the number of cattle, and fail to receive a considerable amount of livestock products as a result of a high degree of loss among cattle, a low yield of young cattle, and the sale of low-weight cattle.

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This year, our kolkhozes and sovkhoses are pretty well supplied with all types of fodder, and we will take steps to see that next year livestock losses are cut to a minimum and productivity increased. We intend, in 1959, to achieve a production of milk on the kolkhozes of 140-150 centners per 100 hectares of arable land, and of 37-40 centners of meat.

The oblast, this year, has done a great deal of work in raising water fowl. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses have over 220,000 laying ducks, which will permit us to increase the production of poultry meat next year to 10,000 tons.

With this growth in production, there is a significant growth in the state procurement of livestock products.

Comrades! In connection with the great tasks connected with the further growth of agricultural production, I would like to make one comment on improving the work of kolkhoz party organizations.

During recent years our kolkhozes have become large and multibranching economies; there has been a numerical increase also in kolkhoz party organizations. Following reorganization of the MTS, there were organized in the majority of kolkhozes, complex tractor-field brigades, in which a considerable number of kolkhoz workers are working, and which have had concentrated under them a considerable quantity of arable land, cattle, and agricultural equipment. All this has brought about a shift in the center of gravity in the economic activity of kolkhozes to these brigades. They have become large economic units; working in them are 15 and more party members each.

The shifting to kolkhozes of mechanizers and agricultural specialists who are members of the party, as well as the need to unite all communists working in the rural areas into a single kolkhoz party organization, has led not only to quantitative, but a qualitative change in the kolkhoz party organization and has converted it into the center of party-political work in the villages.

Taking these facts into consideration, the oblast party committee, with the permission of the Bureau for the RSFSR of the Central Committee, created party committees in 12 kolkhozes in Bobrovskiy and Rossoshanskiy Rayons in which the brigade party organizations have been given the rights of primary party organizations. The position of full-time secretaries has been created from existing staffs of workers on party committees. The better prepared comrades who have had, as a rule, experience in party work, are as a rule, chosen as secretaries of the party committees.

With the creation of party committees and brigade party organizations, there has been a noticeable increase in their influence on the strengthening and further development of agriculture, and on increasing the labor and political activities of the kolkhozniks.

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Their reaction to all questions connected with the more organized and high quality conduct of agricultural work and the improvement of kolkhoz livestock breeding has become more timely and sharp. The party organizations of these kolkhozes, together with economic problems, have begun to devote more time and attention to mass-political work among the kolkhoz members.

Giving the party organizations of complex brigades the rights of primary organizations, in connection with the creation of kolkhoz party committees, has increased considerably the responsibility and influence of brigade party organizations on matters affecting the tractor-field brigade and livestock farms. The brigade party organizations have begun to get deeper into the affairs of the brigade, to discuss their work more often at party meetings, and to provide more specific aid to brigade leaders in the successful carrying out of agricultural work.

We have come to the single opinion in our republic that such a change in the organizational structure of kolkhoz party organizations has justified itself. Workers from the Party Organs Section of the Bureau for the RSFSR of the Central Committee have become acquainted with the activities of kolkhoz party organizations and, as far as I know, share the same opinion about them as we do.

Taking all this into consideration, we think it possible to permit creation of party committees in party organizations of all kolkhozes with 50 or more party members. The position of full-time secretary of these party committees can be created from the existing staffs of oblast party organizations. We are certain that such a structure of party organizations on the large kolkhozes will fully justify itself.

Comrades! Voronezhskaya Oblast and its party organization will take all steps possible to fulfill successfully the measures designated by the present plenum of the Central Committee for the further and more rapid development of the agriculture of our nation.

Suslov: Comrade Loginov has the floor. Comrade Kolesnikov, Secretary of a Kanevskiy Rayon Party Committee of Krasnodarskiy Kray, is readying his speech.

Loginov, I. G. (Tractor operator at the "Irtishskiy" Sovkhoz, Pavlodarskaya Oblast)

Comrades!

To me, an ordinary worker has come the great honor of participating in a plenum of the Central Committee of our party. I personally regard this as evidence of the great faith and concern of our party for the millions of us ordinary people.

At the call of the party I, after graduating from a school of agricultural mechanization, came to work in the Irtishskiy Sovkhoz of



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Pavlodarskaya Oblast. The work of a tractor operator is not easy. Operating an "S-80" tractor, I set out to automatize tractor operation during plowing and to permit the operation of the tractor and its attachments by remote control. The essence of this invention is that the tractor, during its plowing operations, is manipulated through duplicate remote controls. The controls consist of a jointed frame, attached to the right side of the undercarriage of the crawler tractor which, when it is in motion, follows the contours of the furrow. It thus controls the hydraulic system of the servomechanism, while the action of the duplicator (kopir) on the friction drives leads the tractor along the edge of the furrow.

The tractor is equipped with a remote control. The remote control consists of a switch device, and has its own hydraulic system. The switch device is fastened to the agricultural equipment which is being drawn, be it a combine, a planter, or other tractor-drawn machinery. By putting pressure on the switch, we can carry out this or that operation at a distance, or by remote control.

The tractor has a remote control clutch coupling device, plus an engine control which makes it possible to either step up or decrease the revolutions of the engine. We know that the tractor operator does not sit on the tractor. There is no control over the lubrication system. For this purpose I have designed another device which automatically controls the lubrication system of the engine. Any disruption to the lubrication system and the engine immediately turns itself off, stops its work, and thus prevents an accident or breakage.

Preliminary testing of the tractor began in the fall of 1956; by the spring of 1957, we had plowed about 400 hectares without a hitch with the aid of this device on one of the sovkhoses of Pavlodarskaya Oblast. That year a tractor with such a device passed state tests at the Kazakh Machine Testing Station and received the proper certification.

Two tractor operators can now operate 6-8 tractors regardless of the length of the plowed strip. The work of the tractor operator is made considerably easier and the quality of the plowing is improved.

During the tests I had the following thing happen to me. Having finished the first furrow, I left the tractor, and started off for the other end of the strip on my motorcycle. I looked back and saw a shepherd chasing his flock of sheep across the furrows. I saw the tractor start to run over the sheep. I got on my motorcycle and succeeded in halting the tractor. Thus was born the idea of a device for automatically halting the tractor should it encounter the least obstacle.

While working on the reequipping of tractors at the Pavlodar Repair Plant, I struck up an acquaintanceship with Comrade Mayorov, a tractor operator with the Bobrovskiy Sovkhoz in our oblast. Mayorov was working out and building an automatic regulator for fixing the depth at which the plow would till the soil.

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This device has also received a positive evaluation, and has passed state tests at the Kazakh Machine Testing Stations. These two devices of ours create an entirely automatically guided plowing unit.

We have many rationalizers and inventors in our oblast, all of whom are amazed at the indifferent attitude towards inventions and improvements on the part of responsible workers of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Committee on Inventions and Discoveries. Only this can explain the fact as to why our suggestions often do not receive broad application and are not put into practice.

The following can be cited as an example of our long peregrinations to and from various organizations. Back in 1956 I requested that an inventor's certificate be issued to me for the automatically operated tractor. The certificate was refused me on the basis of an antediluvian invention of an American, which was designed for a 1910 steam tractor and which had nothing at all in common with my device. Mayorov received a similar reply about his plow.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan has also adopted a strange attitude. Judging by their words, these comrades seem to be in agreement with all of our proposals and support them; but action is something entirely different now. Even after I had designed and built my device, Comrade Lysenko, chief of the Mechanization Division of the ministry, did not help me push the idea and even informed me that inventors in general bored him. (Laughter in the hall).

Khrushchev: Inventors are restless people.

Loginov: We are certain that the Central Committee of our party will help us to put our interesting proposals into practice, and then certain scholars will understand that we are not concerned for ourselves, or for our own well-being, but about the automation and mechanization of agricultural work and will also provide us with the necessary aid.

Comrades, in the name of the multitude of mechanizers working in the virgin lands permit me to assure the Central Committee that the hopes they place upon us, the people, will be justified with honor. In the future also we will spare neither energy or knowledge in order to fulfill any task which the Communist Party may place before us. (Applause)

Suslov: Comrade Kolesnikov has the floor. Comrade Kalnberzin is readying his speech.

Kolesnikov, A. S. (Secretary of the Kanevskiy Rayon Party Committee of Krasnodarskiy Kray)

Comrades.

The workers of Kanevskiy Rayon, like all the workers of our nation, have

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greeted with tremendous gladness and pride for our great Motherland and for our Communist Party the theses of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress, which contain a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the world-wide and historical victory of the Soviet people and which set out new and majestic tasks for the building of communism. These documents have evoked a great labor and political upsurge among the workers of Kanevskiy Rayon and the Kuban.

During the course of the discussion of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report at industrial enterprises and on kolkhozes and sovkhoses, methods were sought for and practical measures worked out for carrying out over the next 7 years the tasks connected with a further sharp upsurge in all branches of the national economy. Developed on a wide scale were the socialist competitions aimed at meeting the XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in a manner which properly befits it.

It is particularly noticeable to us workers on the local level what great attention our Communist Party and our Soviet Government are devoting to the development of agriculture. I must come right out and say, here at the plenum of the Central Committee, that the particularly rapid growth of kolkhoz and sovkhos production began after the September 1953 plenum of the Central Committee. As a result of the persistent introduction into life of the measures worked out by the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, our socialist agriculture, in only a very short period, has been able to overcome its backwardness and to achieve noted successes.

Kanevskiy Rayon is one of the largest in the kray. Its arable land consists of some 170,000 hectares. Every year, kolkhozes and sovkhoses sow about 90,000 hectares to grain and 40,000 hectares to industrial crops. This year, the kolkhozes purchased from the state 747 tractors, 575 combines, and other agricultural machinery, at a total cost of 30 million rubles. The kolkhozes have paid the state in full for the equipment they have acquired.

Working under these new conditions, the kolkhozes of the rayon have attained levels which are not at all bad: the yield of grain crops was 27.5 centners per hectare from 88,250 hectares, as compared with 13.5 centners in 1953; the yield was increased by over 2 times. They got 30.2 centners per hectare of winter wheat, as against 15.2 centners in 1953.

Great attention is being devoted to the cultivation of maize where, in 1953, the rayon had 4,250 hectares sown to corn, over 21,000 hectares have been sown in 1958. As a consequence, we succeeded in producing 200,000 tons of ensilage, or 19 tons per fodder cow.

The gross yield of grain was 243,000 tons, an increase as against 1953 of almost 2 times. This permitted us to sell to the state some 6,560,000 pud of grain--twice as much as in 1953.

A great deal of work has been done in cultivating sunflower seeds.

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This year, their yield per hectare was 20.4 centners (in 1953 it was 10.2 centners). Sold to the state were 1,100,000 puds of sunflower seeds. The sowing of sugar beets is being developed. This year was the first in which we did any substantial sowing of sugar beets; we sold to the state 6,200,000 pud of sugar beets.

The workers of the rayon are working actively to convert the Kuban into a kray of widely developed truck gardening and viniculture. Over the past few years alone the area sown to perennial crops has been increased to 3,700 hectares; by 1965 it is to be increased to 16,000 hectares. The slogan "We shall convert the Kuban into a flowering garden!" is being put into life everywhere.

Rayon kolkhozes and sovkhoses have achieved marked successes in the development of collective livestock raising. As of 1 December 1958, we had 34,500 head of cattle--13,000 more than in 1953. We have 75,000 hogs--45,400 more than in 1953, an increase of 2.5 times. As of 1 December 1958, the gross production of milk in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the rayon was 26,571 tons, or 15,000 tons more than was produced in all of 1953. On the kolkhozes, 169 centners of milk has been produced per 100 hectares of arable land, or 2 times more than in 1953. The yield of milk per fodder cow over the 11 months of this year has increased more than 1,000 kilograms as compared with 1953, and has reached 2,560 kilograms.

The production of meat has also increased. As of 1 December, kolkhozes and sovkhoses produced 48.2 centners of meat per 100 hectares of arable land, or 2.5 times more than in 1953. Sold to the state was 7,400 tons of meat, as against 2,298 tons in 1953, or 3 times more. Twenty thousand tons of milk were sold to the state, that is, a little over 3 times more as compared with 1953.

We sold 13,500,000 eggs in 1958 as against 4,425,000 in 1953.

Our party organization, fulfilling the historic decisions of the XX Party Congress, is adopting a number of measures for utilizing the resources on hand in increasing the output of livestock products.

In his report at the XX Party Congress Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev drew attention to the need for doing everything possible to develop poultry raising, and particularly, the raising of water fowl. We must admit that, actually, this branch of the economy in our rayon was the most backward. I would like to share with you some of the experience which we accumulated over the past 3 years.

In 1955, 327,000 fowls, including 13,000 ducks, were raised in our rayon. Then the party organization began to effect the decisions of the XX Party Congress in this field; by 1956, we were raising 505,000 fowls, including 206,000 ducks. In 1957, 835,000 fowls, including 564,000 ducks, were raised. In 1958, we will raise 1,200,000 fowls, including 755,000 ducks.

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Gross production of poultry meat in the rayons, by years, was as follows: 1955, 250 tons, including 20 tons of duck meat; 1956, 455 tons, including 234 tons of duck meat; 1957, 1,091 tons, including 819 tons of duck meat; and 1958, 1,500 tons, including 1,104 tons of duck meat.

Production of poultry meat per 100 hectares sown to grain was: in 1955, 2.6 centners, including 0.8 centners of duck meat; in 1958, 17 centners, including 11.5 centners of duck meat. This year we sold to the state 1,273 tons of poultry meat, of this amount, 1,050 tons of duck meat, almost 10 times more than 3 years ago. In the general balance of meat production in the rayon, poultry meat constitutes 19 percent.

The development of poultry raising has significantly strengthened the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the rayon. In 1955, there was received from poultry raising 4,430,000 rubles in monetary receipts, of that amount 160,000 rubles from the raising of ducks, and in 1958, 12 million rubles, 7,500,000 rubles of that amount from raising ducks.

We consider poultry raising a large reserve source meat of production, and of good meat. It should be noted that in 1956, when we undertook the obligation to raise 200,000 head of ducks, there were in the rayon several comrades who considered that this was an unrealistic task, that the duck is a voracious bird and therefore economically unprofitable.

In March 1957, in the city of Krasnodar there was a meeting of agricultural workers with the participation of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of our party, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev. At this meeting, Kanevskiy Rayon undertook the obligation to raise 500,000 ducks. There were again sceptics who undertook this obligation with doubts. However, the Kanevskiy citizens kept their word; they raised 564,000 ducks in 1957, and in 1958, 755,000. The assertion that the duck is an unprofitable bird is improbable and comes from inexperienced people. This may be confirmed with comparative data on the costs of meats. Thus, in the Stalin Kolkhoz the cost of one kilogram of duck meat in 1957 was 5 rubles 62 kopeks; of beef, 7 rubles 50 kopeks; of pork, 7 rubles 70 kopeks.

The link of Vera Kutilova of that same kolkhoz, composed of seven people, in 1958 raised 32,000 ducks and turned over to the State 60 tons of duck meat. It received for the duck meat 450,000 rubles, and spent for maintenance and fodder 250,000 rubles. In this way, the link received a clear profit of 200,000 rubles from the ducks turned over to the State.

In the Kirov Kolkhoz the cost price of duck meat in 1958 was 6 rubles 20 kopeks, of beef, 7 rubles 55 kopeks, pork, 7 rubles 11 kopeks. In any case the duck meat is cheaper by 2-3 rubles!

In recent years, we have increased the flocks of ducks and the production of duck meat by 55 times. These facts disprove all the arguments regarding the unprofitability of raising ducks.

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In the rayon there are remarkable trained cadres of poultry farmers, with whom the party rayon committee carries on great political and organizational work: seminars; meetings; organized socialist competition; the Red Banner challenge of the rayon committee and the rayon executive committee has been awarded especially for poultry raising.

The schools are proving an invaluable help in duck raising. In 1957 the students raised 183,000 ducks and in this year, 360,000 ducks.

Socialist competition in poultry raising has developed widely in the Kuben. Our kray undertook the obligation to raise 15 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of grain in 1959. Already there is no rayon in our kray which would not undertake an obligation to raise 500,000 and more head of poultry in 1959.

In this extensive raising of poultry we have been faced with great difficulties, insufficient space. By the way, many people fear this, and we feared it, when we were inexperienced. And in any case, where can 1,200,000 head of poultry be quartered? However, a way out of the predicament was found. We located the very young generation with the field brigades, there are few people there. We have 100 field brigades and if 1,000 ducks are placed with each, there will be 100,000 head of ducks in the brigade camps. During January through March we keep the ducks at the field camps, and after this, when it becomes warm, we transfer them to the cow sheds, and the cattle are kept in the open. We accommodate 25,000 ducks in a standard cow shed. We heat the cow sheds, set up stoves, install chimneys. This is very simple and easy.

We have about 500 hectares of supplementary ponds and reservoirs. It is a shame to see rivers and deserted reservoirs where there are no waterfowl, ducks. It is a great pity, because ducks yield large receipts, they grow quickly. From our own experience, we consider that it is necessary to carry on the mass production of poultry raising flexibly; waterfowl in the water, but hens and other birds in the fields in little movable houses.

The instructions of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev are completely correct concerning the production of poultry meat in simple and inexpensive buildings and with a small expenditure of labor. In these locations one may raise birds excellently.

Regardless of several successes in the development of poultry raising, we have many inadequacies. There is no combine fodder plant, or poultry combine in the rayon; this hampers the fattening and timely delivery of the birds.

We raised the question in the Ministry of Agriculture of the organization in Kanevskiy Rayon of a branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Poultry Raising, but this question still is not decided.

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Comrade Matskevich supports our position. We consider that this question must be decided because the best place for study is the place where many birds are being raised.

Khrushchev: While they are occupied with rooks, they cannot get to the matter of ducks.

Kolesnikov: The time has also come to decide the question of setting up educational institutions for the training of specialists in poultry raising.

Our rayon has given help in the form of flocks of breeding ducks to Kazakhstan, Bryanskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts, to Stavropol'skiy Kray and others, transferring to them about 100,000 head.

It is necessary to say, Comrades, that poultry raising is very serious and laborious business. We have learned how to care for all other livestock, but poultry raising, on the scale we are talking about, is a new branch of agriculture. It seems to me that here, at the plenum of the Central Committee of our Party, it is necessary to declare directly: if the first secretaries of the Party rayon committee and the presidents of the rayon executive committees do not undertake the raising of poultry, nothing will result. In this matter there are many organizational questions which need to be decided individually on the spot.

As a result of carrying out all these measures, the income of the kolkhozes of our rayon in 1958 was 160 million rubles for 11 months against 60 million rubles in 1953.

Comrades! I would like to say a few words also about land cultivation, since in the report of N. S. Khrushchev this question is of very great significance. The increase of productivity can be accomplished only on the basis of raising land cultivation, as was repeatedly pointed out by the Central Committee of our Party in its decisions on agriculture. The broad analysis of the condition of agriculture over 5 years, which was made by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in his report to the plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, and the great tasks before the whole country and especially us, agricultural workers, commit us to improve radically our land cultivation.

Three or four years ago our rayon lagged in agriculture. We harvested 10-12 centners, with a maximum of 15 centners per hectare. Now matters in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are better. How did we improve our economy? Here we must speak of the improvement of land cultivation. Immediately after the harvest of grains and the harvest of perennial grasses it is absolutely necessary to plow the soil in order to conserve the moisture. Our rayon is concerned not with drought, but with fluctuations in moisture. In August, September, and October there is no rain, and, whether you sow or not, the winter crops do not send up shoots. There was a time when we seeded other crops among 30,000 hectares of winter crops. It seems to me that it is necessary immediately after the harvest of grains to organize the

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arable land--this is a very useful method. We have in this respect had remarkable results during the past 5 years.

First example: 6th Brigade, in field No. 5--192 hectares, the preceding crop was grain stubble (third year), plowing was done from 10 to 20 July, that is immediately after harvest--the harvest of beardless No. 4 winter wheat yielded 36 centners per hectare. At the very same time, 1st Brigade, in field No. 2--190 hectares, the whole field was covered with a layer of esparsette, plowing was done from 10 to 15 August--the harvest of beardless No. 4 winter wheat was 27 centners per hectare. The difference in plowing dates was 25 days, the difference in harvest was 9 centners per hectare!

Second example: 6th Brigade, in field No. 2--80 hectares, covered with an esparsette layer, plowing was done simultaneously with the rolling from 10 to 17 July, that is immediately after the harvesting of the hay--the harvest of beardless No. 4 wheat was 40 centners per hectare at the same time.

1st Brigade, in field No. 4--96 hectares, also a layer of esparsette, plowing was done from 10 to 20 August--the harvest of winter wheat was 26 centners per hectare, that is at a rate of 14 centners less.

In the Stalin Kolkhoz this year on an area of 2,600 hectares, where plowing was done in July, the yield of winter wheat was 36 centners per hectare, and on 900 hectares, plowed in August, the yield of winter wheat amounted to 30 centners per hectare. The difference in harvest received was 6 centners.

We have a great many such examples. They say that simultaneous plowing alone should give us on the average not less than 5-10 centners increase in the harvest of winter wheat per hectare.

In this respect plowing appears vital in land cultivation. If we will plow immediately after harvesting, this helps to conserve moisture and in this way increase the yield. However, the harvest of straw may be a great obstacle. In order to eliminate this obstacle, we, for example, made attachments to the large tractors which pulled the straw out of the field, and we plow in the center. Immediately after the harvest of the grains and grasses, it is absolutely necessary to roll the soil, this also increases the harvest.

I would like to leave still another agricultural method with you--the harrowing of plowed land in winter to preserve moisture. Experience shows that in harrowed plow land there is a moisture reserve of 30-40 percent more than in unharrowed, and for this reason the yield received is higher. Thus, in the Stalin and Seventeenth Party Congress Kolkhozes, "Forty Years October" spring wheat planted at the end of January 1958 gave a harvest of 22 centners per hectare.



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In kolkhozes which sowed in March, for example Kirov Kolkhoz, the yield was 16 centners, and in the "Kuban" Kolkhoz, 12 centners.

On the harrowed plow lands the soil is well packed and is little blown by winds (the black storms), from which we suffer. In addition, the late sowings fall into trouble (the early may be harvested 7-8 days earlier), this is why we do not receive a high rate of yield of wheat and barley, and why early sowing better utilizes the spring moisture.

Discussing the theses of the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, the workers of our rayon, inspired by the grandiose tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, undertook in 1959 greater obligations: to increase the harvest of grains on an area of 90,000 hectares by 30 centners; in that amount of maize by 50 centners; sugar beets, by 250-300; and sunflower, by 21 centners per hectare.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses committed themselves to the production of 100 centners of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land; to raise 1,500,000 head of poultry, of which one million are ducks; to produce 2,000 tons of poultry meat, or 27 centners per 100 hectares of grains; to procure 240 centners of milk per 100 hectares of arable land.

It is pertinent to say that we had one laggard in the development of livestock breeding, the kolkhoz "Ilich's Legacy." We heard at the bureau of the party rayon committee how they assembled the kolkhoz farmers, in order to explain to them how they might undertake the production of meat. Calculating all their possibilities, this kolkhoz undertook the obligation to raise 500,000 ducks in 1959. It is able to give 90 centners of meat per 100 hectares of soil under grains. The duck is a quick-maturing bird, and after 2 months may be slaughtered. In this way the question was decided of how to enter this kolkhoz into meat production.

Comrades, I would like to speak about the fact that we have in agriculture still many needs and deficiencies. It may be that in the planning they will not quite take into account such questions as, for example, suspension roads, chimneys, automatic feeders for the mechanization of livestock farms, although in the theses of the report at the 21st Party congress and in the report of N.S. Khrushchev at the plenum it is stated that it is necessary to mechanize livestock farms by all measures. We have shortages in shaped iron sections, spare parts for tractors and automobiles, it is necessary to produce more of them. All is not quite well with rubber. It is evidently necessary for the ministries to take a more active part in these shortages--and, I think, we will then fulfill those tasks which were presented at the plenum of the Central Committee CPSU.

Comrades, permit me from this high tribune to pledge to the Leninist Central Committee of our Party that the rayon party organization and all the workers of Kanevskiy Rayon, as of all Kuban, will fulfill with honor the tasks set out in the theses of the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev at the 21st Party Congress and in the decisions of the December plenum of the Central Committee CPSU. (Applause)

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Suslov: We will have a word from Comrade Kalnberzin. He will be followed by Comrade Kirilenko.

Kalnberzin, Ya. E. (Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party Latvia)

Comrades.

The grandiose accounts of agriculture, summarized in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev and also brought out by comrades in the discussions, once again point out that the September plenum of the Central Committee CPSU was for our Party, for the whole Soviet land, an event of great historical importance and marked the beginning of the rise of agriculture in the USSR.

The practice of the measures developed by the Party in its program of broad improvement of agriculture guaranteed the strengthening of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and significantly increased the production of agricultural products in our country.

The successes achieved by the Party in the improvement of agriculture are at the same time a severe condemnation of the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, Shepilov, who actively struggled against the decisions of the September plenum, the following plenums and against the line laid down by the XX Party Congress. Now we see how shamefully this contemptible group, exposed and destroyed by the Central Committee of our Party, failed. It inflicted great damage on the agriculture of our country.

Fulfilling the tasks set forth by the decisions of the plenums of the Central Committee CPSU and the XX Party Congress, Party organizations, Soviet and agricultural organs of our republic did remarkable work during the past 5 years to raise the agricultural economy of Latvia. Here are some data characterizing the increase of production of agricultural products in the republic during the past 5 years.

Milk production increased from 980,000 tons in 1953 to 1,330,000 tons in the current year. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses during 11 months of 1958 produced 11 percent more milk than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Gross production of milk in all categories of the economy in comparison with 1953 increased to 350,000 tons in 1958, or by 36 percent, while in kolkhozes and sovkhoses by 43 percent. The production of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land in 1958 is according to the plan for the republic 475 centners, and for kolkhozes and sovkhoses, 222 centners. In 1958, in the republic 639 kilograms of milk will be produced per person. In the republic the number of economic units achieving a higher level of milk production is growing. Thus, in 1958 more than 60 kolkhozes and sovkhoses produced 400 and more centners of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land, and such kolkhozes as "Atmoda" of Siguldskiy Rayon, "Marupe" of

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Rizhskiy Rayon and "Budeskalni" Sovkhoz more than 750-800 centners.

The increase in production of milk afforded an opportunity to increase the purchase and processing of butter, cheese, and other dairy products. In 1958, there will be purchased throughout the republic 700,000 tons of milk, or 70 percent more than in 1953. The butter industry of our republic is producing 22,000 tons of butter in 1958.

During the recent period the republic has also increased the production of meat. Gross production of meat in all categories increased by 49 percent in 1958 by comparison with 1953.

During recent years, we have succeeded in restoring the production of bacon. In 1958, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic fattened and turned over to the state more than 500,000 head of hogs, a large part of the hogs were processed as bacon. State purchases of all types of meat during the last 5 years in the republic more than doubled. If, in 1953, 34,500 tons of meat were processed and sold, then in 1958, according to preliminary data, not less than 70,000 tons will be sold. The processing of hogs for bacon during this same period increased over 30 times.

At the present time it is possible for us to satisfy, in a wide assortment, the demand of the population for agricultural products and export them in large quantities to other economic regions of the country.

The production of livestock products rose in the republic as much on account of the increase in the number of head of cattle as the rise of productivity. Comrade Khrushchev completely correctly pointed out in his report that the growth of cattle achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes is far from sufficient and their opportunities for this are not utilized to the fullest. We have now 19 cows per 100 hectares, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 10 cows. I consider that the task which Nikita Sergeevich placed before us--to achieve in the near future 20-25 cows per 100 hectares--is a feasible task for our republic.

During the past 5 years, a series of measures were taken in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic directed toward the increase of productivity of cows. About 120,000 hectares of permanent cultivated pasture were created for milk cows; on account of the increased sowings of perennial grasses the production of coarse fodder was increased; a significant number of livestock shelters were constructed. All this allowed bettered conditions of maintenance and feeding of cattle and a rise in their productivity. The average milk yield per cow in 1958 was more than 2,500 kilograms, including 2,200 for kolkhozes and 2,600 for sovkhozes.

The party organization of the republic is now leading a struggle for increased sowing of perennial grasses, especially clover, in order to raise their proportionate share in sown area. Already in 1958 a great amount of work was carried out to increase the production of perennial grass seed.

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Nikita Sergeyeovich pointed out to us the necessity of strengthening the material interests of the kolkhozes in the production of seeds, and this gave very good results. In 1958, we are rich in clover seeds and may in the coming year broaden the sown area of clover by another 200,000 hectares, and also help our neighbors which border us in Belorussia and other republics. They can aid us with lupin seeds, especially Brestskaya Oblast. We have friendly exchange of seeds with them.

A serious insufficiency in the work of party and soviet organs of the republic is the fact that in recent years the essential conditions for guaranteeing succulent fodder for cattle were not achieved. In the republic several kolkhozes and sovkhoses achieved good corn harvests. Thus, for example, "Ritaurma" Kolkhoz of Autzkiy Rayon in 1958 produced a maize harvest of 400 centners per hectare, Lenin Kolkhoz of Valmiersk Rayon, one of 380 centners. There are economic units which systematically from year to year produce good maize harvests, for example "Garkalne" Kolkhoz of Rizhsk Rayon, but on the whole our maize harvest in the republic is low. For this reason Comrade Khrushchev in his report to this plenum correctly and deservedly criticized our republic severely because we have not succeeded in resolving this problem.

I trust that the criticism of our republic in the address to this plenum will aid us in correcting the mistakes and eliminating the shortcomings which we permitted on this question.

The Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party has worked out concrete measures for raising maize production in 1959. Seminars were conducted by Party and Soviet workers of the rayons for the study of agricultural techniques and the experience of neighboring republics, especially Belorussia. I personally visited Brestskaya Oblast and concerned myself with how the Belorussians achieved their successes. On the basis of the advice, especially of the secretary of the Brest Party Oblast Committee, we have already, this fall, decided what we must do in the winter, so that in the coming year we will not be in the last ranks on this matter.

Nikita Sergeyeovich, I have one request to ask of you. I should like to ask that you send your remarkable assistant, who has helped many--even abroad--to raise maize, to our republic for a couple of weeks, so that he might help us in Latvia, and I am sure that his rich experience would give us a great deal.

During recent years, positive experience has been accumulated in the republic in the matter of creation and use of perennial cultivated pasture. Experience shows that this measure has great significance for guaranteeing cattle a sufficient quantity of full-value and inexpensive green fodder. Such pastures were created in an area of about 200 hectares in the "Marupe" Kolkhoz of Rizhskiy Rayon. The kolkhoz received about 3,800 fodder units on the average from each hectare; the production cost of one fodder unit is 8.5 kopeks. The creation of these pastures almost completely solves the

problem of fodder during the summer, we do not have to be concerned with green fodder. The apportionment of plots for permanent cultivated pastures has already been arranged by the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic. The task now consists of improving the care of the pastures, systematically to fertilize with mineral and organic fertilizers and to create good herbage which gives a high yield of green growth.

Following the September plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, the first results of the improvements in agriculture were received. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses raised the harvesting and gross collection of grains, industrial and fodder crops. For example, the harvest of grains rose by 1.3 times during this period, and of flax by 79 percent. However, the harvest of agricultural crops is still low and the amount of grains, potatoes, and fodder produced does not correspond to the increasing demand. As a result of the poor care of agricultural lands during the war years and after the war, we have considerably areas of marshy thickets covered with bushes. Now all the rayons, utilizing "time gaps" which occur after the conclusion of the agricultural work, occupy themselves by putting these areas in order and including them in the economic cycle.

Several words about improvements in our republic which are of very great significance--drainage of kolkhoz and sovkhos lands. This is a measure without which it is impossible to guarantee that agricultural work will be done within definite time limits, it is difficult to utilize good techniques, it is impossible to escape damage during the harvest and, likewise, it is impossible to achieve (most important) increased harvests of agricultural crops and the lowering of their production costs. Here are some examples. More than 200,000 hectares of soil were put in order with the aid of these improvements. After a closed drainage system was achieved, kolkhozes in Dobelskiy, Guilbenskiy, Elgavskiy, and Bauskiy Rayons receive stable yields of grains, independent of weather and climatic conditions, of 18-26 centners per hectare; of hay from perennial grasses, 30-40 and more centners per hectare; of sugar beets, 250-320 centners per hectare, but before drainage the yield was half as great. In addition, drainage of meadows and pastures has a great effect. By carrying out basic improvements to pastures, "Atmoda" Kolkhoz in Sigul'dskiy Rayon receives on the average of 50 centners per hectare of high-quality hay during the harvest by machine, and not by hand, as was done before drainage. The kolkhoz created on the drained area 95 hectares of cultivated permanent pasture, which guarantees all the livestock of the communal herd inexpensive green fodder. Now the "Atmoda" Kolkhoz has become one of the best in our republic. Here, 790 centners of milk and 75 centners of meat are received per 100 hectares of agricultural land.

Khrushchev: The Belorussians are concerned with questions of improvements. They have good machines. Apparently they can give these machines to you.

Kalnberzin: We shall be happy. We will negotiate with the Belorussians.

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Fertilization is an important condition for the highest rise in agriculture under the conditions in our republic. During recent years, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses improved somewhat the preparation and distribution in the field of organic fertilizer. In 1958, 4 tons of manure, peat and compost per hectare on the average were distributed.

The application of organic fertilizer will, of course, be increased each year. We calculate that in the near future we will increase the quantity of organic fertilizer by 2.5-3 times. Without organic fertilizer, we must use artificial, mineral fertilizers, since Latvia is a republic with very damp climate and podsol soils. We need mineral fertilizer not only for technical crops but also for grains and for potatoes. We need to fertilize meadows and pastures; without this grass will not grow.

During the last 5-year period the republic party organization carried on remarkable work in organizationally strengthening the economy of the kolkhozes. During this time a large number of agricultural specialists were promoted to be chairmen of kolkhozes. Now 49 percent of all kolkhoz presidents have higher or secondary agricultural education.

The growth of the production of agricultural products has allowed a significant rise in kolkhoz income. The rise in monetary and in-kind income permitted the distribution of more per working day in 1957 than in 1953, in grains by one and one-half times, and in money--by three times. The average value of the working day in 1957 throughout the republic was 8 rubles.

At the present time work is being carried on in the kolkhozes of the republic toward revision and regulation of the norms of output and valuation of all agricultural work. The staff of administrative personnel is being decreased, excesses in the payments to kolkhoz chairmen for labor are being eliminated. All this undoubtedly will aid the achievement of curtailed expenditures in the production of agricultural products and lower production costs.

Thanks to the rise in the personal pecuniary interest of the kolkhoz farmers, the departure of kolkhoz farmers capable of work from the kolkhoz which took place earlier has ceased, and also the entrance into kolkhozes by new members has been facilitated. During the last 3 years, about 44,000 new kolkhoz farmers have joined kolkhozes in Latvia, a number of these came from the cities. The influx of new members to kolkhozes would be greater if the living quarters in our kolkhozes were better. We have failings in this regard.

At present, the workers of Soviet Latvia are discussing the theses of the report of Comrade Khrushchev at the XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the course of the general popular discussion of the theses many new suggestions, directed toward the further rise of industry, agriculture, science and culture, will be introduced.

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The workers, kolkhoz farmers, and intelligentsia of the republic unanimously approve the control figures for the development of the economy which were drawn up by the Party; they are successfully fulfilling the plans and obligations which they have undertaken. Thus, the State plan for 1958 production of gross industrial output for the republic was fulfilled on 7 December. The workers of industrial collectives, having calculated their opportunities, promise to produce above the plan by the end of the year a very considerably sum: of meat-dairy products, 14,500 tons additional meat, 1,770 tons of butter, and 25,000 tons of whole-milk products.

Permit me to assure the Central Committee of the Party that the party organization of Latvia will not spare its strength in order to guarantee the further improvement of agriculture in the republic and the rise of the production of milk, meat and other products, and will submit its contribution to the building of communism in our country.

Suslov: An intermission until 1600 hours is declared.

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THIRD MEETING

(16 December 1958, Evening)

Suslov (presiding): Comrade Kirilenko has the floor. He will be followed by Comrade Mazurov.

Kirilenko, A. P. (Secretary of Sverdlovsk Oblast Committee CPSU): Comrades!

The remarkable successes of the 5-year struggle of our party and the whole Soviet people for the improvement of agriculture, which yesterday were summarized in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in exhaustive completeness, cannot but call forth a feeling of great satisfaction and righteous pride in the wisdom which the Central Committee of our Party displayed in the creative bringing to life of the Leninist precepts and principles of communist building.

Now each of us can picture perfectly clearly to what fatal consequences for the further development of our homeland and the countries of the socialist camp the serious condition of agriculture in the country up to 1953 and the disparity which then existed between the development of industry and agriculture would have led, if the Central Committee of the Party had not undertaken decisive and drastic measures, beginning with the September plenum. The Soviet people and our foreign friends rightly value highly the broad organizational and political work, which has led our party during the last years toward improvement of agriculture, work which assures a gigantic leap in its development. Today each Soviet man can add his voice to the words of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, that the period immediately after the September plenum of the Central Committee CPSU has historical significance in the life of the Party and the country, in the life of our people.

In summing up at this plenum the results of the development of agriculture during the past 5 years, it is impossible not to speak again of the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, Shepilov, which tried to frustrate the realization of the decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee and the XX Party Congress. In the light of the great successes achieved by our Party, it is clearly visible how shamefully bankrupt were these fractionists, how right was our Leninist Central Committee in completely unmasking and destroying this group.

Comrades! The great qualitative changes which have come about during recent years in the development of agriculture in our country are clearly visible in the lives of the agricultural workers of Sverdlovskaya Oblast. During this time, technology on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has risen remarkably and the level of mechanization of fundamental agricultural work has greatly increased.



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All the kolkhozes of the oblast have acquired sufficient numbers of tractors, combines, and other agricultural equipment. Now, all MTS have been reorganized into RTS, (repair-technical stations); 80 percent of the kolkhozes, all sovkhoses, and the RTS have been electrified. Moreover, it is necessary to say that the present-day electrification is completely dissimilar to the "complete" electrification of agriculture in Sverdlovskaya Oblast of which much was said before 1953 and of which not a trace now remains. Now, an absolute majority of the electrified kolkhozes are linked to the state electric stations, and in the remaining portion of kolkhozes trustworthy sources of energy have been established. On the average, each electrified kolkhoz has 20 electric motors. Certain large kolkhozes have over 100 electric motors. Each kolkhoz household on the average uses about 450 kilowatt-hours per year. If up to 1954 only one-fourth of the cow sheds had electrified water supply, then in the current year almost all cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhoses are assured automatic watering and almost all livestock farms use machines to prepare and offer feed to cows. This has considerably lightened the labor of livestock workers, remarkably lowered the amount of labor expended in the production of livestock products.

During the past 5 years, the basic means of production of each kolkhoz of the oblast grew on the average of 3 times, and the monetary income of the kolkhozes, by almost 4 times. During this same period, about 800 million rubles were invested by kolkhozes and sovkhoses in capital construction, more than 1.5 times greater than during the preceding 5 years.

After 1953, about 15,000 houses, approximately 300 clubs and children's institutions were constructed on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the oblast. This is more than were constructed during the entire time that kolkhozes previously existed in the oblast.

It is gratifying that during the past 5 years 125,000 radio sets were acquired by village workers, 20 times more than were purchased in the preceding 5 years. At present, about 40,000 village workers in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast watch in their own homes television broadcasts from the Sverdlovsk television center.

The aforementioned changes in the life of the kolkhoz countryside of our oblast are the beneficial results of the rise in productivity of the agricultural workers' labor, of the improvement of production of agricultural products.

After the September plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses broadly utilized the great help of the party and government, raised gross production of meat by 60 percent (taking in account subsidiary units of industrial establishments, by 78 percent).

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The production of milk rose in kolkhozes and sovkhoses by 2.2 times; of eggs, by 2 times. After 1953, deliveries to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased: meat, by 2 times; milk, by 2.4 times; eggs, by 2.5 times.

Our oblast will sell to the state this year approximately 50,000 tons of meat, about 200,000 tons of milk, and 50,000,000 eggs. The state plan for these products will be overfulfilled.

Comrades, yesterday Comrade N. S. Khrushchev in his report stated that in several rayons of the Soviet Union, especially those where the development of industry is strong, for example in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, a large part of the demand for livestock products is satisfied by means of deliveries from other rayons of the country and that the percent of provision by products of their own production in such oblasts remains very low.

What is the situation concerning the production of livestock products in our Sverdlovskaya Oblast? This year the proportion of procurements of livestock products from within the oblast of meat will amount to 39 percent of the general volume of demand; of milk and milk products, 31 percent; of eggs, 38 percent. The remaining quantities are procured from other oblasts of the Soviet Union. For example, meat is shipped from 30 oblasts of the Union, to include hogs from many oblasts of the Ukraine; over 100 million eggs are received from 20 oblasts of the country.

Delivery to the oblast of such a large quantity of livestock products from distant oblasts and republics of the country leads to quite large losses. The quality of the products worsens during transport, their cost increases, and the irregularity of receipt of meat products and eggs very often causes quite serious interruptions in the trade in these products.

We understand that in our oblast, of approximately 4 million population, 520,000-530,000 persons work in agriculture, or less than 14 percent, with only insignificant areas of arable land available; that it will be difficult in the near future to solve the problem of complete satisfaction of the needs of the workers for livestock products out of our own production. But we have full opportunity to raise significantly our share of our own procurements of meat, milk, eggs for the general consumption stock of these products in the oblast.

Study of this question shows that with some aid in the course of 2-3 years we may increase the procurements of meat by 25,000 tons, of milk by 150,000 tons, of eggs by 35-40 million. This will allow an increase in the share of our own procurements

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in state stocks which are presently allotted to the oblast: meat to 65-70 percent instead of 39, milk and milk products to 60 instead of 31, eggs to 67-70 instead of 38 percent. Moreover, we can completely relinquish deliveries of hogs to the oblast.

The growth in production of livestock products previously mentioned can be achieved in the course of 2-3 years, and at the conclusion of the Seven-Year Plan in 1965, the specific weight of our own procurements of stocks in the volume presently allocated to us can increase, for meat and milk to 80 percent, and for eggs to 100. Moreover, the procurements of livestock products from kolkhozes and sovkhoses will grow in comparison with 1958, for meat by 2 times, for milk by 2.5, for eggs by 2.6 times.

What actual methods do we see for the solution of this problem? These methods were pointed out yesterday in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev. Most important is an increased production of hogs. In this respect we have accumulated definite experience. In the course of the year kolkhozes and sovkhoses will produce over 15 centners of pork (live weight) per 100 hectares, kolkhozes and especially sovkhoses which have a well developed hog production will produce about 50-80 centners, and certain ones about 90 centners of pork.

Studying the experience of these farms, we will now transfer a large group of sovkhoses, kolkhozes, and secondary farms to the raising and fattening of hogs, to achieve a significant growth in hog production. In addition, we are already creating a special group of existing sovkhoses that will be concerned with the fattening of cattle and the maturing of young animals, to give a solid increase to meat production.

We see in the sharp increase of poultry production a completely realistic method, in particular duck meat. In Sverdlovskaya Oblast there are many reservoirs. As an investigation pointed out, there are 80,000 hectares of reservoir water surface completely suitable for the raising and maintenance of waterfowl. With the utilization of 30 percent of the surface of these reservoirs, it is possible to raise under our conditions over 10 million ducks. We are undertaking the task of producing 15,000-18,000 tons of duck meat by the end of the Seven-Year Plan. During the present year, we began the raising of ducks. Having accepted the challenge of competing with the agricultural workers of Stalinskaya Oblast in the Ukraine, our kolkhozes and sovkhoses already have set up duck raising farms with breeding flocks of 90,000 head. In 1959, we propose to fatten up to 2 million ducks and receive about 4,000 tons of meat. Next year we will have a rayon which will raise approximately 500,000 ducks.

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We are completely sure that the measures we have outlined for the development of poultry production will be accomplished. We are convinced of this by the work of a series of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. For example, the agricultural artel Karl Marx of Pishminskiy Rayon, having organized a farm for duck raising, this year raised about 10,000 head of these birds, built up a breeding flock, transferred to other kolkhozes over 1,000 ducks and sold to the state 10 tons of duck meat. The production cost of one kilogram of duck meat is 3 rubles 70 kopeks. Kamishlovskiy Sovkhoz turned over 40 tons of duck meat worth 7 rubles 50 kopeks per kilogram.

In addition to the measures outlined for the increase of meat production, measures will be undertaken in all kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and subsidiary farms in order to raise sharply the number of cows, and also all types of cattle and poultry, to improve the fattening of livestock. We believe that all this will enable us successfully to solve the problem of the increase in production of livestock products.

The higher growth in production of livestock products outlined does not exclude the further import of meat and milk into our industrial oblast. These products will necessarily continue to be imported, but in significantly smaller quantities.

As concerns eggs, it seems to us that it would be expedient in the coming 2-3 years to cease completely their importation in the oblast, having organized their production in sufficient quantities in poultry factories, of which 12-15 must be constructed each to accommodate 50,000 laying hens.

This conclusion can be confirmed by the practical work of a Sverdlovsk poultry factory, at present the only one in our oblast, which gives to the city of Sverdlovsk in the course of a year approximately 10 million fresh, nutritious eggs and up to 250 tons of poultry meat. Moreover, the production cost of the eggs at this factory does not exceed 4.50 rubles for ten eggs; at the same time the production cost of eggs which are shipped us from a series of oblasts of the country, without taking into account the cost of transport, has been verified by us to be 8-9 rubles per ten, or twice as expensive. It is also appropriate to say that long transport leads to large losses of eggs from spoilage which results in the workers of our oblast being deprived of the opportunity to enjoy fresh products.

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Comrades, we clearly recognize that to realize the fulfillment of the tasks set before us of a sharp increase in fundamental livestock products within the oblast will depend in a large measure on how we solve the task of creating a strong, reliable fodder base. We thought over this question seriously and studied it thoroughly, and we consider that it is possible to solve it under our conditions.

Alongside of the measures for the rise in productivity of all spring crops, we plan to increase the production of corn sowing an area sown to this crop in 1959 of approximately 200,000 hectares; to increase the seeding of potatoes for fodder, of perennial grass, in particular of clover, and of annual leguminous grasses. In connection with this, it is necessary for us to change considerably the existing structure of the sown areas, to proceed to a definite reduction of grain sowings; in connection with which it is inevitably necessary to request a review of the volume of purchases of grain, and a grant to us of the right to make purchases of grain for use within the oblast as forage in those kolkhozes which on account of soil and climatic conditions (I have in mind the northern mining and manufacturing rayons) cannot guarantee themselves their own forage in the quantity necessary for the planned increase in the production of livestock products.

It seems to us, that under the conditions of our industrial oblast, these measures from the viewpoint of the interests of the state are fully expedient and they correspond to the decisions of the June plenum of the Central Committee in which the expediency of specialization in agricultural products was pointed out.

Several words on the production of potatoes and vegetables. From 1953 to 1957, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast increased their delivery to the state of potatoes by more than 4 times and of vegetables by 1.8 times. In recent years, with the exception of 1958, the oblast delivered to the state approximately 110,000 to 120,000 tons of potatoes and 55,000 to 60,000 tons of vegetables. This quantity fully satisfied the needs of our cities and industrial centers and the oblast did not need deliveries except of such vegetables as tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, and several other warm-weather crops. Now with the goal of a better supply throughout the year of vegetables and potatoes, the Bureau of the Central Committee, CPSU, for the RSFSR and the Council of Ministers of the Federation made a decision that 14 existing suburban sovkhoses be united into a trust for specialization in potatoes and vegetables, to which is entrusted the supplying to the city of Sverdlovsk and to other centers of vegetables and potatoes. In these sovkhoses the production of potatoes and vegetables will be considerably broadened, all production processes will be fully mechanized, watering will be widely organized, which will make possible a sharp rise in productivity and lower the production cost considerably.

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Calculations and practice show that in the course of 2 or 3 years we shall be able to reach a production cost of 28 kopeks per kilogram of potatoes and of 18 kopeks for cabbage. Moreover, in connection with the specialization of sovkhoses and suburban kolkhoses in raising potatoes and vegetables, our need for deliveries of these products from kolkhoses and sovkhoses far from the cities and industrial centers will decline, which will allow a considerable increase in the fodder base, because of the potatoes, and will increase the production of livestock products.

During recent years, as a matter of fact, there has been created in the kolkhoses and sovkhoses a new branch of agricultural production--horticulture. We have at present 4,000 hectares of land devoted to gardens and berry beds. The experience of many kolkhoses and sovkhoses convincingly demonstrates that despite the peculiarity of climatic conditions in the Urals, one can successfully grow beautiful, aromatic apples which are not inferior in quality to apples of the central blacksoil belt. Cucumbers give us an especially good and steady harvest. During the forthcoming 7-year period, we plan to increase sharply the area in gardens. The collective-individual horticulture will assume with us an especially large significance. Incidentally, in the oblast there are now 300 collective gardens and among workers and employees there are over 60,000 gardeners.

Comrades, increasing our attention to the questions of agriculture, we fully recognize our responsibility to increase the production of grain, as the base of all agriculture. During the past Five-Year Plan, the average yearly yield of grain on kolkhoses and sovkhoses of the oblast was somewhat higher than in past years, in particular in 1956 we had the highest yield in the last 20 years--12.1 centners per hectare. During the current year, because of extremely unfortunate meteorological conditions, such as have not been observed for several decades, we obtained an extremely low yield of grain, fodder, and potatoes. In connection with this, difficulties arose in feeding communal livestock, but we took all measures possible not to inflict damage on the livestock raising. And our actions were not unavailing. For example, in November and December we obtained a yield of milk which was higher than in the same months of the preceding year, which was somewhat better in terms of the availability of fodder. In total, the mil yield will be higher than last year.

I cannot fail to tell you today that, despite the drought, no fewer potatoes and vegetables have been stored for the winter in our oblast than in previous years. Great help was given us--this produce was delivered from many oblasts of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. The workers of the oblast received this help with great thanks. In it they see the great strength and the brotherly friendship and solidarity of the peoples of our fatherland.

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The workers of Sverdlovskaya Oblast greeted with great enthusiasm and approval the theses of the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev to the XXI Party Congress, as a majestic program for the building of communism. Discussing the target figures of the 7-year plan and preparing themselves properly to greet the XXI Party Congress, the workers of the Ural villages will take upon themselves now increased socialist responsibilities for 1959. In the fulfillment of these obligations, all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast will now carry on a persistent struggle.

Permit me to assure the Central Committee of the Party that the Sverdlovskaya Oblast Party organization and all the workers of the oblast will expend all their strength for the successful solution of the majestic and noble tasks of creating full abundance of food products for our Soviet people.

Suslov: Comrade Mazurov has the floor. He will be followed by Comrade Goryachev.

**MAZUROV. K. T.** (Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia):

Comrades!

Our party during the past 5 years carried out great work in agriculture, and achieved huge successes. This was amply pointed out in the report of N. S. Khrushchev. The members of the Central Committee well remember the condition of our agriculture 5 years ago. At that time in the nation there was a lack of correspondence between the development of industry and agriculture.

The Central Committee of the CPSU abruptly turned the attention of the whole party to the question of the development of agriculture, worked out indeed revolutionary measures for its improvement, and persistently carries these measures into life. The Central Committee of the Party, and the whole Party, gave a decisive rebuff to the anti-Party group, Malenkov, Kagonovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov, who not only hindered the carrying out of the necessary and timely measures for agriculture, but tried to push the Party away from the line set forth at the XX Party Congress concerning all the most important questions of domestic and foreign policy.

The political line and the practical activity of the Central Committee of our party in the problems of agriculture, as in all other problems of state and economic construction, are fervently approved by the entire Soviet nation.

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The agriculture of Belorussia was completely plowed up during the war, and therefore it suffered particularly badly under the erroneous policies which were in force until 1953. In the first 8 postwar years, the prewar planting area was not achieved, the total harvest of grain and potatoes was only two-thirds of the prewar, and flax cultivation was extremely neglected. There were many fewer farm animals than before the war. The proportion of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the total volume of milk and meat production was insignificant. For example, in milk production the kolkhozes and sovkhoses represented only 15 percent of total production.

Thanks to the efforts of the Communist Party and of the entire Soviet people the agriculture of Belorussia, as well as of the other republics of the country, has rapidly improved. In recent years the planted area has increased, and it now exceeds the prewar level. The production of grain and potatoes has increased, and the output of flax fiber has increased almost 4 times. The number of communal cattle has increased 1.5 times (with cows doubling in number), and of hogs 2.5 times.

The production of milk in the communal economy has increased 3.3 times, and that of meat 60 percent. The quantities of meat on kolkhozes and sovkhoses have increased by more than 2-fold, while these of milk are up 3.8 times; the proportion of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the total volume of milk provisions is 95 percent, and of meat 75 percent.

In connection with the rise in the communal economy the monetary incomes of the kolkhozes have increased 4-fold. Their material-production base has been considerably strengthened. In 4 years, the kolkhozes have invested more than 3.6 billion rubles of their own funds in the communal economy. During these years, 49,000 productive structures, 81,000 dwelling houses, and more than 5,000 school and other cultural-welfare structures have been built. Simultaneously, the wages paid to kolkhoz workers have increased considerably.

All of this has been achieved because the Central Committee of the party has established the principle of material interest of the kolkhoz workers in the development of the communal economy.

The management of agriculture has improved. The party organizations of the republic sent 18,000 specialists and experienced organizers to work in the villages. Half of the kolkhoz chairmen in our republic have higher and secondary education. Party organizations work in all kolkhozes.

Our modest achievements cannot, of course, satisfy us, since the level of agricultural production in Byelorussia is still low.



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According to the control figures of the development of the national economy for 1959-1965 in Belorussia, the following average quantities are to be produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land: grain, 350-400 centners (we produced 231 centners in 1957); potatoes, 1,500-1,600 centners (1,100 in 1957); meat, calculated as slaughter weight, 80 centners (40 centners in 1957); milk, 550-600 centners (261 centners in 1957). Per capita of population we must produce an average of 550-600 kilograms of milk and 100 kilograms of meat; this year, there will be 350 kilograms of milk and 50 kilograms of meat per capita.

During the Seven-Year Plan, we must double the volume of output of basic agricultural products for the republic as a whole, while for the kolkhozes we must increase milk output almost 3-fold, meat 4 times, and even 5 times for meat. Of course this is a difficult task, but it will be met. Everything depends on creating in the republic a strong fodder base for our growing animal husbandry, and this means improving the use of lands.

A serious problem for Belorussia is draining the swamps of the Poleskaya lowlands. This would increase the land resources of the republic by 3 million hectares of fertile lands. But this problem cannot be solved within the scope of the Seven-Year Plan. Many supplementary resources will be needed to carry it out.

Reclamation work must be carried out in Belorussia on a broad front. This is extremely necessary, since a large quantity of hay lands, pastures, and old plow lands lose their fertility, and even go out of production, under an excess of moisture. Every year, some of the harvest from these lands is lost. The loss of potatoes and other crops this year was particularly great.

We must carry out more work to reclaim pastures and meadows during the Seven-Year Plan. The Institute of the Mechanization of Agriculture of the Belorussian Academy of Agricultural Sciences has designed complex machinery for reclamation work. These machines should be produced in larger quantities not only for Belorussia, but they should be used to equip the RTS of the entire non-chernozem region, so that the RTS could do contract work for the kolkhozes. The Gosplan USSR should look into this problem.

Despite the fact that the draining of swampy soils is a very pressing problem for Belorussia, we are directing our main attention toward raising the fertility of the basic mineral soils.

To fulfill the goals of the Seven-Year Plan in agricultural production we must considerably increase the harvests of all crops, principally of grains and potatoes. We must do this through increasing the quality of soil treatment, introducing regular crop rotation, using fallow land, raising high-quality seed, and principally by improving the fertilization of soils.

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In 1958, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses used 40,500,000 tons, or an average of 9 tons per hectare planted, of organic fertilizer. We used them, on the advice of Academician Lysenko, primarily in the form of peat-manure composts. But of course not every hectare received fertilizer. Most of the fertilizer was applied to flax, corn, fruit, and potatoes. Grains scarcely received any fertilizer. We should double the output of organic fertilizers and use no less than 15 tons of them per planted hectare, in order to fertilize the grains. Otherwise, we cannot increase harvest yields. The increase in the number of agricultural animals will make it possible, toward the end of the Seven-Year Plan, to double the supply of manure. This represents 35 to 40 million tons. But this is little. Approximately the same amount of peat must be produced.

About one half of the peat produced in 1958 for fertilizer was prepared by the RTS using their technical means, while the other half, about 9 million tons, was mined by kolkhoz workers by hand, using shovels. This is a tremendous amount of work, Comrades: one and the same ton of peat has to be handled 4 or 5 times by shovel. This effort consumed 12 million man-days, which means an average of up to 20 man-days per hectare fertilized. If this work is done by hand in the future the manpower on our kolkhozes will not be sufficient, and the cost of agricultural production will be as high as in the past. The Belorussian Institute of the Mechanization of Agriculture has developed complex machinery for mining peat fertilizer, but these machines are being produced in insignificant numbers. Gosplan USSR will be obliged, ultimately, to solve the problem of the mass production of such machines for the kolkhozes of the non-chermozem area.

An unvarying condition for increasing the yields of all agricultural crops in Belorussia is the liming of soils. The use of even large doses of organic fertilizers will not, under our conditions, give the desired effect without the use of lime. Because of the lack of machinery, particularly of equipment to grind lime rock mechanically in 1958, we succeeded in liming only 125,000 hectares of land, while we should lime, even if only once in rotation, 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 hectares. The production of these machines must be organized.

According to the same simple calculations, we need four times more mineral fertilizers than are now available in the republic, but we understand that at present it is not possible to obtain larger quantities of fertilizers. The Central Committee of the party is doing right in directing more funds during the Seven-Year Plan to the production of mineral fertilizers, but it seems to me not completely justified to plan these funds essentially for the end of the Seven-Year Plan. Even in Belorussia it is planned to build three large enterprises, all of which will be brought into production by the end of the Seven-Year Plan.

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It seems to me that the Gosplan USSR should be urged to consider this problem and, perhaps, reduce the time necessary for making available the means to produce mineral fertilizers.

Along with improving natural pastures and creating perennial pasture crops we are directing our main attention toward field fodder production and we intend to increase the area devoted to rotated fodder crops to 30-32 percent. In addition to grains and potatoes, which under our conditions are the basic fodder for hogs, the areas devoted to perennial and annual grasses, corn, and fodder lupines are being increased. In 1958, we sowed 250,000 hectares of corn. Good harvests were obtained on the majority of kolkhozes. Throughout the republic the average harvest of green fodder equaled 227 centners per hectare. In Brestskaya Oblast 426 centners were harvested per hectare. Five hundred kolkhozes in the republic obtained from 400 to 1,000 centners of green fodder from corn per hectare, and many farm sections obtained more than 1,000 centners. Our komsomol workers have done well.

The corn harvests could be considerably higher, but in many kolkhozes the principles of agrotechnology have been grossly violated. Corn has been planted frequently in rows, and in greater density. This has led to enormous waste of labor and to a reduction in the yield of green fodder, particularly of corn cobs. On the basis of this experience the party organizations conducted a large explanation program, and now the corn-growers of the republic are developing a competition to obtain 500 centners of green corn fodder, including cobs, per hectare, in 1959.

Second to corn in Belorussia sweet lupine is a valuable fodder crop. This crop, rich in protein, will supplement corn. In 1958, a total of 130,000 hectares were planted to lupine, and 48,000 hectares were harvested for grain. In 1959, no less than 200,000 hectares will be planted, and by the end of the Seven-Year Plan we intend to raise the area given to this crop to 800,000 hectares. Potatoes, corn, fodder lupine, perennial grasses--those are the fodder crops which must be the basic fodder resources for animal husbandry in Belorussia.

To meet the goals of the Seven-Year Plan for the production of animal products we must double the number of cattle, particularly cows. In Belorussia by the end of the Seven-Year Plan there will be 20-25 cows per 100 hectares of agricultural land, and on the kolkhozes we intend to have no less than 13 cows (there are now 7). This problem will be solved basically through reproduction of the collectivized herd.

The average annual increment in the number of cows on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Belorussia has been 13 percent in recent years. In 1958, the number of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhoses rose by 281,000, or 21 percent, of which the number of cows rose by 77,000, or 14 percent.

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Our farms lose a great deal because of the great barrenness of cows. In combatting this, an important role must be played by artificial insemination of animals. A network of artificial-insemination stations and points was created in Belorussia this year. In 1958, these stations inseminated 23 percent of the cows. In 1959, it is planned to perform artificial insemination on 50-60 percent of the cattle of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Artificial insemination makes it possible in a short time to improve the quality of cattle and to increase the fat content of milk. Simultaneously it makes it possible to reduce the number of producers (bulls?) and to keep, on the same amount of fodder, 50,000 cows; this means obtaining 100,000 more tons of milk.

Previously the kolkhozes sold the state only underweight cows and calves. Beginning this year we have organized the fattening of animals. During the summer 160,000 head participated in the scheme. In 1958 the kolkhozes bought from the kolkhoz workers 298,000 calves and put them out to fatten. During the Seven-Year Plan it is planned to have each year one-half million head of cattle on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in transition sale groups, in order to sell the state primarily large, full-weight, fattened cattle 2 to 3 years old.

In Belorussia the opportunities for developing pig-raising are badly utilized, although hog production has increased 2.7 times over 1953. The kolkhozes have many basic sows and make bad use of one-litter sows. There are only 77 one-litter sows per 100 sows. We are striving to change this proportion, to increase 3- or 4-fold the number of one-litter sows, to obtain hogs from them during the spring in order to raise the young on cheap summer fodder. This will make it possible for us to triple or quadruple the number of fattened animals and to increase hog production.

We are still making bad use of favorable conditions for the development of water fowls, although there are in Belorussia kolkhozes which are actively developing this branch of agriculture and are producing 25-50 and even 100 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares planted to grain crops. There are kolkhozes which are interested in raising rabbits. In Gomel'skaya Oblast around 50 farms were established in this year alone. The "Iskra" Kolkhoz, Vasilevichskiy Rayon, Gomel'skaya Oblast, produced 27 centners per 100 hectares of grain in 1958. On this kolkhoz, 3 fodder units were consumed per kilogram of weight increase of rabbits, while 5.5 fodder units were consumed per kilogram of weight increase in hogs. And each mother rabbit brought a monetary income of more than 600 rubles to the farm. This means that rabbit raising is a profitable activity.

In connection with the growth of production and handling of meat and milk in Belorussia certain difficulties have arisen in treating these products. In our republic there is a shortage of production area for animal slaughtering. But the main problem lies not in the above, but in the fact that there are not enough freezing and cooling plants and, as a result, about 30 percent of the productive facilities

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of slaughterhouses of the meat processing plants is not utilized. Unfortunately this situation will persist even during the Seven-Year Plan. It seems to me that the Gosplan and similar Union organizations should examine the proposals of the Seven-Year Plan for the creation of a refrigeration industry in the country.

Comrades, enormous tasks face the party organizations in the further development of agriculture. In the party organs the leading cadres must continually improve the management of agricultural production. Now our cadres must make practical solutions, right on the kolkhozes, of complex problems of planning and specialization of agricultural production, the organization of agriculture, increasing the productivity of labor and reducing the costs of production, the proper utilization and exploitation of many techniques, etc.

The leading cadres of the kolkhozes and rayons of Belorussia are at this moment, of course, not the same as they were 5 years ago. Ninety percent of the secretaries of the party rayon committees in Belorussia have completed or nearly completed their higher education. But many of them are still insufficiently prepared to solve skillfully the problems raised by the party. In view of this, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia has decided to organize the training of the basic leaders of Party and Soviet cadres: the rayon committee secretaries, the rayon executive committee chairmen, and the kolkhoz chairmen. The problems include helping them to learn the principles of kolkhoz management, agrotechnology, to be able to run tractors, automobiles, and to know how to work on all the agricultural machinery used in Belorussia. This training is being developed, and it will undoubtedly yield great results. The Party organs of Belorussia are also taking the necessary measures to improve training work among the village laborers, toward the further development of socialist competition.

Let us assure the Central Committee of the party that the Party organizations of Belorussia will provide for the fulfillment of those tasks with which the plenum of the Central Committee charges the Party and the nation.

Suslov: Comrade Goryachev has the floor. Comrade Ul'dzhabayevu will prepare himself to speak.

Goryachev, F. S. (Secretary of the Kalininskaya Oblast Committee, CPSU):

Comrades.

We have listened with great attention and a feeling of profound satisfaction to the report of Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev on the results of the development of agriculture over the past 5 years and the

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goals for the further increase in production of agricultural products. With the same profound satisfaction and with great pride in the results of their work our entire party and the entire Soviet Union greets that report. The report pointed generally to the enormous creative work which our party, and under the party's leadership the Soviet people, have done toward the sharp increase in socialist agriculture. The experience of the organizer and political work of the party has been widely generalized, a foundation laid for the further tasks of building kolkhozes, and the way shown toward the creation of an abundance of agricultural products in our land.

These historic successes in kolkhoz and sovkhov production, which the Soviet people have won in the past 5 years, are a clear indication of the triumph of the general line of our party, of its theory and policies, of the organizational trends which the party has developed and executed in the sharp improvement of agriculture.

On the basis of the measures in agriculture which the party has worked out and executed even in lagging areas, great changes have occurred.

In Kalininskaya Oblast alone, during this year, the incomes of kolkhozes are averaging 1.6 to 1.7 billion rubles; 300-350 million rubles are being distributed into the indivisible funds; and the kolkhoz workers are receiving 600-700 million rubles for their workdays as against 128 million paid out in 1953. It should also be mentioned that in the last 2 years the kolkhozes of the oblast have invested 400 million rubles in cultural-welfare and productive construction; 1,300 kolkhozes have bought technical objects from the state. A large number of kolkhoz workers have returned from the cities to the kolkhozes; 18,000 kolkhoz workers have built new houses. In the current year, 325,000 tons of milk were sold to the state as against 168,000 tons in 1953, and 55,000 tons of meat as against 30,000 tons in 1953. The number of animals, including cows, has risen by 27,000 head. Before the war the kolkhozes of Kalininskaya Oblast counted 529,000 able-bodied kolkhoz workers; now there are 270,000. In 1958, however, the total volume of agricultural production was 66 percent over the 1940 level.

It is clear that in all of this a decision role was played by the measures taken by the Central Committee to intensify the mechanization of agriculture, to increase the material interest of the village laborers in the results of their labor, measures of a political and organizational nature which made possible an increase in the activity and creativity of the masses and improved the management of agriculture.

In the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev considerable space was devoted to problems of improving the management of agriculture, to the forms and methods of intra-Party work. I should also like to say a few words on this subject.

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It may be forthrightly said that the Central Committee has, in recent years, creatively developed the organizational forms of the building of Communism in our country. I have in mind the restoration of Leninist norms of Party life, the further development of intra-Party democracy, criticism, and self-criticism; measures taken by the Central Committee on the reorganization of the management of industry and construction, on the reorganization of the MTS and the sale of technical objects to the kolkhozes, changes in the policy on prices and reserves of agricultural products; extending the rights of the union republics, increasing the role of the trade-union organizations in building communism, and including the masses in the administration of the State; finally, the measures of the Central Committee to improve ideological work and to strengthen its connection with the practical problems of building communism. In all these and other problems the Central Committee of our Party has made a rich contribution to the treasure-house of Marxist-Leninist theory, in the organization and leadership of the masses. All of this could not fail to introduce great changes in the life and work of the local party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations. Their leading and organizing role was enhanced, their connection with the workers, kolkhoz workers, and intelligentsia strengthened, and their operational leadership of agriculture improved.

To liquidate the lag of Kalinskaya Oblast in agriculture and to improve party leadership of the village, the oblast party committee worked out a number of measures. Thus 12 rayons of the oblast were liquidated, which made it possible to send many qualified workers to strengthen the lagging rayons. The RTS sent more than 3,000 persons, including around 1,000 sent by the kolkhoz chairmen to lead economic and party work right in the kolkhozes. In this connection the composition of leading cadres in the village improved. A large number of brigades and 600 kolkhozes were enlarged. The kolkhoz primary party organizations were numerically increased and organizationally strengthened. We now have 369 kolkhoz party organizations which have 15-20 Communists in their membership, and 97 party organizations with up to 50 Communists. There are party buros in more than 400 primary party organizations on the kolkhozes. After the XX Party Congress around 5,000 persons, mainly masters of kolkhoz production and agricultural specialists, were accepted into the party. Actually, the party organizations after the XX Party Congress showed many innovations: a lot more initiative and variation in forms and methods of work. For example, in addition to the regular plena and party actives, the party committees hold rayon meetings of communists to evaluate party and government directives and also the problems facing the enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses. These meetings increase the responsibility of Communists for party work and strengthen their relation to the Central Committee. Economic conferences are regularly held in the cities and rayons, and on the leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which arm our cadres with economic information and make it possible to improve the management of agriculture.

Recently, in certain rayons of the oblast theoretical conferences have been organized to evaluate the Leninist style of work. First reporting and election campaigns were conducted in 38 rayons committees and city committees of the party, which reported on their activities at meetings of Communists in 400 of the primary party organizations in enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, establishments, and teaching institutions. These reports strengthen the connection between the party committees and the primary organizations, and make possible an improvement in party work. All of this, however, is insufficient in the light of the new tasks and requirements contained in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev.

On the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast the harvests of agricultural crops are still low and so is the productivity of animal husbandry; the rise in the number of agricultural animals is slow; and the level of meat production is too low, as Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev said in his report, in which he was quite right to criticize us. Production per 100 hectares of agricultural land is low, the cost of production is high, and the problem of the fodder base has not yet been solved, particularly the matter of raising large corn harvests. In connection with these tasks the party leadership must also be raised to a higher level, as the Central Committee CPSU demands.

Comrades, in order to have cheaper bread and to satisfy the needs of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for food and fodder grain, the oblast committee party and the oblast executive committee, the local party and Soviet organs have worked out a number of measures for the further improvement of the grain economy. The goal has been set of having in the coming years a total grain crop on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses equal to 45-50 million pud instead of the 27 million pud obtained this year. For this purpose we must increase yields, meet the elementary requirements of agrotechnology, apply 10-15 million tons of manure and peat annually to the soil instead of the 5-6 million tons we now apply, plant all crops with high-quality seed, conduct harvests simultaneously and without loss, bring 150,000 to 200,000 hectares of new land into production through plowing up low-productivity meadows and pastures, drain swamps, and cut over scrub land. These measures will also lead to an increase in the total harvest of potatoes and fodder crops.

Among the enormous tasks in the report of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev was the task of mass raising of poultry, ducks, turkeys, and geese. His remark, that under the conditions of Kalininskaya Oblast the natural reservoirs can well be used for raising ducks--this we accept for execution, as a directive of the Central Committee of our party. The party oblast committee and the oblast executive committee, with specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture and workers of the Agriculture Department of the Central Committee CPSU for the RSFSR, have worked out some measures for the annual raising of 15-20 million ducks in the coming 5-7 years. It is planned to feed up to 7 million ducks annually on the kolkhozes, and up to 4-5 million on the sovkhoses, while up to 2 million will be raised on individual farms.



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From the proposed organization of two poultry raising plants, two or three sovkhoses specializing in poultry-raising will raise 3 to 4 million head. It is calculated that by the end of the 7-year period the newly organized poultry raising economy can repay all expenditures and yield a profit amounting to 26 million rubles.

We fully realize that we must be careful in this new business because of lack of experience. In the oblast at present, poultry of all types number about 400,000 head, including only 46,000 breeding stock of ducks and geese. At first it is necessary for us to overcome the difficulties connected with breeding stock, the production of fodder, the construction of cheap installations, the correct utilization of existing reservoirs, and with the raising of fodder in them. Especially great difficulties are in store in the processing of poultry since our meat processing plants are in a completely neglected condition and do not have proper equipment. In the current year, for example, they did not take poultry for processing at all.

We are relying on the fact that the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation will undoubtedly help us to resolve the question of liquidating the backwardness of the material-technical base of meat production. We understand that the business of raising ducks and geese is no simple matter. But it is a great state affair, just as the speech says about increasing meat reserves and increasing the supply of poultry to the population of cities and industrial centers. The party organization of the oblast will make every effort to fulfill this noble task set forth in the report of Comrade Khrushchev.

At the end of the 7-year period, the oblast will sell to the state more than 100,000 tons of meat and over 500,000 tons of milk. The collective farms now have 205,000 cows. For enlarging herds of cows 50,000 heifers are available for breeding at the present time and next year 70,000 will be available. With these, the herds of cattle should increase during the next 5 to 7 years by 117,000 - 125,000 head in the kolkhozes alone. Fifty thousand steers are available which will increase the contingent of meat cattle.

Comrades, discussions of the theses of the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev to the XXI Party Congress generated a new wave of political and labor activity and ardent support among the workers of our Oblast as among all Soviet people. Permit me to declare that the Kalininskaya Party organizations, armed with the decisions of the present plenum and the report of N. S. Khrushchev, will take all measures to a further sharp upsurge of socialist agriculture of the oblast.

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Suslov: Comrade Ul'dzhabayev has the floor. He will be followed by Comrade Zhegalin.

Ul'dzhabayev: (Secretary Central Committee, Communist Party of Tadzhikistan):

Comrades:

The world-historic achievements of our country in the development of industry, agriculture, science and culture, in the rise of the material well-being of the working people of the Soviet Union, a penetrating analysis of which has been given by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, are apparent in the untiring creative labor of all Soviet people, the gigantic political and organizational work of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and Presidium which consistently translates into life the Leninist general line.

The fruits of this truly titanic work of our party can be clearly seen in the example of every oblast, kray, and republic, including Tadzhikistan. Throughout these years the republic has successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled the state plan for cotton growing, from year to year increasing cotton production. In 1958, the production of raw cotton was almost 3 times greater than in the prewar year 1940, and was 71,000 tons greater than in 1953. Additionally there has been a significant increase in the production of cotton plants of a more valuable, thin-fiber variety, the gross yield of which rose by more than 1/3 after the September Plenum of the Central Committee. This increased production of cotton was achieved not only on account of the expansion of the area under crop, but for the most part because of a significant rise in productivity, by pulling up the productivity of lagging brigades, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and rayons to the level of the average of the outstanding. This question was the object of special consideration by a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan.

Side by side with cotton growing well-known results were obtained during the last year in the development of other areas of agriculture and in animal husbandry in particular. Although this field of our economy is the most backward at the present time, nevertheless, herds of all types of cattle were augmented and their breeds were improved. The development of fine-fleeced sheep breeding, rabbit breeding, and raising water fowl has begun.

The production of meat during the past 5 years increased by 1.5 times, milk by 2.4 times. The 1957 value of gross production of animal husbandry in kolkhozes and sovkhoses was more than double the 1953 production. A noticeable improvement also took place in the development of horticulture and viticulture. These economic advances are taking second place in our republic only to cotton.

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The increased production of agricultural products has been accompanied by a lessening of labor and material expenditures for the production of units of produce and by a further increase in labor productivity. To a significant degree, this is due to the assistance provided by the party organizations of the republic in the organizational-economic strengthening of the kolkhozes and the introduction of new progressive systems of pay for kolkhoz farmers which are directly dependent of the quality and quantity of their production.

Great work has been done in strengthening the kolkhozes. Instead of 3,000 small agricultural artels, there are now in the republic 434 large, thoroughly developed farms.

Much work has been done to decrease and reduce the cost of the administrative apparatus, for the perfection of the forms and methods of the administration of the national economy.

In the past few years, 5 oblasts, 29 rural rayons, and 227 village Soviets were abolished in Tadzhikistan. The administrative apparatus in ministries, departments and economic organs of the republic was reduced by almost 10,000 persons.

Much work has been accomplished in simplifying the structure of the party apparatus and in bringing the party leadership directly into production. This work included all links of the party apparatus up to the Central Committee and the oblast party committees. The structure of rayon and city party committees was radically reconstructed. When these had sections, there was a rigid stratification and functionality of work, which noticeably belittled the work of the rayon committee instructors. Each party worker was interested only in a narrow circle of questions. Instructors were most often utilized to run various errands and incurred no responsibility for the state of affairs on the spot.

The reorganization of the party apparatus made it possible significantly to reduce the size of the apparatus, to enrich it with educated, well-informed workers, to strengthen the primary party organizations with good workers. But most important, it made possible a further raising of the level of all party work. The leadership of party committees is now more vital, operative, and concrete. The 2 years of experience without sections has convinced us of the correctness of carrying out the reorganization of the party apparatus.

We consider that the achievement of our well-known results in increasing agricultural production to be only the first steps in realizing the magnificent program of a further upsurge in agricultural production described in the control figures for the development of the national economy during 1959-1965. The high appreciation of the modest labor of our agricultural workers, expressed in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev at the present Plenum, inspires all working people of the republic to new labor triumphs.

The party organizations of the republic and all Tadzhik people see their main task as the taking of all progressive measures to increase the production of cotton. We place before us the task of bringing the production of cotton in 1965 to 560,000 tons against the 435,000 tons in 1957, or in 7 years to increase that production by 125,000 tons. This means that during 1959-65 we must secure a yearly increase in the gross yield of cotton of not less than 17,800 tons as against 7,300 tons for the period of 1953-57.

The increase of gross yields of cotton is projected primarily on the basis of a further rise in crop capacity which at the end of the 7-year period will reach 29.7 centners per hectare.

The question of instituting crop rotation, posed in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, completely concerns the cotton-growing rayons. Side by side with a further rise in crop capacity, it appears to us that it will be necessary to continue the assimilation of new lands under cotton where this will give rapid returns.

We are faced with serious work in carrying out the complex mechanization of cotton growing. This year in our republic check-row cultivation of cotton by tractors was carried out in almost 90 percent of the area. Complex mechanization is not integral to this. The task of raising the level of mechanization has to do not only with the cultivation, but also with the harvesting and transport of cotton. In this connection it is necessary to resolve the question of unbaled cotton transportation. How will this be done? The institution of unbaled transportation of raw cotton in the Soviet Union, in addition to the improvement of the quality of cotton, would give annually to the economy 27 million meters of baling cloth which cost 121.5 million rubles, would free up to 4,000 workers, and would give the possibility of freeing collective farmers from the work of emptying and unloading cotton at the procurement points and would reduce the level of mechanical work with cotton by 70 percent.

Cotton growing, the most important branch of agriculture of the republic, will be combined with other branches of agriculture--horticulture viticulture, animal husbandry and vegetable growing. Because of the utilization of fertile land, the party organization has put to itself the task of securing an increase in the area under gardens and vineyards by 42,000 hectares, not in 7 years, as is considered in the theses of N. S. Khrushchev, but in 5 or 6 years. The gross yield of fruit will be increased by 1.5 times and the yield of grapes by 2.5 times.

The party organization will do everything to fulfill those tasks also set forth in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev for increasing animal husbandry products and other products of agriculture.

The successful realization of the projected program of development of all fields of agriculture during the next 7 years will require major capital investments on the part of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In this connection, the question of securing a more rapid tempo of expanded reproduction in the kolkhozes, on the basis of the all-sided increase of their indivisible funds, acquires special significance.

We consider it most important that the order of formation and utilization of indivisible funds still does not answer the constantly changing conditions and tasks of a further development of kolkhoz construction. In particular, one cannot recognize as correct the acting order, under which a deduction in the indivisible fund is made from the actual sum of the monetary receipts, and which does not take into consideration those parts of natural income which are distributed among the kolkhoz farmers per labor-day. Such a system of distribution of profits does not help the growth of commodity output or the growth of the indivisible fund, particularly in those kolkhozes where grain and other products are distributed per labor-day.

For this reason it would be correct, under the established measures for deductions in the indivisible fund, to proceed from the combined results for the year and to take into account not only the actual receipt of monetary profit for realized production, but also the distribution of a part of the natural income, calculated at the state retail price. In resolving the question of measures for deductions in the indivisible funds, the level of profitability of the kolkhozes should also be considered.

Exceptionally great attention is warranted by the question of the utilization of indivisible funds for an all-sided strengthening of inter-kolkhoz production relations, about which Comrade Podgorny spoke absolutely correctly. Lately the practice of participation by kolkhozes, with their indivisible funds, in the construction of inter-kolkhoz state enterprises has yielded significant results. Only in 1957, tens of millions of rubles were paid out to the kolkhozes of our republic for this purpose.

We consider that this practice not only fully justifies itself, but that it will be one of the main forms of capital investments by kolkhozes in the future.

During the next 7 years it is planned to put more than 2.4 billion rubles from indivisible funds into the kolkhozes of our republic for the construction of inter-kolkhoz power systems, powerlines, repair shops, irrigation facilities, general schools, houses of culture, cinemas, and other objects.

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Comrades, the agricultural workers of our republic, striving worthily to meet the historic XXI Party Congress, marked 1958 with new victories in the struggle for a further upsurge of all areas of agricultural production.

The republic celebrated with honor the fulfillment of its socialist obligations for cotton, which was accepted in the Kremlin at the All-Union conference of cotton growers: 455,000 tons of cotton were delivered to the state, or 20,000 tons more than in all preceding years.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses also successfully fulfilled the plan for delivery to the state of grain, cocoons, milk, astrakhan wool, eggs, fruit and grapes. And more of these products were delivered than last year.

The achievements of the workers of agriculture of the republic in the current year provide convincing evidence of the correctness and timeliness of the measures carried out by our Party for the further development of collective farm construction, the reorganization of the MTS, which brought into life new and inexhaustible springs of creative energy of the agricultural workers. They are new evidence of the triumph of the national policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, directed toward the all-sided development of the national economy, toward the raising of the well-being of the working people of all the republics of our multi-national motherland.

The enormous successes of the union republics in the development of economics and culture achieved during recent years are convincing proof of how right our Party and its Leninist Central Committee were to expose and destroy the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov, which stood against the Leninist course chartered by the XX Party Congress in order to broaden the rights of the union republics, immeasurably to strengthen the role of the local party and Soviet organs and to utilize fully the productive powers of each individual republic and of the country in general.

The successes achieved in agriculture by the republics in past years and especially in this year, along with the high appraisal of the simple toil of the cotton growers voiced in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev at the present Plenum, are a guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the magnificent task posed for our republic for a further upsurge of agricultural production.

Suslov: Comrade Zhegalin has the floor. He will be followed by Comrade Teliyakovskiy, Secretary of the Adamevskiy Rayon Party Committee, Orenburgskaya Oblast.

Zhegalin, I. K. (Secretary, Stalingradskaya Oblast Party Committee)

In his report, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev gave a profound analysis of the results of the development of agriculture in the recent past. Five years have passed since the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU worked out a program for a sharp rise in agriculture. And how far forward our socialist agriculture has leaped in further strengthening kolkhoz construction and in developing agricultural production!

The tremendous changes which took place after the September plenum of the Central Committee are graphically demonstrated by several indices of the agricultural development of our Stalingradskaya Oblast. During the past 5 years kolkhozes and sovkhoses converted to a heavily mechanized economy. During that time, the oblast received a large quantity of tractors, grain combines, and many other agricultural implements. Much work in strengthening the agriculture of the oblast has been carried out by leading cadres, specialists, and mechanizers.

At present, agriculture employs more than 6,000 agronomists, zootechnicians, engineers, more than 24,000 tractor drivers, 5,600 combiners, 8,300 chauffeurs, and many other mechanizers.

The program put forth by the Central Committee of the party on the initiative of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev for assimilating virgin and idle lands has played a great role in the sharp increase of grain production. Putting the decisions of the party into practice, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast began in 1954 to plow up and assimilate 1,350,000 hectares of virgin or idle land. As a result of this, the sown area in 1958 was increased by 1,069,000 hectares over 1953, and this includes 833,000 hectares under grain.

Preliminary results for 1956 show that the agricultural workers of our oblast have made a worthy contribution to the cause of further increasing the production of agricultural products. In this year, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have delivered 165 million pud of grain to the state, whereas during 1949-53 the oblast delivered an average of 37.5 million pud per year. In addition to this, 127,000 tons of sunflower seeds were delivered, which is 182 percent of the plan, as were 40,000 tons of mustard, which is 4 times higher than the planned figures.

On the virgin and idle lands the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast created a fodder base for animal husbandry primarily as the basis of the increased sowing of the most valuable food and fodder crop--corn. Earlier, corn was hardly sown by us at all. Several people attempted to prove that it would not grow in our oblast, but in recent years practice showed that it was a most drought-resistant and highly productive crop. Whereas, in 1953 the area seeded with corn consisted

of only 5,500 hectares, from which the harvest almost was not collected, in 1958 corn was sown on 612,000 hectares and the harvest of the masses of yellow ears in the overwhelming majority of the kolkhozes amounted to 300-350 centners per hectare and in some cases to 400-500 centners. This made it possible to lay aside 14 tons of silage per cow and to collect 20 million pud of dried grain.

For the past 5 years, the workers of agriculture have significantly increased the delivery of animal husbandry products to the state. Cattle herds in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses grew by 90,000 head during the 5-year period, cows increased by 47,000 head, and hogs doubled. The milk produced by one cow on a collective farm increased from 850 kilograms in 1953 to 2,000 kilograms in 1958.

In 11 months of the current year, the oblast has delivered 272,000 tons of milk to the state, which is 2.3 times greater than in all of 1953, when only 118,000 tons in all were delivered. Meat in 1958 will be 20,000 tons greater than in 1953. The yield of eggs increased by 1.7 times, and wool by 1.5 times.

Today the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are large, economically vigorous enterprises, producing on the basis of the application of the achievements of science and progressive experience. In every kolkhoz there is an average of about 11,000 hectares of land (of which 5,300 are arable), and in the sovkhoses more than 32,000 hectares of agricultural land (of which 20,000 are arable). As a result of the development of the socialist economy, the income of the kolkhozes and the farmers has risen sharply. The figures here are simply unmatched. Whereas, in 1953 the monetary income of kolkhozes stood at 440 million rubles, in 1958 it reached not less than 2 billion rubles.

The costs of agricultural production in the oblast have been significantly cut. For example, the cost of grain crops in the current year was reduced to the following levels: winter crops--to 25 rubles 28 kopeks per centner, and spring crops to 25 rubles 17 kopeks per centner. In 1953, the actual cost of grain crops was equivalent to 46 rubles 27 kopeks.

Such are the several results of the struggle of the oblast Party organization to put into practice the Party's program for a vigorous upsurge of all fields of agriculture.

The steady growth of kolkhoz production bears witness to the tremendous significance of the measures instituted by the Party for a sharp upsurge of agriculture. The whole Soviet people are filled with joy by these successes, but the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov did not want to see such results. They actually opposed the planned Party measures



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for bringing a sharp upsurge of agriculture into life and sought to drag the Party and the people backwards, but life overturned the schemes of these renegades who were divorced from the people and the Party.

The year 1956 occupies a most outstanding place in the history of the struggle to achieve a further growth of agriculture. Indeed, the revolutionary measures of the Party--the reorganization of the MTS and the sale of machinery to the kolkhozes, new procedures for procurement and the establishment of unit prices on agricultural products--created all the conditions for a more successful development of agricultural production.

The significant increase in the production of products of the soil and of animal husbandry and the lowering of its costs brought about great changes in the life of the countryside and raised higher the creative activity of the broad masses. Our kolkhozes bought about 9,000 tractors, 5,000 combines and many other machines for the sum of 365 million rubles. Many kolkhozes are still settling their accounts for implements and are paying more than 200 million rubles to the state.

Putting into practice the decisions of the Party Congress and of the plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the grain growers of our oblast gained an important labor victory this year. The average grain harvest stood at 13.8 centners per hectare and the gross harvest amounted to 287 million pud of grain. Such a quantity of grain has never before been collected in the entire history of Stalingradskaya Oblast.

In the successful gathering of the harvest and the fulfillment of obligations for grain deliveries, no small role was played by separate harvesting. It is necessary to state that the oblast party committee had first to overcome great resistance on the part of individual leading party workers. The difficulty was further aggravated by the fact that experience in separate harvesting was lacking to such a great extent that there was an insufficiency of the split-trail harvesters which had been adopted in Stavropolskiy Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy Kray. Three million hectares in the oblast were harvested by this method, which made it possible to save a great quantity of wheat from going to waste.

The significance of the separate harvest may be demonstrated by the following example. In the end, 13.4 centners of grain per hectare were gathered in the oblast, whereas in the 1955 harvest here only 7.5 centners were collected with straight combining, but at the beginning of that harvest the threshings had made up 10 centners per hectare.

These figures convincingly show the advantages of the separate method of harvesting. For this reason it is necessary to increase production of machines for separate harvesting of wheat so that every kolkhoz and sovkhov will have them in sufficient numbers. Then we will be able to gather in all the grain at reaping time without any major loss.

In the Seven-Year Plan for the development of the oblast's agriculture a further increase in production is projected on the basis of the utilization of kolkhoz and sovkhov reserves--the expanded sowing of agriculture crops, the further cultivation of virgin and idle lands, increased fertility and the further growth of herds of cattle and their productivity.

In 1965, it is planned to procure grain in an amount 2 times greater than the average for the years of the past 5-year period. The procurement of cattle and fowls will amount to not less than 160,000 tons, or 1.7 times greater than in 1957; milk, 550,000 tons, or 2.3 times greater; vegetables, 2.5 times; and potatoes, 5 times greater. The procurement of eggs will be almost doubled and of wool by 1.5 times.

The task of raising the harvest must be accomplished on the basis of high-quality agriculture, and first of all by means of mastery of correct crop rotation, of the expansion of the area of clean, black, fallow land under cultivation, of wise plowing and varieties of sowing.

In the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev crop rotation was described very well and completely. I only wanted to add that it would not be a bad thing to introduce a law on special responsibility for observance of proper and scientifically based crop rotation, making it incumbent on kolkhozes and sovkhoves to conform to the peculiarities of their soil, climate, economy, etc.

Of particular significance in our oblast is the spring fallow plowing system. The experience of past years and especially of 1958 showed that the utilization of large areas as spring fallow and also the sowing of winter crops secured a sharp increase in the fertility of grain crops. The application of these measures in the fall of 1957 made it possible to collect 16.8 centners of winter wheat for every hectare.

From this it is obvious that the widespread introduction of clean spring fallow in our arid oblast causes a significant increase of fertility and of gross yields.

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One of the most important reserves in the cause of further increasing the production of agricultural products in our oblast is the irrigation and supplying of water to the droughty land of the Trans-Volga area. In connection with the great cultivation of the virgin lands, the Trans-Volga of our oblast has been transformed into an important region of grain production and animal husbandry products. The general area of agricultural land of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Trans-Volga consists of about 2 million hectares.

The establishment of the Stalingrad Reservoir and the utilization of the cheap electric energy of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station opened up a great perspective for the irrigation and supply of water to the Trans-Volga steppe. In several cases this permits raising the fertility of the fields, the establishment of a durable fodder base for animal husbandry, and the increase of all agricultural production, especially that of fine-filtered wool, by 5 times. The over-all value of gross production of agriculture and animal husbandry grew from 275 million rubles in 1956 to 1,372,000,000 rubles in the years of most favorable weather conditions in the Trans-Volga. Estimates show that the expenditures for the irrigation of the arid land of the Trans-Volga have repaid themselves by 4 times.

A great reserve for increasing the production of agricultural products is the Volga-Akhtyubinsk flood plain, which forms a great land massif with an over-all area of 1.5 million hectares. The fertile land of this water meadow is especially valuable for the production of vegetables, technical crops, and fruit and berries. It is sufficient to state that the mastering of these flood lands only within the geographical limits of Stalingradskaya Oblast makes it possible to raise the production of vegetables by 350,000 tons and sharply to reduce their costs.

The oblast party committee has repeatedly raised the question of mastering the flood plain, but up to the present time it remains unresolved. It is necessary at the outset for the Ministry of Agriculture to organize two or three sovkhoses for the mastery of this virgin land.

And the last question to which Comrade N. S. Khrushchev paid attention is the question of the electrification of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, on the resolution of which depends to a great extent the increased production and lowered costs of agricultural products. The oblast committee of the party considered this question more than once, but it does not get the necessary support. For our oblast the question is especially important, the more so because the availability of a powerful hydroelectric station makes it possible within the next 4 years to fully electrify the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. We ask that our proposals on this question be submitted to the government.

Comrades! The Party and the people have carried out a gigantic work for the upsurge of agriculture, but much more remains to be done. The report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev described the work of the Communist Party in the cause of development of agriculture during the past 5 years and the proposed program for further development of socialist agriculture. There is no doubt that the communists and all working people of Stalingradskaya Oblast will greet the results of this plenum with great enthusiasm and in a fighting spirit will put them into practice.

Suslov: Comrade Tel'yakovskiy has the floor. He will be followed by Comrade Mal'tsov.

Tel'Yakovskiy (Secretary, Adamovskiy Rayon Party Committee, Orenburgskaya Oblast)

Comrades!

The results of the fulfillment of the decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, which are being considered at the present plenum, show that the broad program for a major upsurge of agriculture worked out in 1953 by the Central Committee of our Party made it possible to achieve very great successes in the development of all fields of agricultural production. The fruits of these successes are enjoyed by all Soviet people, who in the past few years have begun to live better and more richly. The results of the fulfillment of the decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee of our Party are especially felt by us, workers of the virgin land areas.

I want here, at the Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party, to tell about our sovkhoses, Adamevskiy Rayon, Orenburgskaya Oblast. In this huge rayon, the area of which is 1,342,000 hectares, the most fertile land stood empty for centuries. Before the September plenum, the planted area of the rayon consisted of 95,000 hectares; in the better harvest years not more than 1,700,000 pud of grain were delivered to the state. But what does our rayon offer at the present time?

After the September plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, 450,000 hectares of virgin land were mastered in the rayon. The planted area of the sovkhoses of the rayon amount to around 537,000 hectares. From the example of our rayon can be seen an especially sharp and exceptionally huge measure of work which has been done for the Party in mastering the virgin lands. In 1956, the rayon gave the state 29 million pud of grain, or 16 times more than in 1953 and 2 times more than during the past 22 years. In the present year, under unsatisfactory weather conditions, the state received 15 million pud of grain under a plan for 13,100,000 poods. It is important to

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note other examples also. These virgin land sovkhoses not only deliver much grain, but also spend significantly less for its production than the older sovkhoses. Grain in the virgin land area comes more cheaply than grain obtained in the old sovkhoses of our oblast. The cost of one center of sovkhos grain in 1956 stood at 27 rubles 54 kopeks, in 1958 at 37 to 38 rubles.

In 1956, the sovkhoses obtained 83,500 (sic) rubles of profits under a plan of 11 million rubles, and in 1958 profits were approximately 20 million rubles. The members of the anti-Party group--Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov--maintained that the expenses of organizing these sovkhoses would not be paid back in 10 years. Life has disproved this assertion and harshly laughs at them. The money expended during 5 years for the organization of seven sovkhoses in the virgin lands area has already been fully repaid. In all 360,100,000 rubles were expended, but the value of realized production and profits of the sovkhoses stands at 404,200,000 rubles. These results once again evidence the bankruptcy of the anti-Party group, which sought to push our Party away from the course of mastery of the virgin and idle lands. The workers of the virgin lands are deeply grateful to the Leninist Central Committee for its timely exposure of this anti-Party group.

The mastering of the virgin lands and the construction of new sovkhoses was carried out with much difficulty. The Central Committee of the Party foresaw them and sent youths to the sovkhoses to overcome these difficulties and the workers of the virgin lands endured all tribulations with honor. The power of our Party lies in the fact that it can raise the people to great patriotic deeds. That is the way it was in the virgin lands. At the summons of the Party for the mastering of the new lands there came workers from the cities and villages of the nation. Many new settlers who had no agricultural specialty studied courses in the sovkhoses and a great part of them were immediately on tractors, plows, seeders, and combines. It is possible to name hundreds and thousands of leaders of sovkhos production who grew up in the virgin lands.

In the virgin-land sovkhoses of the rayon there now exists this proverb: "They raise the virgin lands--the virgin land raises the people." Heroism in work is a common thing among the virgin land workers. I will give only one example.

The young communist Kharitonov came to the "Komsomolskiy" kolkhoz as a tractor driver, but after 3 years in the virgin lands he became a brigadier of a tractor-tillage brigade. In 1956, for his high indices of work he was presented with the highest government award--the Order of Lenin. In 1957, Comrade Kharitonov succeeded to the duties of administrator of an important section of the sovkhos, and in October of this year the communists elected him secretary of the party organization of the sovkhos.

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Growing and securing cadres, the sovkhoses can more successfully conduct a struggle for a sharp rise in agricultural crops, for securing a stable annual harvest. The Adamovskiy sovkhos (director Comrade Akimov, secretary of the party organization Comrade Sarak) is located on less fertile soil than the remaining six sovkhoses, but the workers of this farm have undertaken to apply thoroughly the most progressive agricultural techniques in the cultivating of the land and have achieved good results. In 1956, the harvest in that sovkhos was 10.5 centners per hectare, in 1957, which was a drought year, 6.3 centners, and in 1958, 9.1 centners per hectare.

What will ensure the obtaining of a stable harvest under unfavorable weather conditions? The persistent struggle for the application of the most advanced agricultural techniques to the processing of land. I will give some individual facts from the work of the sovkhoses in 1958.

In August-September 1957, the sovkhoses plowed the entire sown area for 1958; plowing was done to a depth of 28-30 centimeters with simultaneous harrowing. In the winter the sovkhoses carried out snow retention on 32,800 hectares; in the spring retained melting snow on an area of 2,000 hectares; 32,000 hectares of grain crops were sown with a variety of seeds; 27,000 hectares by the crossed narrow furrow method and 9,700 hectares were rolled. At the harvest, 27,000 hectares of grain were gathered in by the separate method.

The better brigades of the sovkhos--the 1st, 5th, and 8th--strictly followed the proper agricultural techniques and obtained 10 to 11, and in individual cases, 17-20 centners per hectare.

In the fields of the "Vostochnyy" sovkhos, in the 4th section of the "Komsomolskiy" sovkhos there was no rain all year, but on account of the deep plowing, the fall harrowing, and on account of sowing at the necessary depth, seeding by the crossed narrow-furrow method, and naturally, on account because of separate harvesting of grain, this sovkhos reaped a harvest of 7.5-9 centners per hectare, and on the rolled massives, 10 centners and more.

There are multitudinous factors in the obtaining of a good harvest over a large area and under adverse weather conditions, but the obligatory observance of proper agricultural techniques in the cultivation of land convincingly shows the correctness of the directives of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, N. S. Khrushchev, on the full possibilities of obtaining a stable annual harvest from every sovkhos and the undoubted fulfillment and over-fulfillment of planned delivery of grain to the state. The necessary high grain crops from the fields of all sovkhoses, and thus of the country, will doubtless be secured.

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In the work of our sovkhoses there are still very great shortcomings. The most important of these is the fluctuation of mechanizer cadres. As was proper, youths from mechanization schools were assigned to work on the sovkhoses. For almost 7 months, they lived in field camps and wagons, most of which were poorly constructed. For this reason, many mechanizers went home in the fall. In addition to this youths of draft age went into the Soviet Army.

The fluctuation of mechanizer cadres has a negative affect on the condition of technics and also on the fertility of kolkhoz fields. The rayon party committee has taken measures to improve the cultural and living conditions of the mechanizers.

Fulfilling the directives given us by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev at the time of his visit to our rayon in 1956, on the utilization of the richest beds of reeds, stocks of limestone and clay for the construction of sovkhoses, two gallinule factories have been organized and are working in the rayon. They have already produced 133,000 square meters of cane mats. A limestone furnace with a capacity of 5,000 tons per year has been built in the rayon and construction has begun on a brick factory with a capacity of 8 million bricks per year. These building materials will be used in the first place for civil housing construction. But local reserves are insufficient for the most rapid construction of field camps; we do not have sufficient money. The matter is complicated by the fact that we cannot obtain funded materials for economic construction either from the Main Administration of Agricultural Supply or from the consumer cooperatives, materials such as nails, glass, cement, and many others. For this reason, we ask the Ministry of Agriculture to consider and to resolve the question of construction of field camps, I hope, in all field tractor brigades of the virgin land sovkhoses.

In 1958, the oblast party committee organized the preparation of tractor drivers for those sovkhoses of our rayon attached to the RTS of the northern areas -- the most important populated part of the oblast. To help the rayon party committee, the sovkhoses selected 925 persons who are now studying at courses.

We wanted to resolve the question of securing these cadres. But how to resolve it? It is uncomfortable, but the question arises as to whether the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party would consider the possibility of deferring the draft of the mechanizers of the virgin lands into the Soviet Army for 2 or 3 years; this would make it possible for them to make themselves at home on the sovkhoses. Maybe they will put down their roots there, build homes, and after service in the Soviet Army, return to the sovkhoses.

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The mastery of the virgin lands radically changed the appearance of our entire rayon. In the new sovkhoses, 28,600 square meters of housing space have been built, including 1,486 individual houses. The central farmsteads of the sovkhoses have been well built; they have all been electrified and have radio and telephone facilities.

Side by side with the construction of the new sovkhoses, the old sovkhoses and populated points are being built up. At present, 18 schools, 19 hospitals and medical centers, 30 libraries and clubs, 15 kindergartens and creches, 1 pioneer camp, 8 gardens and 9 parks have been built in the rayon.

To those virgin-land sovkhoses which are located from 150 to 200 kilometers from the railroad, narrow gauge railways have been run in for the transportation of grain and other cargoes. Passenger trains with attractive, warm, and bright coaches also go to them now.

In August-September of this year the movie "Ivan Brovkin in the Virgin Lands" was filmed at the better equipped Komsomol sovkhos. It was filmed without the millions in expenditures which were used for decorations in the film "The Kuban Cossacks." The filming was as important event at the sovkhos. Soon this film will be seen on the screen, and it is undoubtedly worthwhile for all the Soviet people to see the care taken by the Party and Government for the welfare of the grain growers of the virgin lands. I would like to ask you, Comrade Suslov, to show this film to the participants in the present Plenum.

In the rayon, if one may say it, the first virgin land has been raised, but what richer unutilized reserves we have for the development of the "second virgin land" -- the production of meat, milk, wool, eggs, and other products. In our rayon, which has a large area of arable land, there are very few cattle. For 100 hectares of agricultural land, there are only 1.8 head of cattle, including 0.4 cows; 6.3 sheep and lambs; 1 hog per 100 hectares of field; and 4 fowls per 100 hectares of grain.

In 1958, the sovkhoses of the rayon fulfilled ahead of time the yearly plan for delivery to the state of meat, milk, and wool; 2 times more meat and 3 times more wool were delivered this year than in 1953.

To attain a considerable increase in the production of higher quality meat, and the reduction of its costs through reduced expenditures of human labor, many sovkhoses of our rayon began, in 1958, the transition to the "double upkeep" of calves and specialization in animal husbandry in individual sovkhoses. The most important successes in this work were achieved on the "Zarya Kommunisma" and "Bratslavskiy" sovkhoses. On the "Bratslavskiy" sovkhos 560 calves were raised from 280 cows. In double upkeep under milk cows 280 calves were fed, of which 236 were from milk cows of the sovkhoses and 44 were contracted for by the population. There was neither sickness or disease among the calves on this sovkhos, and the weight of the calves increased by 800-900 grams per day.



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The institution of new methods increased the production of meat on the "Zarya Kommunisma" sovkhov by 250 centners over last year and reduced the expenditure of labor in the production of animal husbandry products. In the future we plan to have 40 percent milk cows and 60 percent meat cattle on the sovkhoves estimating that the double method under milk cows will increase the number of calves from our cows and those contracted for by the populace.

The specialization of sections has made possible an increase of meat production and a lowering of its costs. In the first section of the sovkhov cows, sows, and chickens were left; in the second section, sheep and corn-fed hogs and the third section was engaged only in fattening cattle and sheep earmarked for delivery to the state. If in the current year, the sovkhoves are given underweight cattle and the live weight of cattle does not exceed 210-230 kilograms, then in the first year of work under the new system the sovkhov can fatten cattle to a live weight of not less than 320 kilograms and sheep to not less than 40 kilograms. All herds fattened for meat will be of the highest quality.

The specialization of sections has allowed the institution of year-round fattening and in a short time will increase the number of swine. In the current year, the sovkhov got 2,500 piglets and delivered 1,200 centners of pork to the state instead of the 24 centners delivered in 1954.

Many sovkhoves, instituting progressive measures for the upkeep of sheep, obtained a significant increase in wool clippings and eliminated sheep epizootic. The "Komsomolskiy" sovkhov, having a herd of 4,172 sheep, obtained 4.3 kilograms of wool per sheep and the Adamovskiy sovkhov with a herd of 5,000 head, obtained 4 kilograms per sheep.

In the rayon we have few cattle. For this reason it is necessary for us to increase the herds at a significantly higher rate than that planned in the theses of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev for the XXI Party Congress and the control figures for the development of the economy of our oblast during the next 7 years. That is why the recent XIV Rayon Party Conference adopted a decision on increasing the herds of meat cattle by 1965 by not less than 4 times in comparison to 1958, including an increase of cows by 4.5 times (24,000 head), sheep by 6 times (300,000 head), swine by 3 times (15,000 head) and fowl by 8 times.

For the fulfillment of these responsible plans the help of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation is necessary. We ask for help in obtaining breeding stocks of sheep and fowls and in other areas. We are sure that the Council of Ministers will render us all possible aid.

In the struggle for the utilization of all possibilities for highly profitable work, which is very correctly described in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, individual sovkhoses have organized the means for processing the products of their farms. For example, the "Zarya Kommunizma" sovkhos this year established a truck garden with an area of 22 hectares and began to can cucumbers and tomatoes. It is true that they put up only 6,000 jars of vegetable canned goods, but they profited from the great demands on the people. In 1959, the sovkhos will build a mechanized canning factory with a capacity of 400,000 jars per year.

After the publication of the theses of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev to the XXI Party Congress, the Adamovskiy Rayon Party Committee organized widespread propaganda of the resolutions of the November plenum of the Central Committee, in order to mobilize the working people of the rayon in the struggle to put into practice the new and magnificent tasks of communist construction in the USSR.

Suslov: Comrade Mal'tsev has the floor. He will be followed by Comrade Chernyshev.

Mal'tsev, T. S.: (field worker of the "Zavety Lenina" kolkhoz, Shadrinskiy Rayon, Kurganskaya Oblast)

Comrades,

Permit me to describe the experiences of my 29 years of work on the "Zavety Lenina" kolkhoz. I would like briefly to answer the question of why our kolkhoz, where I work as a field worker, under repeated drought conditions obtains annually a comparatively good harvest of our basic crop--spring wheat and other agricultural crops.

For the whole 29 years of its existence our kolkhoz has never been without grain even in the years of worst drought. Eight of the last 10 years were very dry. The present year, 1958, was particularly so, when for the whole vegetation period there were only 9 millimeters of precipitation: in June 3 millimeters and in July 5 millimeters. The temperature on the surface of the ground fluctuated over a range of 50 degrees and in June reached 63 degrees centigrade. Actually, for the entire growing season there was not a single proper rain. Only on 7 August, when the wheat was already on the stalk, did the first rain fall, but even that was over only a very small sown area. On the remaining fields there was nothing at all. It came only when the grain was being harvested. The average wheat yield under these conditions amounted to about 10 centners, and for fallow on individual sections as much as 18 centners per hectare were obtained. But if you consider the losses (not less than 2-3 centners per hectare) which we suffered in collecting the harvest in consequence of the difficult weather conditions, then the yield would have been more than 12 centners per hectare. The average wheat yield for the last 10 years, including the present year, despite the very frequent droughts, is equal to 17 centners per hectare, and not counting this year--to an average of 19 centners. The present year may properly be compared with the record drought year of 1911, when 52 millimeters of precipitation fell during the entire vegetation period, the harvest was a failure and a terrible famine broke out. In 1958 the precipitation was 9 millimeters, that is 5 times less than in 1911 but we nevertheless harvested about 60 pud to the hectare. And such a yield was formerly considered good even in normal years. The present year, dear comrades, has shown once again that under our conditions, even with an absolute failure of rain, it is possible to get a harvest, and even a tolerably good one, if cultivation is carried out with consideration of existing natural conditions and not just any old way. Under our conditions, in order to have some assurance of getting the hoped-for harvests annually, even high ones, it is necessary in some measure to foresee with some degree of probability the weather conditions for the summer in order that the best means of plant growing can be utilized. Since a lack of precipitation in the first half of the summer is a usual thing with us, then there is nothing to do but forget about it! Since plentiful rains frequently occur in the second half of the summer, why not count on this fact and not use the time for the harvest! It may be forgotten that there are years when drought conditions continue for the whole summer! or, on the other hand it may be cold and pour rain all summer! Of course such extremes are not very frequent but they do occur and we should not forget about them. It is impossible to forget also the likelihood of early fall frosts after the beginning of September. If all this is remembered and if field work is carried out with a consideration of all these possibilities, then mistakes will be less, they may even become unnoticeable when the harvest are good and stable.

The first responsibility, as Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev said in his report, must be to put the system of field cultivation in order and to introduce good black fallow into the districts with inadequate moisture, protecting the fallow crops against weeds and providing for the accumulation of reserves of moisture in the soil. This is why at our kolkhoz, "Legacy of Lenin," during the course of its whole history field work has been carried out according to a system, even though the system has been changed with the years. But we have given and are giving strict attention to fallow in both the quantitative and qualitative sense. Fallow we consider the basis and foundation of crop rotation, since without fallow under our conditions, extremely so at the present stage of development of agriculture it would be difficult even to speak of raising the level of cultivation. Without fallow, and good fallow, Siberia would be covered with weeds which would cause enormous damage to the harvests and the sowings would largely fall under the harmful influence of frequently-recurring destructive droughts. About 20 percent of the land should be kept under fallow, and in any case within the range from 16 to 20-25 percent, having in mind the special features of the farm and its economy.

In order that the fallow may be more valuable and answer to a large degree to its purpose, that is, in order that weeds may be destroyed better, more moisture accumulated, and easily-assimilated nourishment for the feeding of plants, we begin the cultivation of it in the fall and we work it with wide disk stubble plows.

In the early spring with the drying of the upper layer of the soil we carry out a good harrowing and thus we cover the moisture and we create the possibility of burying to a shallow depth the seeds of weeds and other growths, and then when they are well grown we disk the field and destroy their shoots. We plow the fallow in June with mouldless plows to a depth of 30-40 or more centimeters, but we plow only once for the crop rotation, considering that this depth is perfectly adequate.

Along with the plowing, in order not to lose moisture, we harrow. Throughout the whole summer and fall we keep the fallow clean and we perform disking or harrowing operations as needed. We consider particularly important the harrowing of the fallow both after the summer as well as after the fall rains since this permits plowing over the moisture which remains and has been accumulated in the soil. This is an exceptionally important measure.

Depending on circumstances we plow the fallow either once or twice. If the fallow is plowed twice, then we make the second plowing in August. This gives the soil an opportunity before winter to become well settled and packed, because, being very much broken up, the plowed layer does not settle as it should in the period of drying, it is strongly cracked, as it were desiccated, which hastens the loss of moisture and sowings on such soil suffer severely from the drought.

It is necessary that the fallow pass the winter in well-packed condition and perfectly clean even from any traces noticeable to the eye of the so-called winter weeds. The second plowing of the fallow arises from the necessity for a more stubborn struggle against permanent weeds, and in other cases it is not obligatory.

When for some reason or other it has not been possible to disk the land under fallow then in this case we begin the cultivation of the fallow in the early spring and we disk it also. However, after the early spring disking we do not harrow the field, because here it would be difficult to harrow the stubble--it drives down the stubble. Instead of harrowing the disked field we roll it with ring rollers. The further course of cultivation is the same as in the fall.

Of course, the cultivation of the fallow both in the fall and in the early spring can be begun even with a plow, either mould or mouldless. Summer plowing, I repeat, is not obligatory in June, as we do, if the soil is kept clean and is holding moisture well.

I repeat, we attach special importance to the light harrowing of the fallow after the summer and fall rains. This is very important to do during the entire fallow period, far into the fall, because even in the fall the uncovered moisture is very seriously evaporated from the soil. It is possible to sow a part of the fields which are under clean fallow with winter rye intended for the spring feeding of livestock or for early silage, on condition that by mid-July this field is no longer cultivated. Here the reserves of winter moisture are drawn up into the growing fodder crops and by the time of plowing the field will be dry. It can be moistened only from the summer (July and August) and also the fall and next winter precipitation on condition that, after the rains the field is accurately and carefully harrowed. In this way it is possible to prepare fairly good fallow and with good destruction of weeds with only the cultivation of it for half of June and also harrowing after the summer and fall rains.

We always remember that the fallow is to be prepared not for a single harvest but that we must preserve its good qualities which will influence the entire crop rotation. The importance of fallow is appreciated not only by us but also by all the farms of our Shadrinskiy Rayon and also on the farms of Kurganskaya Oblast. In general it must be said that in such a year as 1958 was in our Kurganskaya Oblast without fallow even our seeds would have been harmed. You see, the oblast found itself in the very epicenter, if I may so express myself, of the current drought, which embraced all the central regions of the Trans-Urals, Chelyabinskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Tyumenskaya, and Kustanayskaya Oblasts.

A few words about corn. It seems to me, comrades, that it is sensible under our Siberian conditions to make a serious test of the planting of corn for fallow. In the past, in 1957, we tried to do this

on 30 hectares. The corn, despite the drought, gave a green weight of 800-900 centners as could be seen from the foliage. After the corn, which has been sown on the fallow, we planted spring wheat. Despite the absolute drought, the wheat yield was not worse than on normal fallow. Thus, planting corn on the fallow and obtaining a large quantity of green feed, we not only occupied the land but also obtained a good harvest. The corn, which is planted on fallow will always provide good shoots; it will be easier to care for, and the fields will be better cleaned of weeds; they are cleaned 2 years in a row--in fallow and in the sowing of corn. In place of this, spare hundreds of hectares may be sown with legumes for grain. Here the loss of hectares from the fallow will repay itself with interest.

Now, what is my opinion as to whether or not the fallow fields should be planted with corn, as it were, making an active fallow? It seems to us that the fields which are the most choked up, the most worn should usually go into fallow. Therefore, the conditions for corn here will be unquestionably worse than in the fields which remain under the grassland-plow cultivation; yes, and the fallow itself will not be equal to clean fallow because there will not be the same struggle here against weeds as on the clean fallow. Accordingly, it will be more difficult to destroy the weeds, particularly the permanent types, than on clean fallow. Therefore, we consider it best to plant corn on the fallow: here a good yield will be guaranteed annually--and the stalks will be good and the harvest will be good; and after the corn, which has been planted on the fallow, the wheat harvest, as experience has shown, even under drought conditions, will not be worse than from normal fallow.

In addressing myself to the plenum of the CC on this matter, I am not attempting to give any sort of general formula for the preparation of fallow, but I am describing how we have prepared it and the several variations possible. But, judging from my experience, the most important thing in agriculture is love for the land, and not an idle love but the dedication of the whole soul. Only such a pure, dedicated love of the land will be reciprocated. It is impossible to deceive the land by a show of love, particularly a show of words.

I have spoken here only about fallow and I have stayed with this because I consider fallow to be the starting point in our agriculture, the main foundation for our Siberian agriculture.

But a few words also about autumn plow land. If it is necessary that the autumn plow land give good yields and that the sowings on it be protected from drought, then the cultivation of it must begin with the gathering of the harvest and after the fall rains it must be, like fallow, carefully harrowed in order that it may accumulate moisture during the fall period. But this measure, which is very important for the yield, has been hindered until now by the absence of implements which would permit at

the same time as the harvest the gathering of the straw so that it will not hinder the opportune working of the land. For this reason we are very far from getting the full amount of grain and there are delays in the fall cultivation of the soil.

The cultivation of the fall plow land may be carried out with both mould and mouldless plows, with stubble or disk plows or with plowshares but it is obligatory that we systematically harrow it after the fall rains. For example, in the fall we cultivate the land with wide-disk stubble plows to a depth of 8-12 centimeters, and repeatedly; in the spring, after the sowing, we perform this operation only to a depth of 4-6 centimeters.

This year we have for the disked stubble, where the land has not been plowed for 3 years in a row, on an area of more than 500 hectares under conditions of absolute drought, a yield of "Lyutestsens 753" spring wheat of about 10 centners per hectare only because the land was well prepared in the fall with disk stubble plows and carefully harrowed after the fall rains. That is why we attach great importance to harrowing. Sometimes we plow the fall plow land with mouldless plows and we do this when, as a result of a rainy spell, it is impossible to work with disk plows--they pack the soil. But in the spring, with either disked or plowed fall plow land it is obligatory to carry out a careful early harrowing to hold the moisture.

Besides all this, a great role is played in our operations by the fortunate selection of times for sowing both spring wheat and other crops. Very frequently, the fortunate choice of sowing time literally decides the fate of the harvest. Therefore, I spoke at the beginning of my remarks concerning the great importance of natural conditions and of the need to utilize them wisely.

We pay attention also to the types of wheat. The type of seeds is of very great importance. At the present time we like very much the spring wheat's "Lyutestsens 758," of the Saratov variety. We have planted it since 1948. And now we are planting it to the extent of 70 percent and 30 percent "Mil'Turum 553" wheat. The "Lyutestsens 758" variety is particularly resistant to drought, springs up early, the grain almost never falls off, there are no diseases of the heads, it is very suited also for storing, and has high grain-fermenting qualities. They say that it is equal in fermenting qualities to the world standard, "Tsezium S-311."

We think and we hope that, under the conditions of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan, it is possible to reduce very greatly the losses which are suffered by the harvest from the frequently recurring droughts, if the conduct of agriculture is carried out with knowledge and on a high level. Which is easier: to obtain a yield, let us say, of 20-25 centners per hectare under favorable weather conditions, or 10-12 hectares under unfavorable or even severely unfavorable conditions? Under favorable conditions, as is generally known, the difference in

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yields between individual farms is less than in unfavorable years. In the favorable years it may turn out that a good yield is obtained even by a farm with a low level of cultivation of the soil. This could hardly happen in unfavorable years. A farm with a high level of agriculture on all its fields will receive a much better harvest and even under very severe drought conditions. There are many examples of this.

It seems to us that nothing would be better than in very dry years to study the farms with high and stable yields, to define the reasons therefore clearly, as well as the means by which this has been achieved, and to learn from them. You see, it is very important as to why under one and the same difficult conditions, one farm received 3-4 centners per hectare, and the one next to it--10-12 hectares, even though the favorable conditions between them for a difference in yield were small. A high and well-thought out level of agriculture is particularly important in districts with recurring droughts. Here one must be always on the alert and prepared for anything in order not to fall into poverty.

A few words about agricultural science. Comrade N.S. Khrushchev has raised this question very correctly and opportunely. However much agricultural science has accomplished, it would unquestionably have done much more if the existing system of financing did not permit many scholars to be careless and to shy away from their proper obligations--to search for the new, to create the new, and those new things which will be really progressive and useful.

I welcome from my heart, Nikita Sergeyevich, the raising of this question and I hope that something useful may soon be done. After the solution of the problem of bringing the schools closer to life, the question should be raised, it seems to us, with complete clarity of bringing agricultural science closer to life, to the land, to the animals. Here may be found very useful and very scientific subjects and subjects for dissertations if they are needed.

In matters of agricultural science and the financing of agricultural work it is necessary to take and direct science along the necessary path, I would say, on the Leninist path of development. It is not for this that V.I. Lenin discovered Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin for Soviet science that he should be forgotten and deprecated, but this has become seriously felt: Michurin has been forgotten, but you see Michurin was right. In agricultural science it is more necessary to display originality than to produce original useful works. Therefore, it is necessary to use as widely as possible in scientific research the method of the Marxist-Leninist dialectics.

Comrades, at the conclusion of my remarks you will permit me to assure the plenum of the Central Committee of the Party that I will endeavor to the end of my life to accomplish as well and as productively



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as possible my own and everyone's cause--to achieve a final solution to the problem of the struggle for high and stable harvests, under conditions of frequently recurring drought, for the well being of our Fatherland. (Applause.)

Suslov: Comrade Chernyshev has the floor. Comrade Koblov (of Chita) to be prepared.

Chernyshev, V.E. (Secretary of the Kaliningradskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU):

Comrades:

The Soviet people with unprecedented enthusiasm, activity, and profound patriotic interest are discussing the theses of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev for the XXI Party Congress and the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for the years 1959-1965.

The report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, which was given at the present plenum of the Central Committee, and the decisions which have been adopted by our plenum, plan for a still mightier program of development of agriculture and will be greeted by all our Party and people with great joy and approval, as a new manifestation of the concern of the party for the furthest possible development of the well being of the toilers.

Our party and its Central Committee are devoting an exceptional amount of attention and are displaying constant concern for the development of agriculture.

After the September plenum of the Central Committee and the subsequent decisions on agriculture, as a result of large-scale economic and political measures carried out by the Party in recent years, in the face of the opposition of the criminal anti-Party group which in the past has hindered the development and threatened agriculture, great successes have been achieved in our country in the development of agricultural production.

The outstanding successes in the development of agriculture during the 5-year period represent a triumph for the Leninist line of our Party, the wisdom and farsightedness of our Central Committee which is performing enormous measures which have a genuine revolutionary importance for the growth of agricultural production at unheard-of rates.

In the report of Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev the results have been very well and convincingly summarized of the conduct of agriculture during the past 5 years and the furthest perspectives have been revealed for the faster development of agriculture in the coming years.

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In the report and in the addresses of a number of comrades examples have been given of the successes in agriculture in the republics, oblasts and krais. Considerable successes in overcoming backwardness and in the further development of agriculture have also been achieved in our oblast since the September plenum.

The agriculture of Kaliningradskaya Oblast specializes in the development of milk and meat production, hog breeding, raising of water fowl, and the production of vegetables and potatoes. In the last 3 years alone the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast have increased the production of meat in slaughtered weight by 40 percent including of hogs by 1.7 times. In this year, 20 centners of meat have been obtained for each 100 hectares of agricultural harvests on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and 27 centners of slaughtered weight from all types of agricultural enterprises. Milk production on the kolkhozes has been almost doubled in the 5-year period. In 1958, 242 centners of milk were obtained per 100 hectares of agricultural land on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and about 400 centners for all types of agricultural enterprises. Egg production has been increased by 208 percent and amounted on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast to 11,000 eggs per 100 hectares of sown grain area, or 34,000 eggs for all categories of farms. The number of head of cattle has been increased 1.5 times during the last 5 years on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of milk cows by 72 percent. The herds of cows on the kolkhozes have been almost doubled. We have 31 head of cattle including 15 cows, for each 100 hectares of land, for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the respective figures are 22 head of cattle and 10 cows. This is a low figure and we are taking measures now to increase the number of cows. The number of hogs has been increased 2.2 times during the 5 years and amounted to 59 animals per 100 hectares of plow land.

The delivery and sale to the State of meat has been increased by 93 percent for all types of farms and has been doubled for milk and eggs.

This year the following amounts of livestock products have been delivered and sold to the State by the oblast per 100 hectares of agricultural land: 35 centners of meat, 26 centners of hogs, 215 centners of milk.

The established plan for procurements of livestock products has been considerably surpassed. Kolkhozes have fulfilled the plan for meat purchases this year by 152 percent, of milk by 135 percent. The money incomes of the kolkhozes have grown 2.5 times, the indivisible funds have almost doubled. The delivery to the kolkhoz farmers of agricultural products for labor-days has been increased as well as money payments. Within a short period of time, the majority of the kolkhozes of the oblast have increased by many times the production and delivery of livestock products to the State, have overcome their backwardness and have become economically strong enterprises.

However, it is impossible to recognize as adequate the increase in agricultural production which has been achieved by the oblast. The development rate of the major branches of agriculture, particularly land cultivation, is still insufficient. The fodder base still remains backward. We are not fully utilizing the available possibilities and reserves for increasing the production of agricultural products. Behind the average figures for the oblast numbers of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and rayons are hidden which still remain at a low level in the production of livestock and tilled products. In the oblast 24 percent of the kolkhozes and 16 percent of the sovkhoses produced less than 200 centners of milk per 100 hectares of land. On one-fourth of the kolkhozes the meat production per 100 hectares of cultivated land is still below the average oblast levels.

The Party and Soviet organizations of the oblast are carrying out the necessary measures to overcome the backwardnesses of these kolkhozes and sovkhoses in order to raise considerably their level of agricultural production.

The Party and the Government have created all the conditions necessary for a more rapid development of the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, for the successful accomplishment of the tasks which have been laid on agriculture.

Critically evaluating the work which has been done in the recent period for the development of agriculture, the Party and Soviet organizations of our oblast are directing the efforts of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, of all agricultural workers, to the end that in the new year, in 1959, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, a sharp increase may be attained in the rates of agricultural production. We have laid good foundations for the year 1959. In this year, the sowings of winter crops, which give the highest yields, are to be almost doubled. The fall plow land has been broken for spring crops. On large areas winter vetch has been sown in conjunction with rye for feed and silage. Work is being done to prepare for the sowing of corn and for obtaining high yields.

In the theses of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev for the XXI Party Congress it is stated that the task in the Seven-Year Plan consists in achieving a still larger growth of agricultural production to ensure the population an abundance of food products of wide assortment and high quality and to satisfy all the other State requirements for agricultural products.

Proceeding on the basis of these tasks, which have been placed by the Party on agriculture for the coming period, we have drawn up a proposed plan for the development of agriculture in the oblast during the Seven-Year Plan in which a many-sided development is provided for of all branches of agriculture with a further and more rapid increase in livestock production. It is planned to almost double by 1965 the meat production by all the farms of the oblast, including a 2.5 times rise in growing of hogs. On the kolkhozes and sovkhoses meat production is also

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to be doubled. Milk production in the oblast is to rise by 75 percent, including a doubling on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. For every 100 hectares of agricultural land 635 centners of milk will be produced including 450 centners on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Now, carrying out the work of drawing up the 7-year plans for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, of which Nikita SergeYevich Khrushchev has spoken, we consider that there are non-utilized reserves and that we can increase somewhat these figures for the 7-year period.

The plans we have adopted for an increase of livestock production and of deliveries to the State for the 7-year period are perfectly realistic and can be fulfilled. The increase in livestock production will be achieved as a result of a rise in productivity and a considerable increase in the sizes of herds of all livestock and poultry. Measures have been planned and are to be accomplished for the improvement of the organization of breeding matters, for the widespread use of artificial insemination of cows.

We now have on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast, mostly, highly productive cattles of the East Frisian type. We have many breeding cattle to sell to the State for other oblasts and republics. Many oblasts and republics have turned to us with requests to aid them with these cattle, but the necessary interest for this on the part of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has not been created. The breeding cattle, which are sold to the Office for the Procurement of Livestock, are not counted by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the volume of production and in the fulfillment of the plan for procurements of meat. In the past year about 2 centners of breeding cattle were sold to the Office for the Procurement of Livestock for every 100 hectares of land; in this year more than one centner has already been sold.

In connection with this, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses try not to sell breeding cattle to the Office for the Procurement of Livestock but to sell them to the meat processing plants. As a result the meat processing plants have received many cattle suitable for breeding purposes. In our opinion, changes in the methods of computation of livestock production should be made for the farms and oblasts where the breeding cattle are located. Prices for breeding cattle are very high. It is only necessary that the breeding cattle sold be counted in the volume of meat production and if possible, also in the fulfillment of the plan for procurements, then the other oblasts will receive a large number of breeding cattle for the further reproduction of highly productive herds.

In his report Nikita Sergeveyich Khrushchev very properly raised the question of a sharp rise in labor productivity in agriculture, of a rapid setting in order of the standards and pay for the labor of the kolkhoz farmers and the directing cadres and service personnel. In this matter we have many serious defects and distortions.

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The Party, Soviet and agricultural organizations in the oblast are performing a good deal of work now for the rapid elimination of the existing abnormalities.

Now, when the kolkhozes possess the tractors, combines, and other complex machinery, a question of serious importance concerns the repair and safeguarding of technical equipment and its correct use. Perfectly correctly Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev raises the questions of the improvement of the repair base of the kolkhozes, of the organization of inter-kolkhoz workshops on the base of the RTS. The need has become apparent for the kolkhoz to have a special current account in the branches of the State Bank for the repair and operation of Tractors and other agricultural machines, for which the money could be expended by the kolkhozes only for the purpose of repairs and purchases of fuel.

Proceeding on the basis of the standards computed for one hectare of light plowing, carried out previously by the MTS (with corrections and an increase in prices for spare parts), according to our computations, the kolkhozes of the oblast will require for repairs and fuel about 10 percent of their annual money incomes.

The considerations stated on this question, in our opinion, should contribute to an improvement of the utilization of machinery on the kolkhozes.

A few remarks on the question of purchase prices for agricultural products. The prices established now are very high. But there are some excesses. For example, the purchase prices for cattle which are sold to the State by the kolkhozes and the established conditions of sale, in our opinion, should not be extended to individual sellers of cattle since this would be unprofitable for the State. For example the premiums on the purchase prices for young cattle up to one year of age with a live weight of not less than 200 kilograms, are paid for at the rate of 15 percent and at 20 percent for a live weight of more than 250 kilograms.

Who sells cattle of low weight? The kolkhozes and sovkhoses. For them these premiums should be retained. The kolkhoz farmers and individual herd-owners now do not have to make compulsory deliveries and they do not sell cattle of low weight. According to computation for our oblast, the total premiums which were paid from 1 July of the present year to individual owners for the sale of cattle weighing over 200 kilogram amounted to about 4 million rubles. One kilogram of meat, bought from an individual owner in the oblast, costs the State in live weight about 9 rubles, and in slaughtered weight--19 rubles, while the retail price for beef has been set at 14 rubles. On the market the price for beef varies between 14 and 16 rubles. For the whole country,

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clearly, this premium amounts to a large sum. In accordance with these prices the kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers have recently willingly contracted and sold cattle to the kolkhozes and sovkhos, and, conversely, cases are pointed out where the kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers themselves buy young cattle in order to raise them.

In connection with the established new and higher purchase prices for agricultural products the kolkhozes are receiving higher money incomes. At the same time, the kolkhozes must pay out larger amounts for the purchase of fuel, spare parts, and materials according to the established, considerably increased prices, while the individual herd owners of cattle do not bear any additional expenses of this type. On the contrary, they find themselves in a more favorable position in comparison with the kolkhozes. Therefore, it is our proposal that there not be established other or different prices for the kolkhozes, kolkhoz farmers, and individual owners. It is necessary that the prices be uniform, and that the premiums according to the weight of the young cattle sold by the kolkhoz farmer or by other individual owners be immediately abolished. They are not selling cattle of low weight anyway and State funds will be saved for other purposes.

N.S. Khrushchev properly raised the question in his report of the purchasing of cattle from the workers on the sovkhos, and the sale to them of products, and consequently, to the extent of the growth of production--concerning also the purchase of cattle from the kolkhoz farmers.

Along with increasing corn yields, our oblast Party organization is giving great attention to the improvement of meadows and pastures. The oblasts of the Northwest and the Center have large areas of meadows and pastures, but their productivity is very low. If these meadows and pastures, are put in order, if they are improved, we will obtain much fine and cheap fodder, we will be able to increase considerably the number of cattle and to raise their productivity. For this purpose, we need to improve the meadows and pastures. In many oblasts there are no pasture grass seed stocks or none are procured. In recent years large areas in kolkhozes and sovkhos of our oblast have been seeded with permanent grasses. In the oblast there are more than 20 types of valuable meadow and pasture fodder grasses. The prices for permanent grass seeds have not been raised considerably, they are good. However, it must be pointed out that the established prices for seeds of annual and permanent grasses for the kolkhozes of the oblasts of the RSFSR and for the adjacent kolkhozes of the Lithuanian SSR are very different. Kolkhozes of our oblast must sell grass seeds for prices which are much lower than for the kolkhozes of the Lithuanian SSR. Thus, the purchase prices for red clover is 20 rubles for us, which is very good, but in the Lithuanian SSR it is 32 rubles for some reason. Correspondingly, for timothy, with us--8 rubles, with them--15 rubles; seeds of winter vetch are for us 2 rubles, 40 kopecks per kilogram, and there 5 rubles; prices for seeds of permanent meadow and pasture grasses in our oblast are one half to one third less than the established prices in the Lithuanian SSR, and we live side by side and our conditions are identical.

Khrushchev: The wisest person cannot explain why this should be so.

Chernyshev: Nikita Sergeevich, the kolkhozes of our oblast are selling their seed in Lithuania. An abnormal situation is present, some kind of stock-jobbing.

Khrushchev: What you say is true, true, this is shocking.

Chernyshev: In our opinion, the variations in prices for different zones of the country must be eliminated and where they are very great it is completely possible to lower these prices.

Comrades! The gigantic tasks, which have been laid down in the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev for the furthest possible development of agriculture require from the Party organizations a high intensity of effort, a great deal of political and organizational work on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the furthest strengthening of the fine cadres of the rayons, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, brigades and cattle farms. Political work must be organized and carried out better among the masses, the organizing role of the primary Party organizations must be raised still higher. In some oblasts, in view of the experience on the kolkhozes, Party committees have been set up; they have fully justified themselves.

I support the suggestion of Comrade Shkol'nikov. Considering that the brigades and cattle farms of the kolkhozes are found at great distances from the central settlements, and with the aim of intensifying political influence, Party committees must be set up on the kolkhozes and in the brigades and on the cattle farms--chartered primary Party organizations. This will multiply our forces many times, political work will be better conducted among the kolkhoz farmers, the tasks which stand before us will be solved more successfully. In my opinion, it is not obligatory to have everywhere paid secretaries of Party committees, perhaps people not freed from regular work could be used. When regular Party organizations have been set up in the brigades they will be able to do much, they will more actively select outstanding people for the Party, they will organize better all the work for developing the farm.

Comrades, permit me to assure the Central Committee of the Party that the Kaliningradskaya Oblast Party organization, improving its organizational and political work among the masses, is devoting all its efforts to carry out successfully the tasks which were laid down in the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev for agriculture in the coming years, are making their worthy contribution in the struggle of all the people to overtake the USA in the next few years in the per capita production of livestock products.

Suslov: The meeting is adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a.m.

## FOURTH MEETING

(17 December 1958, Morning)

A.B. Aristov (presiding). I declare the session of the Plenum open. We shall continue the debate. Yesterday it was announced that Comrade Kozlov, secretary of the Chitinskaya Oblast committee of the Party, was to have the floor. Comrade Kamalov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, should prepare himself to follow.

A.I. Kozlov: Comrades! The entire course of the development of agriculture in our country over the past 5 years, so brilliantly and profoundly revealed in the statement of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, goes to show that the period which has elapsed since the September 1953 session of the Plenum of the Central Committee has a truly historic significance for the life of the Party and the country, for the life of the people. The Central Committee of our party has boldly revealed before the whole party and the Soviet people the infringements and distortions of the Lenin policy in the kolkhoz structure, which has obstructed the growth of agricultural production, created a certain lack of correspondence in the growth of industry and of agricultural production, created a certain lack of correspondence in the growth of industry and of agriculture, secreted within itself consequences perilous to the further industrial development of our country, to the increase of the well-being of the Soviet people; which was in a position to restrain the progress of our country toward communism, and which could have weakened the economic might of the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist camp.

The Central Committee, having disclosed great inadequacies in agriculture, brushed aside from its path everything which might disturb the development of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In the resolutions of the September session of the Plenum of the Central Committee and in a number of subsequent ones, in the resolutions of the XX Party Congress, there was elaborated the wise policy of the Party with respect to a sharp upsurge of agriculture, a policy which the whole Soviet people unanimously approved as its intimate and native cause.

Another enormous service of the Central Committee of our Party lies in the fact that, having elaborated the policy of a sharp upsurge in agriculture, it has carried out an enormous organizational and political labor and has assured the carrying into effect in practice of the resolutions adopted. For this reason our whole Soviet people greets, with enormous joy and pride in its Party and the Central Committee of the latter, the political balance rendered by the Party as to the situation of agriculture, which is being judged by the present plenum



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oblast, rayon, or kolkhoz not by rote, but by taking into consideration concrete peculiarities and the opportunities for their development.

This, Comrades, has heightened the maturity of the leadership personnel, their enterprise; and it has raised the level of the conduct of the economy, that of our organizational and political work, to a new, even greater height. An exemplary lesson in the comprehension of each district was for us the visit of the leaders of party and administration, with Comrade Khrushchev at their head, to Chita in 1954.

I can tell you, Comrades, that when, after the September plenum of the Central Committee of the party the whole country was caught up by the striving to solve as quickly as possible the problem of making use of the untilled and fallow lands and on this basis to solve the problem of production of grain in our country, we in the Chitinskaya Oblast, too, were caught up by this current. To the question of Comrade Khrushchev as to what we intended to work in during the forthcoming period, we replied that it was our aim to extend the sowing of wheat, in order to increase the production thereof.

Comrade Khrushchev said, "That's not for you. There are other districts, too, that can produce wheat; but what you ought to do is engage in the production of sheep, give us more wool and more good, cheap mutton."

Naturally, at that time we found ourselves in a pretty trying spot. But the main thing was that what Comrade Khrushchev had said reflected the deepest interests of the development of the district; it reflected the interests of the development of the district; it reflected the interests of the development of the agriculture of our kolkhozes, their peculiarities of soil and climate, and it was accepted by the district party organization as the guiding precept in all our work.

A comparatively brief period of time has passed, and yet at this plenum of the Central Committee of the Party I can report on the first fruits of our work. The number of sheep in the Chitinskaya Oblast has now increased to the figure of 3 million head. Over recent years there have been 50 percent more sheep than in 1953, and three times as many as there were in the prewar year of 1940. The production of wool has grown by two and one-half times. In wool production the district now occupies the third or fourth place in our republic, whereas no more than 4 or 5 years ago it was down somewhere among the ranks of the last. The quality of the stock has also been radically altered, since over these years the number of our sheep bearing fine and semifine wool has increased by four times. Receipts from sheep-raising rose from 57.6 million rubles to 285 million rubles, or almost 5 times. Other branches of agriculture, too, registered their increases. The sown area almost doubled, the sale of meat increased by 85 percent, the sale of milk doubled, and cash receipts of the kolkhozes increased by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times. The contribution and sale of grain to the state also rose.

of the Central Committee of our party on the basis of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev. I must say frankly, Comrades, that the recently concluded party conferences of the rayons both as a whole throughout our country, and in our district, demonstrated a unanimity such as, one may say, has not existed previously during the life of our Party; they demonstrated through the entire course of their work such unity of Party and people as constitutes a pledge of great future victories in the construction of communism in our country.

In weighing the report of Comrade Khrushchev and the resolutions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the entire Soviet people with profound scorn once more sets the seal of shame upon the paltry anti-Party group consisting of the factionists Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov, who sought to revise the Leninist general line of the Party with respect to fundamental questions affecting the development of our country, striving to tear to pieces the realization of the resolutions of the September plenum of the Central Committee and the XX Congress of the Party. They were unmasked and crushed by the Central Committee, and they were unanimously condemned by our Party and the whole Soviet people.

Comrades, along with the upsurge of the agriculture of our country, as this is multifariously and penetratingly shown in the report of Comrade Khrushchev, there has risen also during these 5 years the agriculture of the Chitinskaya Oblast, which had been one of the most backward in our country.

Prior to 1953, the district had for many years not only failed to fulfill the state plans for providing agricultural produce, but did not even have its own seed for sowing, and every spring it received seed in tens of thousands of tons from the State. This happened not only for the usual reasons, but also because the central organs in their leadership of the district ignored its peculiarities of soil and climate; they ignored the economic level of development which had been reached, and the historical course of the district's development.

At this plenum of the Central Committee, Comrades, one cannot refrain from saying that by reestablishing the Leninist principles of guidance the Central Committee of our Party teaches leadership personnel of Party and state to conduct our economy in a new fashion, on the basis of a profound knowledge of the metier; or as Comrade N.S. Khrushchev emphasized more than once in his remarks at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, on the basis of a profound knowledge of the details of the subject, it has taught a new style of leadership. Also, the leaders of the Central Committee through all their work and their personal example have taught us how to lead, basing ourselves upon a close connection with the masses, with the people; how to learn and make our own the experience of those in the van, and how to direct the development of the economy of each

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I should like, Nikita Sergeevich, to say a few words about the Korov Kolkhoz, which you visited. At the district party conference the president of the kolkhoz, Comrade Mazhiev, asked me to do this. You remember, Nikita Sergeevich, that your advice to take up sheep-raising as the principal branch of our economy was accepted by the kolkhoz members of that artel with great joy and approval, since they say that this answered the basic needs of the kolkhoz and its peculiarities. Yet when the kolkhoz was faced with the assignment of almost doubling the number of sheep over the next 3 or 4 years, and raising the production of wool about two and a half times with a simultaneous rise in the production of meat, they were somewhat uneasy--wouldn't that be a bit too much?

Some time has passed. What has happened now in that kolkhoz? Then there were 20,000 head of sheep; they have become 41,000. Formerly, they produced 1,284 centners, that is, more than 3.5 times as much. Then they produced 1,380 centners of meat, this year they produced 5,000 centners, 3.6 times as much. The production of milk has more than doubled, and the receipts of the kolkhoz have risen by five times. In capital construction alone in 1958 more than 3 million rubles were invested at this kolkhoz. The construction of a fine 7-year school has been completed, and there is currently being built a sanatorium for the kolkhoz members, to say nothing of other projects of cultural, domestic, or production construction.

The kolkhoz proposes in immediately forthcoming years to double production of all basic products of animal husbandry and to raise the production of wool from 314 kilograms per 100 hectares of land in use, which were received in 1958, to 600 kilograms for 1965-1965.

The importance of the totals for the development of the agriculture of the district consists not only in the fact that there has been attained a certain growth in the production of agricultural produce; the importance of these totals consists in the fact that now there have been revealed before the eyes of the district such enormous reserves and possibilities of growth, as we never had suspected earlier, and as we had never before seen.

Among the theses of the report of Comrade Khrushchev for the XXI Party Congress, as also in his report before the present plenum, one of the most important tasks for future development is posed by the assignment of specializing agriculture according to the distinct economic regions of the country with the purpose of developing, with due regard for the peculiarities of economic and soil or climatic conditions, those branches which permit the achievement of the most in production, the best in quality, the cheapest in cost; which permit raising the productivity of labor to the greatest possible heights.

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Starting off from this reasonable principle for management, we see the principal task of the development of the agriculture of the district, for the future as well, as being increased in the production of wool and of mutton, and we set ourselves the assignment of converting the district into the most important base in the eastern part of our country for the production, first and foremost, of fine and semifine wool.

With this goal in mind we propose in 7 years or in a slightly shorter period to increase the number of sheep to 5 million head, to raise the production of fine and semifine wool to 16,000-18,000 tons, or more than to double it; to more than double the production of meat, furnishing the country in the years 1964-1965 with 70,000-80,000 tons of mutton of the highest quality.

Khrushchev: If you furnish twice as much meat as at present, then it will be difficult to fulfill the assignment which the front rank kolkhozes and sovkhoses are setting themselves; catch up to the United States in the production of meat in the next few years. But if you furnish a growth in the production of meat by three times or a little more, and if your example is supported in friendly fashion by the other districts, krays, and republics, then that will be a good step forward along the way of solving the problem of catching up to the United States in the shortest possible time.

Kozlov: We will take account of your comment, Nikita Sergeyevich, and will try to overfulfill the assignments set us by the control figures, with the aim of surpassing the United States in production of meat per head of population in the next few years.

Khrushchev: Consider it as read that I have already commenced to agitate for your producing more meat. (Commotion in the hall.)

Kozlov: We have had personal experience of the effectiveness of your agitation. (Commotion in the hall.)

To be sure this is no easy problem; to solve it we shall have to eliminate great and serious deficiencies. First of all we must eliminate the obsolete character of the fodder basis: in order to guarantee the most important needs of animal husbandry, we must build stock-raising centers. We must improve our breeding, work on the perfecting of the breed of sheep in order to be able to venture to compete with such an advanced area within our country for the production of fine and semifine wool as is the Stavropoliskiy Kray. In the recent past we could only dream of doing this; yet now, however, we consider, Comrade Lebedev, that although this problem continues to be a difficult one for us, yet with your help and with your conveying your experience to

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us, this task is entirely possible of accomplishment. I think that in the harsh Transbaikalian surroundings it can be done.

It is a hard task, yet nevertheless one must undertake the venture and carry it out.

What do we have for that purpose at present? We have created our own Transbaikal breed of sheep, the best rams of which give from 18 to 22 kilograms clip of wool per head with live weight being from 130 to 150 kilograms. We already have front-rank kolkhozes and sovkhozes which get 6 kilograms clip of wool per head; we already have first-rate people who get from their herds 7-8 kilograms clip of wool per head. This arms us with experience which has been received, not somewhere far away in Stavropol and other oblasts, even though that sort too is valuable, but instead under our own harsh conditions. I think that there is no reason to doubt that what the people in the first rank have accomplished today will be the accomplishment of all in years of the new future. This is just what will be a very important factor in the acceptance of the interjection of Comrade Khrushchev, regarding the increase of meat production by approximately three times, as guidance and for fulfillment on the part of our district party organization when they work out our plans for the future.

What happens from now on all depends on management and on a correct direction in the development of economy. We consider that in the interests of the state and the kolkhozes, in the interest of the most efficient utilization of opportunities, the most productive use of labor resources, of which there are too few in the district and which must be filled up through settlers in the Chitinskaya Oblast from other districts, sheep-raising should constitute the main branch. In this connection we consider it indispensable in the next 2 or 3 years to carry out such measures as a transition to the winter bearing of the ewes. This is an important problem for us, and in my opinion for many oblasts of Kazakhstan, since it permits one to cut sharply the loss of lambs, to increase the effective yield of young, and to raise the productivity of sheep-raising. Experience shows that when the ewes bear in the winter it is entirely possible to get 111 to 115, and, as the experience of first-rank people shows, even 140-145 lambs to 100 mothers; while at the same time the average index for ewes bearing in May is 80, and only in one year were there approximately 92 living lambs per 100 mothers. This constitutes an enormous reserve for our development. With the transition to early bearing the weight of the lambs changes sharply, they attain a weight of 40-41 kilograms on being weaned; and this, multiplied by the sheep population of the oblast running into millions, yields an extra amount of meat totaling not merely a single thousand of tons. In addition to this, lambs from early births yield an extra 700-1,200 grams of wool.

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The transition to early bearing raises yet one more very important question relative to the proportion of ewes in a herd, and regarding the elimination or considerable reduction of wethers and sterile females. I should mention at this point, Nikita Sergeyevich, that this matter was a subject of discussion among us. A discussion was also carried on somewhere in newspaper columns, to prove the reasonableness, for the sake of getting wool; of having a considerable number of wethers in a herd. On the basis of our experience we consider that it is not reasonable--an obsolete way of managing. Increase of the ewes in a herd approximately to 50, and in combined wooded and steppe regions up to 60 percent, gives our oblast the opportunity of getting 100 lambs per 100 ewes (although the front rankers get up to 145 lambs), to have up to 2.5 million lambs a year and to sell to the state 70,000-80,000 tons of mutton of high quality at low cost.

It should be said that the front rank farms have this year a cost of mutton from 2 rubles 80 kopeks to 3 rubles 20 kopeks per kilogram, and the cost of fine wool is from 18 to 20 rubles.

I think this constitutes a pledge to the effect that, developing and perfecting our sheep-raising further, we will have the capability to give the country more products not only of high quality but also of low cost.

Concerning the reorganization of the MTS and the backward kolkhozes. Comrade Khrushchev has posed the question of how best to proceed with the reorganization of the MTS. We have backward kolkhozes too, though there are few--33 at present. I think that it is necessary without delay to reorganize the MTS; and, as for the backward kolkhozes, furnishing machinery, giving them credit for somewhat more than 5 years; but letting them work with their own machinery, and on this basis eliminate their dependent frame of mind which has governed them up to now.

Khrushchev: The main thing is to give them good managers.

Kozlov: Some kolkhozes must be relocated. There are even kolkhozes in the mountainous taiga rayons. The people settled in the damndest places. There are about 20 to 25 households there, they live in the kolkhoz, they give the State nothing, and they get a lot from the State.

Khrushchev: Right.

Kozlov: For example, in the Budimanskiy MTS four kolkhozes actually receive a million and a half a year from the State, but give nothing to the State.

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Many times we have come to the Central Committee of the Party with requests for continuing write-offs, for supplementary assistance for them. But it is time to be done with that.

I think that it is time to help our district with the foundation of a scientific experimental base.

We have a splendid base for the foundation of a variegated experimental and training farm, namely the sovkhos. On the basis of this economy it is necessary to establish in the oblast an agricultural institute, as an experimental and scientific base for the oblast even within the year 1959.

Weighing the theses for the statement of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev at the XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union proved, Comrades, a brilliant demonstration of the unity of the Party and the people.

The report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev concerning agriculture over the past 5 years and concerning the problems in the further augmentation of the production of agricultural produce was greeted by all workers with great joy and readiness to do everything to carry out the historic resolutions of the Party.

I assure the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the Chitinskaya Oblast Party organization will make a worthy contribution in the fulfillment of the plans of the great operations toward the building of Communism in our country.

Aristov: The floor is offered to Comrade Kamalov. Comrade Grachev, president of the kolkhoz of the village of Kalinovkiy in the Kurskaya Oblast, should prepare himself to follow.

S.K. Kamalov (Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan):

Comrades! The remarkable end results of the development of agriculture over the last 5 years, set forth in the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, bear witness to the correctness and timeliness of the very important measures taken by the Party with respect to the guaranteeing of a further mighty upsurge of agricultural production in our country. We fully approve the position expressed in the statement of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev before the present plenum.

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The directive of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the historic resolutions of the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the subsequent measures adopted by the party and the administration have guaranteed a sharp upsurge of socialist cultivation of the soil and stock-raising. These measures have contributed to a further consolidation of the union between the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry; to a strengthening of the brotherly friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The timely unmasking and ideological destruction of the anti-Party, factional group of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov who had tried to thwart the carrying into effect of the resolutions of the September plenum of the Central Committee and those of the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; to revise the Leninist general line of the party with regard to fundamental questions affecting the development of our country, have even more firmly welded the whole party and the Soviet Union together around the Leninist Central Committee, under the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism.

In Uzbekistan, as everywhere in the country, during the years which have passed since the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, agriculture has developed successfully. During this period, 3,199,000,000 rubles have been invested in the development of MTS, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes, or as much as had been expended on these objects over the preceding 23 years. Since 1954, Uzbekistan has received more than 25,000 tractors (in 15-horsepower units) and more than 75,000 agricultural machines of all sorts. The best staffs of party members and Soviet workers were directed toward the villages, as were more than 8,500 specialists with middle and higher educations.

All this has assured a significant rise in production of the basic agricultural culture of the republic--cotton--and also milk, meat, wool, silk cocoons, karakul baby lamb skins, and other products. In the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan the productivity of work has been raised, expenditures per unit of production have been lowered, the basic assets and the receipts of kolkhozes have been raised, the material well-being of the kolkhozes and that of all toilers in agriculture has been increased. The yearly average production of cotton over the last 5-year period came to 2,740,000 tons per year as against 2,100,000 tons per year over the preceding 5-year period.

In 1958, the cotton pickers of the republic, striving for the fulfillment of the obligations undertaken at the All-Union Council in the Kremlin, fulfilled ahead of time the plan for preparation of cotton, and indeed yesterday there had been delivered to the state 2,925,000 tons, or more than 67 percent of the raw cotton produced in the country as a whole. In 1958, 500,000 tons more were furnished than in 1953.



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Carrying out the directive of the Central Committee of our Party to the effect that the main task in tilling the soil is the elevation of harvest yield, in Uzbekistan there has been pushed through a significant labor on the improvement of the meliorative situation of swampy and salty soils, which taken together with a certain extension of sowings has permitted the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic in 1958, over an area of more than 1,300,000 hectares, to receive 22 centners of raw cotton per hectare and to produce a quantity of cotton such as our republic had never earlier produced.

A most important circumstance for the elevation of yield and the increase of production of cotton is the transfer to advanced agricultural techniques, which began to be applied after the Tashkent council of 1954, which took place with the participation of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev. Where in 1954 the tillage of cotton fields in two directions was carried out only on 6 percent of the area sown, in 1958, 77 percent of all areas sown to cotton was tilled in both directions. The broad application of progressive methods of cultivating the cotton plant had a decisive significance in the matter of raising production of cotton under the climatically difficult conditions of 1958. Here we have sitting with us the cotton laborers of the other republics which plant cotton; they can tell you that if it had not been for check-row plantings and tillage in both directions, we would not have supplied as much cotton as we did for this year. The check-row planting method affords great opportunities for the reduction of manual labor in the tillage of the cotton plant, and possibilities for the growing of large harvests without the application of ketmen' (fertilizer). Where last year we cultivated 4,000-5,000 hectares without ketmen', this year in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses some tens of thousands of hectares were being worked without the application of ketmen'.

We set ourselves this task; by perfecting the technique of the cultivation of cotton, in the next 3 or 4 years to shift to the mechanized tillage of the sowings without the use of ketmen'. The award-winning Andizhanskaya Oblast, the largest cotton producer in the Soviet Union, where 87 percent of the planted area was tilled in two directions, has already furnished to the State 444,000 tons of raw cotton, or almost 28 centners per hectare. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Surkhan-Darinskaya Oblast have over-fulfilled the plan for production of cotton and have grown up to 32 centners per hectare of the Soviet varieties of cotton.

In the report at the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1953 reference was made to the serious backwardness of the production of cotton in the Kara-Kalpakskaya Autonomous Republic, Samarqandskaya and Khorezmskaya Oblasts. There was also sharply marked backwardness in the Bukharskaya Oblast.

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We now report that all these oblasti and the Kaza-Kalpakskaya Autonomous Republic have significantly raised their yield, have raised the production of cotton and have fulfilled their obligations with respect to cotton.

At the same time, we must acknowledge that although in comparison with past years the number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses having low harvests has been sharply reduced, we nevertheless still have a number of farms and rayons which continue to receive low harvests. Pulling the laggard kolkhozes and sovkhoses up to the level of the medium and leading ones, raising the yield of the cotton plant in the next few years not less than 25 centners over the entire republic, is the principal task of the party organization of Uzbekistan in the cause of increasing the production of cotton to the proportions indicated in the statement of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev at the present plenum of the Central Committee.

The new order of planning agricultural production had great significance in raising the production of cotton. Unleashing the initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhoses has assured a further, better, and fuller exploitation of soil and water resources in agriculture.

The carrying into effect of the resolutions of the February plenum of the Central Committee, the sale of machinery to kolkhozes, have afforded the possibility of making considerably better use of the machine tractor park. Now our kolkhozes have at their disposal 29,000 tractors, tens of thousands of agricultural machines of various sorts, and have already paid the State 440 million rubles on account of the cost value of this equipment.

The establishment of uniform prices, the introduction of a new order of preparing agricultural products, have been a supplementary stimulus in the cause of raising the yield of the cotton plant.

Despite the removal of premium bonuses, the general receipts of the kolkhozes of Uzbekistan as compared with the receipts of last year will go up considerably and will come to approximately 11 million rubles.

Comrades, everything that was said at the September and January plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union regarding the dilapidated condition of stockraising bore directly upon the circumstances of this important branch of agriculture in Uzbekistan.

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The party organization of Uzbekistan, with the enormous assistance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and that of the Soviet Government, managed over these years to increase stockraising significantly. Over the years which have elapsed since the September plenum of the Central Committee the number of large horned cattle rose by more than 500,000 head, among these cows by more than 274,000 head; and sheep by more than one million head. The number of the extremely valuable Karakul sheep rose by 926,000 head; that of swine by 145,000 head; that of poultry by almost 2 million head. The proportion of cows in the herds of kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased from 22 percent in 1953 to 27 percent in 1958.

When Nikita Sergeevich was in Tashkent, he very correctly criticized us, saying that a good goat gives more milk than we got from our cows. Indeed, in 1953 the milk yield per fodder-fed cow came to no more than 306 kilograms. Even now we cannot boast of big yields, yet, Comrades, over 11 months of the current year we have had a yield of 1,100 kilograms per fodder-fed cow.

The total production of milk in the republic doubled, in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses it almost tripled; the production of milk increased by 1.5 times, that of wool by 1.3 times.

In increasing the number of cattle and raising the productivity of domestic animals, improvement of the feed basis was of decisive significance. In 1953, we had very little feed. Many kolkhozes did not even know what silage was. If they stored silage, it was mainly composed of wild grasses. In all there were stored 29,000 tons of silage in 1953, or 171 kilograms per cow. The most valuable feed crops--maize and dzhugar were neglected. In the present year, 1.5 million tons of silage were prepared, 6 tons per cow, principally maize and dzhugar. The preparation of concentrated feeds has been raised by more than three times.

Over the last few years, 760,000 hectares of desert and semidesert pastures have been irrigated.

Khrushchëv: How much dzhugar do you get per hectare?

Kamalov: Up to 300 centners.

Khrushchev: Are the characteristics of maize as feed better than those of dzhugar?

Kamalov: They are almost the same.

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Our breed of cattle has been improved to some degree. The mechanization of stockraising has risen to a considerable degree. Where in 1953 work demanding much labor was mechanized only on individual farms, there are now hundreds of such farms. The shearing of sheep is 72 percent mechanized.

Other branches of agriculture have benefited by further development, too. The production of fiber cultivation has been increased by 2.3 times, that of fruits and grapes by 2 times, that of vegetables and melon varieties by 75 percent. The production of silk cocoons has grown, as has that of karakul baby lamb skins.

Comrades, side by side with certain achievements in the development of agriculture in the republic we still have serious deficiencies in the exploitation of the existing possibilities for a still greater augmentation of production of agricultural produce. Regarding this matter Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev spoke very correctly in his statement at the present plenum. We are taking all steps to the end of eliminating all these deficiencies in our work.

In many kolkhozes and sovkhoses of our republic the productivity of labor is still low; expenditures of labor, material, and money are high per production unit. In the republic, the level of the production of livestock produce is still low per 100 hectares of land in use. In production of these things per inhabitant we occupy one of the last places among the republics of the Union. Part of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Uzbekistan still continues to get low harvests of cotton. In the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhoses alternation of crops is absent, which to a certain degree holds back the elevation of the production of the produce of tillage of the soil and of stockraising.

The Party organizations of Uzbekistan will persistently work for the elimination of these shortcomings. The Uzbek SSR will henceforth be the primary cotton base of the country. The production of raw cotton in the republic must increase by 1.3 - 1.4 times by 1965, or approximately 800,000 tons. Such a significant growth will be secured primarily by raising the cotton yield on long-cultivated lands to 25 centners and the further expansion of sowing areas for cotton to 1.5 hectares. Considering the necessity for introducing crop rotation, the expansion of sowing of fodder crops we must additionally master now less than 450,000 - 500,000 hectares of new and fallow land. The kolkhozes will take a direct part in this matter, allocating from their own indivisible funds the means to mastering these lands. We consider as more or less expedient the irrigation of those regions which will require less monetary and material expenditure when greater and more rapid results will be realized. The kolkhozes themselves will make large investments in the development of irrigation in the forthcoming 7 years. The investment of the indivisible funds alone will comprise not less than 700 million rubles.

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To bring the production of cotton up to 3.7 million tons in 1965 requires a significant increase in the production and application of mineral fertilizer. Construction is intended, in the forthcoming 7-year period, of nitrogen fertilizer plants in Bukhara and Fergana.

The most important task of the party organization of Uzbekistan in the next 7 years is the completion of the complex mechanization of cotton growing. There is now a seeding machine for check-row sowing with a given quantity of seed which eliminates the labor-consuming work of manually thinning the shoots. We intend to employ this seeder extensively on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the coming years.

The rapid introduction of chemical means of combating weeds, of a flexible hose for mechanized watering, make it possible for the cotton growing kolkhozes and sovkhozes to resolve the task of supplanting the Central Asian hoe as an implement for cultivating the soil. The broad acceptance of the established standard machines will also cut down manual labor.

The future increase in production of cotton depends, as Comrade N.S. Khrushchev rightly pointed out in his report, mainly on the matter of mechanization of cotton picking. At the All-Union Conference on Cotton Growing, Comrade N.S. Khrushchev sharply and rightly criticized us for the poor utilization of cotton-picking machines. This year we have corrected the matter somewhat by the utilization of a cotton harvesting technique: on the close sowing the machine harvest was about 65,000 tons of cotton and about 20,000 tons of the kurak cotton picker. It must be admitted that all this is quite insufficient and we should remedy the matter. There is increasing attention in the republic to the improvement of present cotton-picking machines and the creation of new, more modern ones. Several new types of cotton-picking machines were tested this year of which two designs that made the most satisfactory showing, will be put into production in 1959. Along with the creation of more modern cotton-picking machines we must take steps to utilize the machines we have.

Comrades! At this plenary session I would like to raise yet another question--about the tractor-cultivator for cotton cultivation. Several years ago the production of the tractor-cultivator "Universal" was discontinued. In its place the tractor "DT-24" was produced. This tractor turned out to be unsuccessful and was taken out of production. No tractor is being produced for cotton cultivation at the present time. The USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture well know about this alarming situation. It is necessary to take steps now in order to have in 1960 a tractor-cultivator for cotton growing.

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Large tasks face the republic in the development of other branches of agriculture. In the next 7 years the production of meat will increase more than 2 times, milk 117 times, wool 1.5 times, karakul 1.3 times, vegetables and fruit more than 4 times, grapes 3 times.

Permit me to assure the plenary session of the Central Committee that the Communist Party and all the working people of Uzbekistan, closely united around the Lenin Central Committee, will exert every effort to successfully cope with the tasks of the further advance of agricultural production and will make their own worthy contribution in the common campaign of the entire people to create a surplus of food products for the population and raw materials for industry.

Aristov: Comrade Grachev has the floor. Comrade Gayevoy, Secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Province Party Committee, the Ukraine, will get ready.

Grachev, V.V. (Chairman of the Kalinovka Village kolkhoz in Khomutovskiy Rayon, Kurskaya Oblast)

Comrades! Permit me to express my profound thanks for the high faith rendered me as a participant in the work of the plenary session of the Central Committee, at which matters of historical importance are being resolved.

The report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev shows, with all of its profundity, the struggle of the Central Committee and our entire Party to overcome the difficulties which existed in the development of agriculture prior to the September 1953 plenary session of the Central Committee. Permit me at this plenary session to talk about the beneficial influence of the kolkhozes of the historical decisions of the Party in agricultural matters.

Here is how the economy of our Kalinovka Village kolkhoz in Khomutovskiy Rayon, Kurskaya Oblast, stood prior to 1953. The grain yield was 7.4 centners per hectare. There were only 74 cows on the farm and the average yield of milk was 1,164 kilograms. In 1952, only 8.5 centners of meat was produced per 100 hectares of farm land, including 1.8 centners of hogs per 100 hectares of plowland, and only 42 centners of milk was obtained per 100 hectares. The economy had essentially a natural character: what was produced was also consumed. There was very little grain, milk, and meat marketed.

For our kolkhoz as well as for others, decisions of the September plenary session of the Central Committee cleared the way for an advance in agricultural production.

In 1954, Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev visited our kolkhoz. He advised us: tackle in earnest the growing of hemp, obtain a good monetary income from this crop, and from here you go on to the development of other

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branches of the economy. Zealously tackle the growing of corn and you will create an abundance of fodder. Your animal husbandry will also advance. In the moisture zone it is wrong that you have clear fallow. It is advisable to apply a vetch-and-oats mixture and corn.

The kolkhoz farmers gratefully took this advice. Carrying out the decisions of the September plenary session of the Central Committee, we accomplished fundamental changes in the economy.

Here are the results achieved during the past 4 years. Whereas in 1953 the grain yield, excluding corn, was 7.4 centners per hectare, in 1958 it was 17 centners. More than 500 centners per hectare of green corn roughage and ears were taken this year from an area of 300 hectares. This solved the problem of cattle fodder. In 1953, 120 tons of silage was laid in and that was from grass crops. In 1958, we laid in 5,450 tons of silage. It must be noted that, beginning in 1954, the kolkhoz has been obtaining corn yields (stalks and ears) of 500 and more centners per hectare.

Having solved the fodder problem, we secured a sharp increase in production of livestock products. As I have already said, in 1953, 8.5 centners of meat per 100 hectares of land were produced, and this year 120 centners of meat was obtained from 100 hectares of farmland. From each 100 hectares, 42 centners of milk was produced in 1953 and in the current year, 575 centners. The milk yield of one cow was 1,164 kilograms in 1953 and in 1958, 3,300 kilograms. The income from all branches of the economy in 1953 was equal to 687,000 rubles, and in 1958 it was more than 4 million rubles.

Khrushchev: Tell about the decrease in income. When I visited you, you talked about it, but now you do not. Last year in Kalinovka the income exceeded 6 million rubles, but this year it is 4 million rubles. And not because of a worse economy, but because the premium increments for hemp were abolished. From this must be concluded an increase in production and a raising of income.

Grachev: I am not ashamed to say that in 1957 we did actually get an income of 6,228,000 rubles.

I wish to say, Comrades, that in recent years, take 1956-1957, we unfairly received money for hemp because we fulfilled 4 or 5 plans for contracting and delivery of hemp products to the hemp plant. It is simply ridiculous that recently one sheaf of hemp straw cost 18 rubles. It was simply wrong to take money from the State. Hence this whole matter was put in good order. And this is right.

It is true that in connection with the introduction of common purchase prices the income of the kolkhoz dropped somewhat this year because the premium increment was abolished. But this is only a temporary phenomenon. The kolkhoz farmers are now finding new reserves to raise significantly the profitableness of the economy.

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I am especially pleased to report that on the basis of the growth of the gross output there has been a slight increase in deliveries to the State of milk, meat, and other products. In 1953, 740 centners of milk were delivered to the State. This year the kolkhoz sold to the state 3,520 centners of milk. Only 82 centners of meat were delivered in 1953, but 1,200 centners will be sold in 1958. The indivisible funds of the kolkhozes consisted of 852,000 rubles in 1953. At the end of the current year they will exceed 10 million rubles.

Two years ago, during his visit to Kalinovka, N.S. Khrushchev, in a talk with the kolkhoz farmers, advised them to sell their own cows to the kolkhoz, thus freeing themselves from caring for personal cattle, and to get their milk from the kolkhoz.

The kolkhoz farmers thankfully took this advice. At a general meeting in April 1957, it was resolved that in the fall all of the kolkhoz farmers would, as one, sell their own cows to the kolkhoz. Between spring and fall two cattle sheds were rapidly built. In November 1957, the kolkhoz farmers brought their own cows to the public stockyard.

I want to say to the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party that the business proceeded well. The kolkhoz farmers saw a great advantage in it. They were very satisfied and bring warm thanks to the Party for showing the way to the development of the public economy. Just what sort of advantage did the kolkhoz and the kolkhoz farmers receive? Of the 217 cows sold to the kolkhoz by the kolkhoz farmers, 17 were absolutely unfit and we condemned them, but 200 remained in the herd. It is calculated that the kolkhoz farmers' cows formerly gave no more than 1,200 liters of milk, or a total gross yield of 240,000 liters. Now those same cows have given twice as much milk. The kolkhoz farmers received from the kolkhoz more milk than they previously used. At the same time, it was made possible for us to increase the sale of milk, to the State and, in the interests of all kolkhoz farmers, to increase the monetary income. Thus, the kolkhoz farmers received a direct benefit from the sale of their own cows and were relieved of all care for the keeping of the cows with which they were formerly burdened.

Furthermore, the kolkhoz, too, was relieved of much trouble. Having cows, some of the kolkhoz farmers pilfered fodder. When the cows were sold to the kolkhoz, the situation changed. No one disturbs anything. Further, when the kolkhoz farmers gathered beets from their own plots, they came to the kolkhoz board and asked that the best tops be taken as cattle fodder.

From year to year we are increasing the assignment in the indivisible funds and on this basis we are developing the public economy. In 1957, for example, 35 percent of the means was assigned to the indivisible fund. This permits us to change the appearance of the village. There have been constructed three mechanized cow sheds for 400 head, a calf shed, three pigsties, a water tower, an electric power station, a club with



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250 - 300 seats, a bathhouse, bakery, and 33 dwellings for kolkhoz farmers have been erected. In 1956, we decided to assign from income 750,000 rubles for the reconstruction of the village. In the first year 15 homes were built, in the second year, 18 more homes. I must say frankly that we are building good homes with running water. They are, however, inexpensive in cost. We are now looking for a way for more preparation locally of building materials, and in this way to further lower the cost of construction of the village.

This fall N.S. Khrushchev again visited our kolkhoz, looked over the economy and advised us to merge with a weak neighboring kolkhoz. At a meeting of both kolkhoz, the farmers adopted a decision to merge the two farms. At first, of course, production accounting and payment of labor will be carried out separately in order not to squeeze the farmers at the leading kolkhoz. The kolkhoz with which we have merged is poorly developed economically. In 1958, it harvested 10 centners of grain per hectare. It produced 13 centners of meat per 100 hectares of farmland, 90 centners of milk, etc. We have 3,200 hectares of land in all and the plow land is 2600 hectares.

Khrushchev: Twice as much as in Kalinovka.

Grachev: The amalgamated kolkhoz will now have 4,700 hectares of farm land, including 4,000 hectares of plow land.

I think that in 2 or 3 years the farm that merged with us will be pulled up to the level of the Kalinovka farm.

Khrushchev: This can be done in 2 years.

Grachev: Our Party organization will now have 60 Communists, and the Young Communist League organization 100 Young Communists. During the amalgamation the aktiv of the village gave its word that it would work hand in hand with the kolkhoz farmers of Kalinovka Village for the rapid development of all branches of the economy.

Khrushchev: Will you carry on the computation by brigades?

Grachev: Yes, by brigades.

Khrushchev: Right.

Grachev: We fully support your proposal, Nikita Sergeevich, that Kalinovka should go further in developing its experience. We need a good communal truck farm in order to raise cheap vegetables--potatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, and other garden crops--and supply the kolkhoz farmers with them. Then the kolkhoz farmers will no longer have to have their own gardens. We will accomplish this task in one or 2 years.

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At present, 15 hectares of land are allocated for new homes, while not more than .07 or .08 hectares have to be allocated in order to provide each home with a yard where the farmers may relax.

We are now concerned about the the question of payment for the labor of kolkhoz farmers. You know that matters have recently reached a point where the farmers simply bargain with the collective farm board and try to obtain as many workdays as possible for a given job without taking into account the fact that in the long run the greater the number of workdays that have to be paid for the less can be paid for each one. The time has come, and it is necessary to think about this; even if there is no reserve fund, it is necessary to change over to the monetary payment.

Voices: Right!

In conclusion, comrades, I wish to assure the Central Committee of our Party that the Party organization, the kolkhoz board, and the entire aktiv will do everything to resolve successfully the new assignments. (Applause.)

Aristov: Comrade Gayevoy has the floor. Comrade Mustafayev will get ready.

Gayevoy, A.I. (Secretary of the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Party Committee, the Ukraine):

Comrades:

The detailed report of Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev about the results of the development of agriculture in the country after the September plenary session of the Party Central Committee is a vivid testimony of the supreme victories of our Party and the Soviet people.

During the past 5 years, our Party, guided by the decisions of the September and following plenary sessions of the Central Committee and by the decisions of the XX Party Congress, achieved fundamental changes in the development of agricultural production. The production of grain, technical crops, meat, milk, and other agricultural and livestock products grew significantly. The public economy of the kolkhozes grew and became stronger. The results show convincingly how right the Party Central Committee was, decisively disclosing serious deficiencies in agricultural and defining the program for its advance.

The sharp rise in agriculture which took place in our country during recent years, and the significant raising of the well-being of the Soviet people is the best proof of the correctness of the policy being conducted by our Party and its Central Committee.

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It was well stated in Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev's report that the question under discussion at the plenary session is so important that the work of our plenary session is seemingly a political accounting of the Party to the people on the state of agriculture. In this report Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev introduced clear, convincing data on the growth of agriculture in our country as a whole and separately by republics, krays, and oblasts.

In the 5 years prior to the September plenary session of the Party Central Committee, 1949-1953, there was produced in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast a little more than 7 million tons of grain and in the following 5 years, 1954-1958 more than 10 million tons, that is, the gross grain harvest increased more than 40 percent, and the production of grain in 1958, as compared with 1953, rose to 59 percent. The head of cattle increased significantly. The cattle in the oblast now, as compared with 1953, is more than 246,000 head, including 116,000 head of cows. There was a significant growth in the number of hogs. As a result, only some kolkhozes of the oblast in 1958 produced 2 times more meat and 1.3 times more milk than in 1953.

The increase in production and deliveries to the state of agricultural products is the result of enormous political and organizational work by the directing personnel in the strengthening of the decisive sectors of agricultural production. More than 2,000 leadership cadres of Party and Soviet workers, executive personnel, and agricultural specialists were sent to work on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast. The qualitative composition of the directing personnel in agriculture noticeably improved in the oblast. If, among the kolkhoz chairmen in 1953, there were in all only a few agricultural specialists, now they number 58 percent. Nearly all the directors and chief specialists of the RTS (repair and technical stations) have a higher, specialized education. The complement of brigade leaders of production brigades and heads of animal husbandry farms has been strengthened. The kolkhoz and sovkhos Party organizations have been strengthened and have grown numerically. On the kolkhoz and sovkhos more than 8,000 persons have been accepted into the Party ranks during the past 5 years. All this contributed to the overcoming of the backwardness of a sizable number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the development of all branches of agriculture.

Comrades, in the work of the oblast Party organization the important issue is grain production--the foundation of all agricultural production.

We have, it must be noted, achieved certain results. The rise in agricultural crops, the improvement of seed growing, and the utilization of local fertilizers have enabled us to raise the yield of grain crops. This year on the entire area of 1,223,000 hectares under grain crops an average yield per hectare of 22 centners of grain was obtained against 13.7 centners in 1953. The gross grain harvest was 1.5 times that of the previous year. This increase was attained chiefly by means of the corn crop.

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Nikita Sergeyevich has said, "The rise in productivity of corn is the country's most important reserve of the grain production increase." Life has confirmed this in full. Indeed, what could we do, where could we go, say, in the steppes of the Ukraine with its animal husbandry, if we didn't tackle the raising of corn?

The first thing we did in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast was to sharply expand the area sown to corn by curtailing sowing low yielding crops. In 1958, 646,000 hectares of corn was sown, 120,000 hectares more than in 1957 and 3 times more than in 1953.

On an area of more than 225,000 hectares the oblast obtained this year an average yield of 30 centners of corn per hectare, and such rayons as Solonyanskiy, Pyatikhatskiy, Novopokrovskiy, and Dnepropetrovskiy, from 35 to 40 centners per hectare. The proportion of corn in the gross harvest on the collective farms this year was 43 percent. There was a substantial increase in area under corn to be used as green fodder and silage. We sold to the State this year 14 million pud of corn, and laid in about 4 million tons of silage, which amounted to 17 tons per cow. In addition, about 200,000 tons of ears were canned, or almost 3 tons for each sow. In terms of fodder units the proportion of corn silage comprised 96 percent, while concentrated corn fodder was 73 percent.

The remarks of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev are absolutely correct about the necessity for increasing the area under corn and, through obtaining good corn yields, to increase the gross grain harvest. We must expand the corn area and are already at work on the problem of what to curtail in order to expand the sowing of corn. We intend to increase the sowing of corn under the conditions in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast at the expense of decreasing the sowing of winter wheat in plowed stubble.

We annually sow 600,000 hectares and harvest 450,000-500,000. We waste seed, incur sowing expenditures, and each year re-sow 100,000 - 150,000 hectares, but the re-sowing does not always give the desired results. As a result, we obtain from a sown area of 600,000 hectares a gross harvest of winter wheat of between 900,000 and one million tons, but this million tons can be obtained from an area of 450,000-500,000 hectares of fallow and land equal to fallow. We have such a possibility.

In addition, we are thinking about using 70,000 hectares and perhaps more (this matter is still under discussion) of fallow for sowing corn. What accounted for the good corn yield this year? First of all, our kolkhoz farmers learned how to grow it. Secondly, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses sowed first generation hybrid seed corn, which was an important factor in raising the productivity. The influence of hybrids on yield was clearly demonstrated this year. Having sown first generation hybrid seed corn we obtained an increase in the yield of more than 20 percent. Because of this we grow hybrid seed not only for ourselves but give it to the State. Thirdly, on the basis of experiments conducted in 1957 on the

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kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast, in 1958 we created 1,160 assemblies for growing corn and sunflowers with a minimum expenditure of labor. The introduction of complex mechanization for corn cultivation on an area of 160,000 hectares permitted a four-fold curtailment in labor expenditure and saved about 1 million man-days. Computations show that up to 16 man-days are spent in the manual cultivation of a hectare of corn while the work with complex mechanization is only 4 man-days.

The theses of Comrade Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress emphasize that at present, in agriculture as in all branches of the national economy, the first plan will set forth problems of raising the productivity of labor and the reduction in expenditures for labor and means for the production of a unit of output.

Joining in the nation-wide socialist competition for the realization of the great program of communist construction, we assumed the task of instituting complex mechanization in the cultivation of corn and sunflower on the entire sowing area of about 800,000 hectares. For this purpose we formed the complex mechanization teams in the production brigades of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Under our conditions the teams would be made up of different numbers of machine operators depending upon the sowing area of the cultivated crops, the size of the fields, the rotation of crops, and the presence of tractor models. A 5 or 6-man team would raise corn and sunflowers on a 500 - 600 hectare area on a computation of 100 hectares per man. To such teams are attached "DT-54" and "Belarus" tractors with the necessary collection of soil-cultivating, sowing, and harvesting machines. We will also organize teams of two or three machine operators with a smaller number of machines. A senior, more experienced tractor operator will head each team. Up to 3 percent of the workdays will be entered for the leadership of the mechanization of the team, depending upon the number of workdays worked by the members of the team.

Khrushchev: Now, when mechanization is being carried on, when the sowing of corn is cultivated in two directions, the field-team is anachronistic, it does not correspond with the requirements of the modern organization of production.

Gayevoy: The staffing of teams and the attachment to them of tractors and agricultural equipment will be completed by the end of December. What does this give us? On the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in 1958 the raising of corn and sunflower engaged 5,700 teams composed of more than 60,000 men. To work these crops now no more than 2,500 teams of complex mechanization will be needed and in them about 10,000 machine operators will be engaged. We are freeing 50,000 kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers who will be used in other work.

We understand that the mass introduction of complex mechanization of the cultivation of cultivated crops, with the application of new technology, is not a simple matter. Hence, on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast machine operators are trained in associated professions

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so that a tractor operator might be a seeder-combine operator. For this purpose we are holding in our oblast. There will also be organized seminars of production brigade leaders, agronomists, kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhos directors, engineers, and technicians. It must be said that not every one of these will be able to correctly lay out a field for corn sowing, adjust a seeder, etc. It is very important to guarantee the uninterrupted sowing of corn. For this it is first necessary to gauge the seed carefully and second, to adjust the seeder for sowing a given quantity of seed in each cluster.

Comrades, the oblast party organization faces a large task in the further development of production of livestock products. The kolkhozes and sovkhos of the oblast must, according to the first outline, produce by the end of the 7 year plan, 1.9 times more meat and 2.2 times more milk than in 1958.

The assignment is not easy, but accomplishable. To get off to a good start in 1959 and make meat deliveries to the State from the beginning of the year, we have already decided that upon fulfillment of the delivery plan of meat in 1958, to have the initial number of cattle and hogs for 1 January 1959, substantially more than contemplated by the plan. There is sufficient fodder in the province. Owing to reserves on hand it is possible to increase the fattening groups.

At the beginning of the new year we intend to contract for about 100,000 head of calves. We contracted for 60,000 in 1958. We will put them to fattening also.

To raise milk production, along with increasing the milk yields and improving animal breeds, we will increase the quantity of cows per 100 hectares. On 1 January 1959, we will have in the oblast in all categories of the economy 15 head of cows per 100 hectares, including more than 9 head on the kolkhozes. The measures we have adopted will permit us to secure the prescribed increase in livestock products.

The further strengthening of the kolkhozes is an especially important issue in the work of the oblast Party organization. The oblast's kolkhozes in the current year are increasing their incomes to 535 million rubles in comparison with 1957. Almost 24 percent of the income obtained will be assigned to the indivisible funds.

Along with the growth of kolkhoz production, however, the expenditures are rising for the acquisition of new equipment, construction of livestock and other production buildings, expansion of fruit plantations, and the construction of domestic units. The size of the assignments to the indivisible funds even now do not meet the needs for the development of the common economy. We talked things over with the kolkhoz chairmen and farmers. They themselves arrived at the conclusion of the urgent necessity for increasing the assignments to the indivisible funds. Many of the kolkhozes of the oblast will bring the assignments up to 30 percent in 1959.

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The strengthening of the common kolkhoz economy depends to a large extent on regulating the rate setting and payment of labor. Taking into account the achieved level of mechanization and experience of the foremost economies, the kolkhozes are now reviewing the output standards and pay of labor to prepare for the transition to monetary payment. In our oblast there will be 100 such kolkhozes in 1959.

In conclusion I would like to dwell on the matter of pay for the work of the kolkhoz chairmen and agricultural specialists. Studying this question, we concluded that pay must be set for the steppe zones depending upon the monetary income from one hectare of plow land. Let us assume one kolkhoz has an 800 ruble income from one hectare; the kolkhoz chairman will receive 1,500 rubles a month. Another kolkhoz has an income of 1,200 rubles from one hectare of plow land; the kolkhoz chairman will receive 1,800 rubles a month. Certainly it is necessary to take into consideration as well the over-all quantity of plow land on the kolkhoz and to include a correction factor.

The agricultural specialists working on the kolkhozes and having a higher education must be paid 80 percent of the sum received by the chairman, and specialists with a secondary education, 70 percent of this sum.

The transition to monetary payment, the improvement of rate setting, pay of labor and accounting on the kolkhozes will to a considerable extent facilitate the introduction of economic accounting into kolkhoz production.

Comrades, permit me to assure the plenary session of the Central Committee that the Dnepropetrovsk Party organization will make a worthy contribution to the campaign to fulfill the 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Aristov: Comrade Mustafayev has the floor. Comrade Lysenko will get ready.

Mustafayev, I.D. (Secretary of the Azerbaydzhan Communist Party Central Committee)

Comrades:

During the past 5 years after the September plenary session of the Central Committee and especially after the XX Party Congress, Azerbaydzhan, as well as all the republics of our great Soviet Union, did significant work for the sharp advance of agriculture. During that time, the sowing areas of nearly all agricultural crops grew substantially and the productivity and gross harvest of agricultural products increased. From 1953 through 1958 grain production increased from 453,000 tons to 640,000 tons, tobacco from 7,600 to 12,000 tons, green tea leaf from 1,900 to 3,900 tons, vegetables from 101,000 to 175,000 tons, fruit and grapes from 50,000 to 120,000 tons, milk from 230,000 to 402,000 tons,

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meat from 50,000 to 64,500 tons, wool from 5,900 to 8,000 tons, eggs from 156 million to 295 million eggs.

The growth of gross harvests of agricultural products furthered considerably the increase of monetary incomes of our kolkhozes. The monetary incomes rose from 1.5 billion rubles in 1953 to 2,036,000,000 rubles in 1957, and the workday pay of kolkhoz farmers in money as well as in kind increased substantially.

But that is a past stage.

During that time in our republic not only were there achievements but also there were neglects and many shortcomings in the leadership of agriculture.

It must be said that our republic has a diversified economy. We cultivate very many agricultural crops. But one of the primary branches of the agriculture of the republic is cotton growing. It must be frankly admitted that during this period we were not able to bring about a sudden change in the development of cotton growing. And things are not going at all well in this regard in the current year. It may be said that we made a mess of this business. When it was checked on as to why such was the case with cotton, it was explained that there are many reasons for it. One of them depends on ourselves alone, the organizer of the business, but there are also other reasons which must be taken into consideration. In the republic the selection of cotton is still poorly organized. We are trying all the time to create a long-fiber variety but are not paying attention to early ripening qualities. Seemingly, not only for our republic but also for other cotton growing republics the problem of early ripening is important and urgent. Because of the 1 - 2 millimeter length of the fiber annually we lose hundreds of thousands of tons of unripe raw cotton. We had a variety. It is grown not only in our republic but also in the European people's democracies and in China. This variety gives good yields. But because of its short fiber (2.2 millimeters less than other varieties of cotton) industry considers this variety useless and insists on its replacement. We are replacing it with variety 108F of Uzbek selection. But it seems that this variety is unsuitable for our conditions. This year more than 60 percent of the bolls of cotton did not ripen, remained green, and these bolls rotted. Totally different climatic conditions prevail in Uzbekistan and Azerbaydzhan. Our republic has a subtropical climate: for the most part the fall is rainy and damp. Because of this the bolls, not being able to ripen, rot. In Uzbek there is a continental climate: the summer is very warm and the winter cold with dry frosts. Therefore, the mechanical transportation of varieties from certain climatic conditions to others is not effective.

In the selection of cotton not only our republic but apparently all cotton-growing republics must mutually exchange experience and work harder for the creation of high-yield and early ripening varieties of cotton.



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In the coming 7 years the republic must sharply increase cotton production, bringing it up to 600,000 tons, and increase also the production of other crops especially tobacco, tea, vegetables, fruit, grapes, fodder crops, etc.

The initial outlines which we made for the development of fruit growing and viticulture in the period 1959 -1965, and after which we checked in more detail our possibilities, were discarded. It turned out that our possibilities are far more than we at first thought. During the past 5 years we planted fruit and grape plantations on 40,000 hectares. During the 7 years we propose to plant 100,000 hectares, we can plant 170,000 hectares in certain vineyards (primarily under special conditions, in mountain and foothill regions of the republic). This will enable us to increase somewhat the production of vine products and fresh table grapes. In 1965, the production of vine products will rise from 3.5 million decaliters to 12 million decaliters. The production of grapes is increasing to almost 400,000 tons from which an output of about 100,000 tons of fresh grapes is intended for the supply of the populations of Moscow, Leningrad, and other industrial centers.

Also revealed to us was the possibility of a sharp increase in vegetable production, especially in the Caspian southern zone of the republic where there are vast, swampy, so far unutilized areas of land. Their drainage gives the possibility of sharply raising productivity, especially the productivity of early vegetables.

Several kolkhozes in the Lenkoranskiy and Astarinskiy rayons, engaged in early vegetable growing, in the last 2 or 3 years alone increased their incomes 10 to 15 times. In 1953, Lenkoranskiy rayon had an income of 2.7 million rubles from vegetable growing, and in 1958, 28 million rubles. After Astarinskiy rayon began to cope with swampy lands the incomes of its kolkhozes increased to 14,100,000 rubles against 148,000 rubles in 1953. In these two districts alone the production of vegetables increased to 15,200 tons against 3,700 tons in 1953.

The Lenkoranskiy and Astarinskiy rayons deliver early vegetables to Moscow and Leningrad and have large monetary incomes. But even in this matter there are shortcomings. The delivery of vegetables over long distances is very difficult because of the lack of suitable care. As a result of this in May and June a great many vegetables spoiled at a time when our central cities needed them. It will be necessary to come to some sort of agreement with Moscow and Leningrad in order for early vegetables to be delivered without delay to these cities, especially since the requirement of them by one republic at that time is small. It is not advisable to process early vegetables for canning or for some other purpose.

In connection with the discussion at the present Plenary Session of the results of the work of the past 4 years and the perspective of further development of the agriculture of our country I would like to touch on

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several matters. One of these is the further development of animal husbandry in the collectivized sector and certain limitations of it in the individual sector. At present, too much livestock is the personal property of the kolkhoz farmers, workers, and employees. How can we allow this to be? The chairman of the Kalinovka Village kolkhoz came to me. Things were very good: the kolkhoz farmers negotiated the sale of their cows to the kolkhoz. For us the picture was the opposite: in those 5 years there was a sharp increase in livestock in the individual sector; the number of cows of the kolkhoz farmers, workers, and employees had almost doubled. Whereas in 1953 the kolkhoz farmers, workers, and employees had in all 145,000 cows and buffaloes they now have 235,000 head, while in the kolkhoz sector, although the overall livestock is growing, there is no increase in number of cows. During this time, we sharply curtailed the number of unfit cows which were giving 300, 400 kilograms of milk, and brought about a certain improvement in the pedigreed composition. Nevertheless, the enormous quantity of stock in the individual sector took much of the people's time for its care and expended a large amount of the fodder resources of the kolkhozes.

Khrushchev: The kolkhoz livestock is being sold off.

Mustafayev: We made a check-up on the kolkhozes. On separate kolkhozes there was an established payment for the pasturage of livestock: for each head of cattle, 100, 120, and 150 rubles; for a sheep, 20 rubles; and for a goat, 50 rubles. They say that goats should not be bred because they suffer great losses for the economy. If you take 20 rubles per head of sheep and goats and 120 rubles per head of cattle, and in our republic there are in the individual holdings 1,220,000 head of sheep and goats and 520,000 head of cattle, then this comprises about 120 million rubles of income annually. With this money it is possible to establish an inter-kolkhoz monetary fund and build inter-kolkhoz roads and water lines and to accomplish other measures. This creates enormous possibilities because one kolkhoz has income, another does not; one has an electric transmission line and the farther it runs the more it can be utilized. It is true that when this matter was discussed, many kolkhozes did not agree with it and adopted the decision for free pasturage of livestock.

Khrushchev: Comrade Mustafayev, we are not raising an objection against the reformation of the countryside. But you are introducing an incorrect assumption. In effect you are proposing the establishing of an assessment. Meanwhile the village must reorganize on socialist principles. What you are talking about is a tax, it is a penal policy and is not appropriate for us. Educative work must be introduced among the population. It is necessary, first of all, that the Communists working in the village be actual examples in this matter.

Attention must be paid to this, otherwise the livestock owners will pay the tax, sell off and develop personal animal husbandry, while the

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collectivized economy will be difficult to raise. The facts of which you are speaking testify to the weakness in the education of the kolkhoz farmers and even of the Communists.

Mustafayev: Right, Nikita Sergeyevich, to make use of this possibility takes time.

Khrushchev: Why is more time needed? Forty-one years of Soviet power have passed, a sufficient period.

Mustafayev: We have not taken advantage of this possibility heretofore and I agree with your remark.

I have another question. After all the equipment was transferred to the kolkhozes, many questions arose about the complex mechanization of agriculture. For example, we are not able to acquire in adequate quantity those machines which are very necessary for the development of separate branches of agriculture. We are at present developing fruit growing and viticulture and are not able to find plows for deep-soil plowing and root digging, planters, and other machines. Industry is producing very few of them. We ourselves have the possibility of producing these machines but there is no appropriate equipment. A substantial part of the territory of our republic is covered with bushes but they cannot be rooted out. There are also no implements for use in removing coarse weeds, bramble thickets, and cane in order to clear routes for ditches, roads, and boundaries. Under the conditions of our republic special mowers are extremely necessary. But as yet there are none. It must be noted also that little attention has been paid recently to the production of special machines and apparatus for combating agricultural pests. Airplanes have been utilized recently on large sections but this does not suffice. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses are experiencing difficulty in the struggle with pests. The chemical weed-killers and pest-killers are ineffective at times. For example, the collective farms spent 65 million rubles this year for the treatment of fields against pests but did not obtain sufficient results.

Phosphoric, cyanide, and arsenic poisons are not being produced in sufficient quantity. Only chloric poisons are being put out and other contact poisons are produced insufficiently. It is necessary to pay serious attention to this. The chemical campaign against weeds also merits serious attention.

A few words about agricultural science. Nikita Sergeyevich in his report spoke very accurately and clearly about the tasks and about the serious shortcomings of agricultural science. It seems to me that we must somehow coordinate agricultural science with the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The Academy of Agricultural Sciences is an all-union scientific institution but it is restricted in its activity by its several institutes which do not have a very great influence on the coordination of scientific research work in the union republics. In each

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republic there is a vast number of agricultural scientific research institutes with experiment stations, but their work is coordinated only to the extent of each republic. Sometimes one or another scientific work is conducted parallel in several provinces and republics. A huge amount of money is spent, while in other republics this problem has already long been solved. The work of scientists is without contacts and mutual verification. The matter is especially bad in the field of biological science as was pointed out in the newspaper, PRAVDA, of 14 December, which discussed the incomprehensible behavior of the Botanicheskiy Zhurnal (Botanical Journal) and several of our scientists. Instead of criticizing and pointing out shortcomings in a friendly, business-like and scientific manner, the matter has become insulting and humiliating.

Khrushchev: It is necessary to examine the personnel. Apparently the editorial people selected are opposed to Michurin science. As long as they are there nothing will change. They must be replaced by others who are true Michurinists. That is the fundamental solution of the problem.

Mustafayev: Nikita Sergeevich, such a tone is found not only in this journal. Sometimes the scientists--communists do not think about how they must conduct themselves. Recently I heard unpleasant rumors that our delegation in China, which included biological scientists, stated that Comrade Lysenko, not only in theory but also in reality, is now finished.

Khrushchev: Tsitsin said that.

Mustafayev: That is not good. If they mutually have poor personal relations, that does not give anyone the right to run down the accomplishments of our science.

Khrushchev: He should have been asked at a Party meeting why he said that and an answer demanded as from a Party member.

Voices: Right.

Mustafayev: Our science is faced with serious tasks in the matter of the advance of the productivity of agricultural crops, the productivity of animal husbandry, in the specialization and raising of the economics of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But in this field our science is so far doing little. All forces of science must be united in order that they might work single-mindedly. These forces must be directed not to the defense of abstract dissertations but to the solution of that which is realistic and necessary for the steadfast development of socialist agriculture.

Comrades! There is no doubt that the workers of our republic equally with the working people of our entire country will make every effort for the fulfillment ahead of schedule of all the tasks placed before us in the forthcoming 7 years.

Aristov: A 20-minute recess is announced.

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Aristov (Presiding Officer) Comrade Lysenko has the floor. Comrade Andreyeva, Chairman of the Comintern kolkhoz in Michurinskiy Rayon, Tambovskaya Oblast, will prepare.

~~Lysenko, T. D.~~

"The development of biology is a necessary theoretical prerequisite for advancing medicine and also for the agricultural sciences." This thought, expressed in the theses of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress, says a great deal both for the development of biological science and for the development of agriculture and medical practice.

Kolkhoz and sovkhos agriculture is an inexhaustible source for the development of materialist biology (truly scientific biology), which in close unity with practice discloses the objective laws of life and the development of the organic world. Hence it is no accident that in our country there arose, developed, and flourished an agronomical biology of materialist bent that in its theoretical propositions fundamentally contradicted and contradicts past and still existing Weismann biology, which is detached from practice and at variance with it.

Our agronomical biology took its name from Michurin, whose works were the basis of this biological trend. In the very first years after the Great October Socialist Revolution, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the great leader, teacher and mentor of the working people, called attention to the works of Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin and showed great concern for him and his work.

The Party Central Committee and the Soviet government have done and are doing everything necessary for the successful development of a biology closely linked with practice.

As is known, throughout the world, scientific journals, and some newspapers as well, are carrying on a so-called "discussion" of Michurin biology, which the reactionaries of the capitalist countries often term "Lysenko-ism," and imputing to materialist biology and to me personally all the false ideas that they can possibly think up. Clearly it is not a matter of me personally, but of the materialist trend of biological science, linked with kolkhoz and sovkhos practice, which I have supported and support in my scientific and theoretical articles. For this the reactionaries in science and the journalists of the bourgeois world, in particular of the USA, England, and other capitalist countries, impute all sorts of sins to me. All my scientific works in biology and agronomical practice are declared to be swindle and fraud.

In the American journal HEREDITY, Vol. XLIX, No 1, 1958, the biologist Dobzhanskiy, an obvious foe of the USSR, asserts that "the disgraceful situation in which Lysenko has placed materialist science will not soon be forgotten." In this article he expresses joy that certain biology journals in the USSR are sharply criticizing my theoretical

and practical work and at the same time expresses dissatisfaction that these journals criticize materialist, Michurin, biology not directly but indirectly in veiled fashion.

Thus, the same article states: "Pitiful attempts are made to prove that Lysenko is not such a complete follower of Michurin as he is supposed to be, but Michurinist teaching itself is not questioned." This writer would like biology journals in the USSR to come out against dialectical materialism and against Marxism-Leninism.

Unfortunately, some journals of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR have virtually begun to reject completely all materialist propositions of Michurinist biology, including the principle of the inheritance of acquired characteristics.

Reactionaries in the USA, England, and other capitalist countries state outright why they do not tolerate Michurinist doctrine and why they make false accusations against Lysenko and other Michurinists. This is clearly seen from their articles. Thus, in the magazine HEREDITY, Vol XLVII, No 2, 1956, Conway Zirkle writes: "Michurinist science fully accords with the biological system proclaimed by Marx and Engels in the 1870s, and it is not easy to banish it from Russia." In the same article Conway Zirkle notes: "But even if Lysenko is deprived of all his honors... Soviet biology can take heart...."

"No matter what place biology will occupy in the Communist world, it will always have to be compatible with the principles of Marxism. Those who replace Lysenko will have to follow the basic pattern, they will have to remain Marxists." Such criticism by the notorious reactionaries only does credit to our Michurinist biology.

What is the state of affairs in the Biology Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR? Unfortunately, in my opinion, it is such that it does not do credit either to the leadership of the Biology Department or to the leadership of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

*criticizing leadership of Bio Dept & Presidium of Acad.*

In that part of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report that deals with shortcomings in our agricultural science, it is stated: "Of course much depends here on the fact that there is poor guidance of scientific research institutions and poor supervision over their work. But the system of pay for scientists working in agriculture also plays a substantial part."

The chief shortcoming in the leadership of the Biology Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR lies in the detachment of this science, the development of which is directed by this department, from live and from practice. Furthermore, it seems to me that neither Academician A.N. Nesmeyanov, President of the Academy of Sciences, nor Academician V.A. Engel'gardt, academic secretary of the academy's Biology Department,

*Manager Engel'gardt*

*for following theoretical principles detached from practice*

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regards those of our theoretical and biological principles from which agrotechnical and zootechnical practices stem to be a science. In biology those theoretical principles from which it is impossible to draw any practical conclusions are still considered to be the most scientific (Laughter, activity in the hall.)

Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report also states: "I think that scientists working in agriculture will correctly understand the presentation of the question of allocations for scientific work. It is not a matter of relieving the State of the obligations of financing scientific institutions. As is known, the Soviet Government has never spared funds for the development of science." For this reason Comrade N.S. Khrushchev states in his report that research on theoretical questions will be financed under the State budget. Theoretical work should be and is being done, of course, in the Biology Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Hence it will be financed under the State budget.

The Biology Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR has quite a few scientists under its jurisdiction. Perhaps I am mistaken, since I have not verified this, but I think that there are more doctors, professors, and candidates of biology concentrated in this department than in the entire system of agriculture. It would be desirable to subject the work of biology institutions to the criterion of practice, at least to some extent. After all, a scientist should have a clear idea of why he is working on certain theoretical questions. In such case, he awaits with trepidation and impatience the results of his experiments, knowing that if his assumption is valid, it will somehow be possible to solve a theoretical or practical problem.

For example, we have long been claiming, on the basis of experiments and practice, that heredity is not some sort of special substance separate from the living body but a property of the living body itself. This is a particularly theoretical question. Our opponents hold opposite views. They say that heredity is some sort of substance found somewhere in the living body.

Who is right? How can this be verified? Only by practice, of course. Proceeding from our concept of heredity, it is possible, by changing the conditions of life of plant and animal organisms, to change their heredity. It is necessary merely to know in what state and in what conditions to place these organisms. For example, it is possible to take any spring wheat, and this means a variety that cannot withstand winters, and after two generations change it, in the third, into a winter wheat, and not simply into a winter wheat but into a winter wheat that is the most hardy in the area in the autumn conditions of which the spring wheat was converted into the winter wheat.

But what conclusions do our opponents draw from their opposite theoretical position? They state that it is impossible to control the heredity of plants and animals through the conditions of life. And Academician V.A. Engel'gardt, an official of the Biology Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, states that it will not be possible to

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control the heredity of plants and animals for another 50 years. This presumably requires, as he writes, a deciphering of the language of atomic and molecular combinations--the direct task of science in the immediate future. This is an exceedingly difficult task. But one need not be a foolish optimist to believe that in 50 years the "biological code"--the chemical ciphering of inherited characteristics--will have been deciphered and learned. From that moment man will become the complete master of living nature. In my opinion, this can be said only by a scientist who thinks that organisms develop according to laws of chemistry and not according to laws of biology through chemical transformations and physical movements. It is, of course, extremely important to study the chemistry and physics of the living body, but biology must not be subordinated to chemistry and physics.

I will cite another example. Our science has disclosed the biological law of the soil feeding of plants. This is very important for working out various agrotechnical methods of fertilizing fields. But our opponents not only reject this law and the proposed method of fertilizing but also ridicule the idea without offering anything in its place.

What actually happens in life? As is known, in the years since the September plenary session of the Party Central Committee various conferences have been held every winter in rayons, oblasts, and republics, and at kolkhozes for the purpose of achieving a sharp advance in agriculture. At such conferences practical workers would like to receive recommendations and advice from people of science to learn, for example, how best to fertilize a field, what to do to obtain the biggest gross harvest given certain funds and resources. At such conferences one generally does not meet scientific personnel who oppose our theoretical positions. They very rarely attend such conferences. And so I propose that disputes over any profound biological questions also be put to the test of ordinary production conferences in the form of the proposed agrotechnical and zootechnical methods advanced by the scientists of the two sides. To a certain extent this would verify theory against practice and play a very useful role for biological science also. It would also be an effective and interesting form of scientific discussion.

The role played by the Biology Department Academy of Sciences USSR--powerful in terms of the number and qualifications of its scientific personnel--in developing agricultural science should be very great.

But what this role is in reality you yourselves can judge by how often agricultural workers in the oblasts and rayons and at kolkhozes and sovkhoses turn to these scientific institutions for help.

Now a few words about what I think the members of the Party Central Committee expect from my speech and about what, I admit, I am most drawn to. I will speak about only two practical important questions.



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Proceeding from the most profound and most contentious biological theoretical principles, we managed on a farm at the Institute of Genetics Academy of Sciences USSR (at Lenin Hills), by crossbreeding cows that produced milk with a low butterfat content with bulls of breeds that produce milk with a high butterfat content, to obtain cows every one of which produced milk with a high butterfat content. The average butterfat content of the milk produced by the new herd was not less than 5 percent.

I have never either read of such good results or been told about them by learned zootechnicians. The offspring obtained from the crossbreeding of such breeds as we used ordinarily produce milk with an average butterfat content of 4 to 4.3 percent, and only a few cows produce milk with a 5 percent butterfat content, while our average butterfat content was not under 5 percent. These were the first generation-half-breed animals. The second generation are quarter-breed animals. Generally, in all cases known to me, such animals produce milk with an average butterfat content of less than 4 percent, while on our farm the quarter-breed cows produce milk with an average butterfat content of at least 5 percent.

Imagine, in any kolkhoz or sovkhov herd the bulls from our farm will (as we assume theoretically) produce offspring that yield milk with a butterfat content of approximately 5 percent, and the stock will not deteriorate and milk yields will not drop off.

We have already sold some 40 bulls--primarily to farms of experimental agricultural stations and institutes and to some sovkhoves in various regions of our country, in order to obtain offspring--at least 10-20 cows--from these young bulls as soon as possible. And if it turns out that we are right in our theoretical assumptions, all the offspring of these stud bulls should produce milk with a butterfat content of approximately 5 percent. Then these bulls and the newly obtained bulls on our farm can and should be sent to artificial insemination centers for the broadest possible use.

I am confident that if this matter is tackled in earnest, it will be possible under the Seven-Year Plan outlined in Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report to do much toward increasing the butterfat content of milk produced by kolkhoz and sovkhov herds. As a biologist, I have been engaged in this work literally day and night for the past 6 years. Profound theoretical questions of biology are being solved in our country through this practical and highly important matter. Our goal is practice, theory is the means. But without practice you cannot establish theory. To raise the butterfat content of milk means to obtain a bonus, since the cost of a liter of milk with a fat content of 3 percent or 5 percent is the same or almost the same.

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A few words about fertilizing fields. Many of you know about organic-mineral mixtures. Hence I am not going to speak about them. In our institute we are now working on a method of obtaining locally-- on the field that must be fertilized or close to it--manure-earth composts enriched with various mineral fertilizers. For example, for sour soils this will be mainly limestone and phosphate fertilizer.

The purpose of research on this method of fertilizing fields is:

1. To reduce shipments of large quantities of fertilizer over long distances.
2. To expand considerably the source of cheap, good compact fertilizers for all kolkhoz and sovkhos fields requiring fertilizer, including meadows and pastures.
3. To have good fertilizers that are not contaminated with the seeds of weeds, as is often the case with manure and peat. The experiment of Comrade Muronskiy, Chairman of the Bol'shevik kolkhoz, Leninsk Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast, has been a big help to me in this matter.

In general, Comrades, there is no end to how many practical agrotechnical and zootechnical problems can be solved in our kolkhoz and sovkhos conditions by apprehending more and more profoundly the laws of the life and development of plants, animals, and microorganisms. For us biologists this is the joy and happiness of creative work. My sincere thanks to the Soviet people, the Communist Party, and the government of the Soviet Union, and to Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev personally for their great concern for and attention to science and scientists. (Applause)

Aristov. Comrade Andreyeva has the floor. Comrade Tovmasyan, First Secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, will get ready.

Andreyeva, Ye. I.

(Chairman of the Comintern kolkhoz in Michurinskiy Rayon, Tambovskaya Oblast)

Comrades, I express my profound gratitude to the Party Central Committee for the honor shown by inviting me to attend the present plenary session of the Central Committee of our Party. In Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report a profound analysis was given of the results of the development of agriculture and the large assignments outlined for the further increase in the production of agricultural products. Permit me to tell you briefly about the affairs of our kolkhoz. At the beginning of 1957 the Comintern kolkhoz accepted the responsibility to increase sharply the production of livestock products, to obtain in 1960, 177 centners

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of meat and 400 centners of milk per 100 hectares of farm land as against 50 centners of meat and 200 centners of milk obtained in 1956. In 1953, we obtained, in all, 4 centners of meat and 160 centners of milk per 100 hectares of land. When we assumed these lofty obligations some did not believe us, doubting the reality of the outlined plans. Life laughed cruelly at the skeptics.

The kolkhoz farmers of our kolkhoz have already in 1958 obtained 120 centners of meat and 300 centners of milk per 100 hectares of farm land. In 1953, the gross output of meat comprised 60 centners and this year 2,100 centners; milk was 2,000 centners, this year, 5,400 centners. By what means was the kolkhoz able to increase the output of livestock products? In meat output the proportion of pork was 62 percent. In 1953 the pork output was only 2.5 centners per 100 hectares of plow land and this year we obtained 100 centners.

We are widely using one-litter sows, obtaining many spring farrows, and carrying on mass fattening of hogs with cheap summer fodder. We now have 600 one-litter sows for 100 primary sows and we have 120 hogs per 100 hectares of plowland.

The kolkhoz has 25 head of cattle per 100 hectares of land, of which 10 are cows. The milk yield per cow is about 4,000 kilogram of milk with an average butterfat content of 3.9 percent.

The kolkhoz farmers long ago sold their cows to the kolkhoz and receive milk for their workdays.

Due to the raising of corn a promising fodder base has been established in the kolkhozes. This year there was a sufficient yield of ears and stalks--400 centners per hectare, including 100 centners of ears. We are selecting a variety suitable for us and will for certain bring corn to a milky waxy stage of ripeness that will enable us to obtain a fodder of high quality. Our kolkhoz farmers have set the task of obtaining in 1959 a corn yield of 500 centners per hectare. Now we do not think of carrying on our economy without this remarkable crop.

Over many years we have been busy with the procurement of a combination silage to replace our concentrate. This vitamin fodder consists of corn ears, potatoes, pumpkins, beets, and clover. The use of this fodder for the fattening of hogs makes possible the decrease in fodder expenditure per kilogram of live weight and substantially decreases the price of hogs.

In the rations for hogs, we have 60-70 percent of combination silage and then add hay meal from clover. We also pasture the hogs on the potato field in the summer.

This year we laid in a silage of 3,729 tons as against 150 tons in 1953 and laid in a combination silage of 1,090 tons, or 5 tons per sow. Next year our kolkhoz will produce 150 centners of meat and 350 centners of milk per 100 hectares of farm land.

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To complete this assignment the kolkhoz needs a sufficient head of cattle, buildings, and fodder. In the oblast there are already tens of kolkhozes which are backing up our kolkhoz. Recently we discussed the matter of the increase of meat output and other livestock products at the plenary session of the oblast party committee. In 1959, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have the assignment of almost doubling the output of meat. The necessary conditions for this exist.

Recently, at a meeting of kolkhoz farmers we discussed the theses of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev to the XXI Party Congress. The kolkhoz farmers decided in 1965 to produce 250 centners of meat and 700 centners of milk and have 25-30 cows per 100 hectares of land. (Applause.) At the same time, it was decided to obtain 100,000 eggs per 100 hectares of sown grain, produce no less than 200 centners of poultry (mostly duck) meat from the same area.

The Party organization and kolkhoz farmers of our kolkhoz thoroughly know that the Seven-Year Plan will undoubtedly be fulfilled. A miraculous force has now come to the people, which is self-confidence; faith in their own capabilities. I would like to say: how unrecognizably our people have grown! On our kolkhoz every farmer is master growers, and gardeners--everyone on our farm is studying in courses, circles, evening schools, and correspondence institutes. Last year, we started on the kolkhoz our own university of culture. During the year, each class, each lecture in the club was filled. With tremendous interest people listen to lectures on literature, music, mechanization of labor, earth satellites, and religion. The upgrowth of people, the systematic and steadfast raising of labor productivity--that is the guarantee of success. For each able-bodied worker there was produced on the kolkhoz this year 830 kilograms of meat but in 1953 only 20 kilograms were produced, or 40 times less; 2,280 kilograms of milk were produced as against 800 kilograms in 1953--a growth of 3 times; eggs, 750 as against 80, a growth of 9 times; grain, 70 centners as against 17 centners, a growth of 4.5 times; the income for each able-bodied this year comprised 9,200 rubles as against 2,000 rubles, a growth of 4.6 times.

The introduction of mechanization into animal husbandry played a large role in the increase of labor productivity. In tens of finished livestock shelters we established automatic electric milkers. In one cow shed a mechanical manure remover and a suspension cableway were installed and fodder shops were built. But everything is still not mechanized in animal husbandry, and all reserves have not been utilized for the increase in labor productivity and the lowering of the cost price. We are now concerned about this question. The costs on our kolkhoz are expressed as follows: one centner of milk, 92 rubles, one centner of meat, 503 rubles; pork, 372 rubles; ten eggs, 5 rubles. We consider that this is expensive. Our aim in the immediate future is to drop the cost of one centner of milk to 50-60 rubles, a centner of meat-pork to 300 rubles, and 10 eggs must cost no more than 2 rubles. Can this be done? I figure that it can.

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Take, for example, hog breeding. If on our collective farm there is a still broader introduction of spring farrows, an increase in the quantity of one-litter sows, the organized fattening of hogs on cheap summer fodder, the pasturage of hogs on the potato fields, and the utilization of combination ensilage then these measures alone will make for a substantial lessening of the cost of meat. The increase in output of livestock products and the lowering of their cost is impossible without a firm fodder base and, in the first place, without the development of the grain economy.

This year we obtained 22 centners of grain per hectare. We have set this task for ourselves; in 1965, to bring the productivity of grain crops up to 40 centners per hectare along with corn. This is a thoroughly realistic task. We have stable crops rotation. Much manure and mineral fertilizer is introduced--all in accordance with the nature of the soil. We sow a high quality of grain.

A few words about the mechanization of agricultural production. The sale of equipment to the kolkhozes cleared the way for the workers of the village for the unlimited possibility of increasing the productivity of labor and the advance of the economics of the kolkhoz. The tractor park began to work better than in previous years.

For example, the cultivation per 15-horsepower tractor in 1957 comprised 441 hectares while this year it has already comprised 550 hectares. But there are still unutilized possibilities and reserves for the improvement of work of the tractor park under the new conditions.

On our kolkhoz the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan will be a 7-year plan of the development of gardening. Now the main task is the caring for the gardens and their cultivation. We now have 130 hectares of gardens. The low fruit yield obtained was caused by poor care of the gardens. The problem of cultivation implements has so far not been solved. There are no all-purpose tractors or collection of machines for cultivating the gardens. It is desirable that this matter be resolved in the near future.

I would also like to present a serious account of our economic science. The kolkhozes demand practical help in the solution of such problems as establishing norms and correct wage rates, determining the costs of products, introduction of cost accounting, the economics of the mechanization of kolkhoz production especially the mechanization of animal husbandry. Just when will our scientists render practical help to the kolkhozes in this regard?

And last. It seems to me also that the question is ripe for getting to the business of organizing the culture and the healthful living conditions of the village workers. The economics of our kolkhozes has grown in recent years and the workers of agriculture present more and more cultural inquires.

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A 3-year culture campaign is starting in our oblast. With the social forces at the disposal of the kolkhozes clubs, libraries, schools, stadiums, and sports grounds were constructed and squares and gardens were planted. Steps have been taken for the improvement of the content of cultural work in the village. And we must help in this.

First of all we need well thought out and standard plans for the construction of cultural-living buildings in the village.

I would also desire that artists, musicians, and writers come more often to the countryside in order that they might be closer to those people who with their own hands make bread and other agricultural products.

We, the workers of agriculture, warmly approve the measures set forth in the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev. We are profoundly thankful to the Party's Central Committee for its constant concern for the kolkhozes and the kolkhoz farmers. The toilers of agriculture will not spare their efforts to successfully fulfill the tasks set before them. (Applause.)

Aristov: The floor is now given to Comrade Tovmasyan. Preparation should be made by Comrade Morgun, director of the "Tolbuchinskiy" sovkhov, Kokchetovskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR.

Tovmasyan, S.A. (Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Armenia):

Comrades,

Never in the past has agriculture, by the tempo of its growth equaled or even come close to the tempo of the growth of industry of our country.

The work of the Communist Party in the period following the September plenum CC CPSU is noteworthy, in that on the basis of the primary expansion of heavy industry, the party accomplished such an increase in agricultural production, which facilitated the increment of agricultural production practically to the level of the tempo of industrial growth.

In the inspection figures, the expansion of national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965 indicates a tempo of growth in the production of agricultural products, in the country as a whole, practically on a level with the tempo of growth of industrial products. This is a great victory by the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The summary of the work of the Party with its sharp lift of the socialistic agriculture for 5 years in a verdict against the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov attempting to swerve the Party from its Lenin path.

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Fulfilling the historic decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee, XX Party Congress, as well as bringing to life the subsequent large measures of the Party and the Government by a sharp uplift of socialistic farming, the hard workers in agriculture of the Armenian SSR, as all of the hard workers in the entire country, attained great successes. During the period following the September plenum CC CPSU, the agriculture of the republic was characterized by a growth of the total income of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, by an increased harvest of agricultural crops and livestock productivity, an increase in the monetary income of the kolkhozes and a significant increase in the prosperity of the kolkhoz peasant. During these years, there was a significant increase in the harvest of grain crops, cotton, sugar beets, tobacco, vegetable crops, vineyards, bearing orchards.

Noticeable successes in the field of animal husbandry. As of 1 January 1958, in comparison with the same date of 1954, the head count of livestock in the republic increased by 16.8 percent; in this total, the number of cows by 28.9 percent, sheep by 27.6 percent, pigs by 4.2 percent. At the present time, for each 100 hectares of arable land there are: 48 head of livestock, including in the figure 16 cows; 141 sheep; and for 100 hectares of plow land, 23 pigs. The production of meat in 1958, in comparison with 1953, increased 1.3 times, milk by 1.7 times, wool by nearly 1.4 times, eggs by 1.4 times. Calculating on 100 hectares of agriculturally arable land, there is produced: 46 centners of meat (live weight), as against 31 centners in 1953; 236 centners of milk as against 122 centners, and 251 kilograms of wool as against 169 kilograms in 1953. Monetary income of the kolkhozes during the past 5 years have increased by 80 percent.

Fighting for an honorable meeting of the XXI Party Congress, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic, ahead of time, by 15 November, fulfilled the plan of storing and preparing grain, meat, milk, wool, eggs, raw cotton, grapes, and other agricultural products. In 1958, in comparison to 1953, the government received 12 percent more meat, nearly twice as much milk, 60 percent more wool, 3.7 times more vegetables, 89.4 percent more grapes.

In the report made by Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, there is a correct revelation of the deficiencies in the production of meat in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Armenian SSR. If in the total for the republic the production of meat was increased by 30 percent, then in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses it was even somewhat less. We still have not established a stable feed base for animal husbandry. This is the basic reason for the lag in meat production in the republic.

The program for the further expansion of farming in the next 7 years which was developed by the Central Committee of our Party anticipates satisfying the growing requirements of the land for food products and agricultural raw products. This is a great and realistic program.

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In the Armenian SSR during this period, primary attention will be given to the development of such branches of agriculture as animal husbandry, viticulture, and orcharding. In 1965, in comparison with 1957, the production of meat will be increased 2.1 times, milk by 1.8 times, and wool twice.

The Central Committee Armenian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the republic developed concrete measures for a sharp increase in the production of feed, particularly in increasing the sowing of corn and perennial grasses, by a basic improvement of natural hay harvests and summer pastures. There is contemplated a significant increase in the livestock of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, particularly of cows, and in a fundamental manner, to better the breeding operations and qualitative composition of the herds.

Last year, in some of the kolkhozes, inter-kolkhoz fowl raising farms were organized. This work will be continued, so that in the very near future, the lag in fowl raising would be overcome.

By the end of the Seven-Year Plan, the production of grapes in the republic will be increased 2.9 times, the production of fruit three times. At the expense of building new irrigating systems, the area of irrigated lands for vineyards will be increased threefold. In the very near future there will be organized new viticulture and fruit raising sovkhoses. Measures are being developed to raise the production of vegetables and milk in suburban areas in order to better the supply to the city population.

In the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan, a solution must be found to the problem of specializing farming in relation to the interests of the further expansion of the country's economy and in accordance with the soil-climatic conditions of each rayon. Our main problem is to facilitate receiving the maximum amount of production from each unit of area and to decrease the cost price of agricultural production.

Owing to the fundamental measures taken by our Party toward a sharp rise in farming in our country, there have now been established all the necessary conditions for a further, even greater rise in farm production.

The situations, set forth in the report of Comrade Khrushchev at this plenum of the Central Committee and in the thesis of the report at the XXI Party Congress, on the further expansion of the kolkhoz system, the improvement of the socialistic production relationships, a drawing together of the two forms of socialistic properties-- kolkhoz and communal--have a great theoretical and practical significance.

Very great successes in the expansion of socialistic farming are accompanied by basic, qualitative changes in the economy of our country. Further broadening of inter-kolkhoz production bonds and the building



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of inter-kolkhoz construction, institutions, cultural-living institutions, etc., is a qualitative new phenomenon in kolkhoz life. The degree of socialization of kolkhoz property is increasing. In connection with this, there arises the need for a more rational and expedient use of the growing concentration of kolkhozes.

The Soviet Government is constantly providing all types of assistance to the kolkhozes. The experience of socialistic construction has shown, that in a number of instances of important farming constructions, the resources of the kolkhozes are drawn upon as are state resources. For example, such a form is used in the construction of canals and irrigating systems.

It seems to us to be permissible and expedient, depending on the local situations, constructing, let us say, by a local industry jointly with the kolkhozes, of mixed enterprises for the extraction and production of local building materials. The establishment of such enterprises by the forces of one or three kolkhozes may be expedient.

Frequently, a kolkhoz is in no position to erect a school building independently but could with its resources participate in one, however, the state agencies do not enter into a joint construction of school buildings. That is why the erection of school buildings occasionally falls behind.

Or another example. Even during the initial postwar years, in our republic kolkhoz and inter-kolkhoz clubs were being built in a number of rayons, but the construction on some of them was not completed. The kolkhozes proposed that these buildings be transferred to state property or that their construction be completed with the aid of state funds. These proposals were not accepted. As a result, it became necessary to spend considerable funds to complete the construction of these clubs.

The new stage in the evolution of the kolkhoz system requires further perfection of the organizational forms and methods of supervision which must correspond to the actual living requirements of kolkhoz evolution.

The establishment of inter-kolkhoz institutions will require control over the mutual relationship between kolkhozes, organization of the profitable operation of the inter-kolkhoz institutions, a correct distribution of their profits, as well as properly creating the work of the various cultural-life institutions.

By the end of 1957, in the kolkhozes of the Artashatskiy Rayon of our republic, there began a movement for a joint construction of various structures at the expense of kolkhoz resources.

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At a conference of the kolkhoz representatives, a decision was taken at the beginning of 1958 to construct 16 kolkhoz clubs, 13 schools, 5 clinics and maternity homes, 3 residences for teachers, 10 sports areas, a pioneer camp and a pioneer yard, construction of inter-rayon roads, etc. An inter-kolkhoz council was organized and authorized to control inter-kolkhoz resources and to carry on the construction affairs. It should be noted that it was possible to begin this construction only after the inter-kolkhoz council was established.

It is our opinion that the question on perfecting the forms and methods of supervising kolkhozes is ripe and demands a thorough study.

A few words about prices. The establishment of the new system on storage and prices of farm products has increased the material interest of the kolkhozes and the kolkhoz workers. But it seems to us, that it is necessary to clarify the relationship of prices to the products of the various branches of farming. The fact is, that a number of farm products, sold to the government at higher prices, are being produced in various rayons in the same zone of the country. If we take our republic, then I must inform you that in five rayons of Armenia there is concentrated the production of all products whose preparation is being made at high prices. Therefore, nearly 40 percent of all kolkhoz monetary income in the republic is allotted to these five rayons. Concerning the other rayons, the farm products are prepared there at the usual--and I would not say low--prices, but in any case the disparity between the two prices is great. I took as an example the index of two average kolkhozes of different zones. The first--a kolkhoz of the Agavnatun Village, Echmiadzinskiy Rayon. Grapes, cotton, fruit, and vegetables are produced in this rayon. The second--a kolkhoz of the Martuni Village, Martuninskiy Rayon. This is a mountainous rayon, its plowable land is located at heights of 2,000 meters above sea level. The soil-climatic conditions of the first kolkhoz are more propitious: from each hectare of vegetable cultivation, the kolkhoz derives an income of 39,590 rubles; from a hectare of cotton plants-- 7,910 rubles, from a hectare of vineyards, 34,750 rubles. The kolkhoz of Agavnatun Village has a total of 301 hectares of plow land, orchards, and gardens, but its income goes as high as 4,365,000 rubles. In the other kolkhoz, the total income amounts to 1,300,000 rubles. This kolkhoz has quite a bit of land and many hard working farmers. Also, the kolkhoz workers of the first kolkhoz receive three times the income of those of the second kolkhoz for the same labor effort. I must add at this point, that in the second kolkhoz the people do not work poorly, this is not a lagging kolkhoz. However, the income of the first kolkhoz is 3.7 times greater than that of the second.

Now let us examine the question from the point of view of product price cost. In our republic, quite a few grapes are produced, and in perspective, viticulture assumes an even greater significance in the

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economy of the kolkhozes. It follows that we are interested in the further growth and stimulation of production of this product. All of this must be somehow considered in price establishment. You can tell me that prices are set for grapes by the republic organs. Correct (I will return to this). But what happens at our place? The unit cost of one kilogram of grapes in the kolkhozes of the Echmiadzinskiy Rayon is 1 ruble 67 kopeks, while that of meat is 5 rubles 50 kopeks (republic average). We prepare meat at a price of 5 rubles 85 kopeks for a kilogram, and grapes at 4 rubles 10 kopeks. This is not fair. Of course, the purchasing prices for grapes must be somewhat higher to stimulate viticulture, but such a disparity, which exists now, must not be. I must mention that the high purchasing prices for grapes is true only in the Armenian SSR, but also in the Ukraine, in Krasnodarskiy Kray, in Moldaviya, Georgia, Azerbaydzhan. Where is the secret? The secret lies in the fact that in the establishment of prices on grapes, vegetables, and fruits, each one looks at his neighbor and unnecessary moods appear--why must our prices be lower. One of the reasons for such an abnormal situation is that there is no single agency which could regulate these prices. I consider that this problem has to be resolved somehow, otherwise we will accustom our people to receive high incomes without too much labor, which is not advantageous from the point of view of educating the people.

Khrushchev: Correct.

Tovmasyan: The workers of Soviet Armenia unanimously approve the great plans of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The public competition for a worthy meeting of the XXI Party Congress, the workers, farmers, intelligentsia attained new successes in creative labor. The industrial workers of the republic ahead of time, by 16 December, fulfilled the annual production. The Communist Party of Armenia will do everything necessary to execute the decision of this plenum of the Central Committee CPSU and in doing so will bring its investment into the great work of building communism in our land.

Aristov: The floor is now given to Comrade Morgun. Preparations should now be made by Comrade Kiselev, Secretary of the Rostov Oblast Committee CPSU.

Morgun, F.T. (Director of the "Tolbukhinskiy" Sovkhoz, Kokchetavskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR),

Our farm was established at the end of 1954. In the first year, the farm sowed 25,000 hectares of grain crops, and in the current year, 40,000 hectares were occupied by these crops. The sovkhaz received from the state 126 tractors, 150 combines, 97 vehicles, and many other farm machines and equipment. During the 4 years since the inception of the sovkhaz, 22,800,000 rubles have been invested, of this sum, 10 million rubles was for capital and living construction.

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During the first 3 years, the farming activities of the sovkhos realized products in the sum of 32 million rubles. In the current year, products have been sold, primarily wheat, in the sum of 18 million rubles, and the sovkhos is ending its farming year with a clear profit of 8 million rubles. The average grain crop harvest from the area of 40,000 hectares was 14 centners per hectare at a planned 8.5 centners. The bins of our Motherland are filled with more than 3 million pud of grain against a planned 1,620,000 pud. The unit cost of grain was 25 rubles 40 kopeks at a planned 43 rubles.

From the first day the sovkhos was organized, we concerned ourselves with the mission of having livestock raising on a level with grain farming. We began with little, and now the sovkhos has 980 head of cattle, 3,800 sheep, 480 hogs. We are also raising fowls. Significantly over-fulfilled was the plan of livestock products delivery, including milk by 180 percent. During 11 months of the current year, we obtain 2,700 liters of milk per cow. The rise in milk production was the result of having corn silage, and we have now 16 tons of silage per head of cattle. All other livestock are protected by the silos.

The Party organization of the sovkhos, in executing the decisions of the CC CPSU, conduct daily decisive battles for further expansion of animal husbandry. According to the Seven-Year Plan of farming increases we are beginning to attain the following count: Cattle by 1965, 3,400 head; sheep, 20,500; hogs, 8,300; fowls, 42,000.

It should be mentioned that we can significantly increase these indexes, particularly of sheep, hogs, and fowl, if we are able to construct buildings for the livestock. Forage, love of the virgin-land workers for animal husbandry, does not limit us. The only thing-- construction.

We, the people of the virgin lands, well understand that on a level with the further expansion of animal husbandry in our sovkhoses, the main problem is that of increasing the output of wheat. This problem was clearly formulated in the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev.

Experience has shown that in developing the virgin lands, we are still not properly utilizing the best agrotechnical facilities or obtaining high yields. We do not have, for this, the very important soil-developing equipment. It is necessary for our industry to produce wide-embracing plowshare equipment so that when in the process of operation, the plowshares cut the weeds and pulverize the soil for a depth of 10-12 centimeters.

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Khrushchev: Comrade Morgun, what about using the Maltsev system?

Morgun: Nikita Sergeyevich, this is a wonderful system, an advanced system, but we do not have such cadres, as yet, as does Comrade Maltsev. And practice shows that we are little to blame for it. He uses it in all areas, Nikita Sergeyevich, but I cannot be so bold to do this.

A few critical notes. I want to touch on the payment of brigadier in the new sovkhozes. In accordance with the existing system of payment, the work of the brigadier is evaluated by us in the following manner: he is paid at a rate of 510 rubles plus an addition for fulfilling the tractor operating norms. But, for how long does a tractor operate? During the spring 2-3 weeks, and in the harvesting period and plowing 2, 2½ months. During this period, the brigadier of the tractor-field operating brigade of a virgin-land sovkhoz receives additional pay. But for the duration of 9 months he receives only his pay in the sum of 510 rubles.

Of what does a brigade consist in a virgin-land sovkhoz? As a rule, it has from 4,000 to 6,000 hectares of plow land. I will mention two such brigades from our sovkhoz: Brigade No. 4 (Brigadier M.N. Fesenko) and Brigade No. 2 (Brigadier D.A. Parkhomenko). Both of them sow 6,000 hectares of grain. The first brigade collected over 18 centners of grain per hectare and gave the state 720,000 pud of bread commodity; the second, 17 centners and delivered 620,000 pud of bread. For such a quantity of bread, any Poltava sovkhoz can be envious.

Prior to developing the virgin land, I worked in the Poltava. The land area of the sovkhoz where I worked, was 5,200 hectares, less than for the brigades mentioned by me, but there only over the brigade are 13 supervisory workers, not to mention the brigadier, but our brigade is headed by a brigadier, and assistant, and a counter and so much bread is delivered to the state. Such salary pay to the brigadier is incorrect and bad for work. How is it bad? Because this begins a turn-over among the brigadiers, has a bad influence on the maintenance of technology, on the organization of work, on agrotechnology, and eventually on the harvest.

Khrushchev: How much does the brigadier receive now?

Morgun: 510 rubles per month.

Khrushchev. How much do you propose?

Morgun. 800-1,00 rubles per month.

Khrushchev: This problem should be studied.

Morgun: Therefore, there is this proposition to increase the work pay of the brigadiers of the tractor-field operating brigades in the virgin-land

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sovkhozes to 800-1,000 rubles, depending upon the area, and to retain the additional pay.

At all republic conferences held during the past 4 years, all those speaking for the sovkhozes mention this. We get promises, but as soon as the action gets to the Ministry of Finance, then nothing happens.

(Further, Comrade Morgun speaks about the difficulties which still have not been overcome by the virgin-land settlers. In particular, there is a lack of storage space, not everything is arranged for the living of the new settlers, there are too few livestock buildings. All of this interferes with the normal production activity of the farm.)  
/original text summary/

But even with all of the conditions, my comrades asked me to assure the Central Committee of the Party, the presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, and you, Nikita Sergeevich, pioneer in the development of the virgin lands, that with all of the problems which are levied upon us, the virgin-land settlers, we will overcome. (Applause.)

Aristov: Comrade Kiselev has the floor. Next is Comrade Karayev.

Kiselev, N.V. (Secretary of the Rostovskaya Oblast Committee CPSU,

Comrades,

During the past years, our Party, under the leadership of the Lenin Central Committee has executed great work for a sharp rise in all branches of national economy, in the expansion of science and technology, in raising the material and cultural level of life of the Soviet people.

Great, gratifying successes were made in rural economy. There have been significant increases in the production and preparation of grain, milk, meat, and other products of farm production; kolkhozes and sovkhozes have become strengthened and have increased; the prerequisites have been established for further, even greater and more significant raises of all branches of rural economy.

The Soviet people are overjoyed by these successes and express their deep gratitude to the Party, the Central Committee, for the great work for the welfare of the people. Nevertheless, the party and the entire Soviet people time and time again angrily condemn the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, Shepilov, which tried to disrupt the fulfillment of the decisions of the XX Party Congress, the September plenum of the CC CPSU, for a number of years stubbornly acted against the establishment of important measures in the field of farming and by this slowed down the economic development of our country.

The outstanding occurrence in the life of the people was the September plenum of the CC CPSU (1953) which accepted, at the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, the historical decisions on the questions of rural economy.

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A great role in the uplift of farm production was played by the decision of the XX Party Congress and other plenums of the Central Committee of the Party.

The report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev at this plenum of the Central Committee brings forth the remarkable summation of the work of the Party and of the entire Soviet people during the period following the last September plenum of the CC CPSU. It reveals the deficiencies in our work, indicates the existence of great reserves and possibilities, and remarks on the new concrete route for the further, even greater expansion of all branches of farm production.

Executing the decision of the September plenum CC CPSU and the subsequent decisions of the Party and the government on rural economy, based on constantly growing material and technical assistance from the State, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Rostovskaya Oblast, just as in the other oblasts of the country, have attained some positive results in the growth of farming, even though there are still many deficiencies in our work.

During these years more than 300,000 hectares of virgin land have been plowed in the oblast, and there has been a significant improvement in the structure of the sown areas. There has been a decrease in the sowing of low-yielding spring spiked grains and perennial grasses; there has been an increase in the sown areas of high-yield grains: winter wheat by 711,000 hectares, corn by 724,000 hectares. The working of the soil, as well as the care for the young crop have been improved; the periods for sowing and harvesting the crops have been shortened.

In 1952, the harvesting of spiked grains continued in the oblast for nearly 2 months. As a result, there were great grain losses. In separate areas it attained 5-6 centners per hectare. In 1958, owing to the wide use of the divided method of reaping, in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the harvest was accomplished in 10-12 days. According to our calculations, the divided method of harvesting will decrease the loss of grain in the oblast by not less than 30 million pud.

There has been an increase in the production and storage of bread in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. If the average harvest of grain crops for 5 years prior to the September plenum CC CPSU was 8.5 centners per hectare, then for the 5 years following it was 11.2 centners per hectare, and in 1958 reached 16.9 centners, or more than 100 pud from each hectare.

The high harvests permitted the kolkhozes and the sovkhozes of the oblast, in 1958, to deliver to the state 146 million pud of grain. This was three times more than was delivered in 1953. In accordance with the decision of the Party Central Committee, 12 horse farms in the

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oblast plowed 165,000 hectares of virgin land. As a result, in recent years, the State received nearly 30 million pud of grain from them. In these farms the number of cattle increased by 14,000 head, sheep by 130,000 head, and hogs by 25,000 head. Now, even the former "kochubei's" (doubters?) admit the great good which came of the decision of the Party's Central Committee on the plowing of the virgin lands by horse farms.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses, in 1958, produced a great harvest of corn and other farm products. In many of the farms, 200-300 and more centners of greens forage were gathered, 25-30 centners of corn grain from each hectare. Nearly 6 million tons of fodder were prepared in the oblast. This is 2.5 times as much as was prepared in 1957, and 10 times more than in 1953.

Our reserves are the increase in grain production. We are contemplating the plowing of up to 200,000 hectares more of low-yield pasture. A hectare of this land gives 2-3 centners of hay, but after plowing it can give 10-15 and more centners of grain.

Further. Increasing the sowing of corn. In 1958, corn sown in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast covered 800,000 hectares. In 1959, we are planning to place one million hectares in corn. A large reserve for increasing grain is increasing the yield of corn. Even though the corn harvest in the oblast was increased 3-4 times during the past years, it still remains low. On the leading farms, the average corn yield is 24-30 and even 40 centners per hectare. At the same time, we have a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses that harvest 10-12 centners of corn per hectare.

The critical remarks of Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev on the theme of the bureaucratic approach to the cultivation of corn by the workers of the sovmarkhoz is correct and will be of assistance to us.

Many of our farms obtain a low corn harvest and we will try to increase the requirements to the cadres to increase the yield of this crop. We have set this goal, to obtain in 1959 some 22-25 centners of corn per hectare, and in the subsequent years even more, that is, as this problem was indicated by you in the report, to obtain from the entire area, 30 centners of corn per hectare.

At the present time, in the rayons of the oblast, there is considerable discussion of the petition of the kolkhoz farmers of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. The kolkhoz farmers of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast have wonderful corn cultivation. They accept high requirements on corn production as do our kolkhoz farmers. Cadres are being trained in agrotechniques of cultivating this crop in the rayons.

A large reserve of increase in grain production--this is the expansion of spring fallow. In our situation we can and must have 700,000-800,000 hectares under spring fallow because the harvesting of winter



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wheat on spring fallow is always 1.5-2 times greater. In the southeast and northeast rayons of the oblast, we must sow only in pairs, in order to receive the best harvest.

A great harvest was obtained from sun flowers. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses, in 1958, delivered 22 million pud of this valuable oil crop against a planned 13 million. In 1953, 6.5 million pud were delivered.

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, in his report, put forth the question on expanding the sowing of sunflowers. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast will eagerly move toward increasing the sowing of this crop. We will be able to lead the areas sown with sunflowers to 400,000 hectares, that is to increase it in comparison with 1958 by 60,000-70,000 hectares. In 1958, 333,000 hectares were devoted to the sowing of sunflowers.

Some corrections were made in the production of vegetables. In 1953, 47,000 tons of vegetables were stored, in 1957, 86,000, and in 1958, 110,000 tons against a planned 105,000 tons. We will continue to increase vegetable production.

Following the September plenum of the CC CPSU in Rostovskaya Oblast there was a wide expansion of fruit and grape production. If prior to the September plenum we had 27,000 hectares of orchard and viticulture areas, then now it has become 80,000 hectares. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses accepted the goal, by 1965, to bring the area devoted to fruits and vineyards to 300,000 hectares. This mission, without doubt, will be accomplished.

Khrushchev: What sunflower yield was received this year?

Kiselev: 15 centners on the average, and in many kolkhozes, 20 and more centners.

The indexes on animal husbandry are considerably lower. In animal husbandry we still have not eliminated our lag. Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev criticized us in his report for our low level of meat production, its insignificant growth in kolkhozes and a decrease of meat production as a whole in all sectors of the oblast. The criticism is correct, just, fatherly, given in the interests of all. Your criticism, Nikita Sergeyevich, I accept as a serious requirement for the Rostovskaya Oblast Committee, to all Party rayon Committees and for myself. It will help us, in a fundamental way to increase supervision over animal husbandry. Rostovskaya Oblast unflinchingly will have more cattle, will give more meat.

Khrushchev: It seems then, that I am at fault for not having criticized you earlier.

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Kiselev: Nikita Sergeyeovich, you criticized us at the conference of farm workers of the Northern Caucasus in Rostov. Your critical remarks assisted us. In 1955, the oblast delivered to the State 108,000 tons of meat; in 1956, 127,000 tons; while in 1957, 151,000 tons. The plan for 1958 is 161,000 tons. This plan will be fulfilled. From the criticisms of Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev at this plenum we will make the proper extracts, will attain significant increases in the production and preparation of meat in 1959. I ask you to believe this. We have established a good fodder base, a large amount of silage has been stored, coarse fodder, and considerably more fodder grains, than in previous years. And this is an important situation for the increase of the production of meat, pigs, and fowl.

Comrades, for the 5 years following the September plenum, in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast, there was an increase in livestock and fowls: cows by 115,000 head or 61 percent; hogs, by approximately 400,000 head, or by more than 70 percent; sheep by 600,000 head or by 24 percent. The preparation of meat has also grown somewhat during the past years.

In discussing the theses of the report of Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev at the XXI Party Congress, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast developed concrete measures for increasing the production of fowls and pork for 1959. Recently, after great preliminary operations were conducted in the kolkhozes and rayons, at the oblast conference of fowl farmers a high requirement was accepted; to raise, in 1959, 30 million head of fowl, of which 15 million will be ducks. For comparison, it can be indicated that in 1958 in the oblast, there were only 8 million fowls raised and of that figure there were about 2 million ducks.

Following the example of the Kanevskiy Rayon, to which many rayon committee secretaries and rural economy artel chairmen from our oblast traveled, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Tagarogskiy Rayon took the obligation to raise, in 1959, one million ducks and 400,000 chickens, and to obtain from each 100 hectares of grain land, 42 centners of fowl meat.

The experience of Kanevskiy Rayon is a remarkable one. The secretary of the Kanevskiy Party rayon committee, Comrade Kolesnikov visited us and shared his experiences at the oblast conference and at the oblast seminar of fowl farmers.

High obligations were accepted by other rayons of the oblast. The kolkhoz farmers of the Matveyevo-Kurganskiy Rayon decided to raise, in 1959, 1,650,000 head of fowls, of which one million will be ducks, and to obtain 70 centners of fowl meat for each 100 hectares of grain land. The Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Taganrogskiy Rayon, obligated itself to raise 300,000 head of fowl and to obtain 100 centners of fowl meat for each 100 hectares of grain land. In the current year, this kolkhoz raised approximately 100,000 ducks. The obligations accepted were great ones; however, they are completely realistic. In the kolkhozes and sovkhoses there is a sufficient number of brooder fowls, about 700,000 ducks, and much concentrated fodder. Construction in the oblast of

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inexpensive poultry houses is proceeding according to the example of Kenevskiy Rayon. Considerable teaching is being given to the workers of the poultry farms.

Here is another question which I wanted to discuss. We must incubate more than 80 million eggs. Our incubator stations are capable of incubating only 25 million eggs. To decrease this gap, the kolkhozes and sovkhazes, following the example of the Odessa Kolkhozes, are using their own facilities to make simple incubator huts. But this was shown two years ago by N.S. Khrushchev. In 1957, in the oblast there were 60 simple incubator huts in operation. However, we still consider that we must have better incubators for those rayons which accepted the large obligations of poultry raising. At the present time the industrial enterprises in the oblast are producing several hundred.

The kolkhozes and sovkhazes of Rostovskaya Oblast in 1958, fed and delivered to the State 600,000 pigs. By the obligations of 1959, we decided to feed and deliver to the State 1,300,000 pigs, that is, 700,000 more than this year. There is possibility of fulfilling this obligation as well. The oblast has over 80,000 basic sows; in addition, we can set up 200,000 one-litter breeders.

In 1958, in the kolkhozes and sovkhazes of the oblast, there was produced for each 100 hectares of arable farm land, meat in a slaughtered weight of 12 centners, and 18 centners in live weight. In 1959, we will strive to reach 27-30 centners. In 1958, the kolkhozes and sovkhazes of the oblast will produce nearly 160,000 tons of meat in live weight. It is planned to raise the production of meat by 1965 to 450,000 tons, that is, to increase it by more than 2.5 times.

The oblast conference of poultry raisers also accepted a high obligation for egg production. We plan, in 1959, to obtain 300 million eggs, or 120 million more eggs than in 1958.

There are 5 million chickens in the kolkhozes and sovkhazes of the oblast, this is one million more than in 1958.

The oblast Party organization will bend all of its efforts to fulfill these high obligations for 1959.

The production and preparation of milk, though somewhat better, cannot be considered as good. In 1953, there was prepared in the oblast 205,000 tons of milk, in 1957, 437,000 tons. On 15 December, the oblast fulfilled the milk plan for 1958 delivering to the state 472,000 tons.

For 1959, the kolkhozes and sovkhazes of the oblast plan to increase the delivery of milk by 80,000-100,000 tons. There will also be a growth in 1959 of the number of cows in the kolkhozes and sovkhazes by 35 thousand, and the milk production of each cow will be increased by 200-250 kilograms.

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During the Seven-Year Plan, the scope of milk production in the sovkhoses and kolkhozes, is to be increased from 560,000 tons to 1,400,000 tons.

Considerable income is to be realized by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses from the production of wool. From year to year, the production of wool in the oblast has been increased. In 1953, 85,000 centners of wool were prepared; in 1958, 128,000 centners. According to the Seven-Year Plan, the preparation of wool is to be increased to 180,000-190,000 centners.

We are planning to increase the number of sheep from 3.5 to 5 million head.

Comrades! In the past few years, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast have been significantly strengthened. New cadres have arrived for the leadership of the kolkhozes and the sovkhoses. Among the number of sovkhos directors and kolkhoz chairmen, 65 percent are farming specialists. At the present time, in 607 kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast, over 6,000 farm experts are employed, or 10 such persons per farm. At the head of many of the brigades and farms are agronomists and zootechnicians.

Party organizations have been established in all kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Many of the kolkhoz and sovkhos party organizations number in their ranks 60-70 and even 100 or more communists.

Increasing the scope of production and preparation of farm products, increasing the preparation and purchasing prices has permitted the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to increase their monetary incomes. In 1953, the monetary income of the kolkhozes was 801 million rubles. In 1958, the monetary income of the kolkhozes will be approximately 2.2 billion rubles. During this period, the indivisible funds of the kolkhozes increased from 1,043,000,000 rubles to 2.1 billion rubles.

The oblast kolkhozes bought the machinery of the MTS. The purchase price of this machinery was 466 million rubles. On 2 December 1958, the kolkhozes invested 239 million rubles for machinery.

The income growth has allowed the kolkhozes to conduct large-scale construction. During the past few years, the oblast built 4,000 good animal husbandry shelters, 53 schools, 130 clubs, 85 nurseries and play yards.

The increasing income permits an improvement of the living conditions of the kolkhoz farmers, to build new homes. During the past 3 years, 37,000 individual homes were built in the rural area.

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There was a time when the kolkhoz farmers would leave the kolkhozes. Now this is no more. The reverse is in process: more and more new people are arriving at the kolkhozes. During the past 3 years, the number of kolkhoz farmers in the oblast has increased by 40,000 persons.

Comrades, the indexes of the economic and organization consolidation of the kolkhozes is a good prerequisite for the elimination of major defects in animal husbandry and for the even higher raising of all forms of agriculture. Permit me to assure the Central Committee of the Party, that the Rostovskaya Oblast Party organization will put forth all of its efforts to fulfill the great and important problems for the further sharp elevation of all forms of agriculture.

Aristov: It is proposed to elect an editorial commission, for developing the resolutions in the report of N.S. Khrushchev, to consist of the following:

Comrades: N.S. Khrushchev, Chairman; A.B. Aristov, N.I. Belyayev, L.I. Brezhnev, K.Ye. Voroshilov, N.G. Ignatov, A.I. Kirichenko, F.R. Kozlov, O.V. Kuusinen, A.I. Mikoyan, N.A. Mukhitdinov, M.A. Suslov, Ye. A. Furtseva, N.M. Shvernik, Ye.E. Kalnberzin, K.T. Mazurov, V.P. Mzhavanadze, M.G. Pervukhin, N.V. Podgornyy, D.S. Polyanskiy, P.N. Pospelov, I.I. Kuzmin, I.D. Mustafayev, I.R. Razzakov, Z.T. Serdyuk, A.Yu. Snechkus, S.A. Tovmasyan, S.K. Kamalov, T. Uldzhabayev, D.D. Karayev, I.G. Kebin, I.V. Kapitanov, I.V. Spiridonov, N.T. Kalchenko, D.A. Kunayev, P.Ye. Doroshenko, V.P. Mylarshchikov, P.A. Satyukov, V.V. Matskevich, I.K. Ibedov, K.G. Pysin, D.M. Matyushkin, T.F. Shtykov, A.M. Shkolnikov, G.I. Vlasov, A.N. Larionov, F.I. Dubkovetskiy, K.P. Orlovskiy, A.I. Gayeva, G.A. Denisov, L.N. Yefremov, I.K. Zhegalin, S.D. Ignatyev, N.V. Kiselev, Ye.P. Kolushchinskiy, V.N. Starovskiy, V.Ye. Semichastnyy, F.S. Goryachev, V.Ye. Chernyshev, Ye.I. Andreyeva, F.T. Morgun, V.V. Grachev, A.S. Kolesnikov,

N.S. Khrushchev suggests that in addition, Comrade V.T. Polyakov be included in the commission.

This is the composition of the editorial commission. Are there any remarks?

Voices. Accept.

Aristov. It is suggested that Comrade Lysenko be included in the commission. Are there any other proposals? No. The composition of the commission is accepted.

With this the morning session is closed. A recess is announced until 4 o'clock this afternoon. The speaker will be Comrade Karayev.

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FIFTH MEETING

(17 December 1958, Evening)

Aristov (Presiding Officer): Comrade Karayev will take the floor.

Comrade Rudenko, Secretary of the Yampol'skiy Rayon Party Committee, Vinnitskaya Oblast, Communist Party of the Ukraine, will prepare.

Karayev, D.D. (Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Turkmenistan):

In his report, Comrade N.S. Khrushchev with exceptional force pointed up the results of the vast, creative work of our Party in the interests of bringing about a decided, steep rise in agriculture.

The successes in agriculture and the truly historical victories which our people have won in the battle for grain, clearly prove the correctness and timeliness of the decisions of the Leninist Central Committee concerning the anti-Party group, Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin and Shepilov, which, through its infamous methods, tried to wreck the work of our Party to bring about a rise in agriculture and improve the material well-being of the Soviet people. Facts and figures on the unprecedentedly rapid progress of socialist agriculture show more clearly than any words the wisdom of the Party's policy and also demonstrate how correct and far-seeing the decisions of the September Plenum of the CC CPSU were.

They have been beneficial to the development of agriculture in Turkmenistan, especially in cotton growing. The republic's kolkhozes have fulfilled the plan for cotton procurement ahead of schedule and have sold 390,000 tons of raw cotton to the government, over 18,000 tons more than was sold for the entire year of 1957 and 82,00 tons more than was sold in 1953. The increase in cotton production in Turkmenistan is a direct result of the realization of the decisions of the September plenum.

Comrade Karayev informs the plenum of the work of the republic Party organization in other branches of agriculture, especially livestock growing which formerly lagged seriously. He talked of the irrigation of pasture land, the construction of the first part of the Kara Kum Canal whose waters will irrigate about 100,000 hectares of virgin land. Further, Comrade Karayev discusses certain questions of inner-Party work.

The Party organization of Turkmenistan, Comrade Karayev says in closing, assures the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that, under the leadership of the CC CPSU, it will achieve decided improvement in all party-organizational and Party-political work and ensure the successful fulfillment of the republic's tasks which have been set by this Plenum of the CC CPSU. /original text summary/.

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Aristov: Comrade Rudenko, Secretary of the Yampol'skiy Rayon Party Committee, Vinnitskaya Oblast, Communist Party of the Ukraine, has the floor. Comrade Mzhavanadze, Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Georgia, will prepare.

Rudenko, I.P.:

By fulfilling the decisions of the September and subsequent Plenums of the CC CPSU and by fulfilling the historical decisions of the XX Party Congress, the agricultural workers of the Yampol'skiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, just as workers all over the nation, have achieved considerable successes in increasing the production of agricultural commodities.

In the preceding 5 years, the Party organization, kolkhoz workers, MTS workers and agricultural specialists in our rayon, increased the production of grain by 38 percent and during the current year, harvested 20 centners of grain crops per hectare. We have trebled the production of meat and quadrupled the production of milk; kolkhoz monetary income during the same period has increased by 2.5 times, to the end that this year indivisible funds comprise 90 million rubles as opposed to 33 million rubles in 1953.

The decree of the Party and government on the further development of the kolkhoz structure and the reorganization of the MTS has made possible the more effective use of our vast supply of machinery. The rayon's kolkhozes have acquired 7.5 million rubles' worth of tractors and agricultural machinery and have already paid in 5,700,000 rubles during the current year. Ten kolkhozes in our rayon have paid for their equipment in full and the remaining 12 kolkhozes will complete payment during the first half of next year. The use of tractors and agricultural machines has risen greatly. Kolkhoz workers and machinery operators take good care of this equipment and have raised its productivity.

Agricultural workers in our rayon have achieved great success in the cultivation of a basic industrial crop; sugar beets. The gross yield of this crop has risen almost 2 times over that in 1953 and the crop capacity has increased by more than 100 centners per hectare for a total of 322 centners during the current year. These successes in sugar beet planting were achieved through the expansion of the sowing area and through the substantial improvement of the agricultural technical level and through the use of the check-row method of sugar beet cultivation.

During the past 5 years, the area sown to sugar-beets in the rayon's kolkhozes has expanded by 1,200 hectares for a total of 5,100 hectares or 14 percent of all land under cultivation.

While increasing the beet sowing area, the rayon Party organization struggled unceasingly to improve the agrotechnical level in the cultivation of this crop so as to secure higher yields. In this

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connection, special attention was given to increasing the use of organic and mineral fertilizers. Where in 1953 each hectare of beet crop received 7.6 tons of organic fertilizers and 5.5 centners of mineral fertilizers, during the current year each hectare received 17 tons of manure and compost and 8 centners of mineral fertilizers.

As is known, the sugar beet crop is an extremely high labor-consuming crop. As a result of the expansion of sown area, the work-load of sugar beet production workers increased considerably which, in turn, slowed the care and cultivation of the beet, especially in the case of such labor-consuming operations as trenching, all of which militated against the securing of high yields.

In the process of cultivating sugar beets on large plots of land, the rayon Party organization and the sugar beet growers were confronted by the problem of how to reduce the time spent in caring for the beet, especially in the case of such labor-consuming work as trenching and also how to secure high yields of beets while at the same time considerably lowering the cost of the sugar beet.

The Nemerchanskaya and Uladovo-Molenetskaya selection stations conducted an experiment on the check-row of square-clusters methods of sugar beet cultivation. These experiments proved the absolute superiority of the check-row over the usual method. The results of the experiments were discussed with rayon specialists--sugar beet growers. In the course of the discussion, it was established that the most acceptable and widely-approved method was the check-row method, which permits the best use of machinery in caring for the beet, shortens the time spent on this work, and significantly increases beet productivity while lowering expenditure of labor per centner of produce.

Check-row plant distribution permits the cultivation of the beet in two directions and the practice of putting two plants in each cluster ensures a denseness of seedlings of from 75,000 to 80,000 plants per hectare.

Wide application of this method of cultivating beets in the rayon's kolkhozes began in 1956 when 2,200 hectares or 45 percent of the entire beet crop were sown by the check-row method.

In 1957, 2,600 hectares or 52 percent were cultivated by the new method and this year 3,146 hectares of beets were grown by the check-row method.

Khrushchev: Not enough attention is given to this matter, and it is a matter of great importance not only for the sugar industry but for livestock-growing as well because where there are no sugar refineries, there the sugar beet is exceedingly valuable as a fodder crop.

Voices: Correct.



Rudenko: The summing-up of sugar beet growing by the check-row method during 1958 is as follows: 5,100 hectares of sugar beets sown; 3,146 hectares cultivated by the check-row method; the number of plants per hectare using the usual method amounted to 95,700 roots as opposed to 74,000 under the check-row method.

Khrushchev: 94,000 plants. Is that the harvest density?

Rudenko: 95,000.

Khrushchev: Is that at harvest time?

Rudenko: Yes.

Khrushchev: That is apparently an inaccurate account. As a rule there are 70,000 plants.

Rudenko: The average per hectare yield under the usual method is 294 centners, while under the check-row method the yield is 335 centners of roots. The average per hectare sugar yield under the usual method of cultivation is 48.6 centners as opposed to 54.7 under the check-row method, or more than 36 pud of sugar from each hectare.

Khrushchev: Some get a yield of 36 pud of rye from each hectare.

Rudenko: Under the normal method of sugar beet cultivation we receive 2.4 centners of beets or 40 kilograms of sugar for each expended man-day. Under the check-row method we received 3.8 centners of beets or 40 kilograms of sugar. In the production of a centner of sugar beets under the usual method 0.41 man-days were expended while under the check-row method, 0.26 man-days were expended.

From the foregoing data it is evident that the increase in sugar beet yield under the check-row method of cultivation comprises 41 centners per hectare in comparison with the yield derived under the usual method, while the labor expenditure is decreased by 36 percent. In the cultivation of beets, 19,400 man-days have been saved. Characteristic of this is the fact that prior to the application of the new method of sugar beets cultivation, rayon kolkhozes over a 3 year period (1953-55) produced an average yield of 241 centners per hectare while in the 3 succeeding years, following the application of the check-row method in combination with other agrotechnical measures, the average rayon yield per hectare amounted to 292 centners or over 50.7 centners more.

For the 3 years following the introduction of the check-row method of sugar beet cultivation, the rayon's kolkhozes produced 400,000 centners of beets. In a number of kolkhozes, the results of the application of the new system for beet cultivation are still better.

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At the Kolkhoz imeni Stalin, 415 hectares of a 460-hectare plot were cultivated by the check-row method. Using the usual method, the beet yield per hectare amounted to 269, while under the check-row method the yield was 314 centners or a gain of 45 centners.

The Artel imeni Chkalov using the usual system produced a yield of 325 centners per hectare while under the check-row method the yield was 408 or 83 centners more.

It must be said that the sugar beet is an economically profitable crop. Therefore, kolkhoz workers love the beet. They carefully cultivate it and the labor expended on the growing of this crop is well rewarded.

In addition, the cultivation of sugar beets significantly increases livestock fodder resources in the form of pulp and tops. This year, rayon kolkhozes received an income of over 32 million rubles from beets, which amounts to 38 percent of their entire income.

In the process of introducing the new method of sugar beet cultivation we encounter certain difficulties. Many beet-growers fear that the beet yield will drop as a result of decreased planting density. This is understandable, because according to the rules of agriculture, plant density should be 90,000-160,000 to the hectare whereas under the check-row method, the maximum is between 75,000 and 80,000 roots. It seemed to many that the latter method increased the danger of crop damage by pests. There were instances when kolkhoz chairman ignored the application of this method, pointing out that the working force was adequate to the task and stating that the work would be done on schedule. But they forgot that manual labor increases the cost of production considerably. However, the doubters have become fewer and fewer and the new method has found wide application. However, in our estimation, certain scientific institutions also adopted a not entirely correct stand on this matter in that they placed restrictions on the application of the check-row method, recommending it be used only in kolkhozes where there is not a sufficient labor force and where there is no danger of pests. Just where can you find a rayon that is not threatened by pests?

The report of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev sets forth great tasks in the further expansion of sowing areas and in the increasing of production of beets and in the processing of sugar during the coming 7 years.

In the Ukrainian SSR, our Vinnitskaya Oblast occupies a leading position in the planting of sugar beets and in processing sugar. During the next 7 years, areas devoted to sugar beets in the oblast will be considerably expanded to the end that in 1965 these areas will total 210,000 hectares. On the kolkhozes of our rayon, the sowing area devoted to sugar beets will be increased by 900 hectares and will total 6,000 hectares. This places great responsibility for high yields on the oblast Party organization, and on our rayon in particular.

In advance of the XXI Party Congress, the rayon has unleashed a mighty effort to prepare for high yields of sugar beets during 1959. Before next year's harvest, we shall: spread 20 tons of organic fertilizers on every hectare; prepare humus to be used as additional fertilizer during cultivation; collect bird dung; collect ashes, etc.; prepare sugar beet aggregates, and train people.

Practice in applying the new method shows that the best combination of manual labor and machines is achieved in the larger field teams. Therefore, the kolkhozes are currently employed in adding to the staff of these field teams.

Khrushchev: Those aren't field teams, they're brigades...only there is no brigade leader. (Laughter.)

Rudenko: Field teams numbering between 50-60 persons.

Voices: Those are brigades.

Rudenko: In 1959, in our rayon and in all rayons of the Vinnitskaya Oblast, beets will be cultivated exclusively by the check-row method. Tested measures in preparing and growing high yields of beets and other crops, permit me to state at the Plenum of the CC of the Party, that the agricultural workers of the Yampol'skiy Rayon will fulfill their socialist pledges for the year 1959 to raise 350 centners of sugar beets per hectare on a 5,100 hectare area; 24 centners of grain crops, among that number, 45 centners of corn; to raise 80 centners of meat per 100 hectares of farm land, including 55 centners of pork per hundred hectares of arable land; and to derive 280 centners of milk.

Khrushchev: How much meat do you promise to produce per 100 hectares?

Rudenko: 80 centners.

Khrushchev: Well, Comrade Andreyeva is going to undertake to produce 250 centners per 100 hectares. You have a talk with her. Go and see her in the Tambovskaya /Oblast/. The land there is no better than yours. You could struggle for 150-200 centners.

Rudenko: We'll produce 100.

Khrushchev: For 100 centners you deserve applause.

Rudenko: Permit me to assure the plenum of the Central Committee of the Party that the communists and all agricultural workers of the Yampol'skiy Rayon will bend all their efforts toward the end that they might walk in the front ranks in the realization of the decisions of the plenum of the CC and the XXI Party Congress. (Applause.)

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Aristov: Comrade Mzhavanadze has the floor. Comrade Korotkov, Chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Chvashskaya ASSR, will prepare.

Mzhavanadze, V.P.: (Secretary, Central Committee Communist Party of Georgia):

Comrades!

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, in his report, presented a deep analysis of the development of our nation's agriculture during the past 5 years. It was a period of very intense work... a period of struggle for our entire Party and all the people, toward the further realization of the Leninist program for the building of communism, for the further growth of the well-being of the workers, for the further consolidation of the might and strength of the Soviet people, and for the triumph of the national policy of our Party.

During these years, the Party and its Central Committee, supported by all the people daringly, in the revolutionary manner was accomplishing measures designed to achieve a steep rise in socialist agriculture.

The resume of all our work, set forth in the report of Comrade Khrushchev, as well as life itself, the successes achieved in agriculture, have shown how wisely and correctly the Central Committee acted in crushing and throwing away the anti-Party, anti-people group which tried to divert the Party from the Leninist course of building communism in our country.

The measures of the Party in the realm of agriculture, the introduction of the principle of material incentive and the change in the system of planning, the transfer of machinery to the kolkhozes, the new procurement system, and other measures, have unleashed the creative initiative of the kolkhoz workers and has raised them to the struggle for the creation of a surplus of agricultural products in the country.

At the present time in factories, plants, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and institutions throughout the nation and in our republic, a nationwide discussion of the theses of the report of Comrade Khrushchev at the XXI Party Congress concerning the control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR during 1959-65 and the theses of the CC CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR on the reorganization of the system of national education. These documents, which are possessed of great political significance, called forth a new rise in the creative initiative of the masses and won the deep understanding and warm approval of the foreign and domestic policy of our Party.

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At many meetings we have attended, speaking workers appealed directly to us to express their gratitude to the CC CPSU, the Presidium of the CC, and to Comrade Khrushchev for the great concern which the party and government have shown in improving life and living conditions for the people. As a result of these successes in the field of agriculture, the nature of the criticism directed at Party and soviet organs have changed.

At one of the latest meetings--and there were many such meetings--a worker said: everyone knows that when I used to begin my talk, I always started by saying that we do not have enough bread, nor meat, nor potatoes; now I no longer begin my talk that way. In this respect, things are not too bad. But I would like to say, in connection with the control figures and the tasks confronting our country, that we ask for better tools and for better organization of labor so that we can turn out more production for the State and in so doing increase our earnings.

Such a statement says much. It says that now new and different questions trouble our working class, because shortcomings still remain, but the situation which existed 4-5 years ago has now sharply changed.

Comrades! After the September Plenum of the CC CPSU, great changes took place in our republic's agriculture. The production of agricultural products rose considerably, discipline improved on kolkhozes, and the Kolkhoz workers' material incentives increased which aided the growth of the general economy. The kolkhozes were strengthened economically and they were supplied with equipment. The leading branches of agriculture were greatly developed: technical crop production, tea, grapes, citrus fruits, tobacco, and others.

During these years, new leading cadres grew up, the number of specialists increased, and organizational and educational work in rural party organizations became intensified. In every rural rayon, the secretary of the rayon Party committee or the chairman of the rayon executive committee is an agricultural specialist. With the transfer of machinery to the kolkhozes the consolidation of the kolkhozes begins. The kolkhoz workers through their own experience become convinced of the advantages of a highly mechanized economy. Inter-kolkhoz production relations grow. Inter-kolkhoz motor pools and poultry farms, etc., are created.

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev in his report cited data attesting to the really bad state of agriculture in the country up to 1953 ... to the low level of agricultural commodity production and to the difficult economic position of the kolkhoz workers. A certain part of our kolkhozes were, to put it frankly, on the brink of ruin. The kolkhoz workers left the kolkhozes and took up seasonal work. This can be shown by an example:

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in Georgia until 1955, out of 2,400 kolkhozes only one-fourth of them paid the kolkhoz workers more than 5 rubles for a work-day. These were the kolkhozes which were located in subtropical regions or in grape-growing regions. A significant number of kolkhozes paid one ruble for a work-day, while one-fourth of all the kolkhoz workers in the republic received almost nothing from the kolkhozes. You can imagine the plight of the families of kolkhoz workers in the mountainous regions whose personal garden plots were located in places which did not yield anything. The kolkhoz workers left the kolkhozes and went elsewhere to earn something. A special decision of the Central Committee granting aid to economically backward kolkhozes had to be adopted. Now, the situation at these kolkhozes has taken a sharp turn for the better. The kolkhoz workers have begun receiving bread and money and the commodity ratio has risen. I shall cite data to show how agriculture in the republic has changed in 5 years. In 1949, we procured a total of 59,000 tons of tea; and in 1955, 107,000 tons; and in 1958, we already have 133,000 tons of tea. Fruit, including citrus: in 1949, we harvested 56,000 tons; in 1953, 54,000 tons, and in 1958, we already have 119,000 tons. Grapes: 56,000 tons in 1949; 82,000 tons in 1953; and 150,000 tons in 1958. Tobacco: in 1953, 12,000 tons and in 1958, 41,000 tons, meat on the hoof: in 1949, 22,000 tons; in 1953, 32,000 tons; and in 1958, 41,000 tons. Milk: in 1949, 57,000 tons.

As is known, tea production constitutes the leading branch of our republic's agriculture. Therefore, the Party organizations have been devoting special attention toward increasing the production of tea. Where in the period from 1948 to 1953, the republic's average annual production was 87,000 tons of tea leaf, in the course of 5 years (from 1954 to 1958) production reached an annual 115,000 tons. Moreover, as Nikita Sergeyevich has indicated, in Georgia, a record crop of 135 tons of high quality tea was attained. This 26-ton increase over the preceding year alone gave the government almost 500 million rubles' worth of additional produce.

However, the attained level of tea production does not satisfy the demand of our country's population. The government will have to spend much money on importing tea. Therefore, we consider it our duty to the Party to secure a maximum increase in tea production so that we can not only satisfy the demands of our nation's population, but also provide the government with a certain reserve of this product. During this Seven-Year Plan, it is planned to increase the harvest of high-quality tea leaf to 170,000 tons and to increase tea plantation area by 18,000 hectares.

This task will not be an easy one for us, but the experience of recent years and the aid which has been given us provides a basis for assuring the plenum of the CC CPSU that the workers of our republic will successfully solve this great, honorable task.

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Georgia possesses favorable conditions for the production of citrus fruits. Until recent years, these crops have been neglected and have not been developed on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In 1958, 25,000 tons of citrus fruits were sold to the government ... much more than in years past. By 1965, the production of citrus fruits will be increased by more than 2.5 times. In the Kolkhidskaya Lowland there are 260,000 hectares of fertile land which can be used for expanding the production of subtropical crops. The reclamation of this virgin land calls for certain expenditures for drainage work. There is no doubt that in the next few years this virgin land will also enter the service of communist building and in so doing, give the Soviet people an abundance of subtropical crop products.

In recent years, land area for vineyards has been considerably increased. Since 1953, more than 11,000 hectares of new plantations have been put under cultivation on the kolkhozes. That is almost half of the total area put under cultivation between 1921 and 1953. It must be noted that the setting up of vineyards for high-quality wine-making demands a cultivated, specially-grown planting material which calls for great expenditure of resources, labor, and time. By the end of the Seven-Year Plan the vineyard area will attain 120,000 hectares and the gross yield of grapes will reach 0.5 million tons.

Orchard land area has grown to 114,000 hectares and by 1965 we shall have 150,000 hectares of orchard.

The nation feels keenly the short supply of bay leaf. As a result of measures adopted, the production and procurement of bay leaf has greatly increased. Where in 1953, we procured a total of 150-200 tons, and in 1957 a total of 700 tons, this year there will be apparently an even greater yield. We set ourselves the task of supplying the people and our food industry with this very valuable spice in quantity within the next few years.

The contemplated plan for the development of tea, citrus, grapes, and other crops, demands a degree of specialization in a number of rayons in the growing of one crop or another, which in turn, necessitates changes in the structure of agriculture and calls for better use of arable land as well as for the replacement of less valuable crops by more valuable crops. We have already done a certain amount of work in this direction.

At the present time, it must be said that our processing industry and procurement agencies cannot keep pace with the level attained by agriculture. We lose thousands of tons of fruit, vegetables, and grapes simply because the canneries cannot process them punctually and qualitatively, and because the procurement agencies are not equal to the task of shipping fruit and vegetables. We had to request the secretaries of a number of oblast Party committees to send us their procurement officials, and quite a number of oblasts shipped large quantities of fruit.

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Apparently, it is necessary to hold a special discussion on the question of developing the canning and wine-making industry. It is essential to build a network of refrigerators; to manufacture containers and to improve the work of the procurement organizations.

Comrades! Everyone remembers well the sharp, just criticism which was voiced at the September plenum of the CC CPSU and at subsequent plenums of the CC in connection with the state of our livestock growing. And really, it would have been impossible to evaluate the situation otherwise. What is the state of livestock-growing in the republic now, following the September plenum of the CC? During this time we have done much. We have replenished cattle herds, increased milk production, and improved the care of livestock. It must be said that it is very difficult to start at the beginning, Nikita Sergeyeovich. Now, if one travels about the republic's villages and rayons, one sees livestock farms and newly erected buildings. All this has been done following the September plenum of the CC. We built barns for one million head of livestock and stored 1.5 million tons of silage, where in 1953 only 300,000 tons of so-called silage--there was not a single ear of corn in it--were stored. In 1958, 85-90 percent of our silage is corn silage, which is to say we have a good feed base.

In the interests of solving the meat problems, attention has been devoted to swine-and poultry-raising. It must be said that the comrades from the Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Ukraine, and especially from the Stalinskaya Oblast were of great assistance, especially as regards poultry raising.

Judging by Abkhaziya, there were 5,000 ducks and geese in the entire republic. In 1959, Abkhaziya will have at least a half million water fowl. The same will be true of other republic rayons.

Nikita Sergeyeovich was entirely right in calling our attention to the development of collective livestock growing, and the considerable increase ~~required~~ in the production of meat, milk, butter and wool. There were more cows privately owned than were in the kolkhoz and sovkhov collective herds. We conducted special discussion of this question at the Bureau of the CC and it became apparent that the charter of the agricultural artel was being flagrantly violated. Kolkhoz workers whom the charter permitted to possess 20 sheep, possessed between 50 and 100 head; they also had many more cows. We adopted a resolution on this question, proposing that an inquiry be conducted. The kolkhozes took the necessary steps to ensure that the terms of the charter were met. As a result, many kolkhoz workers have sold their cows to the kolkhozes, and the remaining kolkhoz workers are turning them over to the government at a fixed price.

Comrades! The incorrect directive which existed in the past and fully supply its own grain has dealt a serious blow to the development of technical crops and to livestock growing. Now we are correcting this situation.



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Without a doubt, we possess great reserves for increasing the livestock productivity. This is shown by the experience of leading kolkhozes which, under similar conditions, produce 2-3 times more than do other kolkhozes. We have a total of 126 sovkhoses. All of these, with certain exceptions, are working well and profitably.

We could increase the yield of tea, grapes, citrus fruits as well as other crops, if we were receiving the necessary quantity of mineral fertilizers.

Comrades! The great successes in the development of the nation's agriculture are a result of the realization of the Leninist policy of our Party. They fill the hearts of Soviet people with a feeling of joy and pride in our motherland. They unite the Soviet people still more closely around the Leninist Central Committee, and instill in our people a confidence in their strength. We clearly recognize that all that has been done is merely the beginning of a big job. Before us lie great tasks the mastering of which will demand great, intensive organizational work. We will do all in our power to acquit ourselves with distinction in the fulfillment of these tasks.

Akistov: Comrade Korotkov, Chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Chuvashakaya ASSR, has the floor. Comrade Kebin will prepare.

Korotkov, S.K.:

Comrades!

During these past 5 years, our party under the leadership of its Leninist Central Committee, has traveled a great and arduous path. The heroic efforts of city and rural workers have been crowned with tremendous success in the development of industry and particularly in the development of agriculture.

Two years ago, leading rural workers, supported by the great might of the kolkhoz system, called upon the entire Soviet peasantry to overtake the United States of America in the per capita production of meat, milk, and butter and to produce 100 centners of meat and 300 centners of milk per 100 hectares of arable land. This patriotic call was warmly approved by the Central Committee of the Party. Our kolkhoz with distinction, fulfilled this obligation last year as well as this year. Many hundreds of kolkhozes in the nation surpassed these indices. As a result of the successful solution of this historical task, our people received additional large quantities of meat, milk, and dairy products.

How disgraceful the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin and Shepilov, which did not recognize the mighty power of the kolkhoz system, now appears. A popular wave cast these renegades onto the shore, like garbage. This is the result of alienation from the real life of the people. When one reads the theses of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev before the XXI Party Congress, more and more new ideas

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relating to the organizational-economic consolidation of kolkhozes come to mind. What an interesting time! How one wants to work and work! In this connection, I would like to discuss the following points. From time immemorial, land has been, is and shall be the basic source of our wealth. In the non-chernozem zone where drought almost never occurs, the proper utilization of arable land acquires especially great significance.

Following a detailed examination of the makeup of kolkhoz's sowing area, we decided by the end of 1961 to have 1,700 head of meat cattle (of these, 1,000 will be milk cows), 865 pigs, 1,500 sheep and 5,000 chickens. To provide all the necessary feed for such a quantity of livestock, we shall have to plant fodder crops on 52-55 percent of all cultivated land. We shall sow: 350 hectares of corn with a yield of 800-900 centners of green forage from each hectare; 350 hectares of perennial grasses - clover in combination with other grasses; 180 hectares of beans; 150 hectares of potatoes, and 30 hectares of sugar beet. This will give us 10,650,000 fodder units, or 5,600 fodder units per hectare.

Such an abundance of assorted feeds will permit us to maintain the aforementioned quantity of livestock and to derive high productivity from it.

As a result of our effort to make effective and rational use of the land, our kolkhoz does not have a single hectare of bare fallow land. The makeup of the sowing areas, of which I have already spoken, raises the level of the grain economy as well as the productivity of collective livestock-growing. By the end of 1961, our kolkhoz will have 40 milk cows per 100 hectares of arable land. Milk production per 100 hectares arable land will total 1,200 centners while meat production will total 200 centners.

Our kolkhoz farm now has 600 cows and heifers. In addition, the kolkhoz workers possess more than 500 milk cows. Our kolkhoz workers are prepared to sell their cattle to the kolkhoz at any time. This could give us much additional produce, but right now we are not hurrying with this. We have to build several large brick cow-barns and see to it that no mistakes of any kind are made in this important matter.

A few words concerning crop yield. For the past 22 years, our kolkhoz has produced an average of 18 centners of grain per hectare and 20-22 centners of wheat. With the change in the structure of the sowing areas, we shall increase the number of livestock, and receive more organic fertilizers on the basis of which we can increase the yield of all agricultural crops.

We are developing agricultural production on the basis of Michurinist science. Comrades, after 30 years of meeting scientists, I have not met one who has aided production as much as have Trofim Denisovich Lysenko. And yet certain dishonest people begin spitting upon our Michurinist science. I ask that the cause of our scientist-Michurinists be defended.

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Voicos: Correct!

Korotkov:

Thanks to the activity of our vast and unified Party organization, the kolkhoz workers, over the years of the existence of the kolkhoz system, have developed a completely communist orientation toward work and collective economy. All this permits us to state with assurance, that all economic tasks which are not for us will be unconditionally fulfilled.

We are also equal to other economic tasks. Here is an example. In the course of one year, our kolkhoz through its own efforts and using its own resources, built 60 houses for kolkhoz workers, a repair shop, a butter creamery, a hospital, and many other structures.

However, we too must perfect and improve the organization and reimbursement of labor. It is possible that in the next 2 years we shall be able to change to guaranteed monetary wage as has been done in a number of the nation's kolkhozes. But during the past 10 years, wages have become stabilized and average between 12 and 15 rubles per work-day. Under the existing conditions, we consider it necessary to establish work quotas and wage rates so as to perfect labor conditions and to eliminate fluctuation in output quotas. We cannot permit unnecessary expenditures which diminish the value of labor and increase the cost of a centner of produce.

Briefly concerning corn. Now it is clear to everyone that without corn it would be impossible to improve livestock-growing. If you really want to go into livestock-raising the first thing you have to do is to grow corn. Corn grows everywhere and the conditions in our nonchernozem belt are especially favorable to its cultivation. The only place corn won't grow is where the oblast, rayon, Party and soviet organs underestimate its tremendous national-economic and political significance.

During the 3 years, republic conferences of agricultural specialists and kolkhoz chairmen have been held on the corn fields of our kolkhoz. At these conferences corn growers exchange ideas. Now the average yield on the republic's kolkhozes is 336 centners of green forage per hectare, while the yield for our Vurnarskiy Rayon is 432 centers. During the present year, our kolkhoz harvested an average of 800 centners of green forage from each hectare of 250-hectare plot. (Applause.)

Khrushchev: And how much did the experimental station harvest?

Korotkov: This is the first year it harvested anything. Before that they harvested nothing. The director there is one of those officials who doesn't do anything himself and won't let anyone else work either.

It cost us 37 kopeks to produce one centner of corn silage. The best sorts of corn under our conditions... the ones which give us the best yield of stalks and ears in the milky-waxy stage of ripeness, are the "Uspekh," "Partizanka," "Osetinskaya," and "Zubovidnaya." Let us seriously force everyone to take up corn growing and then the matter of

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increasing meat and milk production in our country will proceed much better. If Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev had listened to the doubters in this connection, even a little bit, then we would not have achieved such brilliant successes in the development of livestock growing. Thanks to him for his initiative in this and many other important government matters. (Long, prolonged applause.) Thanks to the Central Committee of the Party, and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU for inviting us, the simple, ordinary kolkhoz workers to appear before this plenum of the Central Committee of our party. (Applause.)

Aristov: Comrade Kebin has the floor. Comrade Kapitovnov, Secretary of the Moskovskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU will prepare.

Kebin, T.G. (Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Estonia).

Comrades!

The September plenum of the CC, CPSU of 1953 laid the groundwork for a new era in the development of socialist agriculture in our country. The deep analysis of the state of agriculture, the Party-principled and sharp criticism of shortcomings and other factors hindering the development of agricultural production, which were presented in the report of Comrade Khrushchev before the September plenum of the CC CPSU have helped in the working out of a program designed to bring about a sharp rise in all branches of agriculture.

During the past 5 years, the CC CPSU has consistently directed the efforts of local and soviet organs toward the carrying out of purposeful political and organizational work in the village and has shown constantly and concretely, armed with a knowledge of the situation, how to administer kolkhozes and sovkhoses. At the same time, the Central Committee of the Party and the government have executed a number of very important government measures in the field of agriculture. A big service performed by the Central Committee of the Party was its timely crushing of the anti-Party group which tried to hinder the fulfillment of the decisions of the XX Party Congress.

By carrying out measures aimed at creating a rise in agriculture, agricultural workers, Party, soviet and agricultural organs of the Estonian SSR, together with the entire Soviet people, have also achieved a notable growth in the production of agricultural commodities during the 5 years which followed the September plenum of the CC CPSU. Thus, the gross agricultural output in the republic has increased during the past 5 years as follows: Meat, up 35 percent; pork, up 79 percent; milk, up 32 percent. During the same period, the production of milk on kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased by 43 percent while pork increased by 90 percent. During 1958, for every 100 hectares of arable land, the republic will produce 40 centners of dressed meat and 380 centners of milk.

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This year's per capita production in the republic is as follows: meat, approximately 64-65 kilograms, and milk, 630-640 kilograms. At present, the Estonian SSR is producing approximately twice as much milk per capita as does the USA. It is worth mentioning that the Estonian SSR per-capita milk production for 1957 amounted to 623 kilograms as opposed to 552 kilograms in Holland and 538 kilograms in Sweden.

The increase in the production of livestock products has permitted a considerable income in their procurement.

Over a 5-year period, republic meat procurement grew by 69 percent, milk by 85 percent; and eggs by 69 percent. During the current year, we shall procure approximately 425,000 tons of milk and 45,000 tons of meat. The role of the sovkhoses and kolkhoses in the over-all volume of procurement grows from year to year to the end that in 1958, it will total: for milk, 65 percent; for meat, 73; for pork, 96; and for eggs, 75 percent.

As is known, the decisive factor in the development of livestock-growing is the creation of a stable fodder base.

As a result of certain improvements in agrotechniques and the increase in the quantity of organic and mineral fertilizers spread on the fields during the past 5 years we have enjoyed a certain increase in agricultural crop yield, although we still have not reached the desired level. Thus the bread grain crop yield of kolkhoses and sovkhoses rose from 6 centners in 1953 to 11 centners in 1958. This year, the potato yield was 118 centners per hectare.

On the kolkhoses and sovkhoses the yield of perennial grasses and many other fodder crops has increased and the sowing of these crops and grasses has been expanded. This has made possible the current year's prewinter procurement of 20 percent more coarse fodder per head of livestock than in 1957. More succulent and concentrated fodder, prepared by our own farm has been stored.

The kolkhoses and sovkhoses of the republic have given great attention to the creation of meadows and pastures which provide inexpensive fodder and consequently inexpensive meat and milk.

In 1958, for each cow on the kolkhoses and sovkhoses, there existed an average of 0.3 hectares of perennial pasture land. According to specialists' estimates, it is necessary to have not less than 0.5 hectares per cow.

In republic sovkhoses during the 5-year period the average yearly yield of perennial crop pastures totaled 2,203 fodder units a year, with an average fodder unit cost of 15 kopecks, while at the same time the cost of a fodder unit of sown annual grasses amounted to 44 kopecks.

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Scientific data and the results of practical examination over the last 5 years under actual production conditions on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhazes, have convinced agricultural officials that in our circumstances, summer pastures, compared with other forms of summer fodder production, provide a greater number of fodder units per hectare with less expenditure of labor and resources. Therefore, in summer, our kolkhozes and sovkhazes now try to keep the livestock in the pastures around the clock and this makes it possible to reduce expenditures on the production of milk, especially during summer, by more than half. Kolkhoz wages have also risen significantly, as a consequence of which the material incentive of kolkhoz workers has grown as regards communal production and the elevation of labor productivity. In 1958, for every working, able-bodied kolkhoz worker, 3,085 kilograms of milk was produced as opposed to only 1,742 kilograms in 1955. The output ratio for one able-bodied kolkhoz worker, expressed monetarily in comparable prices, rose by approximately 40 percent. The growth of kolkhoz monetary income has made possible the consolidation of its material-technical base. Kolkhoz capital investment has increased by more than two times. During the past 5 years, 800 kolkhozes in our republic have built 1,284 standard-type cow barns, 720 pig pens, 700 hen houses, and many other production and cultural edifices. More than 98 percent of the republic's kolkhozes have already purchased machinery and all MTS in the republic have been abolished. In their place, 38 RTS have been formed, the number of which will definitely have to be reduced. And this, apparently, will be done in the near future. The use of machinery on kolkhozes has definitely improved. However, it must be mentioned that problems connected with supplying kolkhozes with spare parts still have not been completely solved and this calls forth serious and justified criticism from the kolkhozes.

In the past, the republic's sovkhazes were small; and possessed little land; they were unable to feed their livestock with their own fodder. Between 1955 and 1958, the land area allotted for use by the republic's sovkhazes has increased from 128,000 to 527,000 hectares, i.e., more than quadrupled. The number of beef cattle in the sovkhazes has increased during the same period from 30,000 to 64,000 head or more than doubled. Among the latter, cows have increased from 11,000 to 32,000 head, or almost tripled. The number of hogs has increased from 45,000 to 103,000 head, or more than doubled. At present, our sovkhazes occupy a significant place in the procurement of livestock products in the republic. For example, they procure 35 percent of the meat and 20 percent of the milk. The leading sovkhazes of the republic show high indices in production. Thus, "Kurekyula" sovkhaz in the El'Vaskiy Rayon, for each 100 hectares of arable land, produces 1,020 centners of milk, 205 centners of meat on the hoof, including 268 centners of pork, per 100 hectares.

The tasks of further developing agriculture demand that the work of the sovkhazes be raised to a higher level. Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, in his report before the plenum, said that the attention of all sovkhaz officials must be turned to problems of economy and thrifty, to increasing labor productivity, and to the uniform reduction of production costs, particularly in the case of livestock production. This should become the

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main idea in the work of our sovkhoses. Our kolkhoses look to the sovkhoses. From them, they take their work quotas and wage quotas; they compare expenditures per produce-unit, solving problems connected with the changeover to payment of monetary wages. As early as 1959, about one-fourth of our kolkhoses plan to convert to the monetary-wage system and therefore the sovkhoses should be model establishments. Our sovkhoses finished 1957 with an over-all profit of 16.5 million rubles, however, not all branches of livestock-growing were operated profitably. The dairy industry and certain other branches brought in a profit while the production of meat still operated at a deficit. We are confronted by a great task: to make all branches of production in the republic sovkhoses profitable. In order to do this, it is necessary to fight for lower costs. Taking stock of the possibilities, republic sovkhos officials have already set themselves the task of lowering the cost of basic produce production on the sovkhoses, during the Seven-Year Plan, by 31 percent below 1957 costs.

There still exist very serious shortcomings in the development of the republic's agriculture. During these years, we have not achieved the necessary increase in cattle, especially cows. The number of cows on the kolkhoses and sovkhoses has increased during the past 5 years by a mere 14 percent. There are now 15 cows for every 100 hectares of arable land in the republic, including 8 cows on the kolkhoses and 10 cows on the sovkhoses. Now that the production of fodder has improved somewhat and a significant number of livestock buildings have been erected, the main bottlenecks in increasing the number of cattle are the low level of mechanization of labor-consuming work in livestock growing and the corresponding lack of labor force. In 5 years, 450 kolkhoses and 104 sovkhoses in the republic have been electrified. There are still approximately 150-200 kolkhoses which do not have electric power. Consumption of electric power in the republic's agriculture has increased 3-fold during these years, however, the kolkhoses and sovkhoses still experience an extreme shortage of electric motors, electric materials, and machines, all of which retards the mechanization of labor-consuming work on farms.

Certain kolkhoses use electric power chiefly for lighting purposes because they lack the motors for production purposes. We think that Gosplan USSR should re-examine the existing, absolutely inadequate quotas for allocating electric motors for the electrification of kolkhoses and sovkhoses, and decidedly improve the supply of their necessary materials and machines for the mechanization of labor-consuming processes in livestock growing.

Until recently in our republic, the mass slaughter of calves was permitted; in particular, almost all bull-calves were slaughtered at the age of 2 - 3 weeks, with an average weight per head of from 30 to 40 kilograms. The raising and fattening of calves is an important and hitherto unexploited resource for producing meat in the republic.

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We took the first steps toward exploiting this resource this year. First, 15,600 bull-calves were delivered to the farms of Zagotskot to the sovkhoses and training farms to be raised. On November 1, 11,000 head with an average weight of 200-220 kilograms were taken off the fattening program. Thus, this measure provided approximately 2,000 additional tons of meat. In addition, the 5,500 left on the sovkhoses for wintering and summer fattening, will be sold in the fall of 1959 at the age of 1.5-2 years, at which time they will have an average weight of 350-400 kilograms.

The republic's kolkhozes have also begun raising calves for meat; while this practice is not yet widely developed, it must be made so. Tapaskiy Rayon kolkhozes have saved 1,000 bull-calves for wintering which was not the practice previously. In the same rayon, the "Kaard-ivyayelane" Kolkhoz saved 110 bull calves for wintering. In the Tartuskiy Rayon, more than 1,000 head have been saved for wintering. Such facts hold true for other rayons as well. We set ourselves the task of significantly increasing, in 1959, the raising and fattening of calves on kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and on other government farms.

In addition to producing meat, our republic also supplies pedigree cattle for many other union republics. In 1958, about 11,000 head of pedigree and improved cattle with an average weight of 200-250 kilograms per head were procured and sold; this represents an increase of over 3,000 head as opposed to the number sold in 1957.

We must increase the growing and sale of pedigree cattle to kolkhozes and sovkhoses of other republics. In this connection, Comrade Chernyshev has properly raised a vital point: namely, that the Statistical Administration should note this in the accounting of cattle production in the republic per 100 hectares. Up to now, this has not been done even though the decision has been made.

There is still a sharp seasonal variation in the republic's production of livestock products, especially milk. For want of a sufficient quantity of succulent fodder, milk yield during the winter months drops sharply. During the summer months, we produce more than 300-400 kilograms of milk per cow per month, but during the winter months less than one-third that amount.

Khrushchev: That is explained by the lack of succulent fodder. Where there is corn silage, such a drop in milk production cannot take place.

Kebin: That's absolutely true. We consider it necessary to increase our production in silage.

In the republic, we now have experience in this matter, particularly at the "Kurekyula" Sovkhoz, which right now produces more than 1,000 centners of milk and more than 200 centners of meat; the sovkhos raises corn.



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Khrushchev: How much does it produce?

Kebin: For the past 3 or 4 years, it has produced, year in and year out, between 400-500 centners per hectare.

Khrushchev: And where is this sovkhov located?

Kebin: In the El'vaskiy Rayon of the Estonian SSR. We also have the "Yukameyel" kolkhoz which also produces corn in considerable quantity. In every rayon there are kolkhozes and sovkhoves which have had good results in raising corn.

Khrushchev: You should invite the Latvians! Let them acquaint themselves with the experience of these farms.

Kebin: They do come to us and they have the same thing as we have. During this year as well as last year, we conducted seminars for secretaries of rayon Party committees, mostly at the "Kurekyula," and showed how to attain high yields of corn. But the way it turned out, the comrade goes home and still doesn't do the right thing.

Assuming the experience of year-round sections and a better supply of fodder, especially succulent fodders, the seasonal aspect of milk production could be considerably reduced. For wintering this year, the kolkhozes have procured 19.5 centners of hay per head, the most of which is clover hay, and the sovkhoves a little over 20 centners. I won't even mention silage because I'm ashamed to cite the figures. (Laughter.)

Khrushchev: Go ahead and talk about silage. That's important.

Kebin: Our kolkhozes and sovkhoves procure little silage. The growing of corn at our kolkhozes and sovkhoves is still carried out unsatisfactorily. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions this year, those farms that cultivated corn in earnest achieved a 500-600 centner yield of green foughage per hectare.

Khrushchev: And there will always be high yields if the people are trained, if the seed is good, and if it is properly sown and worked.

Kebin: Yes. Nonetheless, the average yield for the republic amounted to a total of 161 centners per hectare. That's a little better than at the Fodder Institute, but it's not enough for us. (Laughter.)

We figured it out that despite the low yield of corn, silage procured from corn is cheaper than other fodder crops, in particular cheaper than the fodder-unit derived from potatoes. We are confronted by great tasks in expanding sowing and increasing the yield of corn.

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The experience gained by the republic's leading farms make possible the introduction of corn sowing on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses and with this corn we can ensure the procurement of silage in such amounts as to entirely satisfy the demands for succulent fodders of the republic's livestock growing industry.

The control figures for the development of the national economy for 1959-65 envisions Estonian SSR agriculture in the future as specializing in milk-pedigree cattle-raising and meat and bacon hog-raising.

Khrushchev: If you raise 300 centners of corn silage plus ears, that's equal to 60 centners of oats per hectare. And, after all, is it possible to get 60 centners of oats per hectare under present conditions?

Kebin: Of course, it's impossible to get that much, the more so that the problem of silage can't be solved for us without corn. Certain of our comrades think that the best silage crop is sweet clover, but at best it only yields 150 centners of silage. It is a legume crop and at the same time is rich in its yield of protein. We won't discard it, but it can't under any circumstances be compared with corn as far as the solution of the silage problem is concerned.

The majority of our kolkhozes consider the best silage crop to be corn. Corn has already been introduced in our republic. Now it only remains to expand its production.

The production of meat under the Seven-Year Plan will be increased by 1.7 times, milk by 1.9 times, etc.

Growth in the production of basic agricultural commodities will be achieved primarily through increasing their production on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. For example, the production of milk on the kolkhozes should be increased by 2.4 times, and on the sovkhoses by 2.7 times; meat on the kolkhozes by 2.5 times and on the sovkhoses by 1.5 times. For every 100 hectares of arable land in the republic, at least 671 centners of milk and 64 centners of dressed meat will be produced. The growth of the gross output of agricultural crops is to be achieved chiefly through yield increase. We shall increase the yield of the republic's bread-grain crops to 16.5 centners per hectare. This is, of course, not a great task. It should be possible to surpass this goal considerably. The potato yield will amount to 156 centners; in the case of hay from perennial grasses, we should be able to increase the yield to 35 centners. Through the crop pastures we should satisfy the needs of dairy livestock for summer fodder by 80-90 percent, and the year-round demand by 30-35 percent. By growing grasses in meadows and pastures, and by sowing lucerne and other fodder crops in the republic, on a vast scale, the production of sennaya muka (hay-flour?), which is rich in vitamins and proteins and is a valuable additive for concentrated feeds, is made possible.

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Thus, by raising crop yield and as a result of an increase in the planting of forage crops and by significantly expanding the republic's production of sennaya muka the problem of producing our own concentrated feeds can be solved. However, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses expect industry to provide the necessary highly productive driers and mills for pulverizing the dried grasses.

The creation of crop pastures and the expansion of bread-grain crop sown areas will be carried out largely through the reclamation of swampy and weed-covered lands.

Procurement of agricultural commodities will also be significantly increased: potatoes by 1.6 times; meat by more than two times; milk by 1.8 times, and eggs almost threefold.

In connection with the growth in procurement of agricultural commodities, we plan to increase our assignments to the All-Union fund: meat by 8 times compared with last year; milk by 2.5 times. Thus in 1965 we shall assign 400,000 tons of milk to the All-Union fund.

Comrades! With great inspiration the republic's agricultural workers are studying the theses of the report of Comrade Khrushchev before the forthcoming XXI Party Congress, and they are noting measures for exploiting vast existing resources for the further growth of agricultural production. Kolkhoz workers at the "Avangard" Artel in the Tartuskiy Artel of the Estonian SSR plan to increase their cattle herds by 2.3 times, raise milk production per 100 hectares of arable land to 1,210 centners, and to increase meat production to 222 centners per 100 hectares of arable land.

In preparing a proper greeting for the XXI Party Congress, Estonian kolkhozes and sovkhoses fulfilled ahead-of-schedule the year's plan for the sale of livestock products to the government and before the end of the year will surpass the plan by 75,000 tons of milk and 10,000 tons of meat.

Examination of the report of Comrade Khrushchev before this plenum of the CC, in which is given a penetrating analysis of the resume of the development of agriculture for the past 5 years and which indicates the way to its further development, calls forth a new political and labor upswing on the part of agricultural workers. Kolkhoz workers, sovkhos, and RTS workers are adopting now increased socialist pledges, and the number of brigades engaged in competition for the title of Brigade Communist Labor, grows.

Workers of the Estonian village will do their all to provide a proper greeting to the XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and will not lag in the fulfillment of the grandiose tasks indicated for the next 7 years.

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Aristov: Comrade Kapitonov has the floor. Comrade Beregovoy, Chairman, Kolkhoz Imeni Stalin, Cherkasskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, will prepare.

Kapitonov, I.V. (Secretary of the Moskovskaya Oblast Committee CPSU)

Comrades:

We heard with great interest the report of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, and before us in all its magnitude was revealed the grandiose work which the Party has done in the last 5 years in the field of agriculture.

The year 1953 will go down in history as a very important milestone ... as the shore from which our Party under the leadership of the Leninist Central Committee, bravely, in the revolutionary tradition, set its course toward a steep rise in kolkhoz and sovkhos production. It is still fresh in all our memories that, at the September plenum of the Central Committee, the great errors and shortcomings in the administration of agriculture were revealed and the correct, Marxist-Leninist direction for its further development was outlined. A clear and concrete program--one long awaited by our people--was developed. This program was dictated by life itself and therefore was well understood by all the people and by all the kolkhoz peasantry. The Soviet people perceived it as their own vital cause and, sparing no efforts, undertook to fulfill it and in so doing, achieved tremendous successes.

Today, the Central Committee has something to report on before the Party and before the Soviet people. The projected program for increasing the production of agricultural commodities has been successfully completed. The great agricultural successes achieved at this historical state constitute a supreme political victory for the Party, a triumph of its Leninist general line as set forth by the XX Party Congress.

We all know, comrades, that the initiator and soul of the great work toward raising the level of agriculture as well as of other very important works, is Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. It was he who really taught us concretely to deal with agricultural problems. Here, Comrades, is an example, a paragon of the Leninist style of leadership.

This is why, Comrades, our Party and our Soviet people favorably received and unanimously approved the firm and decisive actions of the Central Committee which swept the routine from its path, smashed the despicable anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov which stood blocking the road and trying to wreck the decisions of the September Plenum of the CC and the XX Party Congress.

The comrades addressing this plenum have reported on their achievements. The Moskovskaya Oblast Party organization has also done a certain amount of work in the organizational and economic consolidation of kolknozes and sovkhazes. In view of the fact that the main direction in the development of our oblast's agriculture is livestock growing and the production of potatoes and vegetables, I should like to dwell on these points.

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In 5 years, the number of cattle on our oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses had increased from 234,000 to 360,000 head, or by more than 54 percent, including an increase of almost 50,000 head of cows. The number of hogs has doubled. The number of fowls has increased from 1.5 million to 3.5 million. There has been some improvement in the basic index, i.e., in terms of yield per 100 hectares of arable land. In comparison with 1953, the oblast kolkhozes and sovkhoses per 100 hectares of land have received 2.1 times more milk 40 percent more meat, and 2.3 times more eggs. Yield per 100 hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhoses now amounts to 308 centners of milk, 49 centners of meat (live weight).

Such a considerable jump forward could only be made because the necessary base in our oblast has already been created during the time that Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev headed the Moscow Party organization. We remember well how difficult it was at that time to put into action this or that progressive measure because it was met with firm and unyielding opposition. Nevertheless, many important problems in the development of agriculture were solved at that time.

At that time, Moskovskaya Oblast served as a kind of laboratory where everything new and advanced was tested in practice and only then introduced into production. Most important, this included such well-known and progressive methods as the check-row sowing of intertilled crops, the introduction of the most important fodder crop--corn, the growing of seedlings in peat-compost pots, and the application of organic-mineral mixtures. Of decisive significance in raising the level of communal livestock growing was the development of a broad program for the construction of livestock shelters using the economical standard design, reinforced concrete and effective construction materials. As a result 3,300 livestock shelters were built in the oblast with a capacity to accommodate 420,000 head of stock as well as poultry sheds for 1 million fowls. Today 80 percent of all producing livestock is housed in capital standard-construction shelters which possess the necessary mechanization for the processes of production. Much work has also been done in erecting hothouse-greenhouse combines which make use of gas and the exhaust heat from industrial enterprises.

After the September planum of the CC, these and many other problems were completely solved, all of which facilitated the rapid rise in agricultural production. But we realize that the results achieved only mark the beginning of a big job. The present struggle for a rise in livestock growing and for an increase in crop yield is only beginning. In the light of new demands our shortcomings become more apparent and therefore, much still remains to be done in the direction of deriving potentialities.

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I wish to inform this plenum that under the Seven-Year Plan, it is planned to increase the gross production of milk, on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in our oblast to 1,200,000 tons, or to almost double 1958 yield. In connection with this, the production of milk per 100 hectares will reach 650-700 centners. In order to accomplish this task the cow herds must be increased to 20-25 head per 100 hectares of arable land. At present, we have a little more than ten head. At the same time, we must complete our work and carry out the projected measures in pedigree livestock breeding and in so doing, improve the strain of the herds and make them more highly productive. The increase in the number of cows, improvement in the organization of summer fattening of cattle, the expansion of the hog-fattening program primarily through the use of food waste--as well as the creation of large poultry farms, especially emphasizing water fowl, will make it possible by 1965 to raise meat production on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to 80-90 centners per 100 hectares of arable land.

Today, many comrades have cited similar figures in their addresses before the plenum. After all this, what is the meaning of the pitiful attempts of the anti-Party group which tried to stifle the patriotic movement started by leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses to overtake America in the per capita production of livestock produce in the shortest possible time?

The fulfillment of these great tasks in the field of livestock growing will to a decisive extent, depend on the consolidation of the fodder reserve. This problem is especially important for Moskovskaya Oblast where there is a great density of livestock. During recent years, a certain amount of work has been done in this connection, in particular, the sowing areas and crop yield of annual and perennial grasses has been increased and more potatoes have been allocated for use as fodder. At last we have achieved a breakthrough in the cultivation of such an important fodder crop as corn. Corn occupies a prominent place in the fodder balance of kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Now that we have accumulated a certain amount of experience, many farms are expanding land areas planted in corn. But now, as before, our main task remains the further increase in the corn-crop yield so that we will have a sufficient quantity of green forage plus ears in the milky-waxy stage of ripeness. In addition, in 1959, kolkhozes and sovkhoses will raise ears of corn for sale to the population.

To meet the demands of the expanding livestock growing industry, much green fodder is needed plus natural grasses for feeding the livestock in the summer and hay for feeding the stock in the winter. In the recent past, many of our oblast kolkhozes felt a sharp need in this respect. In an effort to combat the situation, a number of kolkhozes and rayons have seriously undertaken to improve meadowland and to create good perennial pastures, drawing on the experience of the Latvian Republic concerning which Comrade Kalnberzin spoke here. To this end, work is going on in the

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draining of swamps, the clearing of bushes, the plowing up of underproductive meadows and the sowing of mixed meadow grasses. There are now more than 30,000 hectares of these improved meadows and pastures. Their hay yield has risen from 7-8 centners to 30-40 centners per hectare. At the same time, the cost of fodder has dropped sharply. Thus, for example, in the Kolkhoz im. Cor'kiy, Noginskiy Rayon, where this work has been going on for 3 years, the cost of a fodder unit of hay is 35 kopeks while the cost of the grasses consumed by the stock in pasturage is 7 kopeks. And the cost of a kilogram of milk has been reduced to 70 kopeks. A number of other farms have had to same results.

Oblast organizations plan, in the course of 2 years, to convert 180,000 hectares into meadowland and also to create 50,000 hectares of crop-sown pastures for use as grazing land. All this will serve to provide livestock with a greater quantity of inexpensive fodder and to reduce the cost of milk.

Comrades, the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers USSR have set a great and responsible task for Moskovskaya Oblast to provide the population of Moscow with potatoes and vegetables by means of specialized sovkhoses. This is the new phase, the beginning of the practical implementation of the program set forth in the theses of the report of N.S. Khrushchev before the XXI Party Congress.

At the present time, the oblast Party, soviet, and agricultural organs have undertaken the accomplishment of this task. Cadres are being trained. Crops are being distributed and assigned to brigades and field teams. Construction of hothouses, greenhouses, etc., is beginning.

This question has the unflagging attention of the Central Committee of the Party as well as of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, personally. Recently, Comrade N.S. Khrushchev invited a group of oblast officials to come and see him at the Central Committee of the Party. In the course of the conversation, he gave many valuable instructions on how best to organize the successful fulfillment of the directive of the Party and government.

The other day, the plenum of the oblast Party committee discussed this question in detail and worked out concrete measures for accomplishing the task set before us. All comrades taking part in the discussions; secretaries of rayon Party committees, sovkhos directors, Academicians Edel'shteyn and Ushakova, and chairmen of Moscow City organizations, talked about the exceptional responsibility which has been placed upon us.

In view of the fact that a great deal of work must be done in a short period of time, the plenum placed special emphasis on the necessity of solving operatively and precisely all problems connected with increasing the production of potatoes and vegetables. Already in 1959, the specialized sovkhoses are supposed to supply Moscow with 200,000 tons of potatoes and 227 tons of vegetables, or increase the supply of potatoes by 6 times and vegetables by 2 times. Therefore, much work must be performed, first of all, in increasing soil fertility. By the spring of 1959 on 35 sovkhoses alone 1.5-2 million tons of manure and peat must be procured

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and applied to the soil, whereas last year a total of 400,000 tons was applied to the soil. Naturally, if the work were to be performed in the old, way, with each sovkhov preparing its own fertilizers, it would call for a large labor force, the schedules would not be met, the cost would increase and the desired effect would be lost. Therefore, we intend to organize the industrial extraction and dressing of peat. In zones where there are vast peat deposits composting of organic-mineral mixtures with ammonia, mineral fertilizers and lime will be carried out with the aid of mechanization. Thus the fields of the sovkhoves will not merely receive raw peat but rather highly-effective fertilizers. All this makes for increased yields and lowers the cost of potatoes and vegetables.

An increase in production of potatoes and vegetables on the sovkhoves, demands that the kolkhoves organize their work along new lines. As Comrade N.S. Khrushchev pointed out in his report, the government will purchase its grain and other agricultural products where it can buy them the cheapest. In this connection, the sovkhoves will supply Moscow with inexpensive vegetables and potatoes and it would not be advantageous for the trade organizations to buy from the kolkhoves at higher prices.

Recently at our oblast committee a conversation took place with a large group of kolkhoz chairmen who engage in the growing of potatoes and vegetables. A kolkhoz chairman, Comrade Zelenskaya in particular, stated frankly that many farms had been placed in a difficult position. Kolkhoves, in a short space of time, are being forced to specialize, to concentrate crops in flood-lands, to increase labor productivity, and to secure a sharp reduction in the cost of potatoes and vegetables. The raising of this question aroused great interest and animated discussion. After properly assessing the new conditions, the kolkhoz chairmen made many valuable and useful proposals, and indicated concrete means for the solution of this problem. The chairman of the "Serp i Molot" Kolkhoz, Comrade Dolzhanskiy announced that they plan the execution of such measures as will permit lowering potato costs to 27 kopeks and vegetable costs to 12 kopeks per kilogram. The same estimates were cited by Comrades Lyukshin, Pryskein, Ivanov, and other kolkhoz chairmen.



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Thus it is that competition is developing between the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for increased production of inexpensive potatoes and vegetables.

Comrades! In the address of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, the perspectives for the further development of agriculture and the increase in the production of agricultural commodities are clearly indicated. Our Party and the entire Soviet people gratefully accept and approve this program which is directed toward the further consolidation of the might of our Homeland and the improvement of workers' well-being.

Permit me to assure the plenum of the Central Committee that the Moskovakaya Oblast Party organization will do everything to successfully fulfill the tasks placed before it by the Party and the Soviet government.

Aristov: Comrade Beregovoy has the floor. Comrade Manukovskiy, Machine Operator from the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, Novo-Usmanskii Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast, will prepare.

Beregovoy, F.G.: (Chairman, Kolkhoz imeni Stalin, Cherkasskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR). In fulfilling the decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee and the XX Party Congress concerning a further rise in all branches of the national economy, the Kolkhoz imeni Stalin, Khristinovskii Rayon, Cherkasskaya Oblast, has attained an increase in the production of agricultural commodities.

In 1958, the kolkhoz secured a grain crop yield of 24.5 centners per hectare, including 35 centners of corn. The sugar beet yield was 432 centners per hectare. Per 100 hectares of arable land, 500 centners of milk was produced; 80 centners of meat; plus 13,000 eggs per 100 hectares of crop area under grain.

The kolkhoz's income has grown considerably. Where in 1953 the gross income was 1.5 million rubles, in 1958 it totals 4.5 million rubles. The kolkhoz workers' wages have increased 6-fold. Big plans are in store for 1959. The yield of bread grains will amount to 25 centners per hectare; sugar beets 450 centners; milk will reach 550 centners; and meat, 100 centners per 100 hectares of arable land. The kolkhoz's income will exceed 5 million rubles.

Khrushchev: Comrade Beregovoy, aren't you going to increase meat production?

Beregovoy: It would be necessary to figure that out. Perhaps it can be increased.

Khrushchev: Figure it out. Perhaps you will increase it.

Beregovoy: The increase in kolkhoz income, particularly the income from sugar beets, raised the material incentive of the kolkhoz workers which in turn served to increase labor productivity.

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Khrushchev: I am going to ask you to get in touch with Comrade Andreyeva. You ask her out of what considerations the kolkhoz workers are planning to produce 250 centners of meat per 100 hectares of land.

Beregovoy: All right.

Where in 1955, 22 centners of grain and 65 centners of sugar beets were produced per able-bodied man, in 1958, 40 centners of grain and 145 centners of beets were produced, which is to say that the production of grain per able-bodied worker has increased almost twice while beet production has more than doubled.

At the end of October 1958, the Central Committee of the CPSU held a conference on the question of cultivation of sugar beets by the check-row method which serves to increase the yield and reduce the expenditure of labor per unit of production. Comrade N.S. Khrushchev stated at the conference that in the Ukraine experiments on the check-row method of sugar beet cultivation have been under way for a long time and that it is now possible to begin the mass introduction of this method into the best-sowing rayons of the nation.

In this connection I should like to tell how we grow beets by the check-row method.

On our kolkhoz is located the Cherkasakaya Oblast experimental station which began conducting experiments on the check-row method of growing sugar beets in 1956. After becoming convinced of the superiority of this method we began applying it on the kolkhoz. In 1957, we grew beets by the check-row method on an area of 135 hectares and in 1958 we converted entirely to this method of cultivation. What did this give us?

In 1957, the beet yield on the plots cultivated by the usual method amounted to 365 centners per hectare while on the areas cultivated by the check-row method, the yield was 410 centners per hectare.

In 1958, following complete conversion to the new method of cultivation, the kolkhoz yield increased to 432 centners per hectare.

A certain reduction in sugar content takes place under the check-row method of cultivation. Thus, in 1957, beets raised under the check-row method contained 16.7 percent, i.e., a difference of 0.2 percent. However, this cannot serve as an obstacle to the introduction of this method because the gross yield of sugar per hectare is much greater under the check-row method, owing to the better crop.

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Thus, in 1957, the per hectare yield of beets grown under the check-row method amounted to 76.6 centners, and under the usual method 68.5 centners. The difference--8 centners of sugar per hectare. The check-row method of beet growing, combined with cross-row cultivation, results in a considerable saving in manual labor expended on trenching and on harvesting the crop.

Where under the usual method of sugar beet cultivation, one female kolkhoz worker could trench 0.06 hectares in a day, under the cross-row system of cultivation, she can trench 0.12 hectares, all of which has significantly reduced the amount of time spent on trenching. In 1957, under the usual method of sugar beet cultivation, it took 14 days to trench one hectare, as opposed to 8 days per hectare of beets under the cross-row system of cultivation. By tilling the soil in two directions, the necessity of performing such operations as weedings has been completely eliminated since the weeds are destroyed by the machinery. On the cultivation of one hectare of beets in 1955, 95 man-days were expended; in 1957, 74 man-days; and in 1958, only 68 man-days.

Labor expended on trenching one hectare of beets under the usual system of growing when expressed in financial terms (discounting payments in kind) amounted to 177 rubles while under the check-row method only 117 rubles. Consequently, trenching an entire planting of sugar beets using the cross-row system means a saving of more than 10,000 rubles.

Early and simultaneous germination throughout the planting is achieved chiefly by the introduction of cross-row cultivation. Therefore, we do everything possible to ensure even growth. As a rule, sugar beets are on areas where the best crops have been grown previously: after winter wheat, on clean fallow land, and on land area where perennial grasses have grown. Between 25-30 tons of manure is applied to one hectare of clean fallow. The timely removal of stubble, the application of mineral and organic fertilizers, early autumn plowing to a depth of 30 centimeters, the timely covering of moisture in 2.3 layers, the pre-seeding cultivation down to the depth of seeding, the early sowing of beets in a short period of time, the application of organo-mineral mixtures to the rows, and the timely rolling and smoothing of the sown area, all help to promote harmonious germination and the rapid growth of the plants.

We start furrowing the rows when the plant has developed its first pair of real leaves. Before furrowing we always spray the plants with poisons to protect them from pests. We furrow the rows as follows: 26.5 centimeters deep and 18 centimeters between plants. In trenching, we leave in the hill two of the best buds between 10-12 centimeters from each other. To ensure the straight rows, trenching in the transverse direction usually runs counter to the sowing. This makes it possible to loosen the soil in two directions. We usually make four longitudinal furrows.

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This keeps the plants free from weeds and ensures the looseness of the soil around the plants because in the cross-row method over 80 percent of the soil is loosened.

The check-row method of beet cultivation is a progressive method with gives great economic effect.

Khristinovskiy Rayon was the first one in the Cherkasskaya Oblast to introduce the check-row method of sugar beet cultivation. Here in 1958, 82 percent of the sowing area was worked by this method and a yield of 340 centners per hectare was obtained from 4,740 hectares. Zhavshkiy Rayon which applied this method, obtained 347 centners of roots per hectare from a total area of 5,250 hectares.

This year on Cherkasskaya Oblast kolkhozes approximately 70,000 hectares were cultivated using the check-row method. An area of 121,000 hectares in the oblast yielded an average of 272 centners of roots per hectare. In view of the fact that on every hectare where furrowing was done, the yield was increased by 28 centners, the result was that from an area of 70,000 hectares, the government received approximately 2 million additional pub of sugar.

Among us kolkhoz chairmen, there are still those who do not understand the superiority of the check-row method and who hinder its introduction. Comrade Kul', Chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Shramkovskiy Rayon, was hostile toward this progressive method. When, in spite of his prohibition, the machine operators drove the machine onto the plantation and began furrowing the beets, he threw his cap on the ground and said "Do whatever you want!" and walked off the field. By means of such "assistance" from the chairman of the kolkhoz, the machines were able to furrow only 72 of 360 hectares. This is why the remaining beets were not furrowed. The kolkhoz lost 5,600 centners of beets or 114,000 rubles, because from each hectare of beets grown by the check-row method, 20 more centners were obtained than from the usual method.

The Kolkhoz imeni Stalin, Khristinovskiy Rayon, uses still other methods of increasing the yield of sugar beets. For several years now we have been conducting dry and liquid fertilizing operations, using dungwash and compost. To increase the effectiveness of liquid, local fertilizers, we add to them mineral fertilizers--to the hectare norm of 2-3 tons of dungwash--50 kilograms of superphosphate and 30 kilograms of potassium salt. We usually conduct two such fertilizing operations. This ensures an additional 40-50 centners of roots per hectare and increases the income per hectare of beets by from 800 to 1,000 rubles, and the two fertilizing operations cost us not more than 100-120 rubles per hectares.

We pledge that through the utilization of science and advanced experience we shall attain a stable yield, from our entire sowing area, of 450-500 centners of sugar beets per hectare.

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Allow me to assure the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the kolkhoz workers of the Kolkhoz imeni Stalin will direct all their efforts toward the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan for increasing the production of sugar beets and other agricultural products for our people. (Applause.)

Aristov: Comrade Manukovskiy has the floor. Comrade Gitalov will prepare.

Manukovskiy, N.F. (Machinery Operator, Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, Novo-Usmanskiy Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast):

Comrades! The kolkhoz workers of our kolkhoz have discussed the theses of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev on the control figures for the development of the national economy during 1959-65, and, together with the rest of the people, heartily approve the measures indicated by the Party for the further rise in industry, in agriculture, and in the improvement in the life of our nation's workers. In the control figures and in the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, much attention is given to raising productivity of labor in agriculture and to lowering expenditures on production in field work as well as in livestock-growing. The most important means in solving this problem is the widespread introduction of complex mechanization in the cultivation of agricultural crops, including corn.

I should like to describe our experience in the complex mechanization of corn cultivation. During the first years of mass sowing of corn, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses had seeders for check-row sowing which were equipped with a hand-operated check mine. A large number of people were assigned to service them. The labor productivity in sowing was low and the machine operators began searching for new means of reducing the expenditure of labor in the cultivation of corn.

In the solution of this problem, we were greatly aided by attaching of a device to the check-row seeder with a hand-operated check mine. In 1956, I and my helper Comrade Lukin marked off a 130-hectare area, and secured a check-row seeder, a cultivator, a silage-harvesting combine, and a "Belarus" tractor. The two of us with the aid of these machines were able to perform all the operations connected with the cultivating and harvesting of corn over a 3-year period without enlisting the aid of the kolkhoz workers.

Before planting the corn, we cultivated the land three times in the autumn and harrowed it in the early spring. Long before planting we received graded seed corn and we set the seeder to plant 2-3 kernels in each hill. During the first days of our work, much time was spent in turning and in setting up the seeder for the next run. To reduce the time spent, we divided the duties between us. I drove the tractor and my helper operated the seeder. When we were approaching the turn, the seeder-operator disengaged the wire from the knot-tying mechanism and raised the plow share and the seeding marker and during the turn he changed over the release lever. After

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setting the device for the new run, I got down from the tractor, engaged the check wire in the knot-tying medium and let down the plow shares and the marker. This allowed us to decrease the time spent during every turn from 4 minutes to 2 minutes.

When the new method of corn sowing was first applied, the average daily productiveness of our seeder was 13 hectares, but in the ensuing years the output was increased to 20 hectares, or by more than 55 percent more than with the hand-operated check wire.

We begin corn cultivation by harrowing the shoots and then carry out check-row cultivation thrice in both directions. In this work my helper and I take turns on the tractor.

We harvest corn chiefly in the milky-waxy stage of ripeness with the aid of a silage-harvesting combine. During the harvest, I worked as the combine operator while my helper drove the tractor. In a day we harvested 6-7 hectares. Our aggregate had the necessary number of trucks for hauling away the silage.

When the new method of mechanizing the cultivation of corn was introduced, certain kolkhoz workers, machine operators, and even directors, expressed doubt concerning the success of our venture. But we went ahead with it and achieved good results.

During the current year, we pledged that we would grow 200 hectares of corn and obtain a minimum of 400 centners of green forage from each hectare. We fulfilled our pledge and obtained 412 centners of green forage and ears from each hectare.

From year to year, our kolkhoz is expanding its corn-sowing and is harvesting high yields. Where in 1955 for every cow about 5 tons of corn silage was procured, during the current year more than 13 tons were procured.

During these years, the productivity of livestock-growing has increased. In 1955, the average milk yield per cow was 2.143 kilograms, whereas this year, in an 11-month period, 2,756 kilograms was obtained. The production of milk per 100 hectares of arable land has increased from 100 to 180 centners.

The new system of cultivating corn makes it possible sharply to reduce expenditure of labor and to reduce the cost of corn fodder. Where 7-9 persons were required in the sowing by the check-row method

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with the manual transfer of the check-wire, only two workers are needed under the mechanical diagonal transfer system. Thus labor expenditures on one hectare of corn has been reduced to one fifth of that formerly required. Through graded seed sizes, the expenditure of kernels per hectare has been reduced from 25 to 13 kilograms and the placing of 293 kernels in each hill has eliminated the necessity of pulling up superfluous plants by hand.

By utilization of a tractor-drawn cultivation, the daily productivity in cultivation sown areas has risen to 30 hectares, and the expenditure of labor per hectare has been reduced to ~~one~~ third that formerly required. The cost of a ton of green forage and corn ears has also been halved. In 1956, on those plots where complex mechanization was not employed, one ton of silage cost 47 rubles and 80 kopeks, in 1953 it was reduced to 23 rubles and 60 kopeks. During 3 years of complex cultivation of corn on the area assigned to us, we saved the kolkhoz 348,000 rubles which is 75 percent of the cost of all the equipment the kolkhoz purchases from the MTS.

In 1958, in our oblast 768 aggregates worked at the complex cultivation of corn. You can imagine what a big saving this was to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Now, the kolkhoz and sovkhos workers in our oblast are firmly convinced that it is much more profitable to employ complex mechanization in corn cultivation. In 1959, in every kolkhoz and sovkhos this advanced method will be employed.

You may ask: do my helper and I work only on cultivation of corn? I must say that we do other work as well. In view of the fact that corn is sown later than other row crops, during 1958 we sowed and cultivated, without the use of manual labor, 40 hectares of sunflowers and obtained a yield of 14 centners per hectare. During the harvest, using a carriage reaper we harvested 240 hectares of cereal crops. We also did other work. This allowed us to make considerably better use of the tractor.

It seems to us that other row crops whose sowing and tillage does not coincide with that of corn, should be assigned on a broad scale to aggregates engaged in the complex cultivation of corn.

The new tractors which we receive from the factories are well made and they work smoothly. It's a different story with other new agricultural machines. In most instances, they are crudely made, the welding work on them is inferior, and their individual parts and mechanism are seriously defective and often breakdown.

Let us take for example, the tractor-drawn square-cluster seeders "SKGK-6" and the "SKGK-6B," which we received from the Korovgrad factory "Krasnaya Zvezda." The sowing apparatus permits the extensive crushing of seeds. The tooth--the ejector of the sowing apparatus--is poorly placed and this causes the kernels to be deposited in clusters on the sowing discs and so makes for lack of uniformity in planting.

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Often the springs of the knot-tying mechanism break off; there is difficulty in setting the valves to open simultaneously because at the point where the valve joins the axle there are great gaps. There is no shock-absorber to lessen the strike of the fork against the frame of the knot-tying mechanism and this hastens the wearing out of that part.

The factory pays little attention to the proper selection of release lever devices for the seeder and the tension of the springs are not uniform. Time and time again we have heard machine operators say that because of this they can't form proper rectangles. This is a serious shortcoming which makes people uncertain of forming proper rectangles and holds back the introduction of the new method for cultivating corn. The factory knows about these defects but it is slow in overcoming them.

And there are serious defects in the "KRN-4,2" tractor-drawn cultivators. The main defect is a weak section in the main bar. This bar often breaks and a cultivator which hasn't served even 2 years, is out of action. Another defect in this cultivator is the unfortunate design of the open bearings in the support wheels, which will not stand much weight and so breaks down. The bearings should be enclosed.

The silage-harvesting combine "3K-2,6" is a good machine but it also has certain defects which render its optimum use difficult. The slats which run to the feed beater are not securely fastened. In the 1958 models, the drive shaft of the cutting apparatus was manufactured from thin-walled pipe which often breaks. Much of the welding work on it is poor. The free-wheeling couplings on the drumshaft pulleys are poorly located. Under an increased load, they slip and this leads to the combine standing idle.

The factories should overcome these defects more quickly and improve the quality of agricultural machinery.

Recently, our kolkhoz purchased two tractor-drawn seeders. One of them was assigned to our aggregate and this has lightened our work in the cultivation of corn as well as other row crops.

In 1959, my helper and I will, with the aid of complex mechanization, raise 200 hectares of corn and we pledge that we will obtain a yield of at least 500 centners of green forage together with ears, from every hectare and in addition, we will sow and cultivate 80 hectares of sunflowers.

Comrades, I am happy that I, who am still a young communist, had the honor to attend the plenum of the Central Committee of our Party. I assure the plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, that we machine operators will fulfill with honor the tasks which the Central Committee of the Party has set before us. (Applause)



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Aristov: Comrade Gitalov has the floor. Comrade Karpov, Director of the "Bol'shevik" Sovkhoz, Moskovskaya Oblast, will prepare.

Gitalov, A. V. (Tractor Brigade Leader, Kolkhoz imeni XX Party Congress, Novo-Ukrainskiy Rayon, Kirovgradskaya Oblast):

Comrades!

At the Kolkhoz imeni XX Party Congress, approximately 22,000 hectares are under row crops, including 952 hectares of corn and 450 hectares of beets. In past years our kolkhoz employed a great many people in the cultivation of row crops. In 1958, our brigade's machinery operators decided to apply complex mechanization in the cultivation of corn.

The brigade acted as the initiator of socialist competition in growing corn without the use of manual labor. We took a pledge to grow 500 hectares of corn using complex mechanization of all work, and also to obtain from that area an average of 35 centners of corn kernels and 300 centners of green stalks and ears from each hectare.

Within the brigade, five aggregates were formed. Each aggregate had a tractor and other necessary agricultural equipment. For example, one aggregate had a "Belarus" tractor, a hook-on plow, a hook-on square-cluster seeder "SKGN-6" with diagonal wire shift and simultaneous mineral-fertilizer spreader, a hook-on cultivator-plant-feeder, harrows, and a jump trailer. The other aggregates had essentially the same equipment. For the corn harvest, the brigade received two "SK-2.6" silage-harvesting combines and two corn-harvesting combines.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine approved the initiative of our brigade in the application of complex mechanization to the cultivation of corn and called upon all the republic's machine operators to engage in the socialist competition for the high productive use of machinery and for the raising of high yields of corn, beets, potatoes and other row crops.

There was widespread response to our initiative, not only among the workers in the villages of the Kirovgradskaya Oblast but throughout the entire republic. In the Kirovgradskaya Oblast more than 1,000 machine operator field teams and still more throughout the Ukraine worked using our method.

I would like to explain how the work of our brigade's aggregates was organized in the growing of corn. Every aggregate was assigned approximately 100 hectares of corn. The pre-planting work, the sowing, care for the plantings and the crop harvest was done by the tractor drivers who belonged to these aggregates.

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In planting the corn, seed of a size was used and the square-cluster seeders were well regulated and this made it possible to deposit two or three kernels in each hill. Corn was planted exclusively by the check-row method which made it possible to cultivate in two directions thus obviating such labor-consuming work as weeding. It also precluded manual labor in the raising of this crop. Simultaneously with sowing and tillage operations, mineral fertilizers were added. Of 500 hectares of corn, 380 hectares were harvested for silage in the milky-waxy stage of ripeness and 120 hectares of corn were harvested for the kernels when fully ripe. The harvesting of fully ripe corn was also done with combines and the harvesting was finished in mid-October.

The results of the work of our brigade in the application of complex mechanization in the growing of corn are as follows: the per hectare yield of green corn silage was 40 centners and the kernel corn yield was 40 centners. This permitted the kolkhoz to store up 22 tons of silage for each cow and 5.1 tons of dried ears for sows. The introduction of complex mechanization in the cultivation of corn has done much to promote the high yield of this crop in all kolkhozes of the oblast.

Khrushchev: What variety did you sow for silage?

Gitalov: We sowed VIR-42 and some "Odessa 10."

Khrushchev: How is it that you obtained so little silage, only 300 centners?

Gitalov: 325 centners, Nikita Sergeyevich. Our land is steppe and arid zone.

Khrushchev: I know. I've been in your steppe.

Gitalov: We are trying to obtain more.

Khrushchev: I think that's fine, Comrade Gitalov. And I'm not criticizing you. I only want you to produce more.

Gitalov: Nikita Sergeyevich, we are trying, but I can't answer exactly because I spent 3 and a half months in America right during this period.

Khrushchev: Now you probably don't trust the Ukrainians any more. (Laughter in the hall.)

Gitalov: The oblast as a whole harvested corn kernels from 142,000 hectares with a per hectare yield of 29.2 centners. The yield of cornstalks together with ears in the milky-waxy stage of ripeness amounted to almost 300 centners per hectare.

By means of corn, oblast kolkhozes and sovkhoses stored up 20.6 tons of silage for every cow and 4.6 tons of dried ears for sows and also created a reserve of preserved fodders for livestock-growing.

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Oblast kolkhozes have intensified their corn-planting on a vast scale. For this, more than 600 seeders were outfitted with attachments for simultaneously planting fodder pumpkins and watermelons along with corn. More than 106,000 hectares of fodder pumpkins and watermelons were seeded along with corn. From each of these, 40 centners of fodder pumpkins and watermelons were obtained.

The experience of the mechanized aggregates shows that the expenditure of labor on corn-growing through complex mechanization is considerably less than in the usual method of its cultivation. Thus, this year, we saved 528 man-days on sowing work and 1,870 man-days on weeding. All in all, 7.8 man-days were expended on the cultivation of one hectare of corn while on the remaining plots which were cultivated by the usual method, 21 man-days were expended. The cost of one centner of corn kernels grown under the complex mechanization system amounted to 3 rubles and 50 kopeks as opposed to 5 rubles and 10 kopeks under the usual system. The cost of one centner of green forage obtained by complex mechanization was 43 kopeks as opposed to 65 kopeks under the usual system. Our experience shows that manual labor can be dispensed with in the growing of corn and other row crops. The yield is not lowered but rather increased and the product is much less expensive.

The basic principle in the operation of a mechanized aggregate is that it is assigned a certain area and is given equipment to perform the entire cycle of work, including plowing, cultivating, and harrowing. Such an aggregate has as a rule, one tractor. The tractors are more efficiently used if the operation is organized by the entire brigade. In such a case the caterpillar tractors are used for the heavy jobs while the ordinary tractors are used for lighter work. We discussed this problem with other tractor drivers, and conferred with the kolkhoz administration and came to the unanimous conclusion: the time has come to take a new step in the organization of the mechanized cultivation of row crops. We decided not to organize field teams for the cultivation of corn and sunflowers, but to take these tasks on the shoulders of the tractor brigade and carry them out using only the machine operators.

We estimated that on our kolkhoz this will free for other work about 220 kolkhoz workers who otherwise would have expended about 4,750 work-days on this.

The expenditure of work-days will be reduced by 30-40 percent as a result of the more rational use of machinery.

We consider that through the introduction of complex mechanization, corn and sunflowers will cease to be labor-consuming crops in kolkhoz production. We also believe that sugar beets should be cultivated by the check-row method. This year our brigade cultivated the entire sugar beet crop--an area of 442 hectares, employing the mechanized method and working in two directions. This permitted us to halve the time normally spent on trenching the beets and saved 4,500 work-days and the yield was increased by 50-60 centners.

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Nikita Sergeyevich! This year I spent three months at Garst's where I studied mechanization in corn cultivation on American farms.

Khrushchev: Well, does he have a good setup?

Gitalov: Yes; very good!

The dimension of our operations has nothing in common with the American. We stand considerably above America in the matter of agriculture. But there are a few interesting and worthwhile things we can learn from Garst. It seems to me that our industry should immediately begin production of light, alternate dump carts by means of which the distribution of fodder to livestock could be mechanized. It would be well to begin production of fork-lift trucks for loading and unloading manure and silage as well as transport for the mechanization of loading-unloading operations on kolkhozes. It would also be well to organize production of reaper-cutters for harvesting green forage on farm plots.

I must say that where heavy mechanization is concerned, our agriculture stands far above America. But we lag in smaller mechanization, and this is very important. At Garst's, I worked as a tractor driver and fed 800 head of stock.

Khrushchev: You see, he worked for the Americans. (Laughter.)

Gitalov: And in this work there was nothing complicated. You have a dump trailer and fork-lifting trucks. You climb on the tractor, start the transporter and that's all there is to it. We should organize production on such machines. What defects does our silage combine have? It's very huge. I think that our industry can manufacture light machines that are not so complex.

Khrushchev: Comrade Matskevich, get the designers busy on that.

Voice: And Kuz'min too.

Khrushchev: Comrade Mylarshchikov, these machines have to be rounded up; they were probably purchased in the USA and we have them. Look and see how they worked for Mr. Garst. Even though he is a capitalist he does not act badly toward us and we must be respectful toward him.

Gitalov: We now bring up the problem of introducing complex mechanization. On this subject, Comrade Mal'tsev, kolkhoz chairman, and secretaries of oblast committees have already spoken. We don't have the small equipment for completing complex mechanization. I believe that our industry is perfectly able to provide small machinery and we will definitely grow row crops with a minimal expenditure of labor.

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Comrades, for 1959 our tractor brigade has taken a pledge to mechanize the growing of corn and sunflowers on all sown areas and to grow 50 centners of kernel corn and 400 centners of green silage with ears for each hectare. It has been decided to harvest 22 centners of sunflowers per hectare. We shall grow sugar beets exclusively by the check-row method with maximum mechanization and obtain 275-300 centners of roots per hectare.

I should like to raise still another question, namely, concerning the young cadres who with each passing year swell the enormous army of kolkhoz machine operators of our nation and to whom the future belongs. No matter how good the theoretical training may be, actual practice remains one of the most important links in the training program. The young tractor driver or combine operator must study everything that is new and advanced. Practice shows that short-term excursions and conferences do not always fill the bill. We have traveled a different road. On the initiative of outstanding machine operators and Komsomols, and with the support of the Party organs, six advanced training schools will be created in the oblast and will be operated by the leading tractor brigades. In 1959, such a school will be operating within our brigade. In this school, we plan to teach in a year, 90 young machine operators advanced methods for growing high yields of agricultural crops. A training program has already been worked out and the contingent of trainees has been selected. Thus, in the course of a year, these advanced training schools will train about 600 young machinery operators. They will lead Komsomol-youth aggregates and field teams in the introduction of complex mechanization in the cultivation of row crops.

Comrades! Permit me in the name of the machinery operators of our tractor brigade, and the machinery operators and agricultural workers of the Kirovgradskaya Oblast, to assure the plenum of the CC, CPSU that we will, with honor, fulfill these great tasks which have been set for agriculture in the theses of the report of Comrade Khrushchev before the XXI Congress of the Communist Party. (Applause.)

Aristov: Comrades, there is a motion to add Comrade Mal'tsev, T. S., to the staff of the commission for working out proposals on the report of Comrade Khrushchev. Are there any objections?

Voices: None.

Khrushchev: A request that the members of the commission carefully read the draft resolution of the plenum, CC, CPSU which has been distributed, and prepare their remarks, if any. A request that all remarks be given to the chiefs of the agriculture sections of the CC, comrades Doroshenko and Mylarshchikov, so that they may study them and report to the commission. No objections?

Voices: None.

Aristov: Tomorrow the discussions will continue. Comrade Karpov, a sovkhos director will have the floor. And now a recess is declared until 1000 hours in the morning.

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SIXTH MEETING

(18 December 1958, Morning)

Ignatov, N. F. (Presiding Officer): Comrades, we continue the work of the plenum. Comrade Karpov, Director of the "Bol'shevik" Sovkhoz has the floor. Comrade Toka will prepare.

Karprov, F. A.:

Comrades:

The collective (assembly of sovkhos workers) of the Moskouskaya Oblast "Bol'shevik" sovkhos, together with the entire Soviet people, warmly approve the theses of the report of N. S. Khrushchev before the XXI Congress of the Party in which is outlined the grandiose program for communist building in our country.

A great task has been placed before us, the agricultural workers. We must supply workers with an abundance of agricultural products. The sovkhoses are called upon to play a large part in the fulfillment of this task.

Recently, the CC CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR passed a decree on supplying the population of Moscow City with potatoes and vegetables by producing these commodities on specialized sovkhoses. This decree clearly reflected the constant concern of the Party and government for improving the welfare of the Soviet people.

Our sovkhos, the "Bol'shevik," has for many years specialized in the production of vegetables. By fulfilling the decisions of the Party and the advice and instructions of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, our sovkhos has scored certain successes. Where, in 1953, we raised 12,000 tons of vegetables and 800 tons of potatoes, this year the sovkhos shipped 30,000 tons of vegetables to Moscow as well as 4,000 tons of potatoes. The cost of a kilogram of vegetables is not more than 13 kopecks. These successes we have achieved through the painstaking work of the collective under the leadership of the Party organization which numbers 132 communists

During the 30 years of its existence, our sovkhos has acquired a harmonious collective of workers who have accumulated vast experience in the growing of vegetables and potatoes. Experienced, well-informed brigade leaders, field team leaders and specialists are employed on the farm. Brigade leader and Party member Anna Leont'yevna Karputtseva has worked at the sovkhos more than 20 years. There are 35 people in her brigade. On an area of 113 hectares, the brigade annually grows a minimum of 5,000 tons of vegetables. And we have seven such brigades.

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Each of them grows a minimum of 4,000-5,000 tons of vegetables. The master in producing high yields is the field team leader and communist Yevdokiya Zosimovna Seliverstova. This year, her field team raised 86 tons of cabbage per hectare. We have not a few of such people. We are trying to improve the qualifications of vegetable growers and to increase their knowledge of this field. This is one of the basic conditions of our success.

A large role in the increase in the production of vegetables and the reduction in cost has been played by the specialization of our farming and the concentration of vegetable crops on good, fertile land. What is meant by fertile, flood land? That, comrades, is the most valuable land. We have been growing vegetables for almost 30 years without any manner of organic fertilizers. We apply mineral fertilizers exclusively. This is our golden land. The large land area has allowed us to use mechanization in vegetable crop cultivation on a broad scale. All our work in sowing and caring for vegetables is mechanized. Seedling crops are planted by seedling-planting machines. Our inter-row cultivation is performed by three-section and single-section cultivators which are manufactured by the sovkhos's machinery operators. The vegetables are watered by the "DT-100" and the "DT-30S" water-sprinklers. Weed and pest control operations are mechanized. This year we combatted weeds using the chemical method, on 82 hectares of carrots. We sprayed them with kerosene and this gave good results. Next year, we shall make wider use of our accumulated experience.

The wide application of equipment has made it possible to raise the level of agriculture considerably. The farm applies advanced methods of agrotechniques which ensures the obtaining of high yields. We grow early cabbage and tomato seedlings in peat-compost pots exclusively. After harvesting radishes, lettuce, onions, and other crops, we sow second crops: carrots, black radishes; turnips, and cabbage. This permits us to make use of the same area twice a year. To increase soil productivity, we engage in intensive planting of table root-crops and green crops.

In cooperation with the soils institute, we have developed a system for applying fertilizers to various vegetable crops. By applying advanced experience and the achievements of science and by mechanizing the basic operations, we have considerably increased the productivity of vegetable crops and reduced the expenditure of labor per unit of produce. The sovkhos now raises inexpensive vegetables. Now, side by side with the cultivation of vegetable crops, we are expanding the production of potatoes. The sovkhos is a going concern. This year we will make a clear profit of at least 7 million rubles.

The experience of our sovkhos shows how right and wise the Party and government were in their decision to specialize sovkhoses. That is the surest way to secure a rapid increase in the production of potatoes and vegetables. The fulfillment of the measures indicated

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by the Party and government will make it possible to supply the population of Moscow City with good, fresh and inexpensive vegetables the year round.

Comrades! In his report, N. S. Khrushchev spoke highly of the work of our sovkhos's collective. The collective received his warm words with enthusiasm. We know full well what great tasks confront us. Already in 1959, our sovkhos is supposed to grow 45 tons of vegetables and 6.5 tons of potatoes. In other words, we will have to increase our production of these crops by one and a half times.

To solve this problem, we have decided to increase the area under vegetable crops from 870 hectares to 1,300 hectares, and the area under potatoes to 400 hectares. We shall attain a further increase in productivity. The cost of a kilogram of vegetables will not exceed 13 kopecks, and a kilogram of potatoes 25 kopecks. At the same time, we shall develop our livestock growing. We now have 1,150 head of cattle, including 550 cows.

We discussed the tasks which have been placed before the sovkhos at a general meeting of the collective. The meeting was addressed by workers, field team leaders, brigadiers, and specialists. Each of them stated that we have the potential for fulfilling the pledges we have taken. The collective unanimously joined in the competition for the right to be called a sovkhos of communist labor. And we shall struggle tirelessly for the conquest of that distinguished right.

The sovkhos collective is working with great vigor. We procure and transport organic fertilizer into the fields, prepare compost, manufacture peat-compost pots. We are completing work on hothouse frames and also repairing machinery. We have already repaired a good half of the equipment in our machine-tractor park. By the day of the opening of the XXI Party Congress, all the machines will be in working order. Our farm is completely supplied with seed for potatoes and vegetable crops. We have stored up seeds of the more productive vegetable crops...which have proven themselves in our area, such as carrots, table beets, and cabbage.

In addition to preparing for spring sowing, our sovkhos is devoting much attention to construction.

Khrushchev: Do you know the agronomist Comrade Lesnichiy from Istra? He put forth a tempting idea on growing tomatoes under the conditions that prevail around Moscow as well as in the more northerly regions. Comrade Lesnichiy proposes the erection of hothouses with movable shelves. When the weather is bad, the shelves are covered and kept under closed glass and when it is warm and the sun is shining, the shelves are uncovered and it is just as if the plants are outside. This has great significance. It would be useful for you to meet and talk with him.



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Karpov: Comrades, in order to accomplish the tasks set before us, it is necessary to realize the complex mechanization of vegetable-growing. Special attention should be given to the mechanization of cultivation of root-crops and potatoes. Without mechanization in the cultivation of root crops, we have to spend a minimum of 50,000 man-days on the harvesting of carrots and beets, and that means that approximately 2,500 people have to work 20 days. We are not able to solve this problem ourselves. Industry should help us to solve it. It has already given agriculture many new machines which have considerably lightened the work of kolkhoz and sovkhov workers.

Nonetheless, we still lack many of the machines necessary for the realization of the complex mechanization of vegetables and potatoes. In addition to this for some reason the production of the "SOT-24" seeder, which has worked well in our fields, has been discontinued. We need this machine badly. Intensive sowing of carrots in 27 centimeter cross-rows and beets in 33 centimeter cross-rows can only be performed by the "SOT-24" seeder, but industry no longer manufactures this machine. The three-section and the single-section cultivator and the "carrot-toothed digger for harvesting root crops proved to be good machines, but they are no longer produced. Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev you recall that these machines were manufactured back in 1935, and we're still using them. These are very good cultivators.

Workers in agricultural science should extend great assistance to the specialized sovkhoves. They should get closer to agricultural production. We await their recommendations on the cultivation of potatoes and vegetable crops. Scientists should help the sovkhoves to find the right system for applying fertilizers. The importance of this can be seen in the case of our farm. Before the organization of an agrochemical laboratory on the sovkhov, we annually applied much more than a mere 1,000 tons of lime to our flood land even though there was no need to do so. At the same time, we learned that flood land has adequate phosphorous. Flood land is rich in nitrogen and poor in potassium. We discovered that potassium fertilizers without nitrogen do not give the desired effect. Who, if not the scientists, can assist us in the practical solution of these problems.

Now the sovkhoves and kolkhozes have begun to train cadres. An advanced training school has been organized on our sovkhov. We ask that the scientists assist the kolkhoz workers, workers, field team leaders and brigade leaders of the sovkhoves to make proper use of the achievements of science and the advanced experience in the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes.

The Central Committee and the Soviet Government has confronted the sovkhoves with a task of enormous importance: the supplying of our homeland's capital with good and inexpensive vegetables and potatoes. Comrade members of the Central Committee of the Party! Let me assure the Party that we will fulfill this responsible charge with honor. (Applause.)

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Ignatov: Comrade Toka has the floor. Comrade Kryazh, Secretary of the Staromlinoyskiy Rayon (Party) Committee, Stalinskaya Oblast, Communist Party of the Ukraine, will prepare.

Toka, S. K. (Secretary, Tuvinskaya Oblast Committee, CPSU):

Comrades!

The historic decisions of the September plenum of the CC CPSU, and also the subsequent measures worked out and realized by the Central Committee of our Party aimed at bringing about a steep rise in agricultural production, have had tremendous influence on the development of all branches of the nation's agricultural production.

The mighty growth of kolkhoz and sovkhov production began right after the September plenum of the CC CPSU when the Party adopted a number of practical measures directed toward the consolidation of the kolkhoz system, the development of sovkhovs and the creation of an abundance of agricultural products.

I, like the preceding orators, wholeheartedly and completely approve the new measures outlined in the report of N. S. Khrushchev which were worked out by the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party and which are aimed at the further comprehensive development of the nation's agriculture and the creation of an abundance of agricultural products for the people and raw material for industry.

The enormous importance of the decisions of the September plenum of the CC CPSU for the steep rise in agricultural production and for other branches of the national economy, can be seen in the case of the Tuvinskaya Autonomous Oblast. In the 5 years which have elapsed since the September plenum of the CC CPSU, great socio-economic changes have taken place in the life of the Tuva people. Workers in the Tuvinskaya Autonomous Oblast have built their lives on new socialist foundations; their material and cultural level has risen. Former nomads have made the complete transition to the sedentary way of life. With the help of the government about 14,000 houses have been erected in the oblast. Former nomads have moved out of birch-bark tents into good, comfortable houses.

Thanks to the daily concern of our Central Committee, Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, and the Soviet Government, tremendous changes have taken place in the economy of the oblast and in the development of livestock growing and agriculture in Soviet Tuva.

During these years, communal livestock has more than doubled. Included in this figure are: cattle, 1.5 times; sheep, 2.3 times; and hogs, 2.7 times. During the same period, the production of wool has

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increased by 280 percent and the production of meat by 240 percent. Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhoses have done much to increase grain production, by making rational use of agricultural machinery. During the period between 1953 and 1958, the sown area under grain crops was doubled. The gross yield of grain has increased by more than 4 times. This figure may not be too outstanding in comparison with the figures cited here, but as the Russian proverb says "the gold piece is tiny but precious." The figures I have mentioned assume greater significance if I point out that before 1953, the oblast didn't even satisfy its own grain needs.

During this period, kolkhoz workers' incomes have increased by more than 3 times; indivisible funds have grown as have monetary wages paid to kolkhoz workers for work-days. In 1958, oblast kolkhozes and sovkhoses established sufficient supplies to completely take care of the demand for fodder of communal livestock growing.

In 1958, 65 percent more silage was store up than in 1957, and the reserves of coarse fodders also increased which made it possible to solve the problem of the further successful development of livestock growing--the basic branch of the national economy of the Tuvinskaya Autonomous Oblast--and to fulfill the new tasks set by the Central Committee of our Party.

The positive work of oblast workers was praised in the greeting of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers USSR in 1958 in connection with the oblast's ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of state plans in the sale of agricultural products.

The oblast Party organization well realizes that all that has been done during these years toward attaining a rise in agriculture is only the beginning of a great creation operation in the increasing of agricultural production, the creation of a surplus of products for the population, and raw materials for industry, the more so if one bears in mind the new measures worked out by the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party and presented in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev.

In discussing the theses of the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev before the XXI Party Congress, the workers of Soviet Tuva, plus oblast Party and soviet organizations warmly approved the grand designs of the Communist Party in the building of communism in our country.

Inspired by these grandiose plans, kolkhoz and sovkhos workers intend to increase sharply the production of the following agricultural commodities during the next 7 years: wool, meat, milk, grains, potatoes, and vegetables. By 1965, the number of livestock, all kinds, will be increased to 2 million head, that is to say the increase will be more than twofold. The successful solution of this problem demands a combination of the rational use of the richest pastures with the creation of a stable forage reserve to meet the needs of the expanding livestock growing industry.

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We plan the irrigation of an additional 600,000 hectares of meadows and pastures; the procurement of coarse fodders has increased by 2.7 times and the storage of silage will be increased by 3.2 times as compared with 1958 (primarily through a considerable increase in corn crops).

During 1958, our oblast's workers have achieved a number of positive results in the further development of agriculture. However, we still have tremendous unutilized reserves for increasing the output of plant-growing produce. In this connection, the draft of the plan for the development of agriculture during 1959-65, envisions an expansion of approximately 250,000 hectares of virgin land; it is planned to increase the gross yield of grain to 20-25 million puds or to increase it by more than 65 percent compared with 1958. The production of potatoes and vegetables in the next 7 years will grow by 7-8 times which will make it possible to completely satisfy the population's needs for these products. The conditions created by this mighty rise in agriculture and the further development in the organizational-economic consolidation of kolkhozes and sovkhoses place higher demands on the oblast Party organization. We will bend our efforts toward the fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan in the development of agriculture and toward the realization of the new historical decisions and measures which were set forth in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev at this plenum.

Ignator: Comrade Kryazh, Secretary of the Staromlinovskiy Rayon (Party) Committee, Stalinskaya Oblast, Communist Party of the Ukraine.  
Comrade Pysin will prepare.

Kryazh, I. Z.:

Comrades!

The years following the September plenum of the CC CPSU and the XX Party Congress were, for the Party organization and workers of the Staromlinovskiy Rayon, Stalinskaya Oblast as well as for our entire nation, years of intensive struggle for a rise in agricultural production. During this period, the workers of the rayon fulfilled the exceedingly important decrees of our native Communist Party plus the decrees of the September plenum of the CC CPSU and the XX Party Congress, and accomplished a whole series of organizational and agricultural measures, all of which has led to a sharp increase in the productivity of certain crops, as well as an increase in the productivity of livestock growing and the consolidation of the economy of kolkhozes.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses during the past 4 years have harvested a yield of grain crops from the entire sown area--of 23-24 centners; corn, 30 and more centners per hectare; and sunflowers, 20-25 centners

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per hectare. This year, 44 percent of the entire grain crop area is under corn. In 1959, we shall increase the grain crop sowing area under corn to 50 percent.

Thanks to the high productivity and to the expansion of corn sowing areas, communal livestock growing has expanded noticeably. Compared with 1953, cattle have increased by 2.3 times, cows by 2 times, hogs by 3 times, and fowls by 27 times. Milk production has increased by 4 times and meat by 12 times. Kolkhoz income has increased 4-fold and the kolkhoz communal economy has grown. The necessary shelters for livestock and fowls have been built on all kolkhozes of the rayon.

That which has been accomplished in oblast agriculture during these years demonstrates time and time again the correctness of the action of our Leninist Central Committee in casting from its path the factional anti-Party group which tried to wreck the realization of these measures so vitally important to securing a rise in agriculture.

Agricultural workers greeted the decision of the Party and government concerning the reorganization of the MTS and the further development of the kolkhoz system, with great enthusiasm. The machinery which belonged to the MTS went to the kolkhozes. The kolkhoz cadres were augmented by excellent machinery operators.

In fulfillment of the decision of the September plenum of the CC CPSU, plus the subsequent decisions of the XX Party Congress, the rayon Party organization set itself the task of raising the intensity of agricultural production, and of utilizing the enormous reserves referred to in the decisions of the Party. One of the main problems was the further development of poultry raising, along with the development of cattle growing and hog raising, in such dimensions as to give the matter of fattening poultry a prominent place in increasing the production of meat.

And here is revealed one of the most important changes made in the kolkhoz system by the wise and far-seeing decisions of the Party, which opened sweeping vistas to the creative initiative of the masses. A study of our resources showed that if we took up poultry breeding in real earnest, in the very first year (and we started in 1956) we would have a minimum of 7 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of grain crops. And in fact, we produced 430,000 centners, or 7.6 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of grain crops. All of the rayon's kolkhozes took up the mass breeding of poultry. The initiative of the Staromlinovskiy Kolkhoz workers were mentioned in such an important document as the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Party and of the Council of Ministers USSR to our nation's agricultural workers. We are deeply grateful to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Central Committee, CP of the Ukraine which supported

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our initiative. This inspired agricultural workers to engage in further struggle for an increase in the production of livestock commodities. In 1957, the rayon grew 509,000 head of poultry, and produced 18.3 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of grain crops. This year, 800,000 head of poultry were grown, including 108,000 ducks, 56,000 turkey hens, and 666,000 chicken hens which amounted to a total of 25.8 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of grain crops; and all meat produced this year totaled 60 centners per 100 hectares of land.

It would be well to mention that in 1953, there were only 32,000 head of poultry in the entire rayon, while in 1959 it is planned to grow one million fowls and to raise the production of poultry meat to 1,000 tons which will amount to 30 centners of poultry meat per 11 hectares of grain crops. Meats of all types will be produced in the amount of 80 centners per 100 hectares of grain crops.

In order to ensure the mass development of poultry raising, in 3 year's time many inexpensive shelters have been erected. This will permit the raising of a minimum of one million head of poultry a year.

The production of poultry meat will comprise 28 percent of the rayon's general meat balance for 1959. In order to increase more quickly the production of poultry meat, all our reserves are being brought into play...and the reserves we possess are enormous. First of all, we eliminated the seasonal aspect of poultry breeding. Beginning in October 1957, kolkhozes began the year-round raising of baby chicks. During the fall season, the rayon's kolkhozes grew more than 100,000 head of poultry, thanks to which already in the first quarter of 1958, the populations of Stalino, Makeyevka, and a number of other cities were able to consume poultry meat in large quantities. The fall-winter breeding made it possible to augment the mother-hen reserves and to organize the year-round production of poultry meat as well as eggs.

In 1957, the rayon's kolkhozes received 60,000 baby chicks which were hatched at the incubator stations in September. Some people thought that these chicks would be slow to develop. However, the experience of the "XVIII Party Congress" and the "XIX Party Congress" showed that these fears were unfounded. By December, these September chicks weighed one kilogram. Moreover these chicks were used to augment the mother hen reserve.

Since December 1957, all rayon kolkhozes have taken up the fall-winter raising of chickens. During the fall-winter period of 1958 and 1959, the kolkhozes will receive over 200,000 head of young poultry for raising. Thus, through the change-over to fall-winter growing, we shall completely eliminate the seasonal aspect of poultry meat production.

Having become convinced of the advantages of raising pedigree chicks for meat, we have created farms for cross-breeding.

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The profitability of poultry raising is attested to by the growth of monetary income. Where the average rayon income per work-day expended in all other branches of farming is 14 rubles and 20 kopeks, the income per work-day in poultry-raising is 31 rubles.

Poultry raising is profitable. Rayon kolkhozes expended only 23 work-days in obtaining one centner of poultry meat. In connection with poultry raising, we have begun growing a certain amount of fodder beets, carrots, fodder watermelons, and hay-flour in the rayon. The expenditure of grain on one centner of dressed meat does not exceed 3 centners.

The cost of one centner of meat is 323 rubles. Because the purchase prices for poultry meat exceed the cost, the kolkhozes upon selling the poultry meat thus obtained over 50 percent profit of their income. In the Stalinskaya Oblast, all rayons are engaged in poultry raising. In 11 months, the oblast kolkhozes and sovkhoses raised an average 9.1 centners of poultry meat. By the end of the year, more than 9 million fowls will be raised and more than 10 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of grain crops, will be produced.

The oblast practices specialization of poultry growing on a vast scale. Kolkhozes having bodies of water have undertaken the breeding of water fowl. Kolkhozes having no particular bodies of water for water fowl, raise chickens and turkeys. There are farms which raised 15,000-20,000 turkey hens each in the course of this year.

Thanks to the broad development of specialization, many kolkhozes have attained good indices in the production of poultry meat. For example, the Kolkhoz imeni Stalin, Maksimilianovka Village, Mar'inskiy Rayon, this year raised geese and produced 32 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of grain crops. The Kolkhoz imeni Gor'kiy raised 20,000 turkey hens and produced 50 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of grain crops. Such diversity in poultry raising enabled three oblast kolkhozes: Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin (chairman, Comrade Popazov); the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov (Chairman, Comrade Goncharenko) of Staromlinovskiy Rayon, and the Kolkhoz imeni XX Congress of the CPSU, Primorskiy Rayon (Chairman, Comrade Westerenko) to produce an average of 100 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of grain crops. Two of the aforementioned kolkhozes of the Staromlinovskiy Rayon alone produced hundreds of centners of poultry meat. They put out the challenge to struggle for producing 100 centners of poultry meat per 100 centners of grain crops, and they will fulfill this pledge with honor.

Comrade Kolesnikov stated here that the rayon where he works produced an average of 17 centners of poultry meat and 49 centners of all kinds of meat, per 100 hectares of grain crops. Let us, Comrade Kolesnikov, beginning in 1959 compete for the production of 30 centners of poultry meat and 150 centners of all kinds of meat by the end of the Seven-Year Plan. (Animation in the hall. Applause.)

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Kolesnikov: I accept the challenge.

Khrushchev: Comrade Kolesnikov says that he accepts the challenge. We welcome that. (Applause.)

Kryazh: Experience in raising poultry on Stalinskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes has shown that the capacities exist for growing poultry in many other parts of the country, but these are not sufficiently exploited. By way of assisting in this matter, oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes shipped 250,000 pedigree ducks to kolkhozes in other areas. Thus it is that poultry raising in the Stalinskaya Oblast has become an important factor in increasing the meat production and income of the kolkhozes.

Khrushchev: It is good that you raise so many ducks.

Kryazh: We have a shallow river. On this river we raise ducks. Where there are no bodies of water on kolkhozes, they raise chickens.

A word about agriculture. Comrade Kolesnikov spoke here concerning early plowing for winter wheat. Of course you have to perform early plowing or there will be no wheat. But we believe that in addition to fallow land, winter crops should be sown on land which corn has been harvested for green fodder and silage. That is the same thing as fallow land /from which an annual grass crop has been harvested/. For 3 years, we have been sowing winter crops exclusively on fallow land and on land where corn has been harvested and we have obtained a good yield: between 25-27 centners of grain per hectare.

Khrushchev: What yield do you get from the fallow land?

Kryazh: Between 25-27 centners. For 3 years we have been sowing winter crops without plowing. We disk the corn which we have harvested for fodder and silage.

Khrushchev: That's the right way. Do you recall how at one of the Plenums when the question of black fallow came up, Comrade Lysenko said that by sowing fallow land on which corn forage has just been harvested, good yields can be obtained.

Kryazh: We figured out the advantages. First, it gives a constant guarantee of a wheat yield and secondly, we save a great deal on fuel. Before planting winter wheat on a cornfield we don't plow it, we only disk it. In plowing, the fuel expenditure is 12 kilograms while in disking it is between 3 and 4.

Khrushchev: If that can be done in an arid zone like the Stalinskaya Oblast, then the same thing can surely be done throughout the entire chernozem zone, in the Kuban, and in parts of Stavropol.

Kryazh: Thus a great saving in resources and labor is achieved.



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Comrades! Great changes have taken place in the last 3 or 4 years in our rayon. The economic successes in the rayon are very notable; the material and cultural conditions for the workers have improved. Villages and people are being rejuvenated. Many new cultural-educational institutions are appearing. In the last 2 years alone, a thousand homes have been built on the rayon's kolkhozes: many new houses of culture, hospitals, schools, kindergartens are appearing.

Following the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, a great change took place in the manner of work of the rayon Party committee and the local organizations. Officials of the rayon committee and the rayon executive committee started visiting the kolkhozes more often, and began to occupy themselves more effectively with agricultural production. The main feature of the work of the rayon Party committee is its daily study of matters on each farm; the adoption of concrete measures directed at strengthening the farm...at the introduction of advanced experience into production and the timely fulfillment of the decisions of Party and government. This is what characterizes the new, higher level in the organization of socialist agriculture. The successes of the rayon agricultural workers are the result of their conscientiousness. Now in the rayon, as throughout the entire nation, a mighty surge of competition in honor of the XXI Party Congress, has developed.

With the support of the broad kolkhoz aktiv, the Party organization, in accordance with the teachings of the Central Committee of the Party, indoctrinates the kolkhoz workers in the spirit of the combination of common and personal interests, and in the spirit of selfless devotion to our motherland.

The rayon agricultural workers, like the entire nation, heartily approve the theses of the report of Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev before the XXI Party Congress and strive to crown the Congress of the Party with new production achievements so as to do as much as possible, as quickly as possible toward consolidating the might of our homeland.

We assure the CC CPSU that the grandiose tasks which the Party has placed before agriculture workers, will be fulfilled with honor.

I am deeply grateful to the Central Committee, and the Presidium of the CC for inviting me to attend this plenum. (Applause.)

Ignatov: Comrade Pysin has the floor. Comrade Semichastnyy will prepare.

Pysin, K. G. (Secretary of the Altayskiy Kray Committee, CPSU)

Comrades!

This Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party is devoted to an important question. We are summing up the results of 5 years work and, as stated in the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, we are ~~waking~~

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an accounting to the people on the state of agriculture. Our entire people recognized the historical character of the decision of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Party and struggled tenaciously to elevate agriculture, to extricate agriculture from such a run-down, intolerable condition. During this time much has been done.

The decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Party were correct, and the CC of the Party, the Presidium, CC, and Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, tirelessly strove for the practical fulfillment of these decisions and helped us to better organize practical matters in agriculture.

In his report, N. S. Khrushchev gave a resume of the results of the 5-year labor in raising the nation's agricultural level. The Altayskiy Kray in the course of these 5 years has been transformed; vast stretches of virgin plains have been reclaimed, new railroads, elevators, repair shops, sovkhoses and other enterprises have been built.

Absolutely all Altay kolkhozes and sovkhoses have reclaimed virgin land. Twenty pure-virgin land sovkhoses were formed. To these were given disused and long-fallow lands. Now, these sovkhoses are already planting 580,000 hectares of wheat, which is an average of 25,000-30,000 hectares per virgin-land sovkhos.

The government spent 448 million rubles on the organization of these 20 virgin lands sovkhoses. During this time these sovkhoses have already paid off the investment and have shown a big profit.

Thus, comrades, today one can draw the conclusion and report that the government's expenditures on the organization and construction of virgin-land sovkhoses in the Altayskiy Kray were justified...they have created and built huge farms which will develop further.

Malenkov and the other members of the anti-Party group with all their objections to the reclamation of virgin lands in the Altay, failed once and for all. Remember, Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, when you visited us in the Altay in the summer of 1954 and saw that grain was already growing in the organized virgin-land sovkhoses, and Malenkov, being the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at that time, signed a decree criticizing us for organizing the virgin-land sovkhoses, and it was forbidden to organize them further and we were forced to put off the organization of the remaining 10 sovkhoses until 1955.

I say this because Malenkov was not merely in disagreement with the reclamation of virgin lands, but because he interfered with this all-union matter. Here are the results of our work: The Altayskiy Kray during the period from 1954 to 1958, produced 1,149,000,000 pud of grain and the most inexpensive grain at that. The cost of grain on the virgin-land sovkhoses in the Altayskiy Kray fluctuates between 18 and 30 rubles per centner of wheat, and the average cost of grain on the virgin land sovkhoses during the past 5 years, including this year, can be put at 26 rubles per centner of wheat.

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It is, obviously, the cheapest grain in the land. The workers of Altay are grateful to our Party, to our Leninist Central Committee for the wisdom and farsightedness of the policy of exploiting the virgin and fallow lands.

For us in the Altay the most responsible task of the past 5-year Plan was the exploitation of the unused fallow lands. I will not revert to the exciting details of that epoch, as it has here been correctly called; I would like only to tell of how there have remained to us, out of that virgin soil epoch, certain unresolved items, things in the organizational sense as yet not done.

Everybody knows that the exploitation of the virgin soil demanded a large quantity of manpower. Each year Komsomols and young people came to help us bring in the harvest, and in the very first years of the exploitation of virgin soils even military troops labored. Even last year more than 50,000 students came from outside the boundaries of the kray. This year, comrades, neither students, nor workers, nor soldiers have come into the kray; we are coping with all the work with our own forces. It was, it is true, a frightful task, since in 4 years we had become accustomed to such great assistance.

However, in spite of the exceptionally difficult, rainy conditions of the present year, we have handled the gathering of the harvest with our own forces.

And how are we planning to solve from now on the problem of supplying operators and manpower, particularly to the virgin-land sovkhozes and to the sovkhozes and kolkhozes with vast areas? The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the kray today need not just hands, but trained hands, people who understand tractors, combines, trucks, automobiles, harvesters, etc. The students and other workers who came to our kray were occupied principally in threshing. They cleaned the grain, performed loading and unloading operations, etc.

In the coming year the kray must have 100,000 operators by the beginning of field work at the latest. This is necessary in order to guarantee that every tractor can work a minimum of two shifts, including pulling wagons, harvesters, combines, all kinds of machines.

This winter we must prepare (and we are already doing this) more than 40,000 operators with different degrees of qualification, in order to utilize most productively existent technical know-how. We have already begun to prepare operators, to prepare them in courses, schools, and circles. Also rayon workers are studying, bookkeepers, employees of rayon institutions, literate workers of sovkhozes and kolkhozes who are capable of laboring. In many rayons others are studying in order that when the period of heavy labor arrives when they are needed they may all be standing at a steering wheel,

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in a machine. In this way we will solve definitely the problem of supplying the sovkhozes and kolkhozes with manpower, especially those working virgin lands.

Comrades, in our kray transport is a sizable job. In the short period of 2-2½ months, from 13-14 million tons must be hauled over great distances. The government sends to us every year 12,000-15,000 trucks from a great number of oblasts.

We consider that in future we must also do without such a rapid transfer of auto transport over great distances, the more so because railroad transport is unproductively utilized, and an absolute majority of the trucks sent are not prepared for the intense work of the harvest period. Furthermore, this auto transport is diverted from the enterprises of Moscow, the Urals, and other industrial centers, which is also important work.

We believe that this solution to the problem would be more to the point, Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev. This year on our kolkhozes and sovkhozes 5,000 motor trailers and tractor-drawn carts were used. On those farms which we supplied with motor trailers and trailers with tractors, all internal transport--haulage of grain from combines, haulage of grain to the kilns, haulage of sugar beets, potatoes and other intra-farm transport--was carried on solely by motor trailers and tractor-drawn carts. The existent auto transport could be used in this way for moving grain and other products over even greater distances--to the procurement points.

Naturally the state cannot furnish to us in the course of a year 15,000 new trucks for us to use in the harvest period. Therefore, we consider it necessary to organize the production of 30,000-35,000 motor trailers and especially tractor trailers. The enterprises of the kray are capable of making them; but for this purpose materials are necessary which the kray does not possess. In this case it would be possible to do without the transfer into the kray during the harvest period of auto transport from other oblasts of the land.

Khrushchev: Perhaps we should try a greater saturation of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with wheeled tractors, such as the "Belarus'," and give up the tractor trailers. Then the kolkhozes could handle transport, and when the transport was finished they could be used to expand plowing. This is of special significance for the Altay and Kazakhstan, since there is a short autumn period there. This is what it will be necessary to do, to supply, instead of automobiles, tractor-towers, which will carry out the transport work and also plowing and sowing.

Pysin: It is very desirable and necessary to do this so that we may proceed to a normal cycle of agricultural production and do without assistance from outside from either people or auto transport, that we may proceed to a completely normal channel for agricultural production.

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Comrades, the prospects for an imminent, decisive new step in the development of agriculture have been clearly outlined in the report of Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev. This consists principally in a further growth of grain culture, in order that by the end of 7 years we can assure a grain crop of 10-11 billion pud per year. The significance of Altay Kray in the completion of this task lays upon us a special responsibility in the task of assuring a harvest throughout the land of 10-11 billion pud of grain and a sharp rise in the production of other agricultural products.

Khrushchev: It is not possible for you to undertake wider planting of silage corn on fallow lands? Do any of your kolkhozes have experience in this regard?

Pysin: We do have experience.

Khrushchev: What kinds of results, what kind of a harvest of spring grains do you receive after corn has been taken off fallow land?

Pysin: As a rule, Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev, the harvest of grain crops from fields where corn was the previous crop, as compared with sowings on autumn-plowed fields, in the majority of cases rises by 3-4 centners per hectare.

Khrushchev: You must try sowing fodder corn on fallow ground. We will have good fodder for livestock in that steppe zone and we will receive, the following year, a pretty good harvest of spring wheat.

Pysin: As a rule the increase in harvest, in this case, consists of 3-4 centners of wheat.

Khrushchev: But you keep on saying, "As a rule," staring at the ceiling, without facts. It would be a good idea if, when you go back, you studied this directly, on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. I say this to you because you do not have any figures at hand, and it is a serious business. I address this to you, to the comrades from Kazakhstan, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and from Irkutskaya and Omskaya Oblasts. No doubt Comrade Kolushchinskiy will speak for Omskaya Oblast (cries of "He's scheduled to.") He is surely experienced, for there many kolkhozes grow good corn.

Pysin: Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev, we possess much data, but I do not now have concrete figures, per farm, with me.

Khrushchev: Why, if you have these data, don't you tell about them? The possibility of receiving dependable, good harvests and the creation of a fodder base for the development of livestock raising is exactly what we're seeking. This is the important thing right now.

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Pysin: In addition, we must consider other natural factors of Altay Kray--the shortness of the growing season, which lasts out our way from 80 to 120 days. Consequently, we must handle our affairs in such a way as to complete sowing in a brief space of time, 5 to 6 days, and the harvest in 2 to 3 weeks.

Khrushchev: These fields that you have had under spring corn, do you plow them, or sow them after cultivation? Comrade Kryazh spoke to us here and told us about their experience--the people from Kalinovka do this too--on the fallow which has been under corn they sow without plowing. And the harvest was no less than on clean fallow.

Voices: That's right.

Voice: 3 to 5 centners more.

Khrushchev: Certain practical conclusions must be drawn from this: this gives supplementary sown area, it gives an accumulation of fodder and, what's more, cheaply.

Pysin: In Kulunda, Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, out our way, they frequently do not plow fields after corn, but just cultivate them deeply and sow wheat. In the eastern group of rayons, where there are difficult clay or clayey soils, there they have to plow.

Khrushchev: Comrade Mal'tsev, here, his soul inclines toward no other crop than wheat. I was on a kolkhoz in his area 3 years ago, and I asked them to sow corn, and then on the harvested fields to sow wheat. He addressed us here, but said nothing about it--which means they didn't do it. This criticism is addressed to you, Comrade Mal'tsev.

Voice: They made the experiment there, and the results were good--700 centners.

Khrushchev: But he didn't say anything about it in his speech.

Pysin: Furthermore, there is much work to be done on the introduction of more progressive varieties of grain crops with high potential. In our kray they use, principally, only two varieties--mil'turum and al'bidum. Now the skala variety is being introduced; as compared with the wheat variety mil'turum 553, all conditions being equal, it gives an increase in harvest of 4 to 5 centners per hectare. In the past year, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray gathered a wheat harvest from 500,000 hectare of land sowed after stubble-mulch plowing /bezotval'naya zhab'--plowing with plowshares without mould-board, also known as the Mal'tsev method; Mal'tsev advocated deep plowing without mould-board every 3 or 4 years, shallow plowing in interval, still without mould-board/. The increase in the harvest of wheat from stubble-mulch plowed land was 2 to 5 centners per hectare.

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As a result, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray, which are already growing wheat on large areas of stubble-mulch plowed land, have become convinced in the past 2 to 3 years that it will be necessary persistently to introduce stubble-mulch plowing and stubble-mulch plowed fallow throughout the steppe region.

Khrushchev: That is what Comrade Mal'tsev recommends.

Pysin: Comrade Mal'tsev, T. S., uses stubble-mulch plowing only in the fallow area. We, on the other hand, in addition to stubble-mulch plowed fallow, plow the autumn lands the same way in order to leave stubble to serve as a snow retainer.

One question in this business is still unresolved--that is the presowing handling of stubble-mulch plowed land. Very few tools are produced for presowing working of stubble-mulch plowed fields, particularly discing and stubble-raking machines.

Khrushchev: I cannot give a definitive opinion on that, since an examination of practice must be made; but the judgments of Comrade Mal'tsev on his means for working soil appear to me logical. It is apparent that we do not carry out experiments into the introduction of new methods decisively enough. After visiting the kolkhoz where Comrade Mal'tsev works, I went to Uzbekistan and saw mouldboardless American plows. In America stubble-mulch plowing is practiced widely. It is true that there the plows are constructed differently; I don't know which plows are better, the American ones or Mal'tsev's. But in any case it is clear that the idea of stubble-mulch plowing occupies the minds of agricultural workers in other lands as well.

Pysin: We are convinced, Nikita Sergeyevich, that it is necessary to change over to stubble-mulch plowing for both fallow and autumn plowing.

Khrushchev: Trofim Denisovich Lysenko suggested here sowing in stubble. Take plowing with a bukker /combination hand-sowing and plowing machine of ancient origin, which plowed about 6-7 cm. deep/. This method of working the soil was used under steppe conditions, particularly in the southern part of the Ukraine. It is true that that was a time when this method of tillage served. This method of working the soil was propagandized by Professor Tulaykov. Subsequently people criticized him severely for it, they even thought up the word, "Tulaykovism." And now, to a certain degree, there is a similarity between what Comrade Mal'tsev is doing and the methods of Tulaykov.

Pysin: Nikita Sergeyevich, stubble-mulch autumn plowing and presowing tillage with a bukker should give, I think, a good result.

In the control figures for the coming Seven-Year Plan a growth in production of mineral fertilizers is foreseen. This is very good. But it seems to me, Nikita Sergeyevich, that our chemists are

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complicating a great deal the question of mass production of mineral fertilizers by considering as possible only the production of concentrated, and, if they may be called so, classic mineral fertilizers, with the expenditure of millions on the construction of large plants, etc. Naturally, this all depends on the sufficiency of funds. If there are funds, then we must build. But I want to say something about this. During the last 1.5 to 2 years, we in Altay and in Kemerovskaya Oblast have exerted ourselves to find raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers. And our geologists have found, in the Salairskiy Range, large deposits of phosphorites with a phosphoric anhydride content of up to 25 percent. This deposit is in Siberia. Till now they have imported phosphorites from Kol'skiy peninsula. There are deposits of phosphorites in Kara-Tau (in Kazakhstan), which are much nearer than the phosphorites of Kol'skiy Peninsula. Naturally, if we proceed along the path to which production workers have become accustomed in the production of mineral fertilizers, in this Seven-Year Plan the discovered deposits will not be utilized. This year the geologists found deposits of phosphorites, in a year or two they will work on the location of all reserves in their beds, then after a year or two they will work on the planning of new enterprises, and then in 3 or 4 years they will build--and the Seven-Year Plan will already be past. Is it not possible, pending the definitive determination of the reserves, to construct simple, cheap enterprises, even, in the first instance, of a purely seasonal type, to set up mills and other equipment, and process simple phosphoric powder?

Khrushchev: How deep are the deposits?

Pysin: Not very, they say, about 2 or 3 dozen meters, and in some places the phosphorite beds are near the surface. With the above organization of the production of phosphoric powder, involving only small expenditures, it would be possible to introduce its use at least for industrial crops this coming year, or at least the year after.

Khrushchev: We must instruct Comrades Kuz'min and Matskevich to bring this suggestion immediately before the Central Committee for consideration.

Pysin: The use of phosphoric power in Altay Kray also gives a significance increase in the harvest of grain crops.

The exploitation of the virgin lands permitted the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the kray to increase the number of head of all kinds of livestock by 650,000.

N. S. Khrushchev's statement in his report that we manage the production of meat poorly is correct.

Khrushchev: Poorly! We have had a tolerant attitude toward you because a primary task had been set before you--the exploitation of the virgin lands, bringing in grain. We are now in the second stage. It is necessary to be occupied with livestock on the virgin lands in the proper fashion.



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Pysin: We will do this, of course, Nikita Sergeyevich, and will certainly correct the situation.

Comrades, the growth of agricultural production foreseen in the projected Seven-Year Plan is realistic, and all the measures of the Party, set forth by N.S. Khrushchev in his report, are actively supported by the people.

The Altay Kray Party organization and the workers of the kray are exerting all their forces to utilize the tremendous reserves of our socialistic agriculture, and are making the required contribution to fulfilling the grandiose plan for a further sharp rise in the agriculture of our land.

Ignatov: Comrade Semichastnyy has the floor. Let Comrade Starovin, Chairman of the kolkhoz of Zolochovski Rayon, L'vovskaya Oblast, prepare to speak.

Semichastnyy, V. Ye. (Secretary, Central Committee, All-Union Komsomol)

Comrades,

In the 5 years since the historic September plenum of the Party Central Committee, thanks to the carrying out of a whole series of important revolutionary measures, great successes have been achieved in the further strengthening of the kolkhoz regime and in the development of agriculture. N.S. Khrushchev spoke clearly and convincingly of this in his report to the present plenum.

The Leninist Komsomol, all our youth, like all the Soviet people, unanimously approved and approve the measures of the Party and the government for a sharp rise in agriculture. These measures correspond to the deep and vital interests of youth. That is why our youth participated with fervent enthusiasm in the effectuation of the Party's measures. In this way the sincere love of our youth for their own Communist Party was once again manifested.

The role of the Komsomol in the accomplishment of such state-wide tasks as the mastery of the virgin and fallow lands is well known. It is highly esteemed by our Party and by the people. For the young people the virgin lands were an irreplaceable school of life, an education, a school of courage and heroism.

The Leninist Komsomol, all our youth, made their contribution to the development of publicly owned livestock. In these years, more than 950,000 boys and girls were sent to work on livestock farms. At present 1,300,000 young persons are working at livestock raising, three times as many as in 1953. Almost 40,000 kolkhoz ranches are completely serviced by youth.

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The growing of corn has been a fighting business for all rural youth. More than 100,000 young Komsomol teams and young tractor aggregates are competing this year in bringing in high harvests of this crop on an area of more than 5 million hectares. In Belorussia, Chuvashiya, Kurskaya, Omskaya and other oblasts, many young teams brought in a harvest of green corn of up to 800 centners and more. The team of Lyuba Fel'skaya of the sovkhos "Savichi," Braginskiy Rayon, Gomel'skaya Oblast, brought in a record harvest: 1,760 centners of green roughage per hectare on a total of 9 hectares.

The Komsomols are participating actively in the fattening of hogs, the raising of calves, raising of fowls and rabbits, in preparing local construction materials, in the construction of livestock barns and shops for the processing of agricultural products, in the exploitation and improvement of ponds and pastures. In this year along our youth planted about 300,000 hectares of gardens, vineyards, and shelter belts and participated actively in the establishment in rural areas of clubs and houses of culture.

All this testifies to the fact that in these years the Leninist Komsomol, as always, followed the Communist Party with a steady tread, and following its directives and exhortations elevated youth to the solution of concrete problems of assistance to the development of agriculture.

In this period substantial changes took place in the Komsomol organizations and amongst rural youths. In 1954-1957, about 500,000 middle-school graduates went to work on kolkhozes; 1,400,000 young kolkhoz workers entered the ranks of the Komsomol, there came to be twice as many large kolkhoz Komsomol organizations with 100 or more Komsomols. Now among the Komsomol workers there are quite a good many engineers, agronomists, zootechnicians, and other agricultural specialists. In connection with the reorganization of the MTS's the role and responsibility of kolkhoz Komsomol organizations grew still more.

Guided by the directives of the Party Central Committee, the XIII Congress of the All-Union Komsomol worked out a clear and concise program for the participation of Komsomols and all Soviet youth in state and economic construction. Fulfilling these obligations, rural youth is unselfishly working on kolkhoz and sovkhos production.

With tremendous labor enthusiasm and eagerness our youth greeted the theses of the report of N.S. Khrushchev to the XXI Party Congress. It was precisely in those days that the notable movement of the Communist Labor Brigades was developing widely both in industry and among rural youth. This movement has particularly great significance for rural youth, since along with the raising of productivity of labor the commandments of these brigades demand the mastery of knowledge, a raising of education and general culture, and this will assist in the rapid overcoming of the existent differences between the city and the village, between mental and physical labor.

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The esteem for this patriotic movement shown in the report of N.S. Khrushchev, the support of Party organizations in the localities, permits an even greater development of fighting competition for the title of Communist Brigade. At the same time, we must not permit a great to-do and display in the organization of this competition, nor formalism and the stereotyped in the granting of the title of Brigade of Communist Labor. Unfortunately such things already exist here and there.

We are realizing that substantial flaws have occurred in the work of the Komsomol in the villages. Many Komsomol organizations still have but few members, still carry out poorly the education of youth, do not satisfy the growing demands of the young workers of the villages. Instances of drunkenness, hooliganism, and religious remnants have not been eliminated from among rural youth. The Central Committee of the Party pointed out these flaws to us and we are taking measures to eliminate them.

Comrades! At the present plenum we would like to pause to consider certain questions touching on the Communist upbringing of rural youth and the further participation of the Komsomol in the development of agriculture.

Now, considering the results of the tremendous work of the Party and of the people in mastering the virgin and fallow lands, we are convinced once again of how perspicacious, how wise, in the Leninist manner, was the policy of the Party Central Committee, and what an outstanding role in the accomplishment of these exceedingly difficult economic tasks was played personally by Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev.

On the former virgin lands a mighty grain base has been built, sovkhoses richly supplied with technology have sprung up. It is a fact that large new farms have been created in bare places, places which were almost unpopulated have come to life.

N.S. Khrushchev, in his report, noted completely correctly the necessity for doing a great deal in order to transform the sovkhoses of the virgin lands into model socialistic enterprises. In our view some of these problems deserve special attention and must be solved in a short time.

On many virgin-land sovkhoses there is no repair base, and the cultural and living needs of youth are poorly satisfied. For example, in Kustanayskaya Oblast there are no repair shops on 105 sovkhoses, machinery must be repaired under difficult conditions, under the open sky. Dwellings are being developed particularly poorly in this oblast. On a whole series of sovkhoses there is only 2 to 3 square meters of living area per man. In 9 months of this year, the plan for bringing into use dwelling area was fulfilled only 63 percent, although it was 2.5 times less than in 1955. Here the most elemental cultural needs

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of the young people are poorly satisfied. On 137 kolkhozes there are only 31 cultural service workshops. Up to the present there are many sovkhoses where dining halls, baths, and laundries have not been built. Not all places have a bakery. The "Urnenskiy" and the "Poveda" sovkhoses are forced to bake bread in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. There are many insufficiencies in trade and public feeding.

There are still those sovkhoses where till now schools, hospitals, kindergartens, and clubs have not been built. Schools have been built on only 8 of the 20 new sovkhoses of Altay Kray, hospitals on three, kindergartens on five. In Omskaya Oblast schools have been built on 3 of the 11 new sovkhoses and a hospital on only one. Not a single one of the four sovkhoses on the virgin lands of Novosibirskaya Oblast has a hospital.

Unfortunately, the problem of water supply has not been resolved up to now on 16 new sovkhoses of Kazakhstan. Recently, a group of Komsomols of the sovkhos imeni Leninskiy Komsomol, Akmolinskaya Oblast, sent a letter to the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol in which it is stated that householders are experiencing great difficulties with drinking water.

In order for people to settle down, and to achieve a more rapid development of farming in the regions of the virgin and fallow lands, it seems to us that it will be necessary to take a number of concrete steps. It would be to the purpose to construct repair bases, dwelling space, and the more important cultural installations in the course of 2-3 years, not dragging the matter out over a protracted period.

Some years ago, after a visit to the regions of the virgin and fallow lands, Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev suggested that enterprises for processing agricultural raw materials be constructed in these regions. This would permit a certain part of the sovkhos workers to be put to work during the winter, and at the same an improvement in the supply of food and industrial goods to the population. However, in the localities themselves little has been done to carry out this worthwhile suggestion. It would seem necessary to build in the virgin lands area, in the nearest future, a number of enterprises for processing agricultural products and also straw and for the production of building materials, furniture factories, etc.

For some years already there has been talk of sending girls to the sovkhoses on the virgin lands. This would help cadres to settle down and supply workers for reviving livestock raising. There are many who want to go. However, this question has long remained undecided. We ask the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR and of the RSFSR to work out more quickly the procedures and conditions for sending girls to the virgin lands areas. This question must be decided as quickly as possible, in order that the girls may get themselves ready now and proceed to work on the sovkhoses in the spring.

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Hundreds of thousands of students, workers, and employees are sent to Kazakhstan annually to bring in the harvest. This requires tremendous expenditures by the state. Meanwhile, a sizable number of those sent out to harvest are not put to work. We consider that it has been stated completely correctly in the report that we should do without the practice of sending students and workers to gather the harvest.

One more question, concerning the protection of the grain of the virgin lands. Comrade Morgun has already spoken of this here. In recent days, information regarding the uneconomical attitude towards the preservation of grain procured in these regions has been coming in to the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol and to Komsomolskaya Pravda. A telegram received 2 days ago from the director of the Ural grain-reception point, the secretary of the Party Bureau, and a group of workers, reported with anxiety that 25,000 tons of grain lie under the open sky at that center. The center cannot ship it out since in the past 5 months the railroad has sent only 2,350 cars instead of the planned 5,100. Similar information has arrived from Kokchetavskaya, Karagand in Skaya and from other oblasts. The State Committee for Grain Products of the Council of Ministers, USSR, the Ministry of Railroads, and the Party organizations in the local areas should, it seems to us, take most decisive, most urgent measures to protect the grain which is grown.

Comrades! As a result of the measures taken by the Party to strengthen kolkhozes and sovkhoses and to raise the material incentives of agricultural workers, our youth, manifesting a feeling of patriotism and enthusiasm, is now glad to go to work on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. What is more, a large number of graduates of middle schools have flowed into agriculture, particularly in recent times. There arises in connection with this the serious problem of the necessity of significantly improving work with these young people, to locate them in agricultural production.

It is necessary to be seriously concerned with satisfying the growing spiritual and cultural needs of youth. Rural youth must grow constantly, gain knowledge, raise its educational level, broaden its outlook. There must be good clubs and cinemas, and rich libraries in the countryside. In the solution of these problems there is much for the Komsomol to do, and also for the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, and our trade organizations and others.

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For example, take general education. Many boys and girls are successfully combining their work in kolkhozes with studies in higher and middle schools. A considerable part of the rural youth, however, do not continue their education beyond the 7th and 10th classes. The existing network of correspondence-course departments of the agricultural colleges and technicums cannot possibly meet the growing demands of the youth and, besides, many kolkhozes have failed to create even the elementary conditions for study.

It is our opinion that we should proceed with greater confidence to open evening schools, classes, consultation offices, correspondence--course branches at the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and large rural areas, and establish certain nonworking days for the students, additional leave and other advantages.

Krushchev: I think we should be careful about offering paid nonworking days to the workers because this could be used to advantage not only by the young men who want to study but also by those who do not want to work. We must, therefore, create the requisite conditions for those who are actually anxious to study.

Semichastniy: Then perhaps they could be selected on the basis of recommendations by public organizations.

Khrushchev: Even recommendations may not help much either, as everyone has an in-law or a brother and everybody will recommend.

Semichastniy: The performance of many cultural and educational institutions in the villages cannot in any way meet the spiritual requirements of the youth. Only one tenth of the 36,000 cultural workers of the rural clubs and houses of culture in the Russian Federation have a special secondary education and 148 people have a college education while almost half of the cultural workers, or more than 16,000, do not even have a general secondary education.

It seems to us that measures should be taken to raise considerably the standard of the cultural workers. And this is one of the problems for the Komsomol. But it seems to us that some thought should be given to the matter of raising the salaries of the club managers which would make it possible to select more literate and better trained people for that work. The Ministry of Culture should pay more attention to the training of rural cultural workers and to the problem of raising the ideological and artistic level of the work of the kolkhoz cultural and educational institutions.

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As we see it, it is time to take a good look into the problem of improving the daily services for the kolkhozniks. The majority of the villages still do not have any tailor shops, shoemaking shops, barber shops, etc. The Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives must reorganize its work in this respect, and proceed confidently and rapidly to apply the experience of the city trading organizations and catering enterprises in the village. Unfortunately, the consumer cooperatives in many areas continue to work as of old, with little reference to the changes occurring in the village. Twenty-six tailor shops, 8 shoemaking and shoe repair shops, and 10 barber shops have already been opened in the kolkhozes of Lysyanskiy Rayon, Cherkasskaya Oblast, with the aid of the Komsomol organizations. This could have been done in other rayons as well.

Comrades: An improvement of the work with the rural youth will contribute to their all-round development, their stick-to-it-iveness in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and promotion to the management of various sections of agricultural production. Already many sovkhozes and kolkhozes are confidently promoting young people to the posts of team leaders, brigadiers, and farm managers; there are some good young kolkhoz chairmen. However, there are still many cases where the teams, brigades, and farms are managed by semiliterate and unimaginative workers who have for several years been in charge of capable, energetic, experienced, and imaginative young men and women with a secondary education. It is normal, for example, to find that in Pochinkovskiy Rayon, Smolenskaya oblast, where many secondary school graduates are engaged in kolkhoz production, that the brigade leaders of 16 kolkhozes include only 6 brigadiers under 30, only one with a secondary education, 30 brigadiers with an elementary education, 25 with a 5-6 class education, and 31 with a 7-year education.

There is no disputing the fact that the brigades, farms, and teams should continue to be managed by middle-aged and experienced kolkhoz farmers, but this should be accompanied by a more aggressive program of promoting young people with a view to preparing worthy successors for them. It is clear that the young cadres will have to be helped at first, but this will be justified.

Comrades: The enthusiasm and labor exploits with which the youth has acclaimed the XXI Party Congress and the ardent desire of the young men and women to struggle unselfishly for the prescheduled implementation of the Seven-Year Plan make it possible to assure the Central Committee of the CPSU that the Komsomol and all our glorious youth will unanimously approve the measures for the further development of agriculture as outlined in N.S. Khrushchev's report to this plenum; that they will unhesitatingly volunteer for the most important and difficult sectors of communist construction and will carry out with honor any tasks outlined by our Communist Party.

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Ignatov: Comrade Starovina now has the floor. Comrade Bulganin will please get ready.

Starovine, N.F. (Chairman of the Stalin Kolkhoz of Zolochevskiy Rayon, L'vovskaya Oblast):

Comrades:

Our hearts are filled with great joy when we look back upon the road traveled by our glorious Communist Party since the historic September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Our people are justly glorifying the Communist Party and its Central Committee for their effective measures designed to raise the people's living standard and consolidate the kolkhoz organization.

It is a fact, comrades, that the shortages of bread and other essential products have been eliminated once and for all and that our people's consumption of milk, meat, butter and other animal and vegetable products has sharply increased. And the reason for this is that the Central Committee of the Party had found the key to agriculture, made creative use of it after the September plenum, and encouraged the initiative of the masses and, at the same time, smashed the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovitch, Bulganin, and Shepilov who had pulled the Party backward. A great deal has actually been accomplished, and all that made it possible for our party and its Leninist Central Committee to pose new grandiose problems before the Soviet people, as outlined in Nikita Sergeyevitch Khrushchev's report.

The whole party and the entire Soviet people know that the successes achieved in these 5 years in agriculture provide the most striking proof of the correctness and firmness of the general party line, the wisdom of its Central Committee and the great initiative, energy, and perseverance of Nikita Sergeyevitch Khrushchev. My heartfelt thanks to the Central Committee for the high honor bestowed upon me to report to the Central Committee at this Plenum that the kolkhoz farmers of our agricultural artel named after Stalin, of Zolochevskiy Rayon, L'vovskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, will implement the decisions of the party and government to improve agriculture.

It should be stated frankly that before the September plenum of the Central Committee we, like the other kolkhozes of the oblast, managed our farming in a stereotyped way. With conditions favorable for sugar beet and livestock raising, we devoted most of our attention to grain production which was almost unprofitable on our poor soil without the use of organic fertilizer. Suffice it to say that the kolkhoz's total income from all branches of agriculture in 1953 amounted to only 400,000 rubles.



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The Soviet people refer to the resolutions of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU as historic decisions. But there were some people among the high and low officials who had little faith in the practicability of the outlined program. A particularly large number of people were opposed to the planting of corn, the crop that played a decisive part in the establishment of a fodder base and the improvement of collective livestock raising. There was a time when our kolkhoz was merely marking time. We recall with shame that in 1953 we planted only 15 hectares of corn, harvested a total of 13 centners of grain per hectare and had no green fodder crops at all.

In the decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Party showed us the method of the most intensive development of agriculture. Studying the experience of progressive corn raising, we began to raise that crop on large areas in 1954. The first year was not very successful; corn was a labor-consuming crop and that frightened us. We had no high-yield types and therefore planted the local "bassarabka" variety. It should be admitted that even the land used for that crop was also unsuitable. Of course all that affected the results. In 1955, we harvested only 260 centners of green fodder crops per hectare and put in silos 5 tons of fodder per cow. The turning point came in 1956-1957 when the Party and Komsomol organizations and all the kolkhoz farmers concentrated their attention on the proper methods of raising rich corn crops.

In the fall of 1956, the kolkhoz administration decided to plant corn on an area of 120 hectares on which sugar beets had previously been raised. We covered each hectare with 30-40 tons of organic fertilizer. In the spring of 1957, Pavlo Furda and other tractor drivers prepared that land and planted it to corn by the check-row method. In the summer the crops were cultivated 3 times and additional dungwash water and mineral fertilizer introduced as many times. And this was the result: 860 centners of green corn stalks and cobs were harvested per hectare in 1957, and 25 tons of fodder were ensiled per cow. Thus the corn made it possible for us to establish a stable fodder base and increase the number of cattle 2.5 times and cows 3 times in comparison with 1953. The kolkhoz now has 40 head of cattle (including 16 cows) per 150 hectares of agricultural land and 75 hogs per 100 hectares of plowland.

The growing number of collective cattle is paralleled by its rising productivity. In 1953, our milk yield per cow was 1,167 kilograms which amounted to 58.5 centners per 100 hectares of agricultural land. This year we got 2,700 kilograms of milk per cow or 350 centners per 100 hectares of land. The income from livestock raising will now amount to 1,800,000 rubles, or more than 12 times as much as in 1953.

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This year our kolkhoz has achieved still better results in raising corn. Having mechanized its cultivation processes, we produced an average of 1,016 centners of green corn stalks, including 252 centners of corn cobs, per hectare over an area of 140 hectares. Such a crop made it possible for us to ensile 36 tons of fodder per cow and 16 tons of corn cobs per sow.

Ours is a humid zone and the danger to corn therefore comes from weeds. Left alone, they would choke the plants. We destroy the weeds by harrowing the ground two or three times, before and after the corn begins to sprout. This is followed up by inter-row cultivation.

The introduction of a solution of dungwash and water is particularly effective. We do it 2-3 times during the summer. Very simple mechanisms have been devised by the kolkhozes for that purpose. To produce a high yield of green fodder and corn cobs, steps should be taken to prevent the corn from growing thick. We therefore leave no more than 2 plants to a hill.

Comrades, we managed to produce a rich corn crop first of all by our solicitous and affectionate attitude toward that crop, the queen of the fields. And many thanks to you, Nikita Sergeevitch, for that. You have taught us how to raise corn. The important point is that we produced a good corn crop with the use of very little manual labor. Suffice it to say that only 0.16 workdays were used for the production of one ton of green fodder on 100-hectare corn area cultivated by the tractor driver Pavlo Furda.

At present, we have no special field teams for corn cultivation in our kolkhoz, and in 1959 none of kolkhozes of Zolochevskiy Rayon will have teams. In our area, corn is no longer a labor-consuming crop. Corn is a crop that has no equal. We are now sorry that we haven't planted twice as much of it.

The Central Committee of the Party is absolutely right when it says that we must not only produce large quantities of agricultural products but that we must produce them at the least possible cost with an effort to make them cheaper. We are working toward that end first of all by way of mechanizing corn cultivation.

I draw your attention to the following figures, Comrades. In 1953, the cost of a centner of milk in our kolkhoz was 158 rubles, and now it is 64 rubles; the cost of beef was 830 rubles and now is 270 rubles. How did we achieve it? Thanks to corn. And now we are doing everything we can to reduce the cost of corn silage. If in 1957 one ton of silage cost us 12 rubles, it now costs 7 rubles. The kolkhoz farmers of our agricultural artel have acclaimed the theses of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress with great enthusiasm. They were discussed in all the field brigades and farms.

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Khrushchev: Take a look at this photograph, Comrade Starovina. It shows how ensilage is prepared in the United States. The American, Mr. Garst, does it on the ground. The prepared ensilage is then picked up by a tractor loader.

Starovina: We use that method too, Nikita Sergeyevitch, and have already ensiled thousands of tons that way. Our method may not be as refined as shown here but at any rate we have good methods too and we have tried every method of ensiling corn.

Khrushchev: This is a very good method.

Starovina: We have decided to complete the plan, outlined by the Party for 1965, as early as 1961, that is, to complete our kolkhoz Seven-Year Plan in 3 years. We are planning to produce 28 centners of grain, 1,200 centners of green corn stalks, 300 centners of sugar beets, and 200 centners of vegetables per hectare in 1959, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan. To raise such a harvest, we plan to use annually 18-20 tons of organic fertilizer for each hectare of land, and 40-50 tons for the corn and sugar-beet crops.

Livestock raising plays an important part in our kolkhoz Seven-Year Plan. It will be our leading industry. In the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, that is in 1959, the kolkhoz will produce 500 centners of milk and 100 centners of meat per hectare of land, and in 1961, 750 and 100 centners, respectively.

I have listened to the speeches made here by the kolkhoz chairman, Comrades Korotkov and Androyeva, and others, and it seems to me that we are going to make an upward revision of our stock-raising plans. I do not want to make any decisions in advance, but I have a strong desire to conclude an agreement with Comrade Korotkov for socialist competition against the Lenin Kolkhoz in the Chuvash Autonomous Republic after I get back and consult the party organization and the kolkhoz administration. They are planning to have 40 cows and produce 200 centners of meat and 1,200 centners of milk per 100 hectares of land. I believe that we can also meet those goals, and will fight for it in our competition. It seems to me that corn, our queen, will help us reach the level of the Lenin Kolkhoz. (Applause.)

Nikita Sergeyevitch, I have carefully reread Korotkov's speech. The goal they are now trying to reach is 800-900 centners. We have been harvesting such crops for the past 2 years (laughter in the hall), and ensiling more fodder; they ensiled over 3,000 tons this year, and we did 10,500 tons.

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Khrushchev: It is good that you are able to come out and challenge to competition a kolkhoz with such a prominent chairman as Comrade Korotkov. Well, you have our blessings (laughter in the hall).

Starovina: Thank you, Nikita Sergeyevitch.

Khrushchev: May you and Comrade Korotkov win. It does not matter who wins, for the country and the people will benefit from it.

Starovina: Comrades, our kolkhoz is not the only one to make corn its basic fodder crop. The average corn stalk and cob crop this year for Zolocheskiy Rayon was 847 centners per hectare, and for L'vovskaya Oblast as a whole 497 centners. This is one more proof of the wisdom of the Central Committee of the Party which has concentrated on corn planting in connection with its decision to expand the livestock industry in our country.

Comrades, the speakers on this rostrum have been discussing the prices of meat obtained from individual suppliers. To this I should like to add the following: would it not be possible to revise the procurement system. At present, there are no purveyors in our country other than the state procurement offices for grain, milk, and other products. But we have a large number of meat buyers. If you visit the market in our L'vovskaya Oblast you can see a great many buyers. They come from L'vov and other cities, and buy up the young livestock without even inquiring about its breed. Perhaps a particular young animal should not be slaughtered, but they remove it and send it to the slaughterhouse just the same. They buy the cattle from individual suppliers. I believe that we are destroying a large number of highly productive cattle, which is wrong. It seems to me that the procurement system should be made to operate through the kolkhozes.

Alferov: There are a number of fraudulent purchasing transactions and much money is made on them.

Starovina: It is possible to do without these purchasers, and the meat, far from being reduced in quantity will become cheaper.

Krushchev: That is correct.

Voices: Correct

Starovina: We are now on the eve of the first year of the Seven-Year Plan. Confident in their strength and with a feeling of great responsibility, the Soviet people, as well as the kolkhoz farmers of our agricultural artel are now getting down to business.

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Permit me, Comrades, to assure the Central Committee and the plenum of the Central Committee CPSU that the Party organization and administration of the Stalin Kolkhoz will successfully implement the decisions to be taken by this plenum. (Applause).

Ignatov: I declare a 20-minute intermission.

Ignatov: (chairman). Bulganin now has the floor. Comrade Rosenfeld, Chief of the Architectural Office of the Moscow City Projects Administration, will please get ready.

Bulganin, N.A. (Chairman of the Stavropol' Sovnarkhoz):

Comrades:

After listening to Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report and the speeches made in connection with that report, I find myself in full agreement with appraisal given here to the results of the 5-year struggle by the Party and all the Soviet people for the improvement of agriculture, the strengthening of the kolkhoz system and our entire socialist system. There is not the least doubt that the Soviet people will receive that political report with great satisfaction and pride for its Party. Every honest person will agree that the remarkable achievements discussed in the report are not only of domestic but also of international historic significance.

The report and speeches made at the plenum offer clear and striking evidence that the Party, acting under the leadership of the Central Committee which is headed by Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, has in recent years done a stupendous job which is of invaluable importance for our country.

Comrades, it is my party duty, particularly under these conditions, to go back again and again to the question of the activities of the anti-Party group, and my attitude toward it; I am in duty bound to define my attitude toward what has been said about the anti-Party group in the report, and to tell about myself once more, and about the errors I committed before the Party by having joined that group.

A year and half have elapsed since the June plenum of 1957. Time enough to think things over, to relive them, and to make a correct objective assessment. And that is what I have done.

The Party and the Soviet people have unanimously condemned the factional activities of the anti-Party group as criminal and incompatible with the Leninist principles. The anti-Party group opposed the general party line on the basic problems of our foreign and internal policy, and opposed the Party leadership and the unity of Party ranks.

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Everything that Comrade N.S. Khrushchev said in his report about the anti-Party group--Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich, myself and Shepilov-- and everything that has been said here by the other comrades is correct and it fully corresponds to facts. It is known that after Comrade Khrushchev joined the Central Committee, Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Molotov maintained a special position of their own all the time, a position different from that of the Central Committee on all the basic problems of internal and international life which the Central Committee had to solve.

Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Molotov always resisted the line proclaimed by the XX Party Congress which is now successfully implemented under its leadership. They impeded and undermined the work of the Central Committee Presidium.

Comrades, now about my position. For the sake of objectivity I must honestly state that prior to the events of June 1957, I had sided with Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Molotov on the issues of the reorganization of the administration of industry and construction, the cultivation of virgin lands and other questions. I had been with the Majority in the Central Committee Presidium, and the Central Committee, had spoken and struggled for the party line and implemented it in my practical work. But regrettable as this is to me, facts are facts: when Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, and Shepilov, stepped up their anti-Party activity in 1957, I joined them, supported them and became their follower and accomplice. As Chairman of the Council of Ministers at that time, I was not only their accomplice but also their nominal leader. The anti-Party group used to meet in my office and make arrangements about its anti-Party factional work. Thus, while at a certain stage I acted correctly and in the Party spirit, I later, in effect, had a share in all their anti-Party slime.

At the June plenum of the Central Committee in 1957 I was sincere in my vote for the plenum decision on the anti-Party group, and was in complete accord, as I am now, with the decision; I agree also with everything that has been said at this plenum. I have accepted all the subsequent decisions about me personally as proper and just, and as indispensable for the party. The severe, sharp, and principled appraisal of the criminal activity of Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Molotov and the entire anti-Party group and my participation in that group revealed to me and helped me realize the harm done by the anti-Party group, it helped me see all the rottenness and mustiness of the anti-Party morass into which I had sunk. The Party uncovered and exposed the political meaning of the activity of the anti-Party group and the errors committed by me. I sincerely admitted my error and asked the Central Committee to help me get back on the Party road. Today, I honestly try to carry out the duties entrusted to me by the Central Committee, the duties of Chairman of the Stavropol' Sovnarkhoz. In the course of my practical work I can now see the genius and wisdom of the policy of our party and our Central Committee.

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When I was appointed to this post I spoke to the Central Committee Plenum saying that, as a communist, I will devote all my efforts and ability to the execution of my duties so as to justify the confidence of the Central Committee. I am trying to do that honestly, and am conscientiously keeping my promise, being overwhelmed by the desire to be useful to the party and work within its ranks.

I well-remember the bitter struggle of Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and Shepilov against the reorganization of the administration for industry and construction, and against broader rights for the union republics and local party and soviet organs. Those questions had been raised in the Central Committee by Comrade Khrushchev. Was that not why Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Shepilov opposed those proposals? That was precisely why they would be headed for anarchy and that broader rights for the union republics and local party and soviet organizations, particularly the rights of the union republics to do their own planning and assume some of the duties of the state planning commission, would even amount to a contradiction to Leninism. There is no point now in proving the absurdity of those allegations. The vitality and timeliness of the measures introduced by the Central Committee have been borne out by reality.

Comrade Khrushchev correctly stated in his report that the anti-Party group had fought against the party policy to cultivate the virgin lands, against the new system of agricultural planning, and against the patriotic movement initiated by the leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses to catch up with the United States in the per capital output of animal products within the shortest period of time.

Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Molotov fought desperately against the law to exempt the kolkhoz farmers, workers, and employees from the compulsory deliveries of meat, milk, potatoes and other agricultural products.

The anti-Party group tried to undermine the implementation of the policy formulated by the XX Party Congress in regard to the most important problems of internal and foreign policy, thereby impeding the development of the country's economy.

I well remember the situation in the Central Committee Presidium when Comrade Khrushchev raised the question of virgin-land cultivation and immediately followed it up by proposing a new system of agricultural planning. "This is a risky adventure," Molotov said. "We will wind up without grain," said Molotov, Malenkov, and Kaganovich. "The movement under the slogan of catching up with the United States in the per capita output of animal products should be suppressed, we do not have sufficient fodder for that," they said.

In the light of such activities, the question arises what manner of man is Molotov? Molotov is a man divorced from life and from the Soviet people, who knows nothing about industry or agriculture. Kaganovich is a phrase-monger who impeded the work by his long and involved speeches. Malenkov is an intriguer capable of abomination.

How miserable all their promises sound now, in the light of the heroic struggle of the Party and all the Soviet people for the improvement of agriculture which ended in a remarkable victory, and how dangerous it would have been for the party and the Soviet people had Molotov and Kaganovich come to power.

Under the leadership of the Party, our country has achieved unheard-of successes on the international areas, in strengthening the friendship and cooperation with the countries of the people's democracy, in the improvement of industry and agriculture, in the development of culture and the improvement of the workers' living standard.

The Soviet people have acclaimed the special XXI Party Congress with great enthusiasm. I consider it my sacred duty to justify the great confidence of the Party and live up to the name of Party member, particularly under these conditions. And here I declare in all frankness and sincerity that I shall spare no effort in the attempt to expunge my stigma of disgrace. I promise to the Central Committee to be an honest and devoted member of the Communist Party, and that is what I will be; I repeat, I shall bend all my efforts to justify the honorable title of Party member and, together with the Party, will fight for its cause, for the cause of communism.

Ignatov: Comrade Rosenfeld has the floor. Comrade Leontyev, chief of the administration of the local industry of the Moscow oblast Executive Committee, will please get ready.

Rosenfeld, Z. M. (Chief of the Architectural Office of the Moscow Projects Administration):

Comrades:

The construction and projects organizations of the Moscow soviet have now developed a new method of producing ferroconcrete products, a pressed-concrete method, which can be used effectively in agricultural, civilian, and industrial construction.



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I will describe the essence of that method in a few words. The machine for producing pressed ferroconcrete resembles a large meat grinder, if you will excuse the simile. Only at the end of this "meat grinder" there is a spout shaped like the desired product. Inside the screw-conveyer housing (which is found also in an ordinary meat grinder) is a pipe through which the reinforcement passes. All that is rotated by an electric motor. The screw-conveyer pushes the concrete mixture and all the reinforcement along with it, and out of the spout comes an endless strip of concrete, a product of a distinct shape. This, in fact, is the idea of that machine. The machine is portable; it weighs about 3 tons; it can be installed in any building; it does not require any complex mechanisms; and it can produce linear-shaped ferroconcrete products for construction purposes. The use of the pressed-concrete method does away with cement molds and steam chambers, in other words, it is a very simple method of manufacturing ferroconcrete products.

A small experimental shop of that type was in operation for a certain period of time at the Moscow Khoroshevskiy plant producing simple products such as curbstones for sidewalks and crosspieces for windows. It was that work that gave rise to the idea that these simple machines should be used for agricultural construction. And now the projects organizations and builders are working on methods to adapt their output to agricultural construction.

The idea is to use this machine for the production of parts of the building skelton--girders, supports, crosspieces, roof rafters, foundation posts and trusses, that is the entire foundation of a house--thereby making it possible to utilize any local material such as pressboard sheets, pressed straw materials, fibrolite and back-filling construction parts, especially in woodless areas. The house frame itself, the skelton, is very simple and solid. Buildings of this type are almost fireproof. The skeleton will be durable. Add an asbestos-slate roof, and such a building would be practically fireproof. I repeat: the construction of such a building does not require any complicated structures or very complex machinery. We should now devote a little more attention to this problem, add a few details to the machine, improve its parts, and improve the consistency and composition of the concrete mixture; this could be a very effective method of construction in a number of areas of our country where there is a shortage of lumber. There the machine should be used primarily for the manufacture of such wood-working products as doors and window frames which cannot be made from other materials.

We have built a small single-story three-room house. It is a good house. Its floor space is 36 square meters and it cost 32,000 rubles, that is about 900 rubles per square meter. The house is fairly modern: it has central heating, a small hot water heater in the kitchen, a bathtub, etc. It would be possible to produce a more modest version of this house for 6,000 less, that is for 26,000 rubles.

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I have not come to the main point yet. The method makes it possible to produce an entirely original design since the structural elements are hollow with lateral openings spaced 30 centimeters apart. As in the case of a child's building blocks, the rafters, supports or beams can easily connect a number of different parts to one another without the use of electric welding: the hollows are filled with concrete reinforcement and mixture, and the result is a semimonolithic rigid framework of joints.

Thus, in short, is the principal purpose of pressed concrete. It is, of course, impossible to list all its characteristics. We have a project, but even the project does not tell us everything. We have built part of such a house skeleton at the plant.

Khrushchev: Would anyone like to go and see it on the spot? We have representatives from the republics here, and they probably will want to see it. They should be given that opportunity.

Rosenfeld: I will do it with great pleasure, of course. The machine I spoke about is in operation at the plant, and it can be seen. I am only afraid I am a bit presumptuous in giving the invitation. I am only a minor official, not the plant director.

Khrushchev: Comrade Rosenfeld is a very prominent Moscow architect. Quiet a few buildings in Moscow were designed by him. Let him not be modest.

Rosenfeld: I have outlined the essentials of this idea, and it can be followed by a detailed inspection on the spot.

Khrushchev: This is very worthwhile business, Comrades. We also have other construction specialists here. Let us hear their proposals, and select the best of them.

Ignatov: Comrade Leontyev now has the floor. Comrade Vasilyev, Director of the Moscow Oblast Projects Institute, will please get ready.

Leontyev, S.E. (Chief, Main Administration of Local Industry under the Moskovskaya Oblast Executive Committee):

Comrades:

Implementing the Party's decision to bring about a sharp improvement in agriculture, and the historic resolutions of the Central Committee of our Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR about the development of housing construction in every way, the local industry enterprises of the Moskovskaya Oblast have selected a certain type of designs for houses to be built in the villages, organized the production of parts for those houses by the existing local industry enterprises and are making large-scale use of interplant cooperation.

Comrades, I confirm and emphasize that this production was organized by the local industry enterprises which had never before done that type of work, and such a local industry is available in every oblast of our country.

We based the design of the houses on the maximum utilization of local construction materials, on the possible reduction of construction costs and the creation of better living conditions.

The house we are producing can be built with two or three rooms. The two-room house has 22 square meters of floor space, and three-room house has 40 square meters with a 12-meter terrace. The hot-water heat is provided by a special kitchen stove which, incidentally, is also produced at the local industry enterprises. The lavatory is warm and equipped with a removable chamber which is also produced by one of our plants and delivered to the construction site.

The cost of one square meter of floor space is 800-850 rubles. Why such a difference? Because the construction cost of a two-room house is a little higher as it has to be equipped with the same kitchen stove as the three-room house. This increases the cost.

It is a frame-type ferroconcrete house. It takes 2.8 cubic meters of concrete to build a two-room house, and 3 cubic meters for a three-room house. A scale model of the house is on display here, and it can be seen.

The walls are filled in with local construction materials: pressboard, fibrolite, pressed straw material, etc., and they can also be filled with insulating materials. A quarter thickness of brick or plaster is used for facing. We produce wet plaster for that purpose. The ceiling is spanned by ferroconcrete beams which are covered with pressboard, fibrolite, and other materials. The roof is always made of tile. We do not sell a single house at our plant without the tile because it cannot be put on later on. We therefore decided to have the tile embodied. Many people are trying to buy our houses, and we always sell them with the tile.

Khrushchev: But it is cheaper to make tile from sand and cement, and you are making it from fired clay. Sand-cement tile is many times cheaper. True, fired clay tile looks better but you can use coloring materials and produce sand-cement tile of any color.

Leontyev: But we are a local industry and have to make more use of local raw materials. Clay is a local raw material, and cement we cannot always get.

Khrushchev: The frame of the house is assembled by four people in 2 days without the use of any machines. We believe that our houses should be bought by kolkhoz farmers, they should buy the parts and put up the buildings themselves. This can easily be done since 3-4 people can assemble a house without any machines.

The major parts of the frame house can be used for building houses for rural children's creches, kindergartens, and dispensaries. We are now building such a house in the Orekhovo-Zuyevo Sovkhoz where we are going to build an entire settlement with the use of frame-house parts. We are using the same parts for the construction of cultural institutions.

The ferroconcrete frame can be produced on a proving ground and by small enterprises such as the local industry enterprises which I have mentioned before. I am familiar with the local industry of the other oblasts. They have the same possibilities. Many organizations have taken our projects and blueprints and have now begun to produce such houses. Ours is a small plant with a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters but it produces 500 houses a year. The local industry administration has already produced 250 houses. These houses can be seen in the Vladimir Il'ich Kolkhoz near Moscow, in the Usovo settlement, in Kutuzovo, in Volokolamsk Rayon and other settlements of the Moskovskaya Oblast.

Our houses are now used on a large scale in the construction industry. The parts of the house are so designed as to be used for the construction of different size houses, with 1.2 and 3 rooms. The house can be divided into 2 separate apartments with separate kitchens, 2 rooms and half a porch. In such cases the apartments has 20 square meters of floor space. These parts make it possible to combine the houses into still larger buildings. We are now building a house of that type for the kolkhoz administration in Khimkinskiy Rayon. An infant nursery is under construction in Orekhovo-Zuyevo, and the Bolshevik Kolkhoz is building combined houses to get more and cheaper floor space this year.

Comrades, we, the workers in industry, heartily approve the measures proposed in Comrade Khrushchev's report; we will take an active part and spare no efforts in the implementation of these grandiose problems.

Ignatov: Comrade Vasiliyev, Director of the Moscow Projects Institute, has the floor. Comrade Voskanyan will please get ready.

Vasiliyev, A. I.:

Comrades:

The economy of the kolkhozes has undergone a radical change thanks to the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the September plenum of the Central Party Committee. This may be seen in the case of the Moskovskaya Oblast.

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In 1953, the kolkhoz income amounted to 555 million rubles, and this year it will be about 1.5 billion rubles. Many livestock buildings have been built in the kolkhozes in recent years. This year, over 7,500 homes will be built for the kolkhoz farmers.

Rural construction calls first of all for rayon planning so that the construction carried out in kolkhoz settlements conforms to a general pattern. The Moskovskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU and the Moskovskaya Oblast Executive Committee have instructed the Moskovskaya Oblast Projects Institute to draw up plans for each rayon to facilitate the solution of problems such as the allotment of land for the future expansion of cities and worker settlements, the creation of individual kolkhoz centers, that is central settlements, provisions for the future installation of gas pipelines, water systems, sewage, and other facilities.

This work is already under way. It will make it possible to draw up a single consolidated construction plan for the villages, cities, and settlements of the Moskovskaya Oblast for the next 7 years. On the basis of this plan, each village--kolkhoz center--will be told how and where a particular building is to be put up.

We know that certain villages and settlements in the Moskovskaya Oblast kolkhozes are combined into a single kolkhoz. In those settlements, the houses have become obsolete and dilapidated and it would be expedient to build new houses there.

The Moskovskaya Oblast Projects Institute consults the kolkhozes in matters of construction and new planning. We, for example, recommend the construction of different type houses in kolkhoz centers and inhabited points: single and 2-story houses with and without attics, 4-apartment and 6-apartment houses as well as homes produced by industrial methods under plant and proving ground conditions.

In his report Comrade Rosenfeld spoke of a new method of producing residential houses under plant conditions. Our Moskovskaya Oblast Projects Institute working jointly with the builders of Glavmosoblstroy (Main Moscow Oblast Administration for Housing and Civilian Construction), has designed a model of such a house which is now being produced under proving ground and plant conditions. What is this house like? It is a 2-apartment, 2-story residential house with 73.52 square meters of floor space. Each apartment has 2 floors. The entrance on the first floor is through a porch or a vestibule and leads to an anteroom. In it is a wooden staircase to the second floor; a door from the anteroom opens into the kitchen which has a floor space of 7.4 square meters; installed in the kitchen is a shower, wherever local sewage facilities are available, a small boiler for central heating purposes, a gas stove, a small table and other necessary furniture.

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A separate room with 14.38 square meters of floor space can be entered from the anteroom. All this is on the first floor. Coming up to the second floor, we find ourselves in a small hall with an entrance to a room covering 14.38 square meters of floor; another separate entrance in the hall leads to a room with 8 square meters of floor space. Such a duplex apartment house, to which an open or closed porch can be added, is produced by the bench method. The inside work is done by special auxiliary devices.

All the inside construction is done by the "cassette method."

What is the cassette method? A cassette can be assembled on the spot without the use of any structures or installation facilities. It is a metal casing consisting of metal plates. This cassette device is a mold; each of its metal plates is opened and concrete reinforcement and the necessary parts are placed inside. The cassettes are then bolted together and concrete is poured from the top. It is put through a steaming process lasting one day whereupon the completed large construction parts, such as cross-pieces or ferroconcrete plates, are taken out of it.

It is easy to make such a cassette device under proving-ground conditions, and produce 6 to 8 large beams or cross pieces in a single day. The panels are made from ferroconcrete by the bench method. The top is also made of ferroconcrete. The pedestal is made of ferroconcrete plates as is the foundation which is set 0.7 meters in the ground.

The cost of such a house without a porch is 68,000 rubles, or 34,000 rubles per apartment. It is still an experimental house.

Construction is now under way according to this model and project and the panels are produced in Ukhtomskiy Rayon by a Glavmosoblstroy plant where that cassette device has been assembled. It will be possible to see the completed house early in January. We have already determined the economic indicators and decided to produce the outside panels with the available facilities used for the construction of 4 and 5-story houses. The amount of ferroconcrete to be used per square meter of floor space has been estimated at 0.53 cubic meters. This is too much. We expect to be able to work out another plan for a ferroconcrete house using only 0.27 cubic meters per square meter of floor space, that is, half as much. A square meter of floor space of such a home with an attic will cost 740 rubles as against the 910-920 rubles according to the first plan.

We plan to test such construction methods in the near future and then use them on a large scale for the construction of residential houses to be built by industrial methods. Our personnel and the Moskovskaya Oblast Executive Committee are fully determined to carry out all the instructions and historic decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and implement all the decisions of this Presidium.

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Khrushchev: The cassette type of production is a new type and a very interesting one. It can be used not only in the village but also in city construction. But you, Comrade Vasiliyev, have to travel very far, and we visited you about 3 weeks ago: I would advise the members of the plenum to take a look at the construction in Moscow where the cassettes are made better, lighter and with greater precision at the aviation plant. I repeat, the cassette type of production is suitable not only for the kolkhozes but also for the cities. We must look into this business without delay. Obviously a decision will have to be taken regarding the large-scale production of construction parts by that method for use in the cities.

Ignatov: Comrade Voskanyab, Deputy Chief of Moscow Oblast Administration for Construction Materials, now has the floor. Comrade Ignat'yev will please get ready.

Voskanyan, T. A.:

Comrades,

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. We know that it provides a new stimulus for the development of agriculture. This makes it incumbent upon us, project designers, builders, and technologists, more than ever before to look deeper into the problem of housing construction for our kolkhozes and sovkhoses; I emphasize kolkhozes and sovkhoses because in the cities and rayons this issue has been resolved more or less satisfactorily.

Acting on instructions from the Moscow Party Committee and the Moskovskaya Oblast Executive Committee, the Main Administration for Construction Materials began to blueprint single story houses, design materials for them, and study their construction methods last year. Allow me to tell you about these houses. They are of about the same dimensions: there are 1-room, 2-room, and 3-room houses covering 22, 31 and 38 square meters. Structurally they are made up of panels. We try to make the panels as light as possible. The heaviest panels weight 400-450 kilograms. We built them in such a way as to obviate the use of even dry plaster. I think we will be justified in making the inside casing from ferroconcrete if we can achieve a maximum economy in the use of metal and cement. This is what we have been doing. Hundreds of houses have already been built, we have mastered their construction and have the facilities for it. The parts for those houses are produced on proving grounds, by bench methods and in plants. The construction facilities are adaptable for use under any conditions as they are sturdy and fairly rigid. Ordinary cement molds require channel bars, but we devised box-like sections. We are producing 250 houses. I should like the comrades to see them. Economizing on metal, some of the designers "scrape" those sections out and soon after than the rigging is put back in shape.

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The houses have been examined and approved by our oblast organizations. They have been and are built in Moskovskaya Oblast. We have such houses in the villages of Usovo, Gorki Leninskiya (Lenin Hills), Mytishchi, Lytkarino and other places. People have been living in them for a year.

Complying with the latest instructions of the Party's Central Committee in regard to sovkhoses, we went to work in the sovkhoses of Moskovskaya Oblast. I should like to mention the Sovkhoz "Luberetskiye Polya Orosheniya." It was first decided to build 20 houses there. We assembled them in the rough. The sovkhos comrades then asked us for another 25 houses. We produced them. Now they are asking for 40 more houses. The Moskovskaya Oblast Party Committee and the Moskovskaya Oblast Executive Committee have already issued instructions to produce those 40 houses for them. Eighty-five houses will be assembled this year in that sovkhos alone.

We would be very glad if the comrades participating in the Plenum were to take a look at those houses in the process of their construction. This is about all I can say about our houses.

Khrushchev: What is the cost per square meter of floor space?

Voskanyan. Eight to nine hundred rubles. We are still unable to keep within the budget but I assure you that we will do that in the very near future. It depends on serial production.

Khrushchev: It is a little too expensive, although the houses are remarkable.

Voskanyan: They are very good houses, Nikita Sergeyevitch. And so are the houses of the Moskovskaya Oblast Projects Administration. Comrade Vasiliyev told us about them here. We will master the technique of their production, and produce them.

With your permission, I should like to touch on a technical matter which in my opinion is very important. We should like to produce these houses from local materials but they are not available everywhere. In the south and in the eastern areas of our country adobe buildings last many hundreds of years. Scientific data show that clay or any other type of ground are superior to brick from a thermal point of view. It is possible to build clay houses at a much lower cost. We have such alternate plans. We are designing such houses because clay is available everywhere. This will reduce the amount of brick by about 60 percent. We will report to Comrade Crishmanov on this very interesting project this year. It seems to us that such houses will be very cheap.



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Comrades! The whole world, our entire country and all our people know that our Central Committee has in these past 5 years done a monumental job in the transformation of the national economy, in the field of international policy, etc. This makes it all the more incumbent upon us to resolve the housing problem as soon as possible. We have many alternate methods of solving that problem. We have been testing and checking them but that is not enough. I should like to reemphasize the gravity of the problem concerning kolkhoz and sovkhos construction.

Permit me to assure all those present at the plenum of the Central Committee, on behalf of the Main Administration for Construction Materials of the Moskovskaya Oblast, that the task we have been assigned will be carried out.

Comrades! I wish to express my gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party for the confidence it has placed in me and for the honor to attend this plenum of the Central Committee and speak from its rostrum.

Ignatov: Comrade Ignat'yev now has the floor. Comrade Golovatenko, Secretary of the Cherkasskiy Rayon Committee of the Party of Cherkasskaya Oblast, will please get ready.

Ignat'yev, S. S. (Secretary of the Tatarskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU):

Comrades,

The publication of the theses outlined in Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress and his report to this plenum fills us with great joy and justifiable pride in our party, its Central Committee and the people for their great achievements in these past 5 years in strengthening the might of the Soviet state and improving the welfare of our people.

The convincing facts and figures of our growth in the past 5 years as well as the prospects for the further turbulent development of our country, which are outlined in N.S. Khrushchev's report, serve as another eloquent declaration to the entire world about the trials of the Leninists policy persistently and courageously carried out by the Central Committee and its Presidium in its leadership of the Party and the country despite the wicked attacks and lengthy hindrances on the part of the traitors to Leninism, the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov who tried to divert the Central Committee and the Party from the Leninist course in their construction of communism.

Today's speech by Bulganin sounded as insipid and unconvincing as his previous speeches.

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Voices: Correct.

Ignat'yev: He talks as if he has just discovered the true face of the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, and Shepilov. He was allegedly unaware of the fact that that face existed at the time of the desperate wicked attacks on the Leninist section of the Central Committee Presidium, on the policy of the Party, at the time when they even raised the question of the Central Committee and Party leadership. Bulganin is not a school-boy and cannot be ignorant of the aspirations of the anti-Party group. Even our school-boys are now familiar with politics. As Nikita Sergeyevitch aptly observed at that time, Bulganin went after the cake that was offered to him by the anti-Party group. Dissatisfied with his status in the Party, Bulganin ran after the promised cake despite the fact that it was poisonous.

Comrades, the past 5 years of struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the September and the following Central Committee Plenums as well as the XX Party Congress resolutions on the strengthening of Party unity, the restoration of the Leninist norms of party life and principles of Party leadership, have witnessed a further organizational, political, and ideological development of our numerous Party cadres and Party, government and kolkhoz workers; their activities have been expanded and discipline heightened, their understanding of the national economy has been improved and their sense of duty to the party and the people augmented. Eloquent proof of this is provided by the great achievements of Comrades Androyeva, Grachev, Gitalov, Morgun, Kolesnikov, Kryazh, etc., and their speeches to the Central Committee plenum. With such people in its ranks, our party is not afraid of any difficulty. The Central Committee of the Party has in these years accomplished a great deal in the matter of educating its cadres in the Leninist Party spirit and principles and business efficiency. Herein lies its invaluable service.

The great and unquestionable successes achieved in the past 5 years by the Party and the working people of the Soviet Union in economic and cultural construction and in social life have inspired our people to new and still greater deeds and exploits. These days preceding the XXI Party Congress, are marked by a growing scope of the people's initiative, expanding socialist competition and increasing initiative and efforts of the workers, kolkhoz farmers, and intelligentsia in the Tatar Republic as well as in the rest of our country.

Comrades, the enormous expansion of industrial production in the Tatar Republic has been accomplished by great changes in its agriculture. Implementing the decisions of the September and the following Central Committee plenums, the agricultural workers of Tatarskaya ASSR are persistently and successfully overcoming their prolonged backwardness, particularly in livestock raising.

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In the past 5 years, our production of milk has increase 1.5 times and amounts to 734,000 tons, meat production has gone up 27 percent, pork 64 percent, eggs 33 percent, and wool 39 percent, in all types of farms. It is important to note that the output of animal products by the kolkhozes and sovkhazes during this period has proceeded at a faster rate. The overall milk yields have increased almost 3-fold and the production of pork in these years has been practically doubled.

At the same time it should be admitted that the output of animal products in Tataria could be much greater. What happened is that in the first period after the September Plenum of the Central Committee our production rate of meat and milk was low and the output of eggs and wool was even reduced for which we were frequently subjected to just criticism by the Central Committee of the party. Drawing the proper conclusions from that criticism, our party organization has considerably improved the organizational and mass political work in the kolkhozes and sovkhazes, supplied them with trained personnel, directed the efforts of the agricultural workers toward the struggle against backwardness and brought about a definite turning point in this undertaking.

Convincing proof of that is provide by the 1958 results. Compared to the previous year, the production of meat in the kolkhozes and sovkhazes of our Republic in the first 11 months of 1958 went up 25 percent, milk 28 percent, eggs 31.5 percent, and wool almost 30 percent. This was paralleled by a steady increase in the number of collective cattle.

In 1958, the number of cattle in the kolkhozes and sovkhazes was increased by over 23 percent, hogs by 25 percent, and sheep 22 percent.

The improvement in agricultural management and better utilization of available resources have served to boost production and improve the deliveries of agricultural products to the state. By 1 December our annual delivery plan for grain was completed 103.5 percent, meat 106.6 percent, milk 125.7 percent, eggs 103 percent, wool 110 percent, and sugar beets 115 percent.

All the large-scale and highly successful measures taken by the party for the improvement of agriculture of the country in the past 5 years have had a beneficial effect on the economy of our kolkhozes and sovkhazes and on the material and cultural life of the workers in agriculture.

During the period, the monetary income of the kolkhozes increased more than 3-fold and the indiviaible funds by 70 percent. Great changes have occurred also in the appearance of the kolkhoz village. Four hundred and forty-three clubs, more than 2,250 reading rooms and red corners, many kindergartens and nurseries as well as new schools for 18,000 students were built in the kolkhozes in the period following the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. About 80,000 kolkhoz families built their new homes and celebrated their housewarmings during that period.

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Our achievements in the output of agricultural products, however, are still lagging far behind the achievements of the leading oblasts, kraya, and republics. We are well aware of that. This lag has been disturbing us and we are redoubling our efforts to overcome it.

Our party organization is now concentrating its attention on the rational utilization of the large internal reserves with a view to the further improvement of every branch of agricultural production. We are well aware of the fact that an increase in the output of animal products can be achieved by raising the maximum number of cattle per 100 hectares of agricultural land and by a further increase in its productivity; it is to this end that we are directing our persistent efforts.

Our control figures for the next 7 years provide for a 2.3-time increase in the number of milk cows. The increase in the number and productivity of the cows will enable the Tatar Republic to achieve an average annual increase in the output of dairy products of 82,000 tons in the coming Seven-Year Plan as against the 25,000 ton average annual increases during the preceding 7 year period.

In 1958, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will produce 322,000 tons of milk, and in 1965 over 700,000 tons. Our kolkhozes and sovkhoses have great possibilities for increasing the production of meat, eggs, and wool. Our average annual increase in the number of cattle will be 5.2 times as much as in the previous 7-year plan, hogs 2.7 times as much, and sheep 3.8 times. The output of pork alone by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in 1965 will be more than 120,000 tons as against the 41,600 tons in 1958.

Comrades, 880 rabbit farms and 235 duck farms have been opened in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic since the fall of last year. The Tatar Republic with its lakes and other favorable conditions will become a leading poultry and rabbit raising republic in the next 7-year period. By end of the Seven-Year Plan we will be producing at least 18,000--20,000 tons of poultry and rabbit meat annually.

I should like to cite a few examples to show how profitable rabbit raising is. I have in mind our Birulinskiy Sovkhoz. Polyanskiy, Mylarshchikov and certain other comrades are familiar with it. This year the sovkhos's 1,200 does produced 31,000 young rabbits, that is 24.6 rabbits per doe. The sovkhos sold 10,000 breeding rabbits to other kolkhozes and sovkhoses for the purpose of opening new farms, and the rest of the young rabbits were slaughtered and their meat and skin sold in accordance with the existing regulations. Produced from the slaughtered young rabbits were 257 centners of excellent dietetic meat which amounted to 15 centners per 100 hectares of agricultural land. The sovkhos's rabbit farm produced an income of 992,000 rubles by 1 November 1958, and the income per doe amounted to 787 rubles 35 kopeks.

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It may be argued that the sovkhos is an already established and well-functioning form. That is true! But what about kolkhozes which are just going into this business? In this connection, I should like to cite an example of a kolkhoz which started rabbit raising, somewhat hesitatingly, as late as this spring. I will cite the example of the smallest kolkhoz. In the spring of 1958 the Tukay Kolkhoz of Pervomaiskiy Rayon purchased 23 female rabbits which produced 1,218 young, that is 51 rabbits or approximately one centner of meat per doe. This year the kolkhoz has already realized a 826-ruble income for every doe. The 25 doe rabbits with which the Kommunizm Kolkhoz of Yutazhinsky Rayon started its farm produced 42 young each. The kolkhoz sold 784 receiving an income of 920 rubles per doe. But that is only the beginning--the rabbit farm has not been expanded yet, and the people have not yet acquired the necessary experience. There is no doubt that next year and in the years to follow the rabbit farms will produce much better results. As for the nutritive qualities and taste of rabbit meat, there is hardly anything to add to what Nikita Sergeyevitch has already said about it.

Comrades, we will achieve a further sizable increase in the output of animal products in 1959 without fail. In 1959, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, the kolkhozes and sovkhoszes will increase the production of meat by 22 percent. The output of poultry and rabbit meat will be increased by approximately 50,000 centners or three to four times. In 1959, the kolkhozes and sovkhoszes of the republic alone will increase their production of milk by no less than 50,000 tons as compared with this year. That will amount to an increase of about 15-18 percent. We realize, Comrades, that improvement of the fodder base is of first-rate importance for the further development of cattle raising and the increase of its productivity. We are seriously lagging in this respect.

To maintain the growing output rate of animal products, we are working to improve agricultural techniques on a large scale, raise the yield of grain crops, and establish a stable fodder base.

Considering our previous shortcomings and the criticism they brought, our republic is now doing a great deal to secure a sharp increase in the production of corn. All kolkhozes and sovkhoszes have allotted good land for corn planting, selected the people for its cultivation, stockpiled large quantities of local fertilizer, and are instructing the kolkhoz farmers, sovkhos workers, party and Soviet workers in new agrotechnical methods based on local conditions and the experience of leading corn raisers in our oblast as well as in others.

Nikita Sergeyevitch Khrushchev's report attaches priority to the problem of increasing labor productivity and reducing the amount of labor and funds per unit of production. Our party organization is using these measures for the purpose of regulating the wage system in the kolkhozes. A thorough review of this problem in the kolkhozes and sovkhoszes was recently followed up by a discussion of it at the plenum of the oblast party committee with the participation of kolkhoz and sovkhos workers and the rayon agricultural inspection, etc.

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We are confident that we will be able to put this important business in good order in the very near future. We are now paying particular attention to the backward kolkhozes and are pursuing the objective of bringing the lagging kolkhozes up to the level of the leading ones within the next 2-3 years; we will achieve that without fail.

Comrades, permit me to assure the plenum and Presidium of the Central Committee of the party that the theses of Nikita Sergeyeitch Khrushchev's report and the decision of this plenum will be used by our Party organization as a basis of its struggle for the further improvement of every branch of agriculture in the coming Seven-Year Plan and that no effort will be spared to achieved complete success in this important, noble and worthwhile cause.

Ignatov: Comrade Golovatenko now has the floor. Comrade Kononenko Saratovskaya Oblast, will please get ready.

Golovatenko, P.S.: (Secretary of the Cherkasskiy Rayon Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Cherkasskaya Oblast):

Comrades:

In his report, Nikita Sergeyeitch Khrushchev gave a thorough analysis of the truly revolutionary changes that have taken place in agriculture in the past 5 years since the historic September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. We, the workers at the rayon level, are particularly aware of these changes. They are evidenced not only by richer crops, higher livestock productivity and economically stronger kolkhozes but also by the considerable increase in kolkhoz farmers wages, in money and in kind, during the period. This has brought about a radical change in their attitude toward collective agriculture as a guarantee of their personal welfare.

The growth and consolidation of the kolkhozes and the rising material welfare of the kolkhoz farmers prompted the large-scale construction of industrial and cultural buildings, the reconstruction and modernization of our villages.

Implementing the historic decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the subsequent decisions of the Party on problems of agriculture, the working people of the Cherkasskiy Rayon have achieved definite successes in the organization and economic consolidation of the kolkhozes and in the improvement of the material welfare of the kolkhoz farmers. All agricultural crops have been increased in the past 5 years, collective livestock is rapidly expanding and its productivity growing.

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This year the rayon kolkhozes have produced an average grain crop of 22 centners per hectare, and corn (grain) 35 centners per hectare. Fifty centners of meat and 260 centners of milk were produced for every 100 hectares of agricultural land. The kolkhozes' monetary income has grown from 55 million rubles in 1953 to 110 million in 1958. The annual deductions made by the kolkhozes in favor of the indivisible funds amount to 18-20 million rubles. This enables the rayon kolkhozes to invest considerable funds in the construction of public, industrial, and cultural buildings, to assist the kolkhoz farmers in housing construction and to undertake large-scale modernization and reconstruction of inhabited points. For example, the Lenin, "Zarya Kommunizma," Dneiper, Pamyati Lenina, and other kolkhozes have been spending from 1.5 to 2.5 million rubles on construction annually.

In November 1956, we set up two inter-kolkhoz construction organizations for the purpose of improving construction, making economical use of resources and local materials, raising construction quality and reducing construction times by mechanizing the work and introducing industrial construction methods. Since 1 January these two organizations have been combined into a single large one. In charge of that organization is a council elected at a meeting of delegates from each kolkhoz. When the construction organization was first set up, the share invested by each kolkhoz was determined by the size of its plow land, 50 rubles per hectare. The total came to a million and half rubles.

In the very first year of its existence the construction organization made a 600,000-ruble profit. Now its circulating funds amount to over 2 million rubles.

The voluntary unification of the kolkhozes' efforts in construction has produced positive results. In the very first year of its existence, the inter-kolkhoz organization now has its own brick-making plant, shops for the production of tile, a stone quarry, lumber sawing and and woodworking shops, timber-cutting sections in the northern rayons of the country and other auxiliary enterprises. It used the kolkhozes' investment shares to purchase 32 trucks, 6 power plants, 4 frame saws, 9 concrete mixers, 14 woodworking machines, 17 tile-making machines, etc.

The creation of an inter-kolkhoz construction organization has prompted a considerable increase in the output of construction materials. Eight million bricks were produced in 1958 as against the 4 million in 1955. and 400,000 tiles as against 155,000. Stone quarrying used to be beyond the capacity of individual kolkhozes, but the inter-kolkhoz construction organization opened a quarry in a neighboring rayon and extracted 9,000 cubic meters of stone within a few months. Two brickmaking plants with a total capacity of 15 million bricks a year will go into production in the very near future. The output of construction materials by the enterprises of the rayon inter-kolkhoz construction organization will be increased 5-fold in the next Seven-Year Plan.

This year the inter-kolkhoz construction organization received 16 million rubles for its contract work in the kolkhozes. Sixty-seven livestock, industrial and public buildings as well as 112 houses for kolkhoz farmers, have been built. This type of an organization makes construction cheaper.

Pressboard is widely used for walls, ceilings, and partitions to make housing construction cheaper. This type of construction reduces the cost of the kolkhoz farmer's house by 4,000-5,000 rubles. The increase in the output of local construction materials as well as the improvement in the organization of construction enabled the kolkhozes to build 115 buildings for 19,000 head of cattle and 127 industrial buildings in the past 5 years.

Particular attention has been devoted to the construction of cultural and public buildings and houses for the kolkhozniks. Kolkhoz funds were used for the construction of 13 houses of culture with auditoriums for 400-600 seats, 15 child nurseries, 6 bathhouses, 10 schools, 5 hospitals, and more than 4,000 houses for the kolkhoz farmers. Six hundred to 800 residential houses are now being built annually. The houses now under construction are on a brick or stone foundation, with 2-3 rooms, a kitchen, and a tile or slate roof. Many kolkhoz farmers are building brick houses.

About 2 years ago the villages of the rayon began to replace the thatched roofs with tile and slate roofs. About 1,500 houses have already been re-roofed. We are doing everything we can to keep up that important work, and expect to replace all the thatched roofs of the farmers' houses within the next 3-4 years.

Modernization of the settlements has been going on a large scale. Thus in the village Russkaya Polyana the streets are being built according to a general plan. A 33-kilometer long water supply system has been installed there. Forty hydrants have been installed along the houses, and 1.5 kilometers of country road paved, a park of culture and rest is under construction and the streets are lined with decorative plants and shrubbery. Similar work is going on also in the villages of Stepanka, Geranimovka, Verguny, etc.

Of course, the construction organizations cannot do all the construction work in the kolkhozes. And that is why we are doing everything to encourage the output of construction materials by the kolkhozes themselves. Nineteen kolkhozes of the rayon now have their own brick-making plants and tile-making shops with an annual output of 10 million bricks and 300,000-400,000 tiles.

Construction has been considerably expanded also in the other rayons of the oblast. This year, 12,130 houses, 228 child nurseries, 60 clubs, 136 school rooms and more than 500 industrial and farm buildings have been built in the oblast kolkhozes.



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The inter-kolkhoz construction organizations have greatly influenced the improvement of construction in the kolkhozes, both in our rayon and in the oblast as a whole. They have now been set up in all the rayons of the oblast. The inter-kolkhoz construction organizations have proved their superiority to the small kolkhoz construction brigades even though there is still room for improvement in their work.

It seems to me that an oblast cooperative council of inter-kolkhoz construction organizations should be established with the view to improving the management of the inter-kolkhoz construction organizations, and providing them with the necessary equipment and construction materials. The duties of such a council should include the control over the organizations' financial operations, technical assistance, personnel training, supply planning, general planning, and the introduction of new machinery and advanced experience. Such an oblast body should be numerically small and its upkeep paid for with special deduction-funds of the inter-kolkhoz organizations. It would also be necessary to obtain credits for the inter-kolkhoz construction organizations from the Agricultural Bank.

We propose to modernize all the villages of our rayon within the next Seven-Year Plan, but we need help for that. The kolkhozes need brick and tile making presses, earth moving machines and self-dumping trucks.

We need specialists, including highly qualified ones, on rural and kolkhoz construction. We have an urgent need for such specialists. We are also short of good standard model designs for livestock and industrial buildings as well as residential houses.

Comrades, we well realize that the successful solution of the problems of rural and kolkhoz construction depends on higher crop yields and livestock productivity and on the consolidation of the kolkhoz economy. In the coming 7-year period the working people of Cherkasskiy Rayon will bend their efforts to produce at least 30 centners of grain and 70 centners of corn per hectare, as well as 150 centners of meat and 600 centners of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land.

The working people of Cherkasskaya Oblast, like all the workers of the country, acclaimed with joy and great political enthusiasm the theses contained in comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress. Permit me to assure the plenum of the Central Committee and the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party that the working people of Cherkassy will spare no effort in their implementation of the great historic task of building communism in our country. (Applause.)

Ignatov: I declare an intermission for dinner until 1600 hours.

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SEVENTH MEETING

(18 December 1958, Evening)

Ignatov (chairman): The plenum will now resume its work. Comrade Kononenko, (Deputy Chief of the Saratovskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration) now has the floor.

Comrade Snechkus will please get ready:

Kononenko, A.F.:

Comrades,

Implementing the decisions of the Central Committee of the Party, Saratovskaya Oblast has in the past 5 years achieved positive results in the development of agriculture.

I should like to tell you how our oblast has dealt with the problems of mechanization in recent years. The 630 enlarged kolkhozes and 127 sovkhoses of the oblast have more than 6 million hectares of land and a large fleet of trucks. There are 18,000 tractors in the oblast including about 12,000 caterpillar tractors. But we need at least 24,000 tractors to make use of the basic trailer farm equipment in the oblast, namely: 11,000 non-self-propelled grain combines, 3,500 ensiling combines and 9,500 carriage-mounted harvesters (in the conditions prevailing in our oblast, this farm equipment is almost an integral part of the machinery). The oblast, in other words is short of about 6,000 tractors. The heavy exploitation of the tractors, particularly in bumper-crop years, tends to delay the scheduled completion of spring plowing and all the other agricultural work. The oblast Party committee has therefore been paying particular attention this year to the problem of combining the harvesters so as to double the width of the swathe cut and all sorts of other methods designed to increase the volume of harvesting and other work.

One of our great shortcomings was the lack of self-propelled combines. We know that self-propelled combines are more productive than combine drawn by powerful caterpillar tractors and requiring at least 4-5 people to operate them. This situation compelled us to look into the possibility of rebuilding the "Stalinets-6" trailer combines into self-propelled ones. This situation as well as the instructions issued by the Central Committee of the Party and personally by N.S. Khrushchev, prompted the Saratovskaya Oblast committee of the CPSU to instruct a group of specialists from the oblast agricultural administration to look into the possibility of rebuilding the "Stalinets-6" trailer combine into a self-propelled machine. The reason for such re-equipment was that the U-5 motor of the "Stalinets-6" combine, when operating a certain type of threshing rollers used in our work, did not have to work at fully capacity. This reserve capacity facilitated the re-equipment of the combines. The preliminary tests made with the re-equipped "Stalinets-6" combines in the kolkhozes of Vyazovskiy

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Rayon, in the Krivovskiy Sovkhoz of Rovenskiy Rayon and in the Elizavetinskiy Sovkhoz of Atkarskiy Rayon, in the Spartak Sovkhoz of Pervomaiskiy Rayon and in the kolkhozes of Novo-Danilovskiy zone, have shown that such a combine can operate with single and double rollers on level ground and slight elevations with a full grain bunker and sheaf-binder at a speed of 3.6 kilometers per hour and a capacity of 1.5 kilograms of grain per second.

When the first model of the re-equipped combine was completed, numerous schemes and a great many rationalization proposals were submitted in the oblast designed to simplify and reduce the cost of the re-equipped combine as well as to facilitate the operation of the machine and improve its parts.

Of the nine-different versions developed in the oblast, the special commission appointed by the oblast committee of the CPSU selected the simplest one: the first improved model with a counter drive and a frontal arrangement of the gleaner. A self-propelled gleaner was produced and tested with a "PPU-2,4" but it cannot operate in conjunction with a small or normal reaper.

The cost of re-equipping the combine according to the first model, is only 3,000 rubles and 600 kilograms of metal.

In addition to re-equipping the "Stalinets-6" combine into a self-propelled machine, the oblast has done a great deal of work to raise the capacity of the "U5-MA" motor without any additional costs.

The results of the tests justify the conclusion that an engine with a changed gas-distribution phase, an increased acceleration and richer mixture can develop 44 horsepower, that is 4 horsepower more than before.

An analysis of the over-all capacity figures shows that in the case of the majority of the combine models it is possible to coordinate the harvesting speed with the size of the particular crop or with the amount of grain fed each second by the self-propelled gleaner perform efficiently at the low speeds of 2.5--3.6 kilometers per hour (or 1 meter per second) with double rollers. This makes it possible to work these machines at their full rated capacity.

The following basic indicators were taken into account in connection with the re-equipment of the combines: output capacity, simplicity of construction and operation and the cost of work. The economic effectiveness of self-propelled gleaners can be determined by a comparative analysis of the performance of the "Stalinets-6" combine and a self-propelled gleaner. The following data were used for the analysis: the number of man-hours per hectare, labor efficiency, the cost of the completed work, the number of kilograms of metal per hectare, and electrical horsepower per hectare.

A conservative estimate shows that the use of a self-propelled gleaner reduces the cost of gleaning operations by 3 rubles per hectare.

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The use of metal, in kilograms per hectare, is reduced from 46 to 27, and electric power from 67 to 40.

If the 9,000 trailer combines of the oblast were re-equipped, as is now being planned, it would be possible, with the selection of the proper rollers, to reduce the direct costs alone by at least 10 million rubles and save about 9,000 tons of fuel a year. This would also make 9,000 tractors available for other work, make it possible to complete the spring plowing in the oblast in one month and have the plow land ready at an early date which is particularly important in the southeast.

According to the data provided by the scientific research institutes, the land plowed at an early date in Saratovskaya Oblast can produce an additional 25 million pud of crops for the entire crop area.

The first version of the re-equipped "Stalinets-6" combine is tempting by its simplicity. In re-equipping the combine, the designers and industry workers should pay particular attention to the reliability and durability of its parts and accessories since the principal scheme has proved to be quite efficient.

The Ministry of Agriculture should select the desired model as soon as possible and begin to produce the necessary attachments for it. In addition to re-equipping the "Stalinets-6" combine into a self-propelled machine, the oblast has done a great deal to improve its other agricultural machines. Special devices are being developed for the harvesting of sunflowers which will be very helpful under the conditions of our oblast.

Good results were produced by the tests of the conveyor-type gleaner developed by the Saratov Institute of the Southeastern region. The grain fed to the bunker during the threshing operation has a 9-11 percent moisture content. It therefore did not have to be dried. With a crop of 15 centners per hectare the gleaning losses did not exceed 15-20 kilograms per hectare.

Assisted by the city's industrial enterprises, the Saratov Institute of Agricultural Mechanization is now producing a haystacking machine which would considerably reduce the labor and cost involved in stacking operations and mechanize the labor-consuming work required in removing the straw from the fields.

From 1953 through 1958, and particularly in the last 3 years, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast have been steadily introducing new agricultural machinery and technology which resulted in a considerable reduction of the labor force, an increase in labor productivity and a reduction in manual work and funds.

Four-seeder combinations drawn by a DT-54 tractor were used on a large scale in the spring sowing campaign in order to fully utilize the tractor capacity; that made it possible to release 534 caterpillar tractors for other work and to save 354 tons of fuel.

Eight hundred and two trucks were re-equipped to mechanize the loading of the seeders in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and the economy achieved

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by this mechanization process in the oblast as a whole amounted to 689 man-hours.

The use of 952 coupled machines for planting green manure crops by the check-row method produced an economy of 625,000 rubles and 4,400 man-days.

Large savings were achieved by the use of tractor-drawn coupled reapers, by doubling the width of the harvested swath and the organization of all-purpose harvesting teams. About one million hectares of grain crops were harvested in 1958 by tractor-drawn coupled harvesters; that made it possible to use 2,134 tractors for other work and save 6,900,000 rubles, 2,960 tons of fuel, and 101,000 man-days. A thousand and fifty-five coupled harvesters were used for harvesting the grain along a double-width strip according to the method developed by Comrade Dem'yanenko, combine operator of the Sergiyevskiy Sovkhoz, Saratovskiy Rayon, and the result was a 50 percent increase in the combine's output and thrashing capacity. Four hundred and twenty-five thousand hectares of grain were harvested by the double-strip method (sdvoyenniye valki) this year, and the economy achieved by such operations amounted to 35,000 men-days and 2,130 tons of fuel.

Comrades, all the above-listed methods for the better utilization of machinery employed in Saratovskaya Oblast, and scheduled for still wider use next year, tell of the ardent desire of the oblast's mechanization workers to play a most active part in the effort to reach the control figures for the Seven-Year Plan; these methods will be the oblast's contribution to the national struggle for a sharp improvement in agriculture.

The broad program for agricultural improvement outlined in Nikita Sergeyevtich Khrushchev's report lays particular stress on the problem of mechanization, in addition to the other problems of agriculture and stock raising. The party's new appeal for a nationwide struggle to produce an abundance of agricultural products in the country will be strongly supported by the working people of Saratovskaya Oblast, as by all the Soviet people.

Ignatov: Comrade Snechkus has the floor. Comrade Lobanov will please get ready.

Snechkus, A. Yu: (Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party)

Comrades,

Implementing the decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the subsequent party and government decisions on the improvement of agriculture, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Soviet Lithuania have in recent years achieved some successes in the output of agricultural products. And these achievements are the result of the correct party line and its measures designed to bring about a sharp improvement in agriculture.

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It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction that the working people of Lithuania acclaim the great achievements of our country in agriculture in the last few years. Looking very miserable against this background of agricultural prosperity in the country are the members of the defeated anti-party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov who had clung tenaciously to the old and discredited system of agriculture and impeded the implementation of the party's basic measures designed to improve the entire national economy. In this connection, I should like to call attention once again to the great services of our Leninist Central Committee and its perspicacity and vigilance which made possible the timely exposure of the group of skeptics and splitters whose policy and administration could have brought about the complete collapse of agriculture.

I recall the conference in Malenkov's office when he pathetically insisted that the grain crops be raised to 25 centners per hectare at a time when the kolkhozes of our republic were suffering from a shortage of grain, the fodder base was being undermined, and the perennial-grass area reduced, and valuable oat-vetch fodder mixtures were disappearing. And all that was followed up by clamorous and stereotyped decisions without any regard to natural and climatic conditions. If the old kolkhozes suffered so much from that so-called leadership, one can only imagine what happened to the young kolkhozes that came into being in 1950-1952!

Comrade Ignatyev has already expressed his opinion about Bulganin's speech. I fully agree with Comrade Ignatyev's statement and merely want to add, judging from Bulganin's speech to the preceding plenum, he did not really reveal all his connections with the anti-Party group, especially with Malenkov. You will recall that speeches were made at that time by a number of members of the Party Control Commission and by Comrade Shvernik; the close relations between Bulganin and Malenkov were obvious to everyone, and it was none other than Bulganin who did everything possible to shield Malenkov. Bulganin did not admit it at that plenum, not did he mention anything about it in today's speech; he failed to offer any explanation of the accusations leveled against him by the members of the Party Control Commission. In my opinion, the speech made by Bulganin today is unsatisfactory.

Comrades, the total grain and other crops, and their yields, have been somewhat increased by the Lithuanian kolkhozes and sovkhoses in recent years; also the number of cattle, as well as their productivity, have been increased. This year, the output of milk per 100 hectares of land for agriculture as a whole, will amount to 363 centners and meat, slaughtered, 46 centners; the output of milk by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be 120 centners as against the 48 centners in 1953, and 17 centners of meat against the 8 centners in 1953. Pork production by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be almost 16 centners per 100 hectares of land as against the 5 centners in 1953.

This year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic will produce about 420,000 tons of milk and 92,000 tons of meat on the hoof. That will mean 2.3 times as much milk and almost twice as much meat as was produced in 1953; and the production of pork will be almost tripled in this

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period. Sixty percent of the hogs, weighing an average of 90 kilograms each, were delivered and sold to the state in the form of bacon by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The increasing output of animal products enabled us to complete the milk and meat deliveries to the state ahead of schedule. By 1 December 1958, we had turned over to the government 101,000 tons of meat and 518,000 tons of milk.

The economy of the kolkhozes in our republic has been expanding from year to year thanks to the party and government measures to bring about a sharp improvement in agriculture. The monetary income of the kolkhozes in 1958 is 4.3 times as large as in 1953.

That Lithuania has made definite progress in the development of its agriculture is obvious. It should be admitted, however, that the success already achieved in the improvement of agriculture is only the beginning of a larger and more persistent effort required in the struggle for the further expansion of every branch of agricultural production.

The grandiose prospects for the further development of agriculture are outlined in Comrade Khrushchev's report. The Seven-Year Plan for the development of agriculture makes big demands on us, particularly in connection with a greater output of animal products in the collective sector.

The Lithuanian Party organization will fight not only for the implementation but also for the overfulfillment of the plan. It should be pointed out that although the production of meat and milk has considerably increased in recent years, we are still not making full use of the available possibilities for raising livestock productivity. In our struggle for a higher meat output we have failed to prevent the loss of young livestock, and a considerable portion of it is still being slaughtered. True, the situation has now somewhat improved but the losses of young animals are still great. It is our task to put an end to the slaughtering of calves, to improve the system of cattle fattening, to increase the number of hogs and to shorten their fattening periods. We are now devoting more attention to the improvement of the stock breed, to the artificial insemination of cows in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and are doing everything we can to increase the number of cows in collective herds.

The mentioned successes in agriculture achieved by the party organization are in large measure due to the changes and improvement in organizational work, the improvement in the leadership at the rayon level, and a better selection and distribution of agricultural personnel. A large group of workers, familiar with agriculture, and specialists were sent to work in agricultural organizations, MIS, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In 1953, only 6 percent of the kolkhoz chairmen had a higher and middle-school education, and now such chairmen account for over 40 percent. About 80 percent of the present kolkhoz chairmen are members of the CPSU as against the 46 percent in 1953. A large group of agricultural specialists, 2,200 people, is now working in the kolkhozes. However, not all of our kolkhozes have an adequate number of agronomists. There are not enough specialists among the cattle-farm managers and practically none among the

production brigade leaders. Now 1,170 engineering and technical workers are employed in agriculture, and over 40 percent of them have a higher education.

We are now working for the further improvement of agricultural personnel, particularly kolkhoz chairmen, for a better distribution of communist personnel and a higher level of organization.

The new Seven-Year Plan for the development of agriculture provides for a considerable increase in the number of livestock. By 1965, the Lithuanian kolkhozes expect to double the output of meat and triple production of milk in comparison with 1958.

Given a stable fodder base, we can achieve that task.

One of the most important problems is to raise the yield of grain fodder crops. The problem of raising our agronomic level should be pursued relentlessly, as Comrade Khrushchev indicated in his report, particularly in regard to producing larger quantities of local organic fertilizer.

In 1959, perennial grasses will account for 572,000 hectares or 25 percent of the plow land. (The 1953 figure was only 12 percent.) Our present aim is to see that at least 35 percent of the plow land is planted to annual grasses within the next few years. But in view of the great difficulties involved in the production and procurement of perennial grass seeds, we have resorted to a temporary increase in their prices, as have the other Baltic republics. Comrade Chernyshev mentioned here that our seed prices are allegedly too high. Well, we may have to reduce them in time but it is not very easy to get clover seed. In some years we can only get several dozen kilograms of clover seeds per hectare because in our climate they are destroyed by the moisture. But we are pursuing the task to produce a reserve stockpile of clover seeds. We therefore think that we are justified in raising their prices with a view to encouraging more seed production.

Voices: Correct!

Snechkus: We do manage to buy some lupine seeds but I will not say where. (Laughter in the hall.) We have been paying 6 rubles a kilogram for them because we are short of them and find it difficult to grow lupine seeds.

Voice: But where do you get them?

Snechkus: I will tell you--from friends. (Laughter in the hall.) In this connection, Comrades, I should like to raise a very important question about lupine. Actually, under our conditions lupine seeds do not always grow; and we frequently suffer great losses; we therefore would like to suggest that lupine seeds, like corn seeds, be raised for us, for a price, of course, in the other areas of the country that are favorable for lupine production.



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In addition to the other measures designed to increase agricultural production, it is very important for us to reclaim and cultivate the excessively moist lands. Our melioration plans are now being successfully implemented and overfulfilled. Our reclaimed areas are producing better grain and other crops, and we are now beginning to use them for perennial grasses and pastures.

Corn plays an important part in our fodder procurement program. Our experience has shown that it is possible to grow good crops of corn stalks and ears in our republic. For example, the K. Pozhela Kolkhoz, Veyseyskiy Rayon, has produced 480 centners of green corn stalks per hectare this year. The Bolsheviks Kolkhoz, Kaunas Rayon, an average corn crop of 800 centners per hectare, and the Komsomol woman Andriyauskayte of the Aushra Kolkhoz, Salantayskiy Rayon, has raised 1,150 centners of corn per hectare. However, Comrades, our corn crop as a whole is still very low and we are taking definite steps to improve the situation. It should be conceded, however, that this is probably the first time, at this plenum, that Comrade Khrushchev and the other comrades did not criticize us for our corn whereas in the past we were criticized every year; although we try to improve the situation, we were never successful. Our neighbors, the Latvians, have been criticized here. We take that criticism as fully applying to us too; and unfortunately it does apply to us.

But this year we have actually done a great deal of preparatory work. Our comrades from Byelorussia helped us in it. Last fall Comrade Kalnberzin and I visited Byelorussia on the invitation of Comrade Mazurov. We were in the Brestskaya Oblast, visited the kolkhozes and saw not only good crops but also many good achievements in practical and organization work. This fall, we have done a great deal of work ourselves. We arranged conferences of rayon party committee secretaries, rayon executive committee chairmen, and chiefs of rayon agricultural inspection services; leading officials of the republic also participated in those conferences. This fall many of the kolkhozes have set aside choice land for corn production. Some of the lands have been covered with manure, checked for alkalinity and covered with lime. We believe, comrades, that our corn production results will be considerably better next year.

The Lithuanian kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been growing wealthier from year to year. Their relative share of the total production has increased as have their deliveries of agricultural products to the state. This year the delivery of meat and milk to the state from the kolkhoz sector will account for 2/3 of all the deliveries of these products.

But our agricultural industry as a whole still reveals very substantial shortcomings. There has been some expansion of the republic's agriculture but to an insignificant degree. We are taking steps to improve the situation and this year will see some improvement in the matter of increasing the number of cows and the output of agricultural products. But this process is still too slow to meet the present demands. And the demand is for a greater expansion of agricultural production. We may possibly have

to take some additional measures to make such an expansion in our republic possible. Obviously, our specific natural conditions should have been taken into account.

One of the major shortcomings in the work of the kolkhozes is still the excessive cost per unit of agricultural output. The cost of agricultural production is high. Complying with the instructions and advices we have recently received from the Central Committee, we are now making a strong effort to reduce production costs. Conferences have been held through the republic to discuss the operations of the kolkhozes; we have now invited scientists, particularly economists, to study new methods for reducing production costs and hope that our situation will improve.

Three hundred thousand kolkhoz farmsteads in Lithuania are located in separate farms khutors, and this makes it difficult to organize agricultural production, especially to raise the kolkhoz farmer's efficiency.

The relocation of the kolkhoz farmsteads from the khutors to kolkhoz settlements is still progressing extremely slowly. The principal reason for this very slow resettlement (there were other reasons before) is the shortage of construction materials. We are therefore looking into the possibilities for making wider use of clay, all sorts of lime materials and dolomite; we shall also be able to use the construction experience described today by the comrades in their speeches to the plenum.

We are striving to produce more brick. Brick is still the kind of construction material that we urgently need; we have therefore started the construction of small brick plants in 17 rayons at a cost of about 5 million rubles and with a production capacity of 8 million bricks. Unfortunately, we find no support on the part of the state committee for construction. The reason given by the committee is that small plants are unprofitable. But how are we going to help the kolkhoz farmers desiring to move to the kolkhoz settlements until we build a powerful industry for the production of well-siding materials?

Comrades, we are faced with the great problems of bringing about a further expansion of agriculture and an improvement in the country's productive forces. There is no doubt that this problem will be solved. The party has inspired the kolkhoz farmers with confidence in the force and stability of the kolkhoz system. The firm unity and cohesion of our party ranks, the wisdom and perspicacity of the party, and our ardent desire to march along the Lenin road toward our goal, the construction of communism, are a guarantee that our problem will be solved. The party organization of the republic will bend all its efforts to see that the further improvement of agricultural, as outlined by the party, is successfully realized.

Ignatov: Comrade Lobanov has the floor. Comrade Razzakov will please be prepared.

Lobanov, P.P.: (President of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin)

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Comrades,

The present plenum is of great and invaluable importance for our country and its further development. Bulganin's unsatisfactory speech has shown once again how far the anti-party group of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov was removed from life; how dangerous and harmful their criminal activities were to the development of our economy, to our state and party; and how just and wise was the decision of the Central Committee of the Party, approved by the Party and all the people, to sweep the contemptible factionalists from the road followed by our people toward the desired goal, the construction of a communist society.

Comrades, in his report Comrade N.S. Khrushchev sharply and quite properly criticized the work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fodder and the albumin laboratory formerly headed by Academician Perov. That just criticism applies also to many other scientific institutions of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and its Presidium which still exercises inadequate control over the work of its scientific institutions. The necessary conclusions will be drawn from that criticism and practical measures taken designed to bring about a thorough-going improvement in the work of the scientific research institutes and improve their ties with production.

Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report contained a review of the great effort made by the party and the people, and outlined the methods for the further all-round development of agricultural production. The report also points to the problems facing agricultural science.

Now that the kolkhozes are economically stronger and have their own machinery and experienced cadres of specialists and managers, the kolkhoz farmers have acquired a greater material incentive and the necessary conditions have been created for the further development of agriculture at a faster rate and for the quantitative and qualitative increase in the output of cheaper commodities.

One of the most important conditions for the further development of the productive forces of agriculture is the introduction of a scientific system of agriculture in every kolkhoz and sovkhov. This will make it possible to advance from isolated progressive methods to the use of more complex larger and scientifically tested methods, from the application of such methods in individual progressive kolkhozes to all the kolkhozes at the rayon, oblast, and republic level.

Comrade N.S. Kharushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress said that "The introduction of a proper system of agricultural management should be looked upon as a matter of great state importance." A proper system of management would enable us to make fuller use of available reserves, concentrate on the type of products that can most successfully be raised in a particular cost in manpower and material.

The efforts of the Academy of Agricultural Science, the institutes, and experimental stations are now concentrated on the solution of that problem. Over 4,000 scientists and specialists of agricultural organizations have been working on that problem in the past 2 years. They are working in close contact with the local party and Soviet organizations. The development of measures designed to improve the system of agriculture and livestock raising has led to the discovery of huge internal reserves in certain areas.

For example, the scientists and specialists believe that the introduction of scientific methods of agriculture and livestock raising would boost the total annual grain crop to about 1.5 billion pud, meat production to about 1.5 million tons, milk production to about 5 million tons, and wool to 150,000 tons. Large internal reserves have been found also in other areas of the country.

The introduction of a proper system of agricultural management in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Novosibirskaya Oblast, a subject already discussed at the academy's field session in Novosibirsk, will make it possible to increase the output of grain 1.5 times, meat 3.8 times, milk 3.3 times, and wool 3.2 times in comparison with the present level.

One of the most important problems, outlined by the control figures, is the sharp improvement in agriculture in the non-black soil zone which is highly favorable for intensive agricultural operations and stock raising. The principal requirements for the intensive land cultivation in that zone include the amelioration of the hay fields and pasture lands, root grubbing the land, the introduction of fertilizer and the planting of the proper type of grass mixtures. About 15 million hectares of meadow and pasture land in the non-black soil zone could be made to produce rich fodder crops, without large expenses, by improving the top soil, liming it, introducing more fertilizer and planting additional meadow grasses. This would produce up to 20 centners of hay per hectare and create a fodder reserve sufficient for the upkeep of an additional 9-10 million cows. With such well-developed pasture lands, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses could raise between 3,500 and 5,000 fodder units of cheap fodder per hectare at a cost of 6-9 kopeks per unit.

The problem of creating perennial pasture lands in the non-black soil zone is urgent enough to command the attention of party organizations, agricultural and scientific institutions, and specialists.

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A large reserve in the raising of productivity in the non-black earth area is the introduction of lime in acid soils. Here almost everywhere there are layers of lime, and among them porous calcareous tufa, which can be introduced in the soil without having been ground up. The success of the matter depends above all on the organizational work, on the leaders of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and local organs.

In the theses of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev the task is posed of doubling the productivity of labor in the kolkhozes. Primary significance in the solution of this most important task attaches to the widespread introduction of mechanization in all branches of agricultural production, and to the dissemination of advanced methods of work of mechanizers.

The question of the mechanization of labor on livestock farms is particularly urgent. With the existing level of mechanization of labor on the farms, in order to serve the growing livestock production it would be necessary to double the number of people, that is, to send to the livestock-raising sector by 1965 some 5,000,000 additional people. Consequently, one must consider as pressing tasks the transition to mechanized milking, the indoor maintenance of cattle without tethering, and the introduction of the very simplest means of mechanization. The untethered method of maintaining cattle provides the possibility of cutting the cost by one half or one third of building a single cow shed; the expenditure of metal is reduced by almost 20 times; and the labor expended on the production of one centner of milk is considerably reduced. Many farms are already applying this method of maintaining cattle. Thus, in Fyatigorskiy milk sovkhos, in which the Institute of Electrification and Mechanization is conducting its work, after the re-equipment of two model cow sheds 250 cows were housed in the same area where there had been 200. The number of servicing personnel was reduced from 23 to 10 persons, while the expenditure of labor--particularly important--for the production of one centner of milk was lowered from 10.5 man-hours to 3.9 man-hours, or 2.7 times.

As is known, in the United States of America 4.7 man-hours are expended for the production of one centner of milk.

The main and basic condition for the fulfillment of the planned program for the development of livestock-raising in the coming 7 year period is the creation of a firm feed base. An increase in the production of corn plays a decisive role in this matter. Corn recommends itself everywhere as a high-yield crop and one which is economically most profitable. However, the potential capabilities of this crop are still far from being utilized. To guarantee the receipt of high harvests, it is necessary to even further perfect the means of cultivating in different ways for the various soil and climatic regions of the country, to stubbornly and persistently master agrotechnology, to select appropriate types for individual regions, to hasten the transition to the sowing of corn with hybrid seeds, and to seek out new methods and means of increasing the productivity of this crop.

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Decisive significance for the receipt of high harvests of corn is offered by the check-row method of sowing, which should be introduced everywhere. It permits the more rapid accomplishment of the complex mechanization of the cultivation of this crop, a lowering of the expenditure of labor, and a significant cheapening of production.

The providing of cattle with albumen feeds has great significance for livestock raising. According to the data of zootechnical science, it is necessary to have 90-100 grams of albumen for every unit of feed; but among us at the present time in many regions of the country only 60-65 grams in all are used. The deficit of albumen in the feeding of animals inflicts enormous harm. When there is a lack of albumen in feed, farms are obliged to spend some 1.5 times as much in total feed used, which leads to a sharp increase in the cost of production.

That is why it is necessary to concentrate attention on expanding the sowing and raising the yield of leguminous crops. In the non-black earth strip, these will be sowings of clover, fodder lupine, vetch, and peas. In the more southerly and drier regions they will be tare, chick-peas and alfalfa. It is necessary to become seriously concerned with the speed-production of these crops, for which a network of specialized farms should be created.

Recently, science has worked out a new means of preparing green fodders, rich in albumen--by preserving them with chemical preparations, which permits a sharp reduction in the loss of both the dry substance and especially the protein. While with the ordinary drying of alfalfa for hay, the losses of dry substance reach 24-25 percent, and of protein, 42 percent, with chemical preservation losses amount, respectively, to 1.5 and 3.7 percent; that is, losses are reduced by more than 10 times.

The application of chemical preservation indicates the possibility of increasing the dry substance by 20 percent and the protein by 35-37 percent. This method should receive wide usage in many regions of the country where the period of hay-gathering coincides with rainy weather.

Estuary irrigation opens enormous possibilities for the increase of production of fodder crops, and above all, corn and alfalfa, in the dry regions. In the Trans-Volga region, Kazakhstan, and in the southern regions of Siberia, it is possible to cover 6-7 million hectares with estuary irrigation and thus sharply increase the production of fodder crops and create insurance reserves of seed and silage against the event of bad weather.

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According to the most modest estimates, 2,500-3,000 fodder units can be obtained from every hectare of the area of estuaries, while with the construction of shallow estuaries, expenditures per hectare of irrigated area constitute 100-150 rubles in all, which pays for itself tenfold in the yield in the first year alone. The rich practical experience of Saratovskaya Oblast in this regard should be broadly utilized by kolkhozes and sovkhoses in oblasts of the Trans-Volga region, Kazakhstan, and the southern regions of Siberia.

Under present conditions, the problems of raising the quality of agricultural production acquire great significance. While solving the problems of increasing the gross output of agricultural products, it is necessary with the same persistence and on the same scale to develop a struggle to raise their qualities. The bringing into production of high-quality varieties of agricultural crops with high content of protein, starch, fat, sugar, and other nutrients, as well as of highly productive breeds of animals, is one of the most important tasks in the field of agriculture for the realization of the established plans. A vivid example in this regard is the expansion of sowings of high-oil content varieties of sunflowers, introduced by Academician Pustovoytiy. These varieties annually give the country 3.5 to 4 million puds of vegetable oil. To receive the same quantity of oil from previous varieties, it would have been necessary to plant more than 250,000 hectares with sunflowers.

Raising the sugar content of sugar cane by only one percent will permit the country to receive additionally more than 22 million puds of sugar from the same area. This quantity of sugar we now obtain from an area of 140,000 hectares of sugarcane plantings, and this can be attained both through the introduction of better varieties and by raising the level of agrotechnology.

The quality of livestock production has great importance. The average fat content of milk amounts to 3.6 to 3.7 percent. Raising the fat content of milk by only .1 percent can furnish our country with 20,000 tons of additional butter. It is necessary to maintain 250,000 cows to obtain this amount of butter. It is fully possible for every kolkhoz and sovkhos to raise the fat content of milk by .1 percent, merely through more correct feeding and maintenance of milk cattle.

Still greater perspectives open with the utilization of cows whose milk is high in fat and their hybrids, about which Academician Lysenko has spoken here.

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As was noted in the report by Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, the fattening of cattle is a large area of reserve for the increase of production of meat and for raising the quality of meat. However, this reserve is still far from sufficiently utilized. The quantity of cattle not plump which is furnished for slaughter reaches 40 to 45 percent. And because of this, in 1957 the state, the kolkhozes, and the sovkhoses failed to obtain 500,000 tons of meat. Moreover, it must be kept in mind that the nutritiousness of lean meat is only half that of good meat.

An improvement in the cattle breeds should play a large role in increasing livestock products. The most effective and widely accessible means in this regard is artificial insemination, which permits one, within a short period, to raise the breed qualities of the cattle and their productivity, to reduce sharply the incidence of dry cows, and more rationally to utilize valuable producers. While on the average throughout the country 12 percent of cows are included in artificial insemination, in Poltavskaya Oblast, for example, in the last 3 years artificial insemination of cattle has increased by almost four times and now accounts for about 30 percent of all milk-producing cows. With a correct organization of artificial insemination of cattle, it would be possible to reduce the number of stud bulls to a total of 600,000 head for the country as a whole, to maintain 800,000 to 900,000 cows on the feed formerly expended on the surplus bulls. It is possible to obtain 1,600,000 to 1,800,000 tons of milk from this number of cows. This amounts to almost 9 percent of the total amount of milk procured throughout the country. The organization of artificial insemination of animals should be regarded as an important task, as a concrete measure for the rapid improvement of the breed qualities of cattle and for the raising of their productivity.

There also exist other enormous reserves, which have been mentioned at the plenum. The tasks consists in utilizing them more fully.

The Academy of Agricultural Sciences, its institutes, and all scientific workers realize the necessity of significantly increasing their activity in rendering practical aid to production and in the scientific theoretical working out of the most important new problems—problems aimed at the general development of the productive forces of socialist agriculture. The efforts of the of the scientists will be concentrated on working out problems important to life, aimed at raising the productivity of agricultural crops, the rounded development of livestock



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raising, the mechanization of the productive processes, a raising of the productivity of labor, and a lowering of the cost of production. Simultaneously we will expand the front of theoretical investigations, guided by Marxist-Leninist methodology; we will develop Michurinist teaching and carry on a decisive struggle against the various forms of revisionist, antiscientific tendencies. We consider the PRAVDA article regarding the position of BOTANICHESKIY ZHURNAL (Botanical Journal) to be timely and completely correct.

Permit me to assure the Central Committee that the workers of agricultural science will devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to render effective help to production in the fulfillment of the majestic tasks of the further development of agriculture on the path of communist construction in our country.

Ignatov: The floor is granted to Comrade Razzakov. Comrade Konyakhov will prepare himself.

I.R. Razzakov: (secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party Kirgizia)

Comrades,

In the report by Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev there is furnished a rounded, profound analysis of the colossal work accomplished by the Party and by all the Soviet people in the last 5 years in overcoming the prolonged lagging, and also a revelation of the sharp upsurge of all branches of the agricultural of our country. The Central Committee of our party during these years has displayed high Leninist sagacity in discovering in timely fashion and in consistently solving all the ripening problems of life in the upsurge of economics and culture and in the continual raising of the living standard of the Soviet people.

The great--in essence, revolutionary--measures carried out by the Central Committee in recent years, such as the reorganization of the administration of industry and construction, the opening up of enormous areas of virgin and fallow lands, the reorganization of the MTS, the transition to a new system of procurement and purchasing of agricultural products at unified prices, the expansion of the rights of the union republics, the raising of the role and responsibility of local party and Soviet organs--these measures have ensured those remarkable successes which the multination Soviet people have achieved under the leadership of their native Communist Party. As a result, the economic potential of our state has grown immeasurably, and the economics and culture of the union and autonomous republics and of all krais and oblasts of the country have grown.

Our party and its Central Committee, through their untiring work, have guaranteed the further strengthening of the moral and political unity of Soviet society, the consolidation of the alliance of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry, and the further strengthening of friendship, fraternity, and mutual aid among all peoples inhabiting our great Motherland. Nowadays the unity of our party with the people--the active builders of communist society--is more firm and monolithic than ever before.

Against the background of all these remarkable successes, still more loathsome and detestable becomes the subversive and profoundly anti-party and antipopular activity of the factional group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov--a group which opposed all the basic measures of the party and which tried to drag the party and the country back from the historic course planned by the XX Party Congress.

The Kirgiz Party organization, under the leadership and with the help of the Central Committee CPSU, has carried out a great deal of work to overcome the prolonged lagging of a basic branch of the agriculture of the republic--livestock raising--and has achieved initial successes in increasing the production of agricultural products. Permit me to relate them briefly to the plenum.

During the last 5 years, production of grain has been increased by 40 percent, corn by more than 2.5 times, sugar beets by 2.6 times, and potatoes and vegetables by 1.7 times. But we have not achieved a noteworthy increase in the production of cotton. Although more cotton was procured this year than in 1953, the procurement plan, however, was only fulfilled 93 percent.

It should especially be noted that the widespread introduction of new progressive methods of cultivating agricultural crops--check-row sowing and two-direction tillage--have played a large role in the upsurge of agricultural production. This year 82.4 percent of the sowings of cotton and more than 31 percent of the sowings of sugar beets were tilled into two directions.

Rayons and farms where advanced methods of work are widely employed annually obtain high and stable harvests of sugar beets and cotton. This year, the republic furnished the state with 12,150,000 centners of sugar beets, or some 380 centners for every hectare sown. Kolkhozes of Katskiy Rayon with a total area of 3,805 hectares furnished some 447 centners of sugar beets per hectare. Cotton-growers of the most productive rayon--Aravanskiy

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Rayon--with an area of 6,200 hectares furnished an average of 32.5 centners of cotton per hectare. The Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov of this same rayon, with an area of 1,120 hectares, furnished some 40 centners of raw cotton per hectare.

These successes of leading rayons and kolkhozes testify to our great reserves for the further significant increase of production of cotton and sugar beets throughout the republic as a whole.

In the last years production of livestock products has considerably increased. Production of milk for all categories of farms grew from 205,000 tons in 1953 to 399,000 tons in 1958, or almost doubled. While in 1953 the kolkhozes and sovkhoses furnished 39 percent of the total production of milk, in 1958 they furnished 61 percent. The average yield of milk from one cow in kolkhozes of the republic this year amounts to about 2,000 kilograms, as opposed to 556 kilograms in 1953; that is, it has increased by almost four times. In the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Fruzenskaya Oblast a milk yield of more than 2,500 kilograms per cow is expected.

One of the basic sources for the raising of the milk productivity of cows has been the use of corn for cattle fodder. While in the winter of 1954-1955 corn silage was not used at all for cattle fodder, in the winter of 1957-1958 some 7.5 tons per cow were furnished as fodder, and this year we have procured some 12 tons of corn silage for every cow. But it should be recognized that the productivity of corn in our republic remains low. For example, this year the productivity of corn seed amounted to 18 centners (per hectare?), and that of silage bulk, 160 centners.

We have basically solved the task of providing the population of the republic with milk, but unfortunately we have not achieved an increase in meat production.

Among us, a chief sector of livestock raising is sheep-raising. This furnishes more than 64 percent of all the income received by kolkhozes from livestock raising. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic are basic producers of wool; 93 percent of the total of wool procured this year came from them. Procurement of wool is growing unceasingly. In 1953, 6,700 tons were procured; this year, there were 15,300 tons of wool, that is, more than twice as much.

A great deal of work has been carried out in the republic for the qualitative improvement of sheep-raising. This has permitted a sharp improvement in the quality of the wool. While in 1953 fine wool constituted 16.8 percent of the total of wool procured, this year 58 percent of the wool procured was fine, and 38 percent semicourse; less than 2 percent of the wool procured throughout the republic now is coarse.

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During these years, we have not achieved any essential results in the production of meat, especially in the kolkhozes and sovkhazes. Thus, in 1953, 65,400 tons of meat (slaughtered) were produced, and this year, 70,300 tons. That is why we recognize as completely just the criticism of our republic in the report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, and from this criticism we draw the necessary conclusions; we shall work so as, within the next 2, or a maximum of 3 years, to increase significantly the production of meat; for this we now already have the necessary conditions.

The steady growth of technical equipment, the increase in production and procurement of agricultural products, and the lowering of the expenditure of labor and funds per unit of production--all this has facilitated the rapid growth of the incomes of the kolkhozes and a raising of the profitability of the sovkhazes. The undistributed funds of the kolkhozes of the republic doubled in 1958, in comparison with 1953. The kolkhozes this year will receive more than 2 billion rubles of monetary income, which is almost three times as much as in 1953. This will permit an increase in the payment of money for the labordays of the kolkhoz farmers.

After the reorganization of the MTS in the republic, 44 RTS (technical repair stations) were created. Only 2 MTS remained, serving distant livestock-raising. The kolkhozes bought the machines they needed for the sum of 230,600,000 rubles, of which 154,200,000 rubles, or 67 percent, has already been paid.

During the last 5 years, significant results have been achieved in an upsurge of agriculture. But this does not at all mean that we do not have serious shortcomings and blunders in work. The party organization of the republic sees the shortcomings and weak points and is adopting the necessary measures to overcome them rapidly. Problems of the reproduction of the herd are being solved unsatisfactorily among us, which has a negative effect on the increase in the production of meat. As before, the question of providing the livestock with a sufficient quantity of fodder--especially of corn--has not been completely solved. Our kolkhozes and sovkhazes have not provided the population of the republic with an abundance of vegetables and potatoes. There are many kolkhozes and sovkhazes, and even whole rayons which are advancing very slowly.

Whatever branch of agriculture we take, everywhere, there are large, unused reserves for a further increase of production of agricultural and livestock products, for a growth in the income of the kolkhozes and sovkhazes.

In the theses of the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev to the XXI Party Congress, new and extraordinarily large tasks are posed for agriculture. It is pointed out in the theses that the agriculture of the Kirgiz SSR will specialize in the production of cotton, sugar cane, and meat, and the development of fine-fleeced and semifine-fleeced sheep.

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It is planned to guarantee the population of the republic an abundance of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and grapes.

By 1965, production of raw cotton in the republic will reach 200,000 tons; sugar beets will reach 1,500,000 tons; kenaf, 80,000 tons; hemp, 30,000 tons; wool, 30,500 tons; and cocoons, 1,400 tons.

The planned production of meat on a scale of 195,000 tons will permit full guaranteeing of meat consumption by the population of the republic according to a scientifically based norm, that is, 62 kilograms a year per capita as opposed to the present consumption of 23-25 kilograms. The amount of meat furnished the all-union fund will be raised by 1965 to not less than 40,000 tons, or will more than double the 1958 figure.

To increase the production of meat on such a scale, fattening of cattle must be carried on on a broad scope. In this regard, we have the first positive results, especially in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Tyan'Shan-skaya Oblast, where for a period of 3 years cattle fattening has been carried out well and the state has been furnished meat of high quality. This year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast furnished the state more than 5,000 head of cattle, with the average weight of each animal reaching 401 kilograms. 83,500 head of sheep were furnished (the live weight of each sheep was 65 kilograms). True, indices for the republic as a whole are considerably lower; the average weight for large horned cattle amounted to 301 kilograms, and for sheep, 55 kilograms.

The widespread distribution of the experience of the people of Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast among all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic will significantly increase the production of meat.

In the Seven-Year Plan the tasks are clearly defined and the perspectives planned for the further development of agriculture both throughout the country as a whole and in each union republic. As is pointed out in the draft resolution of the present plenum of the Central Committee, it is now necessary for us, on the basis of a profound study of the possibilities and of a fuller utilization of reserves, to compile 7-year plans for each kolkhoz and sovkhos, providing in these plans for a sharp increase in the production of agricultural products with the very least expenditures of labor and money per unit of production.

The great and responsible tasks which are now being put forward in the field of the new rise in all sectors of agriculture demand a further raising of the level of leadership of local party, soviet, and agricultural organs, an improvement of their structure and a reduction of their staffs. Fulfilling the instruction of the Central Committee, we are working to this end. This year we united 11 rural rayons, and abolished three rayons in the capital of the republic, the city of Frunze. Now there are 44 rural rayons, in place of 65. We have brought to the Central Committee a proposal to abolish three oblasts, leaving two instead of five.

These measures will permit, in the first place, the leadership of republic organizations to be brought closer to the rayons, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and enterprises; in the second place, they will free a large number of workers employed in the oblast apparatus and send the best of them to strengthen the rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses with cadres. Through this, it is possible to save about 40 million rubles of state funds a year.

Taking advantage of the fact that the leading workers of the republics and oblasts of Central Asia are attending this plenum, I would like to introduce a proposal--to develop among ourselves more widely socialist competition for the most rapid rise in public livestock-raising. Our central asiatic republics during the last 3 or 4 years have widely developed competition for a rise in cotton-raising, and have achieved successes. We can achieve successes in the field of the development of livestock-raising as well. Surely we possess all the necessary conditions to give the country valuable meat, butter, wool, and astrakhan lambskin on a significantly greater scale.

I would like to make two remarks.

To this day, a lack of mineral fertilizers is felt among us. Many members of the Central Committee, and I, in particular, have more than once spoken about this from this rostrum; but criticism, evidently has little effect on Gosplan and the former Ministry of the Chemical Industry. In our republic we have no chance to use mineral fertilizers under vegetables, potatoes, multi-year grains, or corn. And is it really possible without this to increase productivity, which is the main source of the growth of production of agricultural crops?

The second question. Weeds inflict a very serious loss upon the harvest of agricultural crops, particularly bast fiber crops, sugar beets, perennial grasses. Such a weed as "kaskuta" inflicts enormous harm on the sowings. The matter has gone so far that we

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have been obliged to transfer to beet-growing four highly profitable bast-growing sovkhoses which had been growing high harvests of hemp and kenaf. We did this because we had been unable to destroy the "kaskuta." I think that science is capable of working out effective measures to fight this weed.

And lastly--about spare parts. The Council of Ministers USSR adopted a very necessary decision and one important to life, concerning the transition during the coming year to a wide free sale of spare parts for tractors, combines, trucks, and other agricultural machines. We are now satisfying only 70 percent of the demand for spare parts. Gosplan and the sovarkhoses should even now carry on preparatory work so that said decision of the Council of Ministers may be successfully fulfilled, for the vital needs of the national economy demand this.

Comrades! The decision of the present plenum of the Central Committee will have great significance in the practical accomplishment of the historic tasks of providing the Soviet people with an abundance of food products, and industry with raw materials. All our Party, all our heroic Soviet people are taking on the accomplishment of these majestic tasks with all their energy and decisiveness.

The Kirgiz Party organization will do everything necessary so that the workers of the republic may make their worthy contribution to the great cause of the building of communism in our country.

Ignatov: The floor is granted to Comrade Komyakhov. Comrade Shtykov will prepare himself.

V. G. Komyakhov (Secretary of the Krymskaya Oblast Party Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine)

Comrades!

The report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev has shown with exceptional vividness the remarkable successes attained by our country thanks to the execution of the historic program for a sharp rise in agriculture which was worked out by the September plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, the XX Party Congress, and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee.

All of us at this historic plenum note with satisfaction that the measures indicated in the report for a further development of agriculture are ones which have become ripe with life, are timely ones, and will be greeted by our entire Party, by all the people, with enormous satisfaction. Our people trust the Party and love it.

Having in a Leninist manner uncovered large shortcomings and mistakes in the leadership of agriculture, the Party carried out political, economic, and organizational measures--never seen before on such a size and scope--which secured a further strengthening of the kolkhoz system and a sharp increase in the production of agricultural products. The decisive measures adopted by the Central Committee at the proposal of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, for a sharp rise in agriculture, are a model of wise creative Leninist policy which the people of our country will eternally remember, while the Leninist style of the organizational and political work of the Presidium of the Central Committee will serve as an example for our entire party.

The successes attained in the matter of the sharp rise in agriculture are the result of the steadfast execution of the general line of the party, and the decisive struggle against those who opposed and placed in doubt the vitally important measures.

After the rout of the antiparty group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, Shepilov, which was approved by all the people, our party became still more united and firmly rallied; it became stronger, and organized the successful execution of the political course worked out by the XX Party Congress. The communists of our oblast, at report and election meetings and rayon and city party conferences, spoke of this.

The victory of the Leninist general line of the party has made it possible to pass over to the extended building of communism, as was wisely shown in the theses of the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev to the XXI Party Congress. This historic document was greeted by all the toilers of our oblast with enormous enthusiasm. At large meetings and gatherings of the toilers, at meetings of the party aktiv, at rayon and city party conferences, communists and non-party people, sailors of the Black Sea Fleet and soldiers of the Soviet Army, fully approving the majestic program for the transformation of the country in the next 7-year period, again branded with shame the anti-Party conspirators who had made it their goal to deflect the party from the correct course. That is why it seems to me that the speech by Bulganin--who had maintained a schismatic line behind the back of the Central Committees--cannot be accepted as satisfactory.

Comrades! During the past 5 year, the workers of Krymskaya Oblast, thanks to the great help of the Central Committee CPSU, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and the Soviet government, have achieved new successes in the development of agriculture, in the increase of production and procurement of products of crop and livestock raising.



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The toilers of the Crimea are profoundly grateful to the party and the government for the high appraisal of their modest labor--the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the oblast. In discussing the theses of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, they declare that they shall not stint their efforts to fulfill in advance the majestic plans for the development of the national economy. A concrete confirmation of this is the movement of brigades of communist labor, which is broadly developed among us, as, indeed, throughout the entire country; as well as the national pre-Congress competition for the most rapid accomplishment of the tasks for a further rise in industry and agriculture.

Krymskaya Oblast, as is known, possesses the most favorable natural and climatic conditions for horticulture and vine-growing. It should be said that the pernicious policy in questions of agriculture maintained by the members of the anti-Party group inflicted more than a little harm to the development of these sectors. The previously operative system of taxes had a ruinous effect on horticulture and viticulture, and subverted the material well-being of the kolkhoz farms.

The Central Committee of our party adopted decisive measures for the liquidation of the consequences of this harmful policy, and secured a rapid upsurge in all branches of agriculture. In fulfilling the decisions of the Central Committee CPSU, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and the personal instructions of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, the party and Soviet organs, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and all the workers of our oblast have begun to develop successfully the branches of agriculture which are most important under the conditions of the Crimea--horticulture and viticulture. In the last 3 years alone, more than 92,000 hectares of orchards and vine yards were planted in the oblast; in 1958, 51,000 hectares were planted. At present, 130,000 hectares are used for fruit orchards and vine yards, in place of the 34,000 used in 1952; that is, their area has almost quadrupled.

We would never have achieved this in so short a time if it were not for the daily help of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Council of Ministers, if all communists, Komsomol members, and all the toilers of the oblast had not been uplifted for the fulfillment of the main task. Workers of science of the Ukrainian SSR and of the entire country--particularly the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin--also took a great part in the solution of this question.

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Simultaneous with the growth in the area of multiyear crops, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have raised productivity and have increased the production of fruits and grapes. This year some 48.2 centners of fruits and 49.6 centners of grapes were gathered per hectare of fruit-bearing area. While in 1953 the gross harvest of them amounted to 47,000 tons, this year it was more than doubled, and reached 102,000 tons. In subsequent years the harvest of fruits and grapes will grow at still more rapid tempos.

As a result of the growth in the production of grapes, the base for their processing is now already being expanded. Adapting the experience of the Moldavian, Georgian, Bulgarian, and Rumanian grape-growers and wine-makers, we have built this year 13 kolkhoz wineries, which has permitted an increase in the processing of grapes from 800 tons to 3,500 tons daily. In 1959, it is planned to build 17 more kolkhoz wineries. In subsequent years, together with the construction of state wineries, kolkhoz enterprises will be constructed for the processing of fruits, berries, vegetables and grapes.

The toilers of the oblast are striving to convert the Crimea more rapidly into an oblast with orchards, vine yards, and parks everywhere. However, we are encountering a number of difficulties. We are scheduled to establish annually, beginning with 1959, trellises for vine yards on an area of more than 25,000-30,000 hectares. The difficulties consist in the fact that there is a shortage of trellis wire, and the necessary materials for the mass production of supports are lacking. No less severe a problem is the supplying of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with narrow-gauge tractors and trailer equipment, a problem which Comrade Serdyuk, Lebedev, Mzhavanadze, Kiselev, and others mentioned in their speeches. Therefore, in the form of a suggestion, we direct the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture and Gosplan USSR to the necessity of including in the plan the production of narrow-gauge tractors with trailer equipment, and of chemical sprayers for the struggle against pests of orchards and vineyards, as well as of ferroconcrete supports.

No less important a task, for the trade organizations, will be the guaranteeing of packaging and tankage, as well as of automotive and railroad refrigerators, and the construction of storehouses.

These questions are disturbing the orchard and vineyard growers as they must be resolved immediately.

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While developing orchards and vineyards, the toilers of the countryside display great concern for the upsurge in livestock raising, vegetable growing, and other important sectors of agriculture. In comparison with 1953, the total number of cattle in kolkhozes and sovkhoses has grown by 57 percent including a 74 percent rise in the number of cows. The number of hogs, sheep, and poultry has increased. The productivity of the cattle has been raised. The milk yield per cow fed on forage now constitutes 2,290 kilograms on the average for the oblast. The production of milk has increased two and one-half times, and that of meat and eggs, one and one-half times. Thanks to the great work that has been carried on in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses the cultivation of corn has become possible, despite a scaring drought, to lay an average of 13.6 tons of silage per cow.

This year the average harvest of grain crops throughout the oblast amounted to 18.2 gontners per hectare, which made it possible for the oblast to fulfill the plan of grain procurement ahead of time and to furnish up to 5 million pud of grain above plan to the state. Construction of livestock and other production buildings was accomplished on a large scale in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In the period since 1954 more than 17,000 new dwelling houses have been built for resettled kolkhoz farmers, including 11,000 houses in the last 2 years.

The incomes of the kolkhozes of the oblast have been raised, the allocation to the indivisible funds have been increased, and the material well-being of the kolkhoz farmers have been notably improved. While in 1953 the monetary income amounted to 385 million rubles, this year it reached 768 million rubles.

Comrades! Along with the successes achieved, we also have a number of serious shortcomings, which the oblast party organization is working to overcome.

As a result of the tasks listed in the Seven-Year Plan, and in conformity with the obligations undertaken by our oblast, in 1960 it should have 200,000 hectares of orchards and vineyards. By the end of 1965, it will be necessary to have brought the area under multiyear plantings to 280,000-300,000 hectares, as opposed to the 130,000 hectares which there are at the present time; to have increased production of fruits by not less than three times, and to have brought the gross harvest of them to 134,000 tons; and to have increased the production of grapes by 13 times and to have brought their gross harvest to 800,000 tons.

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It is known that Krymskaya Oblast is an all-union health resort, and therefore the party organization also considers its urgent task the development of table varieties of grapes, nuts, Cornelian cherries, and berries. The solution of these problems will be helped by the fact that during the 7-year period the North Crimean Canal should be built, and that it is planned to increase the output of earth-moving machines and pumping equipment. This obliges us to develop vine and orchard cultivation at high tempos.

Permit me to assure the plenum of the Central Committee CPSU that the Krymskaya Oblast party organization will do everything so that the established plan for the development of multiyear plantings may be fulfilled not in 7, but in 5 or 6 years, and to have 250,000-300,000 hectares of multiyear plantings by 1964, and 200,000 hectares as early as by 1960. Thereby we shall guarantee the fulfillment of the task posed by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev--to turn the Crimea into a region of orchards and vineyards everywhere.

Comrades Serdyuk, Lebedev, Mzhavanadze, Kiselev and others have spoken about this in their speeches at the plenum. They have taken on obligations to fulfill their plans for the development of orchards and vineyards in 1965. Comrades, let us compete to reduce these periods by one or two years. If you are willing, then we are ready to compete with you.

We intend to improve significantly the matter of the cultivation of vegetables, and to concentrate their production in specialized farms. Special attention will be paid during the coming 7-year period to the growth of the number of cows and poultry, and to an increase in the production of milk products and eggs for the supplying of the health resorts and the population of the cities.

To guarantee the further development of vineyards, orchards, and vegetables, and the growth of the herds of milk cattle and poultry, measures have been planned and will be carried out in the oblast for a more rational utilization of the available arable land.

Comrades! Communists and all the workers of the Crimea are going toward the XXI Party Congress and the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, closely rallied around the Leninist Central Committee of our party as never before. Permit me to assure the plenum of the Central Committee that the Krymskaya Oblast party organization, raising in every way the level of organizational and political work among the masses, will secure the successful fulfillment of the tasks posed by the party and the government before the workers of the oblast.

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Ignatov: The floor is granted to Comrade Shtykov. Comrade Doronin will prepare himself.

Shtykov, T.F.: (Secretary of the Primorskiy Kray Party Committee)

Comrades!

The 5 years which have gone by since the September plenum of the Central Committee CPSU have wholly and completely confirmed the correctness of the conclusions drawn by the party's Central Committee on the situation in agriculture. The tempos of growth never before seen in all branches of agricultural production, and the unprecedented labor heroism of the Soviet people displayed in the struggle to put these decisions into effect have once again convincingly shown the correctness of the policy of our party and its Central Committee.

Having cast out of its path the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov, the Central Committee has successfully led the party and the people, overcoming the difficulties and securing an unprecedented upsurge in agriculture within a short period.

In the last 5 years, the Central Committee of the Party has demonstrated an example of organizational work, of knowledge of the concrete conditions of the development of agricultural production. The Central Committee has continually and tirelessly pointed party, Soviet, and agricultural organs to the solution of the main and decisive task of the upsurge of the agriculture of the country.

Now the inestimable significance of these decisions of the Central Committee is graphically evident to all.

The data cited in the report by Comrade Khrushchev on the increase in the gross production and procurement of agricultural products, the growth of agriculture and the upsurge in public live-stock raising, graphically show what results can be attained with correct and constant party leadership of agriculture.

Significant shortcomings in the development of the agriculture of Primorskiy Kray were uncovered in 1954 by the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee CPSU, Comrades Khrushchev and Mikoyan, during their visit to the kray. This serious criticism was received by the kray party organization and by all the workers of the kray correctly, in a Bolshevik manner. Since that time much has changed among us. The organizational measures which were taken by the Central Committee of the party, and the material aid of the state, have facilitated an upsurge in the agriculture of the kray.

The kray party organization, fulfilling the historic decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee, XX Party Congress, and

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subsequent decisions of the party and government, has carried out considerable work for an upsurge in agriculture.

In the last 5 years, the sown area in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray has significantly increased; through the opening up of the virgin lands alone this area has grown by 100,000 hectares. At the present time sown fields amount to 600,000 hectares; since 1953, they have expanded 33 percent. Sowings of grain have increased by 35 percent, sugar cane by 82 percent, potatoes by 44 percent, and corn by 5.7 percent. The agricultural technology of the cultivation of agricultural crops has also significantly improved, as a result of which harvests have been raised.

In 1958, the state was furnished: 43,000 tons of potatoes, or three times more than in 1953; 41,000 tons of vegetables, or 2.7 times more; sugar cane, 50,000 tons, or 2.3 times more; meat, 6,500 tons; and milk, 31,000 tons.

In 1958, the kray fulfilled ahead of time the state plan for procurement of all types of agricultural products. Special tasks stood before the Primorskiy Kray Party Organization to provide the population with vegetables and potatoes. An extremely insufficient quantity of potatoes and vegetables had been produced among us, and much of these products had been brought in from various regions of the country. After the said criticism of the state of the agriculture of the kray, necessary measures were taken by the kray party committee, Soviet and agricultural organs, to increase the production of potatoes and vegetables. The problems of increasing the production of vegetables and potatoes assumed the center of the attention of the party organization. Concrete measures were worked out to increase the area planted under potatoes and vegetables and to expand the varieties of these crops. As a result of the execution of these measures, the area sown to potatoes and vegetables has significantly grown, and the techniques of their cultivation have been improved. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses have begun to plant these crops on the best lands, in short periods, and on a higher agrotechnical level. In all kolkhozes and sovkhoses permanent vegetable and potato brigades and links were created, for work in which the rayon party committees and the primary party organizations sent communists and Komsomol members. The mechanizers of the kray concentrated good cultivating machines for the cultivation of the potatoes--the "Primorskiy" and "Artemovskiy" units; this made it possible to mechanize the work of planting and caring for the potatoes almost 100 percent. All this raised the productivity of the potatoes and the vegetable crops. The increase in the production and procurement of vegetables and potatoes has permitted the needs of the population of the cities and industrial centers in potatoes and vegetables to be fully satisfied in 1958, from local production, and released us from the expensive importation of them.

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A vegetable canning industry was created in the kray, which in 1958 has produced 5,500,000 cans of preserves. The production of vegetable preserves in 1959 will be raised to 20,000,000-22,000,000 cans. For this, three large plants of the food industry and 25 kolkhoz and sovkhos plants are being built.

Together with the production of vegetables and potatoes, we not only have not weakened our attention to the production of sugar beets, but have even increased the planting of it; production of sugar beets rose from 39,000 tons in 1953 to 90,000 tons in 1958, or a little more than doubled.

A very important and valuable industrial crop in the kray is the soybean. During this time, a certain amount of work was devoted to expanding its production--437 mechanized links were created, by whom almost all the sowings of soybeans were consolidated; the sowing was carried out with plowing and the use of fertilizers. The productivity and gross harvest of this crop in 1958 was raised significantly in comparison with 1953. About 70,000 tons of soybeans were harvested and 41,000 tons were sold to the state; some 4.5 centners of soybeans were sold per hectare of cultivation. However, the harvest of this crop could have been considerably greater if losses had not been allowed. The fact is that there is no special combine for harvesting soybeans; they are gathered by ordinary grain combines. It is precisely for that reason that losses in harvesting are extremely high; they amount to approximately 1.5-2.5 centners per hectare. It is necessary that the Ministry of Agriculture and the scientific institutes help us to create a combine for the harvesting of soybeans, or an attachment to the grain combine, so that losses of this valuable crop may not occur in harvesting.

The kray party organization has paid great attention to questions of the upsurge in public livestock raising and the increase in its productivity. Since the September plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, the numbers of cattle, hogs, and poultry in the kray have been increased. In 1958--as opposed to 1953--the total number of cattle had increased by 13 percent for all categories of ownership, and by 46 percent for the kolkhozes and sovkhos. Of this total, the number of cows in kolkhozes and sovkhos rose 58 percent, hog, 2.3 times, and poultry, 1.4 times. The growth in the numbers of cattle was mainly in the public herds of the kolkhozes and sovkhos.

In recent years the sale of products of livestock raising to the state has increased considerably. In 11 months of 1958, 66,000 tons of milk were procured, or almost twice as much as in 1953; 14,000 tons of meat, or 1.8 times as much; and 6,800,000 eggs, or 1.9 times as much.

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The growth in the production of the products of plant cultivation and livestock raising has led to a significant increase in the incomes of the kolkhozes, which have grown from 172 million rubles in 1953 to almost 500 million rubles in 1958.

Comrades, in his report to this plenum, Comrade Khrushchev posed before the party and the workers of agriculture great tasks in the further increase of production of all agricultural crops. These majestic measures find warm support from the party and the people. Our kray party organization, fulfilling the instructions of the Central Committee, has worked out practical measures to increase the production of agricultural products in the next few years. These measures provide for an increase, in the next 5 years, of 140,000 hectares in the area sown; they plan to increase the gross harvest of potatoes in kolkhozes and sovkhoses to a total of 385,000 tons, or to raise it 3.6 times in comparison with 1957; to increase vegetables (in kolkhozes and sovkhoses) to 178,000 tons, or 2.7 times as much; to increase sugar beets to 164,000 tons, or 2.5 times as much as in 1957; and to bring the production of soybeans to 100,000 tons, or to increase it one and one-half times in comparison with 1958.

The natural conditions of Primorskiy Kray make it possible for us also to undertake orchard growing. We have planned measures which envisage bringing the area of orchards to 16,000 hectares as early as by 1965, including 6,000 hectares of vineyards. The production of fruits and berries will reach 50,000-60,000 tons, including 15,000-20,000 tons of grapes.

A significant growth in public livestock raising is planned, and an increase in the production of milk and meat. Milk production in 1962 will amount to 178,000 tons in the kolkhozes, or will grow by 2.4 times in comparison with 1957; in sovkhoses it will be 52,000 tons, or will increase four times. Production of meat in live weight of cattle in kolkhozes will be brought to 40,200 tons, or will exceed the level of 1957 by 3.7 times; in sovkhoses, it will be 13,000 tons, or 6.5 times more than in 1957. With this, the production of meat should amount to 50 centners per 100 hectares of agricultural arable land.

The total number of cattle in kolkhozes and sovkhoses will grow to 297,300 head, or 2.4 times. Cows will increase to 100,300 head, or 2.2 times; hogs 1.6 times, and poultry 5.2 times--all in comparison with 1957.

Comrade Khrushchev in his report directed special attention to the necessity of developing poultry raising. Taking into account the existence of a large number of reservoirs and rice plantations in the kray, we have decided to increase the fattening of water fowls. As early as by 1959 we propose to fatten 5 million to 6 million ducks; the Daubikhinskiy Sovkhoz alone will fatten one million ducks during the year and will give the country 1,600 tons of duck meat.



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Together with the increase in the number of water fowl, the number of laying hens in the kray will be significantly increased. For this five poultry raising factories will be built, which will together with the kolkhozes produce 81 million eggs a year.

To guarantee such a growth in the numbers of cattle and poultry, measures have been worked out to increase the production both of coarse and rich fodder. In our kray, corn gives excellent harvests, and therefore will be for us the main fodder crop; plantings of corn cover 48,000 hectares.

It should, however, be said that we feel a sharp shortage of usable land. The area of the land opened up in the kray amounts to 1,100,000 hectares in all, or 10 percent of all arable land; the area actually plowed is 600,000 hectares. It is necessary for the Council of Ministers of the Federation and the Ministry of Agriculture to help us in the expansion of the area sown. We ask that the necessary quantity of meliorative machinery be assigned, that help be given in the form of technical consultations, and that money be allocated for the opening up of new lands by the sovkhoses. There are real opportunities for the expansion of the sown area through melioration and the clearing of unproductive meadows and pastures.

A second problem. A large quantity of meat is imported into the kray to supply the population, at the same time that combined fodder and coarse ground seed are exported. A combined fodder plant in the kray manufactures 105,000 tons of combined fodder, of which the kray is allocated 6,100 tons in all. An oil and fat combine produces 50,000 tons of coarse ground seed, the kray is allocated 6,600 tons in all, and all the rest is sent outside the kray. We feel that these shipments are irrational, and that the state loses a great deal of money through this. A significant quantity of coarse ground seed and combined fodder should be left for the needs of livestock raising in the kray; we, using this feed, will produce meat. This will cost the state less.

The question of an increase in the production of fish fertilizer also deserves attention. At present, the fishermen of the kray prepare up to 42,000 centners of fish fertilizer. A high price is set for it--from 3 rubles 50 kopeks to 7 rubles 50 kopeks. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not want to buy it at such prices, and prefer to organize fishing expeditions themselves. I think that it is necessary to lower prices for the fertilizer and sell it to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in considerably greater quantities.

Great loss is inflicted on the state as a result of the fact that our fishermen do not have a sufficient number of ships with which to obtain whale meat. I consider it necessary that the fishermen be allocated one or two ships for this purpose. This will be a useful measure for the state.

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Comrades, permit me to assure the participants of the plenum and the Presidium of the Central Committee of our party that the Primorskiy Kray party organization and the toilers of the kray will do everything necessary to fulfill successfully the decisions of the present plenum of the party Central Committee. In socialist competition for the pre-fulfillment of these tasks, the workers of Primorskiy Kray will take first place among the oblasts of the zone of the Far East.

Ignatov: Comrade Doronin has the floor. Comrade Kolushchinskiy will prepare himself.

Doronin, P. I.: (Secretary of the Smolenskaya Oblast Party Committee)

Comrades,

The decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee of our Party have special significance for the toilers of agriculture of Smolenskaya Oblast, because in 1953 Smolenskaya Oblast was listed among the most backward oblasts of our country. Before the September plenum, the agriculture of the oblast remained in a neglected state. From year to year, the kolkhoz farmers produced not more of the basic agricultural products, but less. Production was being reduced, payments for the labor-day were being diminished, and the monetary incomes of the kolkhozes were being lowered. People did not know how to correct the matter and how to extricate themselves from the difficult position. Everyone thought about methods for an upsurge in agriculture--both the leading workers and the ordinary kolkhoz workers. Some fell into despair, because everyone wanted the matter to be corrected, but it became worse.

It is difficult to imagine how bad it was in the countryside. There were whole rayons in whose villages for many years not only had no new houses been built, but even the roofs had not been repaired. This, Comrades, is absolutely accurate. In almost every village it was possible to see several houses with boarded-up windows and doors; sometimes in a village with 20, 30 or 40 houses there were not that many kolkhoz farmers living there. In 3 years, many of the best workers of the village left the oblast.

The decisions of the September plenum infused a life-giving impetus to all our party political work and instilled in the kolkhoz-farmers faith in rapid changes for the better. This was particularly felt when, in fulfilling the decisions of the September plenum, the oblast party committee sent 300 of the best oblast workers to lead work in the rayons. The rayon party committees in their turn sent 825 of the most experienced party leaders to work directly in the kolkhozes, mainly in the post of chairmen of kolkhozes. Under the guidance of these leaders, the party organizations and the kolkhoz-farmers began to solve successfully the basic problems of an upsurge in the agriculture of the Smolensk area.

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Our main task was a rise in flax cultivation. Once flax cultivation was well established, this would be three-fourths of success for the Smolensk area, because livestock raising was undeveloped before 1953, and other branches of agriculture brought in such trifling income that they did not play a serious role in the balance of the kolkhozes.

Having discussed the matter with the kolkhoz farmers and with the party workers, we planned measures for a rise in flax production in the Smolensk area. I was obliged to go to Comrade Khrushchev. I should thank Comrade Khrushchev and the Central Committee for an attentive attitude toward the needs of the Smolensk flax growers. In May 1954, a decision was adopted concerning a rise in flax-growing in the country. The improvement of flax-growing has been a serious foundation for the development of other branches of agriculture. Flax-growing has given us significant monetary incomes. Making use of this, we have gradually begun to raise up livestock raising as well. In the villages there have appeared good model cow sheds; the desire has arisen to raise livestock; and the material interest of the kolkhoz farmers in the development of livestock raising has also played a positive role.

It should be said, Comrades, that before 1954 there was not one new-model building. The cow sheds were made of wood or wattled branches, and were smeared with clay. That is all there was. Incidentally, such buildings still remain here and there. But it is not they which are the main thing in the makeup of the present Smolensk village. Now, when driving to kolkhozes, you see excellent new-model buildings, cow sheds with running water and electric lights. It is apparent at once how far we have advanced since the September plenum. The strengthening of the kolkhozes with trained cadres, the improvement of the financial position of the rural artels, and the mass construction in the kolkhozes--here is the evidence that the public sector of the kolkhozes is standing on firm legs.

The work of the party organizations has notably improved. When trained party workers began to lead production directly, to raise livestock production not with the help of dozens of decisions, but by means of living work with the livestock workers, with whom they began to consult on how to uplift livestock raising; when they began to popularize the experience of the best milkmaids and swineherds and to disseminate it; when they began to materially encourage the labor, then the livestock workers strove for a rise in livestock production, and this at once brought palpable results.

Of course, in comparison with other oblasts we have now, I would say, more than modest achievements. Chairmen of leading kolkhozes and representatives of leading oblasts and republics have spoken here. For example, I have heard with satisfaction the speech by Comrade Serdyuk of Moldavia. Our successes are not as great as their achievements, but they are dear to us, because we have achieved them after having overcome very great difficulties.

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In 1953, Smolenskaya Oblast gave the state only 25,000 tons of meat. But in 1957, 53,000 tons were given, or twice as much. Such an increase has been secured mainly through the increase in the production of meat in the public sector.

How have we increased the production of meat? We have begun to develop hog raising intensively; we have thrown the whole party organization into this work. With us it was the same as it was everywhere: a sucking-pig had hardly managed to be born when he was seized by the legs and taken to the market. Great work was required to convince the kolkhoz farmers that a pig is a money-box, that hog raising in Smolenskaya Oblast should play an important role in the upsurge of the economy. What has this given us? While in 1955 the entire oblast furnished 4,500 tons of pork, as early as 1956 we furnished 7,000 tons, and in 1957, 21,000 tons of pork. This year we fulfilled ahead of time the state plan for procurement and purchase of meat; 3,000 tons were sold above the plan. I should say that at the end of this year and in the first quarter of 1959 we can sell approximately another 150,000 hogs.

The growth of hog raising and the production of pork has given us an opportunity to increase the numbers of large horned cattle. We have fulfilled the obligation we assumed in 1957 of furnishing the state twice as much meat through an increase in the amount of pork. Therefore, we were able in 1957 to retain 60,000 calves and 60,000 steers--the first for breeding and the second for sale in 1958. This year we shall again retain 67,000 calves and about the same number of steers. What will that do for us? That will permit an increase in the number of cows in the oblast. We now have very few cows per 100 hectares of land. This means that the calves of 1957 and 1958 by as early as 1961-1962 will have merged in the public herd, thereby almost doubling the number of cows in the oblast.

Because we have seriously begun to concern ourselves with livestock raising, not only the numbers of cattle have grown but also their productivity. Significant results have been achieved in increasing the production of milk. While in 1953 we obtained some 1,053 liters from every cow (and there were rayons in which the yield of milk from every cow did not exceed 500-600 liters), last year the yield for the oblast amounted to 2,226 liters of milk per cow. While 5 years ago the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast gave the state 72,000 tons of milk, now they are furnishing more than 200,000 tons.

During these years the productivity of flax and incomes from flax growing became stable. In 1953 we received 8,000 tons of fiber, in 1957 it was 28,000 tons, and in the best year, 1956, it was 40,000 tons, or five times as much as before.

The growth in the productivity of cattle and the upsurge in hog raising and flax growing have led to a sharp increase in the incomes of

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the kolkhozes and kolkhozfarmers. In 1953, the total income of the kolkhozes amounted to 171 million rubles. Last year this had grown to 800 million rubles. In 1953, the kolkhozfarmers were given for labor days 38 million rubles. Last year, the kolkhozfarmers received for the labor days 315 million rubles. Moreover, greater funds are now invested in capital construction. In recent years 20,000 new houses have been built. In certain kolkhozes whole streets have been rebuilt anew, for example, in the Kolkhoz imeni Radishchev.

However, that which has been done is only a beginning. Great and serious work awaits us. In the next few years the kolkhozes and sovkhoses should approximately double the production of meat and milk, significantly raise the productivity of flax, and thereby obtain additional income. In this connection I should say here at the plenum that with the growth in the numbers of cattle in the oblast the production of fodder is growing; however, the quantity of it per head of cattle is increasing insignificantly.

If we do not now solve the problem of fodder, we will not be able to develop livestock raising further. All the efforts of the party organization should be directed at solving this task.

Voices: Correct!

Doronin: How can we create a mighty fodder base? N. S. Khrushchev said here, absolutely correctly, that if in Smolenskaya Oblast people would regale themselves with pancakes prepared from their own flour, then before putting a pancake in one's mouth, one should ask how much it costs, ask whether there is enough money to spend on this pancake. All that is correct. Among us, one centner of grain costs 172 rubles. This also influences the cost of livestock production. It is obvious that we feed hogs and cattle with grain. This means that the cost of a kilogram of meat and milk is correspondingly increased.

What can we do? It was pleasant to hear the Ukrainians, who said: "We formerly did not undertake agriculture as we should have, and we obtained 10-15 centners of grain per hectare; now we do undertake it, and we harvest 25-30 centners." But when we did not undertake it (in proper fashion), then we received some 4 centners, and sometimes only seed. Yes, the Smolensk land does not pamper us. These are poor lands. And no matter how many speeches we make, they will not give good harvests if there is not a basic improvement in the matter of fertilizing the land. What must be done to raise productivity? The first thing--to introduce crop rotation on all kolkhozes. One can ask: why don't you introduce it? Who is preventing it?

Voices: Correct!

Doronin: And I want to answer this question. What has prevented it? Kolkhozes have been very small in the Smolensk area. In the last 2

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years we have been consolidating them. Now there are only half as many kolkhozes, and large, stable farms have been created. This gives us an opportunity to introduce crop rotation. This year we have seeded clover on 100,000 hectares. Therefore, we can begin to master crop rotation. I ask for a decision on another question. We now have listed as arable land 200,000 hectares of forest, 16-20 years old. To introduce crop rotation in the kolkhozes, it is necessary to include all the arable land. But how can you include it when a 20-year-old forest is growing there?

We realize that livestock raising can be successfully developed only when a mighty fodder base is present. Therefore, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now with great energy undertaking an uplifting of agriculture, and in particular, a sharp increase in the production of corn.

The second and last question--we need the help of mechanizers for the extraction of peat and lime. We must annually obtain 10 million tons of peat and about 1,000,000 tons of lime. If we do this, within 2 or 3 years we shall have a high harvest. Those who have already done this and who have introduced crop rotation, who have a sufficient quantity of peat mixed with manure and lime, receive good harvests. I feel that they will help us, and then the central oblasts will play their role in the successful fulfillment of the common tasks posed before our Motherland.

Ignatov: Comrade Kolushchinskiy has the floor. Next will be Comrade Adonavichyus, the director of the Chernyakov Kolkhoz, Kapsuk Rayon, Lithuanian SSR.

Kolyshchinskiy, Ye. P.: (Secretary of the Omsk Regional Committee of the CPSU)

Comrades,

The workers of Omskaya Oblast, as well as the workers of the entire country, have welcomed the theses of N. S. Khrushchev with unprecedented spirit, joy, and industrious enthusiasm. The comprehensive, magnificent program of the construction of communism has filled the hearts of the Soviet people with pride. The more the authority of our party has grown in stature, the more loyally have the workers rallied about her. And every Soviet citizen, wherever he may work, is striving to perform his task in implementing the great program of the construction of communism.

The political account of N. S. Khrushchev, a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the vast organizational work on the advance of agriculture done by the Party over the 5 year period, the liquidation of backwardness in agriculture, the creative Lenin plan of unprecedented development of agriculture, set forth by N. S. Khrushchev in the present historic plenum, and the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee will be just the same as the theses at the XXI Party Congress

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greeted with enthusiasm by our whole party, the entire Soviet people, and our friends abroad. It cannot be otherwise, since the measures outlined for the further development of agriculture answer the expectations of our people and give rise to confusion, panic, and embarrassment in our enemies' camp.

What happened 5 years ago? Was this really only at Smolenshchina, of which Comrade Doronin was speaking? We are speaking of the neglect of agriculture in the past, but we have lately begun to forget a little about what happened. And this was not only in Smolenshchina, where the Germans were. It was also in Siberia. That is what Malenkov brought the Kolkhoz peasantry to, and it could happen now, if the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and plenum of the Central Committee had not smashed up this contemptible group of conspirators. Bulganin here, in the plenum of the Central Committee, again speaking of this conspiratorial group, appraised it as follows: Molotov is isolated from life and quite ignorant of both industry and agriculture; Kaganovich is a verbalist, hindering the work with his chatter; Malenkov is an intriguer capable of any outrage; but he passed over himself in silence. But Molotov, Kaganovich, and Malenkov were not only prattlers and intriguers ignorant of agriculture and industry. The Party gave the true characterization and evaluation of fractionists and dissenters to the base, traitorous, conspiratorial group. And Bulganin distinguishes himself even in this group, so much as assuming the name of a misled "associate." No, you were members of this base, traitorous group, and you should be so designated.

It seems to me that we should once more consider and properly check the fact that it was for a monstrous provocation when Malenkov spoke at the XIX Party Congress about the grain problems being solved. It was an infamous provocation, a mockery of our people: the grain problem was solved, and there wasn't enough bread. And here this renegade said, from the tribune of the meeting, that we got 8 million pud and more of grain.

The great plan of developing virgin and waste lands and gigantic organizational work of our Party on its accomplishment has provided our country with enough bread to supply the population adequately and develop animal husbandry.

Omskskaya Oblast improved 1,100,000 hectares of virgin and waste lands and sowed them in grain crops over this period of time, fulfilling the plan whose author, as our whole country and the whole world knows, is Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. In 5 years, the oblast yielded more grain than in the 12 years preceding the September plenum. Over the last 5 years an average of 70 million pud were delivered per year, and over the last 3 years 90 million pud of grain were delivered per year to the state. The grain delivery for 1958 is equivalent to that of the 2 years before the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

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In Comrade Khrushchev's report the need of further increase in the grain crops in Western Siberia, including Omskskaya Oblast, is quite correctly indicated. We distinctly realize, Comrades, our great responsibility in solving the problem of supplying the state with grain, especially wheat.

The colossal aid in the improvement of virgin land, the increase of grain crops by technology, capital investments and colonization has been definitely pointed out to us all by the government and the Central Committee. We now have the task, and it is no light one, comrades, not only of solving the grain problem and increasing the production of bread grain crops, but of also getting more meat and milk. And so now, when we decide what we must do, we are naturally faced with the main and basic question: what shall we do about the agricultural system? Can it operate as it does now? No. The beautiful lands we have improved can be overworked and exhausted immediately. Besides this we cannot be satisfied with such low harvests as the majority of the farms in the oblast get on their old lands. The question of fallow lands and the Mal'tsev system is a most important one. It seems to me that for the Siberian Oblasts, it is doubtful that any one will question the Mal'tsev system. This system has been approved by life and experience. Mal'tsev often visited us in the oblast. Many excellent people are following his example. There are brigades, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses working by his system, though not yet fully, it is true, and getting regular harvests.

But the fact remains we still don't have enough technology. The question of the Mal'tsev plows is undecided. We aren't getting enough of them, so that plowing is difficult.

Not only these questions are causing concern, but also questions of the use of non-terracing plows in the south of the oblast. But, to be sure, plowing with terracing plows also gives good results.

The problem of graded seeds is also very important. In 1958 about 80 percent of the whole area of grain crops was sown with graded seeds. The oblast switched from "Mil'turum 312" grade to the "Mil'turum 533," the productivity of which is at least 2 to 3 centners higher. But only 800,000 hectares were sown with this grade. The "Lyutestsens" graded wheat seeds, of which Mal'tsev spoke, were used on 100 hectares in 1954 and on 60 million in 1958.

We are paying a great deal of attention to questions of narrow-row sowing and the rolling of sowings. We are interested in all these questions and are studying them. We are considerably increasing the sowings and have begun to plant deeper.

I wish, comrades, to say more about the Mal'tsev system. It is primarily a wealth of knowledge and experience and a boundless love for



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the land. In agrotechnology, you see, these rules are not written, but they are unconditionally binding.

Nikita Sergeyevich gave Comrade Mal'tsev the problem of corn sowings, but he passed it by. As a matter of fact, it is a very important question. We are faced with the task of not only delivering 100 million to 110 million pud of grain but also much more milk and meat. If we continue to have such sown areas and use the land so badly, we will not be sure of getting enough grain or of supplying our growing animal husbandry with fodder. We are thinking of increasing the wheat sowings to 200,000 hectares, reducing the fallow land to 800,000 hectares, and having part of the absolutely pure fallow lands in the south, but it is absolutely necessary for us to have fallow lands in use.

In the case of rye, the situation is quite clear. We are sowing the fallow land with corn. Disking and rolling are necessary in August before sowing. The eye gives results, to tell the truth, that are no worse than on clear fallow lands.

Oats for green fodder were sown late, not in spring, but during the Siberian rains in midsummer (end of June and beginning of July). Cross disking was done in autumn, and the normal processing in spring.

And, chiefly, in the case of wheat we tried sowing 20,000 hills on fallow lands and up to 10,000 hills of corn and processing them as fallow land; after harvesting--disking also in spring--disking and cultivating. Wheat grows well on these fields.

Please understand me, Comrades, I am not presuming to give any agricultural advice whatever, for I am not an expert; I merely want to talk about what is going on.

Corn, harvested in time and well processed, with cultivating in the fall between the rows without destroying the stubble, retains the winter snow very well. In spring only cross disking, cultivating and the necessary rolling should be done, and the harvest is no less than the sowing on fallow lands.

I want to say a few words about how they impeded the introduction of such a crop as corn, although it is clear to us all that we can't live without it. Look how it is in our newspapers. Let me read a few excerpts from the paper NOVIY MIR containing an article entitled "Siberian Meetings." They say that much that is new and creative has been written up with style and originality. But what has this to do with our policy, which we have been implementing for the last 5 years? I read the article: "The MTS have let go all specialists: zootechnicians, agricultural experts, and veterinarians. And they have begun to make engineers directors of the MTS. Why, do you understand, engineers, and from factories at that? Because there

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are tractors in MTS. What is happening, then? ... The MTS are concerned with animal husbandry and all kolkhoz matters, and at the head they place a narrowly specialized mechanic."

On the subject of state grain purchases: "The grain delivery schedule must be extended, then? Why extend it? The government date is 15 November. Well, for the sake of order the deliveries can be planned by 1 November. Only to tell the truth, we will deliver it earlier just the same, if we have time to harvest the grain." There you have an early fulfillment of the grain purchases.

But on the subject of corn, what hasn't been written? Everywhere they run a wide-row sowing, everywhere and anywhere they talk about harvesting it alone. A mass of excerpts can be cited. For example, as heroes they tell in the active about how they fooled the oblast committee--they sowed by the wide-row method and said it was by the square method. And they got their harvest and finally quieted down.

"You great scientists, tell us this: what crop can be sown after corn? Under Siberian conditions this requires thought. Corn takes up a lot of moisture, and out of the soil depths, so that we have very little moisture. The working of corn, as a cultivated crop, greatly pulverizes the soil. How to save it from erosion" ... etc., etc.

And what an annotation the writer Markov wrote to this article: "Ivanov's merit lies in the fact that he took from life a series of images of talented leaders of the kolkhoz village who fearlessly, depending on the activity of the masses, surmount difficulties, smash routine and red tape in the organization of the farm, and lead it on the path of live creation to unprecedented illumination." Ivanov was immediately admitted to the Union of Soviet Writers, and this year he appeared in ZVEZDA publicizing wide-row sowing for which PRAVDA properly criticized him. And how many of these have there been, including Comrades Lysenko and Lobanov, who had much to say as to how the writings of certain scientists in the press are used.

Comrades, the extension of the sowing of grains and the increased gross grain harvest have enabled us to speed the growth of socialist animal husbandry considerably and to raise its productivity. Where in 1953 we delivered 39,000 tons of meat, this year we shall deliver 86,000; by the end of the 5-year period we shall double the delivery, delivering up to 175,000 tons.

We have 255,000 cows on kolkhozes and sovkhoses; and kolkhoz members, workers and employees have 180,000. Over this period the milk yield per kolkhoz cow went up to 1,000 kilograms and the state milk purchases were considerably increased. Where in 1953 we delivered 247,000 tons, this year it will be 511,000 tons. After our first variant we assumed the obligation of bringing our milk delivery to 800,000 tons in 1965, but when we considered it again we were

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convinced this obligation can be increased and possibly we shall be able to report to the Party meeting that the oblast pledges a delivery of 1,000,000 tons by the end of the 7-year period; as for the 800,000 tons by the end of the 7-year period, those we shall unquestionably deliver.

In conclusion I wish to mention what I consider the most important development of all, the fact that after the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party there was another life, another atmosphere, and another kind of work began. Before, we were afraid to plan; we lacked confidence in the creative initiative of the masses; but now how remarkable it is that we have summoned to the plenum the creators of a new life, directly carrying out the Party's will and decisions. And what was their relation to the people! Permit us to speak for ourselves. Was this the previous relationship with Party workers? There was nothing of the kind. But now there is a genuine, comradely, valid relationship with us, the secretaries of the Party Oblast and Rayon Committees, and other workers. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party teaches us how to associate with the people, how to learn among the cadres, and how to get along with them. And this has enabled us to create and to solve problems more courageously, because you know that they will support you in the Central Committee.

Permit me to assure you that the Omskaya Oblast Party Organization will endeavor to implement fully all the decisions adopted by the Plenum.

Ignatov: Comrade Adomavichyus has the floor. Comrade Yurkin will be next.

Adomavichyus, V. K.: (Representing the Chernyakhov Kolkhoz of Kapsukskiy Rayon, Lithuanian SSR)

Comrades!

Permit me to express from this tribunal the heart-felt gratitude of our party to the Central Committee for inviting me, the President of Soviet Lithuanian Kolkhoz, to participate in the work of the present plenum.

We, the peasants of Soviet Lithuania, not long freed from the yoke of capitalists, landowners, and kulaks, well remember the time when we worked for others and toiled on our own little plots of land with no prospects for the future. I have known much grief personally, as a kulak's hired hand. Our situation is entirely different now under the Soviet regime.

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Having started on the path of active development, we were able to work with a future, and the broad road was opened to us for a prosperous kolkhoz life. Our life now depends completely on ourselves, our active participation in kolkhoz production, proper administration of the farm, and skillful use of technology and all the reserves and potentials afforded us by the kolkhoz system.

The situation of the kolkhoz peasant in Lithuania, including our Chernyakhovskiy Kolkhoz of Kapsukskiy Rayon, was changed particularly after the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The decision of the September plenum, and then the subsequent measures of the Party and Government on agricultural problems have unleashed our initiative and enabled us to work creatively.

Permit me to report the results achieved by our kolkhoz over the 5 years since the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. While in 1953 we got an average of 8 centners of grain crops per hectare, last year it was 16.5 centners. In 1953, we had 5 kolkhoz cows per 100 hectares of agricultural land, and now we have 13. While in 1953, 107 centners of milk were produced per 100 hectares, in 1958, 490 will be produced. Last year we got 105 centners of meat per 100 hectares, including 75 centners of pork per 100 hectares. Meat production in the kolkhoz quadrupled over the 5-year period. We did not achieve this increase immediately. It required great, painstaking work on the part of all members.

The Party Organization, which increased from 6 to 26 Communists over this period, played a great part in explaining the tasks to our kolkhoz members. We struggled for the maximum use of all land allotted to the kolkhoz. Every scrap of land is being fully used and will yield the needed produce. We also took a series of measures to increase the productivity of all agricultural crops. They concentrated chiefly on increasing the supply of organic fertilizers and began to make extensive use of organic fertilizers, peat, and mineral mixtures. They prepare 10,000 to 12,000 tons of them per year and use them according to Academician Lysenko's method. We made a complete transition to sowing with our own graded seeds. All this enabled us to increase the production of grain, potatoes, and other industrial crops.

To develop the kolkhoz even further, we had to form a stable fodder base for animal husbandry. We extended sowings of annual herbs considerably, especially a vetch-oat mixture, and also fodder roots, chiefly fodder beets, of which we got 600 to 700 centners per hectare. Over the last 3 years corn has been widely introduced into our fields, which was not easy for us right away. It required much work to convince the kolkhoz members, on the basis of experience, of the advantages of this crop. Besides, we had no previous experience

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in the matter. Now we have learned to grow corn and we are getting an average of one hectare per 350-400 centners of greens per hectare under our conditions.

We put in cultivated pastures on an area of 250 hectares, which are very important for the further development of milk production and lowering the cost of milk. The proportion of our fodder crops is now 46 percent of the whole cultivated area, and the proportion of perennial herbs is 28 percent. Due to the measures taken to reinforce the fodder base, we have begun to provide kolkhoz cattle with succulent and coarse fodders. We prepare 11,000 to 12,000 tons of succulent fodders per year for cows and also supply cows, belonging to members, with fodder. All this enabled us to increase cash incomes considerably, deposit large sums in the indivisible fund, carry on construction on a broad front, and assure the members of a prosperous life.

While in 1953 we got up to 750 rubles of income per hectare, in 1958 we got about 2,000 rubles, and the entire kolkhoz income is 3,100,000 rubles. Thus the income of the agricultural artel tripled over this period. Deposits in the kolkhoz indivisible fund increased steadily. This year they went up to 25 percent of all kolkhoz incomes. Thanks to this we have been able to build three standard barns for 350 cows, two standard sties for 800 hogs, three stables and many other structures over the 5-year period. All the necessary technical equipment at the MTS was purchased with ready cash.

The kolkhoz members of our artel are not only trying for increased production, but also the reduction of its cost. We have taken the first steps in this direction. We reviewed the operational norms, established strict control over the outlays of working days and cash and curtailed the staff. This enabled us to lower production costs in 1957 compared with 1956. While in 1958 one centner of grain cost us 97 rubles, it was 47 rubles in 1957; one ton of milk cost 861 rubles in 1956 and in 1957 it was 744 rubles, or 117 rubles less; in 1956 one centner of meat cost us 991 rubles, and in 1957, 752 rubles, or 239 rubles less. Our production costs are still high, and we are seeking ways of lowering them.

Comrades! The members of our kolkhoz, as well as the whole Soviet people, unanimously approve the theses of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress with great enthusiasm. We have provisionally outlined the prospective plan of development of our kolkhoz for 7 years, and it is now being actively discussed by members in brigades and on farms. Here are some of this plan's indices: in 1965, we are counting on getting per 100 hectares: 950 centners of milk, 150 centners of meat, including 100 centners of pork per 100 hectares; and we are counting on bringing the cow stock to 25 head per 100 hectares, getting up to 22 centners of grain crops per hectare, and doubling potato production. Our plan is realistic, since we have created the proper basis for it.

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I was convinced upon hearing your report, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, that we can produce considerably more milk, meat, and other products, if we mobilize all our reserves for it. In the first place, we'll have to extend sowings of perennial herbs up to 30 percent of the whole cultivated area. Second, sugar beets grow well on our place. We are considering extending the area in sugar beets and using some for cattle fodder. Excess moisture on the fields is a great obstacle to increasing the productivity of all crops on many kolkhozes of the Republic, including ours. We are planning on closed drainage on a 500-hectare area, along with increased application of organic fertilizers.

We are going to give special attention to raising corn. In the past year we, as in other kolkhozes and rayons of the Republic, selected the best parts of our land for it, spread 40 tons of manure on each hectare and applied lime, and in spring we'll sow corn by the check-row method.

Along with fattening hogs, fattening cattle is very important to us, as well as raising water fowls. All this will enable us to fulfill our obligations. We could develop our farm faster if we could settle people from separate farms faster. We have already moved about 40 percent of the kolkhoz members, who are very anxious to move. We have already built three kolkhoz settlements, in which 60 homes have been constructed.

Construction in the village is mainly done with local construction materials: clay, stone, thatch, etc. It is especially important for us to use as many local construction materials as possible, and we get very few of them. We hope that we'll get help with construction materials and can finish building our kolkhoz settlements in the next few years. This will enable us to increase labor productivity still further and raise the material and cultural living standard of the kolkhoz members.

Electricity plays a great part in raising labor productivity on a kolkhoz. We and many other kolkhozes feel the need of electric power. A small electric power station is operating on the kolkhoz, and it costs us dearly. In the next few years steps should be taken to raise electric power production in our republic.

The kolkhoz is planning to review our system of organization and payment of labor. Beginning in 1959 we shall progress to guaranteed cash payments for the work of the members of kolkhozes after the example of the sovkhoses of our zone. For this purpose we intend to form a cash reserve fund. By the same token the interest of the members will be increased even more in increasing the productivity of agricultural produce, and the work of the kolkhoz bookkeepers on kolkhoz accounts will be facilitated. All this will further the increase of labor productivity and lower production costs.

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Comrades, this plenum has been a great school for me. I have listened attentively to the speeches of all the comrades, to the counsels of the representatives of the leading kolkhozes of our country. When I return to my own kolkhoz, I shall make extensive use of these remarkable examples that I have heard about here, and I shall exert every effort to make our kolkhoz achieve greater progress in all branches of the economy in the next few years.

Comrades, in the name of the Party organization of our kolkhoz, the administration, and all the members, I wish to assure the plenum that we shall make every effort toward honorable fulfillment of the tasks set the kolkhoz peasantry by the Party and the government and thereby make our modest contribution to the building of Communism in our country. (Applause.)

Ignatov: There will be a recess until 1000 hours tomorrow.

## EIGHTH MEETING

(19 December 1958, Morning)

L. I. Brezhnev (presiding): We shall continue the work of the Plenum. Comrade Yurkin, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the RSFSR, has the floor. Comrade Nuriyev, First Secretary of the Bashkirskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU, will be next.

T. A. Yurkin:

Comrades, in his report Comrade N. S. Khrushchev summed up the vast organizational and political work of the Party to advance agriculture. An enormous amount of work has been done. We must say that the Central Committee and our whole Party solved the problems of advancing agriculture in Leninist fashion, courageously, and creatively. An example of this is the great work done by the Party and the Central Committee on N. S. Khrushchev's initiative on increasing grain production by taking over 36 million hectares of virgin and waste lands in regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan, and in the Volga region. The virgin land has already enabled our country to procure over 4 billion pud of grain.

The anti-Party of Mahenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov, after fiercely fighting the Party policy in the matter of taking over the virgin lands, threatened that it would result in diminution of the yield of grain crops per hectare so that grain collections would not go up, and the government outlays for taking over the lands would not be compensated for.

To what despicable subterfuges would this group not resort! The apparatus of the then Gosplan stated that there was no money or funds in reserve to take over the virgin land and spoke against allotment of funds for tractors, homes, metals, and rope. The suppliers categorically objected, they said, because there were no resources. This was headed by Kaganovich. They tried to appeal even to science for help. They dug up maps from Tsarist times and cried that we were going into a desert where there would be no grain.

At that time I was close to the implementation of the measures to take over the new lands. I wondered at what great labor, what strength of will, stamina, and decisiveness Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev displayed in leading the struggle with the anti-Party group and decisively eliminating their anti-Party plots. He set an example of the concentrated use of material means and resources for the advancement of agriculture. Actually, the Party implemented this measure within the limits of the appropriations intended for agriculture.



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Yesterday Comrade Bulganin explained his anti-Party activity to the Plenum and represented the affair as though he had been supporting the general Party line all the time and did not desert to the anti-Party group until June 1957, when the devil mixed him up.

Such a naive explanation can of course convince no one. I, for example, and other members of the Central Committee attended several meetings of the Presidium of the Central Committee to consider questions of the development of the virgin and long-fallow lands, the planning of agriculture, and the organization of sovkhoses on the new lands. We saw how Nikita Sergeyevich led the desperate struggle with Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Shepilov. But Bulganin, as a rule, was silent. He can say that silence is a sign of agreement. But he showed with whom he agreed last June, when the office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers became a place of conspirators. It wasn't the devil that mixed him up here, but the previously prepared attack on the general line of the Central Committee and that of the Party. That is why the members of the Plenum of the Central Committee consider Bulganin's explanation completely unsatisfactory.

Life has cruelly mocked this despicable group of fractionists. The collection of grain crops over the last 5 years has increased, as we see. The losses in production in taking over the new lands have already come back to the government with a surplus. We have consolidated our position on the new lands. A huge grain base has been created in a formerly deserted place. If we apply the right system of working the land, introduce fallow land, use the experience of T. S. Mal'tsev and the leading farms, and raise as many more sheep, meat cattle, and poultry as possible, we shall reap an unprecedented return.

Nikita Sergeyevich, you were interested in the possible use of fallow land for sowing corn. Allow me to show you an interesting picture. We in certain sovkhoses in such dry regions as Seratovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts, the Kulundinskaya Steppe, Omskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Krays, this year sowed corn on fallow land, and, it must be said, obtained not a bad harvest. Several farms, having sown corn by the check-row method using 2.1-meter intervals, obtained up to 18 centners of grain, and moreover got silage from the green corn plants.

Comrades, we all remember what a backward condition the agriculture of the Russian Federation was in. Bureaucratic centralization deadened the initiative of the local Party and soviet organs, of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Agricultural questions were decided by arbitrary methods, without listening to local opinion. The Central Committee of the Party, with Leninist high principles, demolished these bureaucratic divisions, created by centralization, and released initiative which had been stifled.

Agricultural workers of the Russian Federation, Party and soviet organizations express deep thanks to the Central Committee of the CPSU for creating the Bureau of the CC of the CPSU for the RSFSR, headed by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev--that outstanding Leninist who helped the Russian Federation move into the leading ranks.

Simultaneously, the role of the Council of Ministers of the republic was elevated. The organization of the Agricultural section of the CC of the CPSU for the RSFSR, the extension of rights to local soviet and party organs--all this bears witness to the beneficial effect of the basic changes in the agriculture of the Russian Federation.

In the republic for this 5-year period, approximately 15 million hectares of virgin and long-fallow lands were brought under cultivation, the sown area was increased by 17.6 million hectares, and sowings of corn were raised from 800,000 hectares to over 10 million hectares. The gross grain harvest increased 62 percent over that of 1953, sugar beets by 4 times, milk production increased by more than 2 times, and meat production increased 80 percent during this period. In addition, the production of sunflower seeds, flax, vegetables, potatoes, and other types of agricultural products increased.

But the Federation is still trying to improve further, Comrades. With a great quantity of fertile land, with a large amount of arable territory, and with such people as Andreyeva, Grachev, Korotkov, Karpov, Manukovskiy, and others who have now become mature and experienced, we will attain even greater results.

During the Seven-Year Plan, production will be increased as follows: grain crops by almost 2 times, sugar beets by more than 4 times, potatoes by almost 2 times, vegetables by more than 2 times, and the production of fiber flax and oil-bearing crops will be sharply increased.

There will be a considerable increase in the output of animal husbandry products: meat--more than double; milk--double; eggs--almost double; and wool--almost double.

All this bespeaks the fact that there are enormous reserves in the Russian Federation.

Procurement of the basic agricultural products will sharply increase in the 7-year period. Let us take the sugar beet, for example. We propose to deliver over 3.5 times as many sugar beets. Among others, Nikita Sergeevich, the question first arose of what to do with this production. Now we are having great arguments: We want to deliver 29 million tons of sugar beets and they are persuading us to deliver only 21 million.

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Khrushchev: I'll advise you what to do with the sugar beets the plants can't process: fatten the hogs and get very good lard.

Yurkin: We consider this apart from what we propose to raise for fattening livestock. It is a matter of production of goods.

Khrushchev: Comrade Yurkin, pork--that is also production of goods. If the sugar plants cannot process the beets, let the hogs process them and convert them to lard. That will be production of goods. Of course, the sugar plants must be loaded to capacity.

Yurkin: That is correct, but for the Russian Federation some increase is needed in the delivery of sugar beets to the sugar plants.

Khrushchev: You are not wise, Comrade Yurkin, to sell the sugar beets more profitably to the sugar plants.

Yurkin: Nikita Sergeyevich, you teach us to study economics well and observe economy. Therefore, if it is economic to use sugar beets for fodder, it will be all right, but regardless of that, more beets must be delivered to the sugar plants.

Khrushchev: I regard it this way: once the sugar plants cannot process the whole supply of beets, these beets must be fed to livestock so that they don't go to waste and thereby bring an economic loss.

Yurkin: But if the Russian Federation intends to build sugar plants, you can't stop them. (Animation and laughter in the hall.)

Khrushchev: We welcome that. But, Comrade Yurkin, you know agriculture well, and we must keep in mind henceforth that when we have a chance to plant beets by the check-row method, we must plant considerably more of them than our sugar plants can process. Therefore, we must regard sugar beets as a raw material for sugar production and as a product for fattening livestock.

Yurkin: Perfectly true.

Khrushchev: See, we were agreed.

Yurkin: Agreed, except on the sugar plants. (Laughter in the hall.)

The introduction of specialized agricultural production is a great reserve. Comrade N. S. Khrushchev discussed this very ably in his report. The lack of specialized agriculture is hampering the development in our republic, on kolkhozes and sovkhoses of, for example, the Volga region, of meat cattle and sheep raising; of the Urals and Siberia, milk cattle and hog raising; and of the steppe regions, also sheep raising.

We have already solved the first part of the grain problem: we have shifted wheat production eastward. It is the beginning of specialization. We must now take the second step--a more intensive farming.

We must overcome as rapidly as possible the backwardness of agriculture in the regions of the non-chernozem belt. It is true, these regions suffered much during the Patriotic War, but enough time has already elapsed to have done away with the low productivity of potatoes and vegetables, that is, of the crops that should be specialized in these regions, and the low productivity of fodder crops, especially corn, which is impeding the development of high-yield milk animal husbandry, in which these oblasts ought to be specializing. And we know that the underdevelopment of animal husbandry is hampering the introduction of organic fertilizers and resulting in low crop harvests.

Comrades, over the past 5 years the Party has been greatly concerned with development of sovkhos production. This is apparent from the example of the Federation. In the 5-year period 577 sovkhoses, reinforced by 1,478 kolkhoses, were newly organized in the RSFSR. Grain production on the sovkhoses rose to 3.6 times its 1953 level, enabling us to deliver 5.6 times as much grain to the government this year as in 1953, and three times as much as the sovkhoses of the whole country at that time. On the sovkhoses production and delivery to the government of vegetables increased by 2.3 times; potatoes by 3.3 times; and other agricultural products by several times. Over the 5-year period the sovkhoses sold the kolkhoses over 200,000 head of breeding cattle, 450,000 hogs, and 300,000 sheep.

It should be noted, comrades, that the sovkhoses have a large quantity of breeding cattle--over 2 million head, and 5 million fine-fleeced sheep. All this wealth must be used to improve animal husbandry on the kolkhoses. Unfortunately we are making little use of this remarkable lever.

Many sovkhoses of the republic in the current year have raised their profits. Several of them are ending the year with profits of 8-12 million rubles. The Uglovskiy Grain sovkhos of Altayskiy Kray, for example, made a profit of 14 million rubles.

The "Gigant" sovkhos of Rostovskaya Oblast and the "Kuban'" sovkhos of Krasnodarskiy Kray expended less than one man-hour of labor to produce a centner of grain, the cost of production of which amounts to 10-14 rubles per centner. In the Berezovskiy sovkhos on the virgin lands of Altayskiy Kray the cost of production of grain is 17 rubles a centner. In the Maslovskiy sovkhos of Voronezhskaya Oblast the production cost of meat from cattle is 400 rubles; on the Taganrogskiy Hog sovkhos the cost of production of pork is 386 rubles; on the Blyudchanskiy sovkhos of Novosibirskaya Oblast the cost of production of milk is 69 rubles per centner.

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This indicates the enormous possibilities the sovkhoses have for lowering costs of production.

Nevertheless, we still have many backward sovkhoses. It is necessary for us to decide the question of specialization for the sovkhoses.

A model for the specialization of sovkhoses is the resolution of the CC of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which was adopted on the initiative of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, concerning the organization of 35 specialized vegetable and potato sovkhoses for supplying vegetables and potatoes to Moscow city. On these sovkhoses high-production cattle will also be kept for supplying milk to the capital. It is true, Nikita Sergeyevich, you have given us a healthy correction: we at first proposed the plan without provision for livestock raising, but you, Nikita Sergeyevich, wrote: raise high-production cattle for the supplying of Moscow.

Khrushchev: Because in each farm, whether it is specialized or nonspecialized, there is waste material. What will they do with it? They must be sent cattle. You plant, let us say, cabbages; perhaps we will reap an average harvest of them, but if the harvest is higher and some of the cabbages remain, what will be done with them?

Yurkin: It must be pointed out that a great deal has been done by the Moskovskaya Oblast Party Committee. It has aroused the whole Party organization; it has several times sought the advice of Nikita Sergeyevich on a number of questions and has received conclusive statements.

It must be said that the Bureau of the CC of the CPSU for the RSFSR and the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR have adopted identical instructions for Leningradskaya Sverdlovskaya and Gor'kovskaya Oblasts. A great deal of work will have to be done to accomplish these measures.

To ensure for the country graded seeds for grain crops and hybrid corn seed, a large number of sovkhoses of the republic must be specialized for the production of seed. We can solve the seed problem in the next few years in the same way that we solved the corn problem. This year more than 200,000 tons of hybrid and graded corn seed have been procured, there was a time when we had no good corn seed at all.

Beginning with 1959 it is planned to have 190 sovkhoses specialize in raising meat cattle. They will be mainly in Astrakhanskaya, Saratovskaya and other dry-steppe oblasts. The herd of cattle for meat on these sovkhoses is to be increased to 1,400,000 head as against the earlier figure of 200,000 head.

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In addition to the 466 hog-raising sovkhozes, another 100 hog-raising sovkhozes are to be set up which, together with the existing ones, will produce 900,000 tons of hogs; this will be 4 times the present hog-production.

The number of sheep-raising sovkhozes is to be increased, on which high-class fine-wool sheep will be raised. The delivery of wool to the State for this period is to be increased from 25,000 to 65,000 tons.

The milk farms will be considerably expanded in the health resort districts.

For supplying the industrial centers 30 large poultry-breeding establishments will be organized in addition to the existing ones. From 100,000 layers we will receive annually 18-20 million eggs. A large quantity of poultry meat and eggs will be obtained from the 60-70 poultry sovkhozes which are to be organized. This will make it possible for the existing poultry sovkhozes to increase their egg production to more than 2 billion as against the 600 million obtained in 1957.

Moreover, the raising of ducks will be organized on a majority of the sovkhozes. Computations are being made now for each sovkhoz. It is clear that this will be expressed in hundreds of millions of birds. Thus, for example, in the Voronezhskiy Poultry sovkhoz in the past year 300,000 ducks were raised, and in 1959 they will be feeding there 700,000 birds. In Primorskiy Kray and other areas a number of sovkhozes will assume the obligation of raising birds by the millions. It is planned to set up in the Zavidovski game reserve a sovkhoz with a million and a half birds. Nikita Sergeyevich has correctly stated the need for fully utilizing these remarkable resources.

The sovkhozes in the Seven-Year Plan must be transformed into active, model-performance socialist agricultural enterprises. However, the allocations projected in the Seven-Year Plan for capital construction are clearly inadequate. We are lagging behind the kolkhozes in this attitude toward construction.

In the current 5-year period, the expenditures for production as a whole for the sovkhozes of the RSFSR from the budget have already been recovered. About 25 billion rubles accrued to the state from the sale of products.

To reduce the capital investments and expenditures of labor in 1959 on cattle they will be converted to untethered maintenance, mechanical milking and, automatic watering, hogs--to group care without enclosure, and poultry--to open-air care.

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In field crops it is necessary to increase the number of machine operators for the mechanical cultivation of fields of corn, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, and other crops.

At present for the personal use of workers on the sovkhozes there are 990,000 cows, or 65 percent of the sovkhoz herd. As an experiment the Ministry has directed three sovkhozes to buy the cattle from the workers and employees, with their consent. On the "Vertsy-Zarya" sovkhoz they bought 365 cows, and at once the position was changed: the sovkhoz began to spend 20 percent less for feed. The workers see that the sale of milk is moving along without interruption and willingly agree to sell the cattle. In 1959 it will be necessary to buy the first group of cattle, but the money for this has still not been allocated.

The oblast committees of the Party have begun to devote more attention to the sovkhozes. The work of the sovkhozes is more frequently discussed at the plenums of the oblast committees of the Party and at the sessions of the oblast soviets. However, the state of affairs demands day-to-day intervention in the work of the sovkhozes. There is still much inefficiency and irresponsibility in them. It is necessary to give greater attention to the selection and political training of the cadres and not to permit the frequent removal of sovkhoz directors and specialists.

Experience shows that it would be well to set up trusts for 20-25 sovkhozes on the base of the advanced sovkhozes.

There is a great deal of work to be done on the sovkhozes which were organized on the base of economically weak kolkhozes.

Comrades, the enormous tasks which have been placed before agriculture in the Seven-Year Plan require that we give special attention to preparations for the spring planting. In 1959, 85 million hectares are to be sown. It is necessary to eliminate backwardness in the repair of tractors and agricultural machinery, to speed up the preparation of seed and the training of cadres of machine operators, who are now being trained literally by the millions.

In the address (of N. S. Khrushchev) there were a number of justifiably critical remarks concerning our ministry. This will aid us to raise the sense of responsibility of the apparatus.

Permit me to assure the Central Committee of our Party that the workers in agriculture will not spare their strength to accomplish the great tasks of the development of agriculture and the gigantic program for communist construction which is unfolding.

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Brezhnev: Comrade Nuriyev has the floor--the First Secretary of the Bashkirskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU. Comrade Maeskevich to be prepared.

Nuriyev, A. N.

Comrades, the present Plenum of the Central Committee is summing up with justifiable pride the results of the 5-year struggle of the Party and of the whole Soviet people for the development of agriculture. For the Party and the Soviet people there is reason to rejoice. Five years is for us, if we consider the enormous scale of our agriculture and the great diversity of soil and climatic conditions over our enormous territory, a very short time. However, in the development of the country's agriculture, as Comrade N. S. Khrushchev said in his report, great qualitative changes have been made in this period. Agriculture has entered upon a new stage of development and flourishing, because growth has occurred everywhere, not only in the regions with the most favorable conditions but also in those with relatively complex soil and climatic conditions. The growth has occurred not because these 5 years, by some happy accident, were years most favorable for agriculture. On the contrary, for a considerable group of oblasts, three years of the five, that is, 1955, 1957, and 1958, were dry and unfavorable. Nevertheless, the struggle of the Party and of all the Soviet people for the development of agriculture has won outstanding victories.

What does this mean?

It means first of all, comrades, that the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party, with Leninist foresight, correctly defined the political line of the Party. Correct not only was the political line of the Presidium of the Central Committee, but fruitful and realistic were also its practical activities.

The means that the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party has correctly acted, has honestly and justifiably criticized from the Leninist point of view the work of Party, soviet, and agricultural organs in the management of agriculture, and has armed them with new organizational forms and methods of work which are in accord with the tasks of eliminating the backwardness in our country's agriculture.

This means that the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party and N. S. Khrushchev personally have opportunely and correctly raised the question of the mastering of new land in the east of the country. Without this land the grain problem could not have been decided in such a short time. Without the creation of this mighty grain base in the East it would be impossible today to speak of the specialization of agriculture for the whole territory of our country.



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This means that the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party has acted correctly in ending the violation of the Leninist principle of the material interest of the toilers of the villages in the results of their work.

This means that the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party has acted correctly in unleashing the initiative of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses themselves in the problems of planning agricultural production.

The colossal successes achieved in agriculture are evidence of the triumph of the Leninist line of the Central Committee of our Party on all questions of domestic and foreign policy and of the complete bankruptcy of the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov. This bankruptcy was once more demonstrated by the insincere and unprincipled address of the member of that anti-Party group, Bulganin, at this Plenum.

The successes achieved in recent years in agriculture are remarkable because of the fact that during these years not only did the volume of agricultural production grow, but at the same time our cadres grew and were tempered. Now they are able to accomplish the still more gigantic tasks of communist construction. Without the Party's fruitful 5-year struggle for the development of agriculture, the Central Committee would not be able today to propose, through the mouth of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, such great tasks for the further, still more mighty development of the country's agriculture.

Comrades! The measures adopted by the Central Committee for the strong development of agriculture could not but exert a favorable influence also on the condition of agriculture in Bashkiria. Together with all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of our country, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Soviet Bashkiria have grown and been strengthened during these 5 years. As confirmation of this, permit me to cite some factual material concerning the condition of the agriculture of the republic. In 1958 about 190,000 tons of meat by live weight will be produced, as against 165,000 tons produced for the whole calendar year of 1953. the corresponding figures for milk are 844,000 tons, as against 582,000 tons; for eggs, 430 million, as against 257 million; and for wool, 4,800 tons, as against 3,893 tons. While in 1953 from one cow on the kolkhozes 893 kilograms of milk were obtained, in 1958 1,830 kilograms will be obtained. In 1953 from one setting hen 23 eggs were received, and in 1958--this, of course, is still not much--50 eggs will be received. From one sheep in 1953, 1.9 kilograms of wool were obtained, and in 1958--2.2 kilograms. In 1953, 149,000 tons of milk were delivered to the State, while in 1958 the figure will be not less than 300,000 tons; meat, in place of the 50,000 tons delivered in 1953, is now 73,000 tons; eggs, 93 million in place of 41 million; wool, 2,504 tons in 1953 and 3,700 tons in 1958; oil seeds, 22,500 tons in place of 14,000 tons; and sugar beets, 175,000 tons in place of 37,000 tons.

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In 1958 for the first time in many years the republic fulfilled ahead of time the State plan for procurement of all types of livestock products. Despite the drought, without imports from outside, the requirements of the cities and industrial centers for potatoes and vegetables were fully satisfied. The republic delivered and sold to the State 43.5 million pud of grain.

The money income of the kolkhozes rose from 446 million rubles in 1953 to 1.4 billion rubles in 1958. For these years the indivisible funds grew from 692 million rubles to 1,850,000,000 rubles by the beginning of 1958. In just the period after the XX Party Congress more than 80,000 houses were built in the villages.

Such, comrades, are a few positive results of the work of agriculture in Bashkiria for the last few years. I cite this data not out of vanity but as confirmation of the fact that the development of agriculture has been taking place everywhere, including Bashkiria.

Speaking of the indisputable successes in the development of agriculture, we do not wish to conceal from the Central Committee the presence of serious defects in our work in the management of agriculture. In several branches of agriculture, particularly in the production of grain and fodder for livestock raising, we are still far from completely utilizing our potentialities, and we will not give the country as much as we could give. In comparison with the progressive regions of the country, our agriculture is still on a low level; we spread small amounts of fertilizers on the soil, and we are carrying on the struggle against drought unsatisfactorily. The number of our cattle per 100 hectares of arable land is not great.

All this we are aware of and we will take steps to correct it.

The recent oblast Party conference disclosed existing defects in the work of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and pointed out practical means to overcome these deficiencies.

For the 1959-1965 period the agricultural workers of Bashkiria plan to increase grain production by 1.5 times, oil seeds by 2 times, potatoes by 3.9, sugar beets and corn for silage by 5, meat production by 3, milk by 2, wool by 2, and eggs by 4.5 times.

To attain these results, as Comrade N. S. Khrushchev points out, it is necessary to carry on a decisive struggle for a reduction in the periods and a rise in the quality of field operations, to provide in the next 2 or 3 years for the introduction of correct crop rotations and the transition to complete high-grade seedings for all agricultural crops, to raise considerably the amounts of organic and mineral fertilizers spread on the soil, and to create a good fodder base for livestock raising.

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With the aim of a rapid increase in meat supplies, along with the organization of hog production by means of the use of single litters, fattening and feeding of cattle and sheep, we plan to raise ducks and rabbits on a broad scale. For this year we have already set up about 200 rabbit-feeding farms and in a year we will have them on 700 kolkhozes. Beginning with 1960 the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will raise annually up to one million rabbits. During 1958 in the republic more than 500 duck farms were set up. We now have about 100,000 ducks. In 1959 it is planned to feed and deliver to the State not less than 2 million ducks, and in 1965 not less than 8 to 10 million.

The further development of our livestock raising and the raising of its productivity are being hindered by the narrow fodder base. Under our conditions, without a sharp increase in the production of corn for silage, and potatoes for feed and the expansion of the area sown to clover, there can be no possibility of creating a firm fodder base. Therefore, we plan during these years to increase the production of corn for silage by a minimum of 5 times, increasing the laying down of silage from one million to 5-6 million tons per year, and to allocate not less than one million tons of potatoes for feeding purposes. We must increase at least threefold the production of coarse feeds and hay. All these problems have been discussed, and we will work stubbornly for their solution.

At the same time I wish to request the Central Committee of the Party for aid in the solution of several problems connected with the tasks of further increasing the production of fodder and raising the yield of agricultural crops in our republic.

The first question is that connected with the increase of corn production. In our attitude toward corn none of us are skeptics. Now everyone understands the importance of corn for livestock raising.

Khrushchev: Comrade Nuriyev, there are still skeptics.

Nuriyev: Few remain.

Khrushchev: There are still many but it is only that they have begun to talk less. (Animation in the hall)

Nuriyev: The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have succeeded in accumulating a certain amount of experience in the cultivation of this crop. Now not only individual kolkhozes and sovkhoses, but also whole rayons of the republic--for example, Baltachevskiy, Blagoveshchenskiy, Khaybullinskiy, Kugarchinskiy, and Fedorovskiy--are obtaining from 150 to 300 centners of green corn plants from each hectare. But as a whole we are still getting low yields. In this we are guilty.

Khrushchev: This also is scepticism.

Nuriyev: We ourselves are guilty in this, Nikita Sergeyevich.

Khrushchev: It turns out that there are no sceptics and the corn yield is low. (Laughter in the hall.)

Nuriyev: Up to 1953 we had nothing; now, however, we have one million tons of silage. In such a situation, of course, we are guilty; we have not shown character and firmness.

Very many errors have been permitted in the work, but one of our greatest bottlenecks is in the raising of seed for corn. We are dependent on other regions. We do not have our own seed. We sow what is given us. What is given us is not always what is needed. Under our conditions the best yields are obtained from such types of corn as "Partizanka," "Khar'kovskaya," "Voronezhskaya 76," but they do not give them to us.

Corn must be brought in not when it is time to sow, but earlier in order to have a revolving fund. This would help us in our work.

The second question is the question of fertilizers. The main grain areas of Bashkiria are typical treeless districts. Therefore, manure must be used as fuel. We have in the republic a brown-coal basin and a briquette plant. Briquette production could be expanded very quickly; however, very few briquettes are sent to the kolkhoz farmers. They are delivered mainly as steam fuel. I request you to oblige the Gosplan to review this question and to satisfy the fuel needs of the steppe districts of Bashkiria with briquettes. Then the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Bashkiria could spread on the soil 8-10 million tons of manure per year instead of 3-4 million tons.

Between Ufa and Chelyabinsk there is a deposit of phosphorite--the so-called Ashinskoye deposit. In cooperation with Chelyabinskaya Oblast we have begun to exploit this deposit. The operation will be carried out by the stripping method without large expenditures. From there we will bring in annually up to 200,000 tons of phosphorite meal. This amount will satisfy the requirements of both Bashkiria and Chelyabinskaya Oblast. But we need help in the exploitation of this deposit. A proposal on this matter is to be made to the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation. We request a speedy examination of this question.

Comrades, permit me to assure the Central Committee of the Party that the Bashkir Party organization and all the workers of the republic are rallying their ranks still more firmly around the Party and its Leninist Central Committee and are devoting all their efforts to the successful accomplishment of the new tasks in communist construction.

Brezhnev. Comrade Matskevich, Minister of Agriculture of the USSR, has the floor. Comrade Daniyalov is to be prepared.

**Natskevich, V. V.**

Comrades! In the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev the path is clearly and fully laid out for the development of the agriculture of our country which has been carried through since the September Plenum of the CC.

The deeply thought out and high-principled Leninist policy of the Central Committee of our Party has provided for the rapid overcoming of the long-standing backwardness of agriculture, its rapid development, and a sharp increase in the production of all types of agricultural products.

The participants in the Plenum, discussing the remarkable results which our country has attained in the sphere of agriculture, are severely condemning the anti-Party group of despicable factionists--Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov--who have attempted by undermining activity to hold back the triumphant movement of our country, led by the Leninist Central Committee, along the road to communism.

We members of the CC, who have taken part in the preparation of materials and of various calculations connected with the operations for the mastering of the virgin lands, and in consequence of this have also participated in the meetings of the Presidium of the CC and of the Council of Ministers which have discussed this problem, must have seen with what stubbornness and fury Molotov, Kaganovich, and the other members of the group hindered the accomplishment of this project, which was put forward and substantiated by Nikita Sergeyevitch Khrushchev. They, particularly Molotov, were not sparing of words or of actions in the attempt to defame and frustrate this measure.

And thus it was with all the questions which were put forward by Comrade Khrushchev in the sphere of agriculture--in connection with the new order of planning, changes in the tax policy, and also in other matters, particularly with respect to the reorganization of the administration of industry and construction.

In the recent period when the question arose of the reorganization of the MTS and the sale of machinery to the kolkhozes, the strengthening and development of the kolkhoz system, these renegades who had cut themselves off from the Party and the people raised their hands against everything new and progressive, against everything that would contribute to the development of the kolkhoz system and to the strengthening of our country.

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It must be said that, when the question arose in practice of the preparation of materials for the reorganization of the MIS, Molotov and Kaganovich attempted literally to terrorize the apparatus of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to get hold of, or rather, to concoct any kind of materials which would defame this measure. And Shepilov and his assistants, in the person of Academician Laptev, attempted "theoretically" to substantiate the "erroneousness" of the proposals which had been worked out.

As is well known, Shepilov attempted to separate himself from this group and to purge himself on the grounds of having joined it at the last moment; however, this is not true. He did a great deal in his practical activities to hinder the development of economic science and along with this the solution of urgent questions in the development of the kolkhoz system.

Now Bulganin claims the role of a last-minute joiner; here yesterday he persistently declared that he was behind the Party all the time, that only at the last moment did he join the anti-Party group and having been, as he says, invested with a high State post, accidentally became its nominal leader. This is untrue.

Besides the well-known facts concerning the active factional activities of Bulganin, I consider it my duty to remind you of events of which I was a witness. At the opening of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in 1957, Bulganin organized an obstruction to Comrade Khrushchev and at the head of the fractional group demonstratively left the exhibition.

This was long before the Plenum of the CC which unmasked the fractional group. Why then say that in the June events you accidentally found yourself a member of this group? This is dishonest.

Voice: Shame!

Matskevich: And the purpose of Bulganin's speech yesterday was incomprehensible in general.

If Bulganin had actually realized everything and felt keenly about everything, it would have been necessary to disarm completely, to talk honestly about the work which had been interrupted, about the roots which still remained. He, however, limited himself to repeating the fact, long since well known, that the conspirators were assembling in his office.

Now, therefore, while the Party, the people, and the whole country are anticipating great victories, the activities of this anti-Party group appear even more shameful and vile.

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Throwing aside the factionalists--Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, and Shepilov--our Party and the whole Soviet people will stride in a great burst forward to new conquests and to new accomplishments in the name of constructing a communist society.

During the 5 years following the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, our agriculture developed very rapidly. The average increase of grain amounted to 8 percent, sugar beets 14 percent, flax fiber 15 percent, sunflowers 13 percent, and milk 10 percent. The average increase in the amount of meat, with a considerable increase in livestock of all types, amounted to 6 percent.

The tremendous advantages of socialist agriculture were boldly used by the Central Committee for rapidly raising collective and state farm production. Our whole country, every Soviet person, is aware of the work which has been carried on.

Along with this, the foundations were laid for solving in the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan still greater problems in the field of agriculture: the creation of an abundance of all kinds of products and raw materials necessary for the production of consumer goods.

Let us look for a moment at a few of the practical problems which must be solved in the field of agriculture in the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan.

First, concerning grain. As was stated in the report, we must increase still further the gross output of grain in order to be sure of 10 to 11 billion pud of grain every year.

This will completely provide for internal consumption within the country, expenditures for foreign trade operations, accumulation of reserves, and for sharply increasing the quantity of grain for feeding cattle, so important now because of the great tasks which the Central Committee of the Party has set with regard to the development of animal husbandry.

Accomplishing the task of bringing the gross output of grain up to 10 billion pud per year is no simple matter, but it is entirely feasible. Our kolkhozes and sovkhoses have the necessary reserves and possibilities.

If in the period which has just ended a great increase in the gross harvesting of grain was achieved principally because of a sharp increase in the area sown, now our main efforts must be concentrated on a substantial increase of the harvest yield of all grain crops.

There are still areas in the steppe and forest-steppe regions which can be brought under cultivation without great expense. However, these areas are not great, and moreover any increase will go, to a considerable degree, toward replacing areas which are to lie fallow. Our calculations show that, on the whole, the sowing of grain crops can be increased by approximately 6 or 7 million hectares.

It is necessary to utilize more fully all possibilities of bringing all usable areas under cultivation. However, the most important thing--as the Central Committee of the Party has pointed out--is to bring about order rapidly on lands already under cultivation.

First of all, proper crop rotation must be introduced. In an extremely arid zone, crop rotation must be provided for by fields of clear black fallow for which 15 to 20 percent of an area is set aside, depending on the zone and on the conditions of a given year.

In a zone of insufficient or unsteady moisture, provision must be made for black fallow land. However, I think that in zones where winter crops are widely sown (the central steppe of the Ukraine, the arid portion of the North Caucasus, the southern regions of the TsChO /central chernozem region/), as well as in zones where winter grain crops are produced (the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia, and the North Caucasus), it is expedient to plant a part of the fallow land with corn to be harvested for green forage and silage in the milky-wax stage.

For this purpose, it is necessary in winter crop zones to plow the land without delay early in the fall following the harvest and to cultivate the fields in the spring (in some areas in the fall and early spring) and once more before sowing corn, after the appearance of weeds. Sowing must be accomplished at the right time and within very short periods.

Khrushchev: The improvement which I introduced regarding the virgin lands can be applied, I think, to all of agriculture. It would be necessary to produce for agriculture not motor vehicles, but prime movers.



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Voices: Correct.

Khrushchev: And trailers. Then there would be a very maneuverable vehicle pool. It will be quickly assimilated into spring sowing operations, and the labor front would then be widened. And when necessary the prime mover can replace the truck, and a trailer can be attached to it also. And it will also be very valuable transport.

Voices: Correct.

Khrushchev: Let us take note of the capacities of these prime movers. It is obvious that a switch must be made to the output of prime movers for agriculture. They join two functions; transport and working the land.

A Voice: In Germany they are even in the cities.

Khrushchev: Gosplan and the Ministry of Agriculture must be included in this matter and must organize the production of prime movers for agriculture.

Matskevich: This is all the more necessary since it is easier to work on such trailers under field conditions than on motor vehicles. A tractor or a prime mover with a cart is more easily combined with a tractor pulling a combine for harvesting silage, beets, or grain since they are of approximately the same speed and are equally adept at passing across fields. This is an entirely correct order. We must carry it out as quickly as possible.

Khrushchev: The prime movers must have a wide range of speeds so that they can be most easily used for many operations.

Voices: Correct.

Matskevich: After such preparation of the soil as I was speaking about, it is necessary to sow corn in the usual manner, i.e., by the check-row method, and to work it carefully throughout the whole period.

In the South they are beginning to harvest corn planted for green fodder and to feed cattle in camps with it at the end of June, and they are completing the harvesting of the first crop around the beginning of July, before the panicles grow out. Corn for silage is gathered in mid-August during the milky-wax stage. Immediately after the harvesting of corn the field should be disked or cultivated. The fields

should under no circumstance be plowed before sowing winter crops. This only dries out the land, and the roots are exposed at the surface. All this interferes with the proper sealing of the seeds in the soil.

Bearing in mind that the best time for sowing winter crops in the South is September, fields on which corn has been well worked and harvested for fodder and which, as a rule, have been fertilized and cultivated two or three times will differ very little from clear fallow.

Fields where corn has been harvested for silage are to be worked once or twice before sowing, and they, as a result, will also be ready for winter crop sowing.

Experience shows that during years of good and average rainfall, the harvest of winter crops following corn which was harvested for green fodder and silage is very slightly inferior to a harvest following clear fallow treatment, while the total harvest of corn for silage and of winter wheat for 2 years is much greater than one harvest of winter crops from fields under clear fallow. During dry years when the moisture reserves in the soil in spring are negligible, clear fallow is much better as a forerunner for winter crops.

Thus in this zone a part of the fallow land should be planted with corn for silage and for green fodder, but the extent of such planting should be varied depending on complex weather conditions.

Khrushchev: You were saying that we must vary the amount. But how is this accomplished in practice? After all, they sow in spring but the drought doesn't come until June or July.

Matskevich: I'm thinking of the moisture reserves in the soil.

Khrushchev: We must go about it more boldly. Maybe there will be some years when we'll lose, but this will be made up for in other years. So we shouldn't count on a harvest every year, but on an average for several years. You were saying "vary." One can do that on his fingers, but in actual practice it's not easy. The spring is one thing, the fall is another. You can't say now when this slush will end and when frosts will begin, can you? And now you want to "vary" 3 months in advance. (Laughter in the hall.)

Matskevich: I'm thinking of the presence of moisture reserves in the soil at the moment of planting.

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Khrushchev: I'm pretty skeptical about that.

Matskevich: There are some years when, in the spring, fallow fields have very little moisture reserves. To plant them under those circumstances in very dry areas would not be right. Instead, they should continue to be worked as black fallow fields.

In the winter crop zone, including the virgin land regions where fallow fields are the deciding factor in getting high and consistent harvest yields, a part of the arable land set aside to lie fallow should, depending on the complex weather conditions of a given year, be planted with corn for silage and green fodder.

Here we have less experience to go on. But such data as we do have make possible these agrotechnical recommendations:

Beginning in the fall: early deep tilling, and in the steppe regions subjected to winds, the earliest possible working of the stubble to a depth of 8 to 10 centimeters with a flat-cutting instrument. Thus the capillary action will be interrupted, drying of the soil prevented, and weeds encouraged. It is important in these regions to leave a partially cut stubble on the surface as a defense for the soil against wind erosion and also as a means of retaining snow. Where there is almost no snow, as, for example, in Khersonskaya Oblast, that is another matter. But where snow falls, retaining it is very important.

The following should be done in spring: plowing or cultivation and another pre-planting cultivation; later on, depending on complex weather conditions for a particular year, i.e., upon the moisture content in the soil, corn should be planted and carefully worked; cultivation should follow the harvesting without delay with disks; then a tilling in the spring once or twice before planting winter wheat.

Now, when the agrotechnology for getting high harvest yields is almost universally available and when equipment and good seeds are available, persistent, organized work is all that is required to have everything done at the right time. By getting a good harvest of corn, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses can lay in reserves of silage for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 years.

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Thus, the introduction of clear fallow, partially planted, and planted fallow lands thoroughly tilled makes possible a sharp increase in the yield of corn and also other crops which are suited to well-tilled fallow land such as winter rye, winter and spring wheat.

Here it is appropriate to say that the realization of the proposal of Comrade Gayevoy regarding replacing winter crops with corn for "pre-planting" on nonfallow land and the replacing of other grain crops with corn will also increase the output of grain, especially corn. This is of special importance for the development of animal husbandry. At the same time, it will create better conditions for the growing of winter crops.

A second means of increasing grain output is a sharp decrease in the time spent in sowing and a well organized two-stage gathering of the harvest. This will make it possible to reduce losses, to clear away stubble, and to plow an area for the next year's harvest. The advances of technology, the improvement in machinery design, and the existence of qualified personnel mean that this reserve can be exploited as well.

The necessity for using only high-quality seed and fertilizer scarcely needs demonstration. Unfortunately, however, one must speak of them since in this regard the situation is very bad.

In recent years the proportionate volume of high-quality seed for grain crops has declined in a number of republics and oblasts.

The situation is still unsatisfactory as regards the accumulation and use of manure. In a number of republics and oblasts the amount of manure that is hauled to the fields has not only not increased--despite an increase in the number of cattle--but has considerably decreased. For example, in the RSFSR and in the Ukraine, the amount of manure brought to the fields has increased along with the increase in the number of cattle. But in the Belorussian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, and several other areas the number of cattle increased from 1953 to 1958, while the amount of manure hauled to the fields has declined. This is, of course, intolerable.

Let us examine now several questions regarding raising meat production.

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This is a very complicated, important, and at the same time real problem. Attention is invited to the fact that many of the directors of oblasts and republics appearing here have the responsibility for doubling meat production. But this will not assure fulfillment of our mission: to catch up with the USA in the production of meat products per capita of population. Comrade N. S. Khrushchev has directed our attention many times to the fact that we can and must increase meat production  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 times so as to catch up with America.

There are rayons, oblasts, and republics which at present are producing only 8-10 centners of meat per 100 hectares of arable land. For them to double meat production is, of course, not difficult, but this will not help the country to solve the problem set for it because for some oblasts which are already getting 40-50 centners of meat per 100 hectares of arable land it is much more difficult to double meat production.

Therefore, it is now necessary--in accordance with the instructions given in Comrade Khrushchev's report--to figure out and to determine accurately, for each oblast, rayon, kolkhoz, and sovkhov, the assignment for increasing meat production, using for this purpose all available reserves.

In the near future, the chief means for rapidly increasing meat production will be greater reliance on fattening pigs, fowl, and rabbits.

At the same time, it will be necessary to increase to the maximum the number of head of cattle and especially cows, and to produce and raise as many calves as possible.

It is necessary to do more fattening of cattle by grazing in pastures and by feeding in kolkhozes and sovkhovs, and in enterprises of the food industry.

To increase beef production, it is necessary to draw upon the facilities of all organizations raising cattle, and at the same time, to take measures quickly for setting up special meat farms. This will make it possible for us to get a great quantity of cheap, high-quality cattle.

An example of how proper specialization and concentration of production on meat livestock give good results is the "Taldy-Kudukskiy" meat sovkhov in Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. This farm is located in the dry steppes. For several years the amount of rainfall in the region where the state farm is located was less than 170 millimeters. There are 7,000 head of cattle (including 2,240 cows) and more than 17,000 sheep on the sovkhov.

In 1957 and 1958 the Taldy-Kudukskiysovkhov turned over to the State more than 4,000 centners of meat each year, and, moreover, 90 percent of

the cattle turned over were of high fatness. The average weight of one head of cattle sold in 1957 was 359 kilograms, and in 1958--369 kilograms.

The cost per centner of meat on the hoof was lowered here to 363 rubles. Labor expenditure per centner of weight increase for young cattle was 5.3 man-days while the average for all sovkhoses was 8.5 man-days.

This, unfortunately, is not the situation on the majority of other farms. Many cattle of low fatness are turned over. In 9 months of 1958, 36 percent of the cattle received at the meat combines from sovkhoses and kolkhoses were of low fatness. The average weight on the hoof per calf was 194 kilograms, while in Tadzhikistan it was 151 kilograms, and in Estonia 84 kilograms.

Therefore, improvement in fattening cattle by grazing and feeding, and by raising its weight on the hoof and its fatness constitute one of the most important conditions for a sharp increase in beef production.

We have many facilities for developing poultry raising and hog raising.

The experience of our leading farms and rayons--about which Comrades Kryazh and Kolesnikov spoke well here--and also the experience abroad are convincing demonstrations that the task of rapidly increasing the production of poultry meat and eggs can be accomplished by large-scale use of farm specialization, on farms having a large number of birds. By this means both a significant increase in production output and a lowering of costs will be achieved.

The principal thing which must be achieved in the organizing of fattening is a reduction of the time required for fattening.

Hogs must be turned over for meat and bacon at the age of 5-6 months weighing 85-90 kilograms. Releasing the hogs when they are older and increasing the time for fattening them results in losses for the kolkhoses and sovkhoses and reduces our chances of increasing meat production because the feed which goes while the hogs are held onto could be used for fattening a new batch of hogs. To increase the number of fattened animals, we must make wider use of single litters.

The same thing can be said for fattening poultry. If ducklings are turned over when they are 60-65 days old weighing 2-2½ kilograms, the result will be great profit. On the other hand, if the time for raising them is lengthened, there will be a loss since the amount of meat will be about the same but considerably more feed will be used.

If chickens are made to grow rapidly and are fattened rapidly until they are 70 days old, 3-3.2 kilograms of feed will have been used up per chicken, assuring 1.3-1.4 kilograms of high-quality meat.

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Therefore, both science and successful practice are insistent in recommending that the raising and fattening of cattle and poultry, especially for fast maturing livestock, be done with maximum intensity. This method for accomplishing the task of increasing meat production must be made full use of.

In the report of N. S. Khrushchev and in the speeches of others the significance of albuminous feed has been emphasized. I would like to say that now, with the battle joined for getting 2,500-3,000 liters of milk from every cow and with the organization of intensive fattening on the majority of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, albuminous feed acquires special significance.

By using feed rations balanced so as to contain 90-100 grams of digestible albumen per feed unit, an animal gets the minimum necessary amount of feed for producing meat, milk, and other products. If the quantity of albumen is reduced, expenditures for feed go up, and the physiological conditions for producing foodstuffs are worsened. And this is not good; it is intolerable.

When there is a great quantity of such highly nourishing carbohydrates as corn and potatoes, it is necessary that each farm have, in addition, a certain amount of albuminous feed. This task can be accomplished by expanding the production of sunflowers and oil-bearing flax and cotton, since oil cakes are one of the richest sources of albuminous feed, and by increasing the sowing of legume crops: alfalfa, clover, lupine, vetch, peas, and vechling, and in the East, soybeans, especially.

The control figures for the development of the national economy during the years 1959-1965 anticipate an expansion of the state mixed-feed industry and an increase in the production of mixed feed to 18 or 20 million tons, an against 3.9 million tons in 1957. In our opinion, it would be advisable along with this to expand the construction of inter-kolkhoz mixed-feed plants. This will enable better use of albuminous feed existing on the kolkhozes, as well as better use of fish industry by-products: fish meal and bone meal. This will also afford the best means of putting microelements, antibiotics, and vitamin preparations into the feed.

We hope that industry and the national economic councils (sovnarkhoz) will aid us in this.

Voices: Right:

Matskevich: Gosplan and the national economic councils will have to give some thought to supplying the inter-kolkhoz mixed-feed plants with the equipment they require.

Voices: Correct:

Matskevich: In 1958 we were commissioned by Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev to acquire from Garst in the USA a plant for producing mixed feed. The productivity of the plant is 71-72 tons of mixed feed per day. This quantity of mixed feed is enough to provide for the fattening of 5,000 hogs, 5,000 head of cattle, and 20,000-30,000 hens. Two persons can run the plant and feed the cattle.

Khrushchev: We must send some people to Mr. Garst in the USA. We have had very good relations with him. We can use his method for fattening chickens in our own country. In the letter which he wrote to us, there are examples of good agricultural practice.

Matskevich: Good. We'll send some people and buy the equipment we need.

Khrushchev: It is necessary to study what is actually done at his place and to translate everything as he does it to the conditions that we have. Comrade Gitalov was talking here about Mr. Garst's experiments in animal husbandry. We ought to draw on his experience with regard to fowl.

Matskevich: Fine, we'll do that.

At the present plenum, the work of the Ministry of Agriculture is being subjected to severe criticism. This criticism is fair. Unfortunately, in our work we are often not coming to grips with the tasks which a rapidly developing socialist agricultural production sets before us.

Following the instructions of the Central Committee, much has been done in recent years to bring about a fundamental reorganization in the work of the Ministry and of agricultural agencies locally, taking into account the great events which took place in agriculture and in the country as a whole.

The collegium of the Ministry and I, as Minister, have tried in good faith, following the Party line, to effect measures for reorganizing the management of agriculture, avoiding obvious, petty interference in the management of agricultural campaigns and operations.

The apparatus of the union Ministry was reduced to one fifth or one sixth. Many specialists from the Ministry, and from republic and oblast agencies were sent to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This work must be continued still.

As Nikita Sergeyevich has many times said to us, we are directing our work and our efforts to making scientific information and the most successful ways of operating generally known, to propaganda, and to seeing to it that these things are put into practice.



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The decision of the Central Committee regarding the establishment in each oblast of experimental stations for agriculture has been acted upon during this period. The experimental bases have been considerably expanded, as have the experimental organizations of scientific and training institutes. The publication of journals, brochures, and films for the dissemination of progressive methods has been increased.

The decision of the Central Committee of the Party and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR regarding the organization of production of hybrid corn seed has been put into practice.

Much work has been done regarding the organization and elaboration of a system for running agriculture in the 39 zones of the country, as well as a system for machines, and for disseminating the new technology and new forms of labor organization utilizing complex mechanization.

Supervisory workers and specialists of the Ministry have participated in the practical realization of the very important commissions of the Central Committee and the government in connection with the problems of reorganization of the machine tractor stations and with the future development of the kolkhoz system. It would be possible to enumerate many problems on which we are working.

But in spite of this, we feel and very clearly recognize that we have not yet been able to master the new methods and forms of work, that we have let important questions slip, and that we have not demonstrated enough perseverance in introducing into kolkhoz and sovkhos production measures which are completely lucid and effective. Problems posed by the kolkhozes and sovkhos, by life itself, have been but slowly resolved by us.

The Central Committee has always rendered us considerable aid and support in reorganizing our operations and practical activity and in the resolution of complex problems.

The sharp criticism and just demands of the Central Committee to seize the oars and not drift with the current will help us more quickly to determine our place in the honorable and responsible struggle for fulfilling party resolutions regarding the further advancement of socialist agriculture.

We will not be sparing of efforts to eliminate shortcomings in our work and to be worthy of the high trust which the party has placed in us, the workers of agriculture, in this critical period in the life of our country now launched into a new epoch of building communism.

Brezhnev: The next speaker will be Comrade Daniyalov, First Secretary of the Dagestanskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU. Following him will be Comrade Matyushkin.

Daniyalov, A. D.

Comrades, this plenum of the Central Committee is accomplishing much in the tremendous struggle by the creative work of the Soviet people for the advancement of agriculture. The successes achieved in 5 years are the result of the great organizing and political work of the Central Committee and our whole Party for setting a new course in life--the course of the XX Party Congress.

Having cast aside the anti-Party group composed of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov who worked against this course, our Party has strengthened still more the Leninist unity of our ranks and has assured great victories on all fronts of communist construction.

The bold and consistent battle of the Central Committee to eradicate the harmful consequences of the personality cult and declarative-bureaucratic methods of running local Party organs has provoked an unprecedented activity on the part of the masses, a unity of the people around the Party and its combat staff, the Central Committee. This has assured the success of the Soviet people in the development of their economy and culture, and on the improvement of the workers' life.

Advance in all branches of agriculture was made possible because the Party, having exposed shortcomings, organized all the people in the struggle for a tremendous advancement in agriculture, dealt the final blow to conservative and dogmatic persons who had lost touch with life, and re-established the Leninist principle of the material interest in production of kolkhozes and kolkhoz members. This provoked a flourishing of popular incentive and energy.

The results of the development in agriculture during the past 5 years, which were clearly set forth in the report of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, are eloquent testimony to the correctness of the general Party line; they are a severe censure of the anti-Party group and an expression of the good will of the people toward the Central Committee of the CPSU in its tireless work for the welfare of the Soviet people.

In this connection, I join my voice wholly to those speakers who criticized Bulganin's speech at this very plenum of the Central Committee as being insincere. I don't even want to imagine what would have happened to our country if this anti-Party group had been successful in carrying out their black designs. The XX Party Congress has inspired life, boldness in work, and activity on the part of all cadres. It was for this reason that the members of the Central Committee of the Party, without vacillating and from the very first, lined up on the side of the Leninist nucleus of the Presidium of the Central Committee and dealt a telling blow to this anti-Party group.

Comrades, Dagestan, with its many nationalities, has made an important contribution to the development of agriculture. As a result of measures

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taken, we have increased the area sown and the gross yield of grain; the number of head of cattle and the output of livestock products have grown. In 1958, by comparison with 1953, the grain harvest, the average yield of grain crops on the kolkhozes, increased by 2.2 times, and the sale of grain to the State increased by 3 times. Milk production increased in this period by 1.7 times and wool by 32 percent. The sale of agricultural products to the state increased as well.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic this year fulfilled their plan for the sale of grain, vegetables, fruit, meat, milk, eggs, and wool ahead of time. Moreover 4,000 tons more meat, 17,600 tons more milk, 1,600,000 more eggs, and 2,484 tons more wool were sold to the state by 1 December than in 1954.

The monetary income of kolkhozes increased by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times in 1958 in comparison with 1953. Payments to kolkhoz workers for work-days had increased threefold by 1957. The indivisible funds and capital investment of the kolkhozes increased significantly. During these 5 years, the following were built on the kolkhozes of the republic: constructions for livestock amounting to 1,050,000 stalls, silage storage for 400,000 tons, 12,000 living quarters for kolkhoz members, farm clubs for accommodating 19,000 persons, many schools, nurseries, and other cultural and service structures.

However, comrades, we know very well that along with these results in the development of agriculture many shortcomings still exist which were quite properly pointed out by Nikita Sergeevich in his report. Low and unsteady harvest of grain crops, the great losses of cattle, and low animal productivity are our great shortcomings, and these greatly reduce the significance of the positive results in the Party's organization work. The Party organizations and soviet and agricultural organs of the republic recognize these shortcomings and are taking measures to remove them and to assure a more successful utilization of agricultural facilities.

Since we regard animal husbandry also in the future as one of the leading branches of agriculture, we are planning in the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan instead of increasing the number of cattle to increase their productivity, to reduce losses from disease and from dry cattle, and to organize fattening better so as to increase meat production 2.8 times by comparison with 1957, bringing it to 127,000 tons of cattle on the hoof, milk by 2.5 times, and wool twice. By 1965, wool production will be brought to 12,000 tons.

One of the essential auxiliary facilities for conserving our meat resources and for the preservation of livestock is, we feel, the organizing of cattle transport by rail. Our brief experience in the fall of this year when we hauled approximately 300,000 head of cattle to winter pasture by rail proved the indisputable advantage and the tremendous possibilities of this method.

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Measures are being taken for irrigating the pastures, for additional dwelling construction, for providing the farms with more personnel, for increasing corn sowing, and to provide for stubble sowing in order to insure reserves and the reproduction of herds and an increase in productivity.

The results of our work during the past 5 years, which after the tremendous losses of cattle in 1953 and 1954 were for us years of replacing livestock while at the same time fulfilling the plans for meat sales, make it possible for us to assure the plenum of the Central Committee and you, Nikita Sergeevich, that in the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan for livestock, workers of Dagestan will certainly participate more successfully in the resolution of the State-wide task for increasing livestock production in the country.

Comrades, in Dagestan we have 485,000 hectares of arable land. Most of it until recently was sown with grain crops which, under our conditions, were poor income producers. At the same time, the fortunate natural conditions--warm climate, an abundance of sun, irrigated lands, and adequate labor resources--make it possible to grow in the republic all kinds of high-quality fruits, grapes, and berries, to manufacture a wide assortment of preserves, wine, and juices, and to supply our country with fresh fruit. Gardening and vine-growing in Dagestan were traditionally the most important branches of agriculture and are the most profitable, yielding a high income per unit area. Here are two examples. In 1957 the income of all kolkhozes from plant growing amounted to 37 percent, of which 25 percent came from gardening and vine-growing. But orchards and vineyards occupied only 0.5 percent of the arable land, while only 5 percent of the total kolkhoz expenditure went for their maintenance. Another example. The average income of the kolkhozes from each 100 hectares during the past year was 19,000 rubles, while the wine-growing kolkhozes of Derbent received 696,000 rubles.

In spite of the obvious advantages of wine-growing and gardening, it was only following the September plenum that we began to successfully develop these branches of agriculture. In the past 5 years, a network of kolkhoz nurseries was developed, three sovkhos fruit nurseries were established, and more than 40,000 hectares of new gardens and vineyards were laid out. That is more than twice as much such planting as had existed in Dagestan throughout its whole history. The nine sovkhos which were organized last year have successfully brought the land under cultivation and have already laid out 4,000 hectares of new gardens. They are very profitable to the State and we are therefore putting forth the question of increasing the number of sovkhos. But there are other considerations dictating the establishment of sovkhos. In view of the unequal distribution throughout the zones of land and labor resources, on the one hand, we can't assure an intelligent use of the labor force in the mountain regions, and, on the other hand, in the plains areas a part of the kolkhozes cannot work the land because of a shortage of workers.

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The organization of sovkhozes, a profitable and advantageous thing for the State, will eliminate this situation and assist in the resettlement of some of the people living in the mountains to the flat lands. This will bring them still closer to contemporary economic and political life.

At the present time, taking into account the results already achieved and the great opportunities of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, we have examined the adopted plans and have contemplated bringing the garden and vine-growing area up to 200,000 hectares in 1965, the gross harvest of fruit to 100,000 tons and of grapes to 300,000 tons, i.e., 4-5 times more than we now have. In fulfilling the contemplated program, the gross output of fruit in good years will increase to not less than 500,000 tons, and the output of grapes to 600,000 tons.

All this will lead to economic advancement of the kolkhozes. But, comrades, this is a good thing not only for the kolkhozes. The canning and wine industries of Dagestan derive cheap raw materials from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and they will yield the State huge profits in good years. It will suffice to say that the production cost of a centner of grapes in the sovkhozes of our republic is not more than 80-100 rubles, and our harvest is a record for the whole USSR.

Putting the plans into practice will give us the opportunity of taking an active part in performing the tasks set forth in the theses of N. S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress and in the report of the present Plenum, for increasing fruit and grape production. Past experience, and the high level of labor and political activity of the kolkhoz members and sovkhoze workers make it possible for us to say with assurance that with help from the government of the Russian Federation, the adopted plan will be fulfilled.

The help we need most, comrades, is technical. It is impossible to feel that the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR was correct when, in 1956, after approving our proposals for the development of gardening and vine-growing, they did not buttress the material base of the republic and for all practical purposes did not allot us any excavating machinery, nor any other equipment, the shortage of which slowed down the tempo of work and led to crude violations of agrotechnology.

The republic's organizations at the present time are submitting a request to the Ministry of Agriculture and to the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation regarding the allotment of equipment for sale to kolkhozes. The Ministry, however, continues to blame us for not having liquidated the machine tractor stations and selling that equipment to the kolkhozes. And so there is a conflict. The fact of the matter is that in 18 rayons of our republic, there never were any machine tractor stations. The kolkhozes of these rayons were serviced and continue to be serviced by the machine tractor stations of the plains rayons. If this equipment is sold to the kolkhozes of the plains rayons, the mountain rayons will be without any tractors or combines whatever. And, Nikita Sergeevich,

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we can't sell them to all the kolkhozes because there isn't enough equipment. All that need be done is to allot us 700-800 tractors, and the machine tractor stations will be reorganized at once and all equipment sold to the kolkhozes of the republic.

One tractor brigade consisting of three to five tractors now takes care of 10 to 15 kolkhozes of five or six administrative rayons. To whom should we sell these five tractors? We don't know.

Khrushchev: There isn't much land there, Comrade Daniyalov.

Daniyalov: No, there isn't. Therefore we aren't asking for much. Our request for equipment is small like the land.

Khrushchev: What you need are KHTZ-7's.

Daniyalov: KHTZ-7, the Belarus'

Khrushchev: That's a powerful tractor, the Belarus'

Daniyalov: It's for the flat regions.

Khrushchev: It looks as though we should turn to the horse. A horse is scarcely used on a farm.

Daniyalov: I agree with you completely. But in the mountain areas most of the work is done with horses and oxen.

Khrushchev: Twenty percent of the kolkhozes serviced by the machine tractor stations supply almost no commodities for the country.

Voices: Right.

Daniyalov: Nikita Sergeyevich, I agree with you completely. Comrade Polyanskiy is here. Dagestan requires 700 to 800 tractors. After we get them, we'll reorganize the machine tractor stations the very next day.

Khrushchev: Maybe the people living in the mountain areas can be resettled in the valley? Let the mountain land go to pasture.

Daniyalov: Nikita Sergeyevich, that is absolutely correct. We have resettled 9,000 households and have organized 15 populated points in the plains areas. And in addition to the fact that the people living in the mountain areas produce little, they live a very precarious existence. But people resettled on the plains areas, removed from their hard conditions, are added to the contemporary cultural life of our people and they have land and are able to have a securer life. We're doing all right here now, but I repeat, help us a little. The return to the State will be great and the mountain dwellers will be properly established.

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Khrushchev: Make some concrete proposals in which you set forth what ought to be done.

Daniyalov: Very little expenditure is required. We will make the proposals, Nikita Sergeevich.

I am in complete agreement with those comrades who have posed the question concerning the production of special equipment for working gardens and vineyards and the means for dealing with wreckers. In connection with the fact that garden and vineyard planting is being done on a very large-scale throughout the whole country, other questions ought to be dealt with, and particularly the question of what is to be planted. In the case for quantity of hectares, let us not plant a hodgepodge of useless plants. This problem must be examined.

Moreover, it might be wise to look at what is going on in some of our existing agricultural secondary and higher training institutions in connection with the changing structure of agriculture and the requirements of the country, and to improve the training of vine-growers, fruit-growers, etc., while cutting down on other specialties.

Comrades, we are posing, and resolving as well, a number of problems regarding the increasing of irrigated areas. We feel that in the performance of some of these operations which have been contemplated, we need help. The construction of the Cherkeyskiy water reservoir, which is contemplated for the Seven-Year Plan, will solve the task of turning Dagestan into a flourishing garden. The workers of the republic are very grateful to the government and the Central Committee for this.

Comrades, since the September Plenum of the Central Committee, our country has traversed a glorious road, signalized by historical victories for the Party line in industry, agriculture, and all other fields. In N. S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress and in the report to this Plenum, new, magnificent vistas are opened to socialist agriculture; great tasks have been set.

In considering the theses of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report, the workers of Dagestan with a feeling of Party pride approve the program contemplated by the Party for a great advance in agriculture, and they express their desire to participate actively in its fulfillment.

Permit me to assure the Central Committee of the Communist Party of our motherland that the workers of the republic will spare no effort to make their contribution to the common cause of a great advance in agriculture in our country.

Brezhnev: Comrade Matyushkin, First Secretary of the Krasnodarskiy Kray Committee of the Party, will now speak. Comrade Stokov will be next.

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Matyushkin, D. M.

Comrades, we have listened to the thoughtful and provocative report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev concerning the achievements in the development of agriculture in the past 5 years and concerning the tasks for the future expansion of agricultural output. The report made clear the tremendous work done by the Central Committee of our Party, by the Party as a whole, and by the Soviet people for bringing about a sharp increase in the production of grain, meat, milk, wool, cotton, and other goods. This is truly, as was stated in the report, a political accounting of the Party to the people on the state of agriculture.

The significant results achieved in agriculture during the past 5 years confirm still more the correctness of the general Party line toward emphasis on the development of heavy industry. These results testify also to the fact that our Central Committee, after boldly exposing serious shortcomings in agricultural production management, devised the proper means for eliminating them. Life has confirmed the correctness of our Party's policy. Therefore, the attempts of the anti-Party group to tear the Party from a Leninist position appear all the more shameful. The program outlined by the Party at the September Plenum and at subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee and at the XX Party Congress for sharply increasing agricultural production was fully supported by the people, and the Party's battle for putting it into action was crowned with glorious victories.

Thanks to the tremendous help of the Central Committee and of N. S. Khrushchev personally during the past 5 years since the September Plenum of the Central Committee, gross output of grain in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnodarskiy Kray increased from 3.5 million tons to 6.2 million tons, or by 73 percent. At the same time, the area sown to sugar beets and several other industrial crops was greatly expanded in the kray. Hundreds of thousands of hectares have been sown with silage corn and have been planted with gardens and vineyards.

Great changes have come about in the past period also in the increased harvests of basic agricultural crops. It will suffice to say that the harvest of grain crops grew from 14.9 centners per hectare in 1953 to 25.9 centners per hectare this year, or by 1.7 times. This made it possible to sell and deliver to the State this year 53.5 million pud of grain more than required by the plan, to lay in a store of seed, and to make a substantial increase in fodder supplies for cattle. The area sown to sugar beets doubled this year as compared to 1957. On the average, the yield per hectare in the kray was 260 centners of sugar beets, and gross output amounted to approximately 30 million centners, or more than 4 times as much as in 1957. We are contemplating in the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan bringing the area planted with sugar beets to 400,000 hectares and increasing the gross output by 3 times as compared to 1958. This will make it possible to produce one million tons of sugar in the Kuban' per year.



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Workers of the kray have set themselves the task of transforming the Kuban' into a land of highly developed gardening and vine-growing and have actively participated in accomplishing it. In this year alone more than 34,000 hectares of gardens and vineyards were planted. Although we have planned on having up to 500,000 hectares of gardens and vineyards by 1970, we have the resources for doing it sooner. Other industrial crops will also be more widely sown. The gross output of vegetables, tea, and tobacco will increase.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray have achieved some successes in developing animal husbandry. The number of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhoses has grown since 1953 by 348,000 head, including 101,000 cows. During the same period, the number of hogs grew by almost one million, or by 2.2 times. Output of livestock products increased. By 1 December of this year, gross output of milk on kolkhozes and sovkhoses had reached 688,000 tons, or 370,000 more than for all of 1953. Milk production for 100 hectares on kolkhozes was 148.3 centners, or over 2.4 times more than in 1953. The milk yield for a fodder cow on kolkhozes of the kray during 11 months of this year surpassed that of all of 1953 by 868 kilograms. Meat production also rose. By 1 December 1958, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray had produced 181,000 tons, or 51 percent more than for all of 1953. An increase in egg and wool production was also achieved.

State and other purchases of livestock produce in the kray have increased since 1953 as follows: meat 1.5 times, milk more than 2 times, and eggs 1.8 times.

Greater problems lie ahead of the Kuban' agricultural workers in this Seven-Year Plan. We plan to increase meat production from 300,000 tons in 1958 to one million tons in 1965, or by 3.3 times, milk production from 850,000 this year to 2.1 million tons in 1965, or by 2.5 times.

The growth of agricultural output and the increase of prices paid by the State and others have improved the economic situation of the kolkhozes. Kolkhoz income rose from 1.4 billion rubles in 1953 to 3.7 billion rubles this year, or an increase of 2.6 times.

The increase in income has made it possible for the kolkhozes to allot a greater amount each year to the indivisible funds and to carry out extensive construction of livestock shelters, homes for kolkhoz members, and cultural buildings.

It seems to us that the fundamental changes which have occurred in the organization and development of kolkhoz production in recent times require a review of certain situations existing on the kolkhozes, in particular, the increase in the size of the tax deducted from monetary funds for the replenishment of indivisible funds, the creation of working capital, and the perfecting of a system for setting norms and kolkhoz members' work pay. Work has been done on these problems in the kray. On the initiative of many kolkhoz members in the kray, 25-30 percent of income has been

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assigned to the indivisible funds this year. In 1953, 260 million rubles amounting to 18.5 percent, were assigned to the indivisible funds; this year, 927 million rubles were so assigned. This is more than 26 percent.

This money will be used to pay for equipment bought from the government, for the construction of animal shelters, and for the construction of new, and the improvement of existing, roads--and to pay for them before the money is due. In the coming year, the kolkhozes of the kray intend to build 174 schools, 130 hospitals and dispensaries, more than 800 homes for the kolkhoz members, 369 children's institutions, and a number of economic and cultural buildings.

This year a number of kolkhozes have introduced a new method of paying members for their work, consisting of paying them in money instead of by work-days. This progressive method of paying kolkhoz members for their labor has made it possible for the kolkhozes to introduce business accountability, to increase labor productivity, and to heighten still more the kolkhoz members' interest in increasing agricultural output. We plan in the coming year to adopt this method on a wider scale.

We consider the results achieved in agricultural production to be the first steps toward the realization of the assignments set by the Communist Party for agricultural workers.

The successes of the leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the kray are evidence of the tremendous, unexploited resources and opportunities for increasing agricultural production in the Kuban'. Therefore, Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev was entirely correct when, at the time of awarding our kray the Order of Lenin, he observed that our livestock productivity was still low, that little meat, milk, and other livestock produce were being turned out, and that too little attention was being given to high corn harvests, an excellent source for increasing grain and juicy fodder production. We are taking every step to remove these shortcomings and to achieve higher agricultural production indexes.

In solving these problems, as Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev said in his report, the formation of a stable fodder base plays a decisive role.

An important resource for building a fodder base in the conditions prevailing in the Northern Caucasus is, in our opinion, stubble sown corn. Sowing corn immediately after harvesting winter barley yields a comparatively high harvest of green plants and even grain. Suffice it to say that this year as a result of sowing stubble crops in a number of kolkhozes, 260 centners of green plants and 20 centners of grain were harvested per hectare. Next year we intend to sow no less than 200,000 hectares of stubble crops.

Comrades, the further development of agricultural production requires the decision of a number of problems. It seems to us that the time is ripe to discuss the problem of further improving the work of repair-and-

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technical stations. We feel that, under the conditions of our kray, the repair of tractors and other farm equipment must be carried out directly on the kolkhozes. Therefore it becomes necessary to sell repair-and-technical shops to the kolkhozes. We have already sold 42 such shops and the results, it must be said, have been good.

The second, not unimportant, task, as was mentioned correctly in the report of Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev, is the further mechanization of all processes of agricultural production, especially in animal husbandry. This is the basis for further increasing labor productivity and lowering the cost of production. However, we have many shortcomings here.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of our kray are not yet satisfactorily provided with the necessary machinery, various tools, motors, pumps, and materials which are required to mechanize agricultural production.

Comrades, the workers of the Kuban' have greeted with tremendous joy and well-justified pride in their great motherland and in the Communist Party, the theses of the report of Comrade Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev to the XXI Party Congress, which contains a thorough Marxist analysis of the worldwide historical victories achieved by the Soviet people and which sets down new majestic tasks for widespread communist construction.

During the course of discussing the theses of the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev at industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, repair-and-technical and machine-tractor stations, they search for new ways and develop practical measures to implement the tasks set for the next 7-year period to further increase on a large scale the production of all branches of the national economy. There has been widespread socialist competition for a proper response to the XXI Party Congress.

The agricultural workers of the Kuban' who have engaged in the nationwide socialist competition for the preterm fulfillment of the tasks posed before agriculture, after discussing and calculating all their potentialities, undertook the following pledges for 1959: the obtaining of a grain-crop harvest of 26.1 centners per hectare, including corn for grain 40 centners, rice 34 centners, sugar beets 260 centners, and corn for ensilage, no less than 300 centners; for every 100 hectares of arable land to produce 306 centners of milk in all categories of farms, including 180 centners for kolkhozes and 193 centners for sovkhoses; meat in all categories of farms, 107 centners per 100 hectares, including 78 centners for kolkhozes and 80 centners for sovkhoses; to produce to less than 2,600 kilograms of milk per cow on kolkhozes, and no less than 3,100 kilograms on sovkhoses; and to produce no less than 15 centners of poultry meat per 100 hectares of land planted to grain crops.

The decisions of this plenum will arm our Party organization for the struggle to achieve the further increase in agricultural production and to assist in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan set down for increasing total grain production, and the production of meat, milk, and other products.

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There is no doubt that the new program for the further development of agriculture which was worked out by the Central Committee of our Party will be unanimously approved by the entire Soviet nation as a program for widespread communist construction and for the further increase in the well-being of the Soviet people.

I should like to assure the Central Committee of the CPSU that the Party organization and the workers of the Kuban', under the guidance of the Leninist Central Committee of our Party, will apply all their efforts to fulfill the plan for the further development of agriculture.

Brezhnev: The next speaker will be Comrade Stokov, chief designer at the "Rostsel'mash" (Rostov Agricultural Machinery) Plant.

S. A. Stokov:

Comrades! The further development of our country's agriculture, as called for by the Communist Party, will be realized on the basis of increasing labor productivity. Mechanization has been called upon to play an important role in that regard.

The report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev set forth with maximum clarity the measures which will provide for further growth of agricultural production. The many thousands of workers at the "Rostsel'mash" Plant, throughout the existence of the plant, have been directly linked with kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. The plant has been sending grain-harvesting combines out into the fields. This year the plant converted to production of improved self-propelled combines.

Our workers, with great enthusiasm, accepted the decision to convert tractor-drawn combines to self-propelled combines as a very vital task. And this is understandable since these combines were designed, and in the majority of instances were produced, by our plant. Many people immediately thought up ways in which the tractor-drawn combine could be converted to a self-propelled one most simply. Everyone knew about the initiative of the Saratov workers in this great task but, as often happens, everyone thought that he just had to suggest something better than the others. The announcing of a competition helped to increase the machine builders' incentive.

Eleven different proposals were made concerning ways to convert the combines. With a group of workers, Party-member Comrade Zazerskiy, a mechanic at the plant machine-testing station, converted a tractor-drawn S-6 combine into a self-propelled one in only a few days. This was the twelfth variant. The design office prepared blueprints which took the best proposals into consideration and it was necessary to make new models of units. Many farms in the oblast, as well as in Krasnodarskiy kray, proposed their variants of converted combines.

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It must be said that at first many engineers were not confident that this was possible because the S-6 combines are very dissimilar to the modern self-propelled SK-3 produced by the plant. But when the first model of the converted combine was built and test runs were carried out with the necessary measurements of stresses and loads, the skeptics began to be more confident. The tests helped us to find a relatively uncomplicated way to connect the drive to the undercarriage and to the controls without having to convert the principal units of the combine.

Unlike the proposal made by the Saratov designers, the "Rostsel'mash" model was given a two-wheel drive as the most reliable. We ascertained by means of special experiments that the safety factor in the S-6 undercarriage was completely sufficient to receive the additional load which was created when the combine worked as a self-propelled one. By means of simple changes the capacity of the motor of the tractor-drawn combine was brought up to 48 horsepower, which is sufficient to move the combine along a level field under ordinary working conditions. Thus it was proved once again that the S-6 tractor-drawn combine can operate as a self-propelled combine for separate harvesting of grain crops without a substantial loss of productivity and that it can be operated by two machine operators.

The cost of the units necessary to convert the combines, according to preliminary calculations, is about 3,500 rubles. The units can be manufactured at any machine-building plant, and the undercarriage and motor can be converted at RTS (repair-and-technical stations), sovkhoses, and kolkhozes. With respect to the conversion of the RSM-8 combines, of which we have produced about 50,000, it proved economically feasible to make the undercarriage with rubber tires, similar to the undercarriage of a self-propelled combine. The practicality of this proposal is confirmed by the possibility of manufacturing the undercarriage at the Taganrog Combine Plant.

The self-propelled modification of the RSM-8 combine using double rollers can operate with even greater productivity and with fewer losses than the new SK-3 combine. The RSM-8 combine can be converted on the spot with expenditures of about 10,000 rubles for additional units. The model of the converted RSM-8 combine is now being tested in the Transcaucasus.

The task now is to convert, prior to the 1959 harvest season, a considerable number of the tractor-drawn combines to self-propelled ones. This will free a large number of caterpillar-tread tractors for other operations and will provide for a substantial saving of manpower to gather in the harvest. The tentative figures for the next 7-year period provide for the production of 400,000 self-propelled grain combines. This figure, together with the converted machines and the previously produced self-propelled combines, will constitute a tremendous pool of self-propelled harvesting equipment.

In the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, agricultural workers are given the task of achieving a further reduction in labor expenditures to produce a unit of agricultural production. At present we have a situation

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in which the harvesting of grain from one hectare of planting requires the expenditure of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 man-hours, whereas the harvesting and racking of straw from the same area requires the expenditure of several times more labor. In our Rostovskaya Oblast, and in many other oblasts of the country, the harvesting of grain is no longer a problem. But the harvesting of straw is still poorly mechanized, and therefore it requires a large number of people and stretches out for a long period of time, thus delaying the subsequent cultivation of the fields and violating the demands of agronomic technology. The future use of the more economical self-propelled combines will also fail to solve completely the problem of combined harvesting, and will even hinder the mechanization of harvesting the straw from the field. Thus, the work of creating only self-propelled combines which are still more economical cannot, to any substantial extent, increase labor productivity for harvesting operations as a whole. It is necessary to intensify research in ways to mechanize straw harvesting.

This year the designers at our plant, jointly with the All-Union Institute of Agricultural Machine Building, created an experimental straw-harvesting machine made up of combines. This is a reversible, hinged hay-stacker and ricker. Tests have proved the effectiveness of this machine, which, although it uses manual labor, produces a better rick weighing more than 12 tons. Kolkhoz members in the Ukraine have given us good reports on the new machine, which makes it possible for them to effect a considerable saving in manpower when gathering in the harvest. The plant is also developing a number of new machines and attachments for straw harvesting.

However, the difficulties in solving the task of the complete mechanization of harvesting lie in the lack of perfection in the technological scheme of the harvesting operations itself. The "classical system" of combined harvesting which was borrowed at one time from the Americans consists in having the machine mow the grain, thresh it, separate the grain and eject the straw, littering the field. At present, as a result of the widespread introduction of the separate method of harvesting, this system of operations is already obsolete and requires fundamental changes. There is no doubt that the conversion of tractor-drawn combines into self-propelled ones will produce a tremendous saving even within the next few years. However, it is necessary to consider the direction to be taken in improving methods of harvesting grain. In this regard I should like to express at this Plenum several views concerning combines in general and concerning the urgent necessity of beginning the development and widespread introduction into practice of a new set of machines for the combined harvesting of grain crops.

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At present, many combines do not operate according to the purpose for which they were designed, but are used on an assortment of rollers. In effect they have become mobile threshers or pickup-threshers, with their inherent flaw--the irreplaceable losses of grain when the threshed mass is separated en route and the littering of the fields with straw and with weed seeds. Obviously now, under the new conditions, it already appears to be economically unfeasible to use such a complicated and expensive machine as the combine. Moreover, it always leaves after it in the field straw which contains 15 percent or more of lost grain.

In selecting the grain rollers, the combine operator strives to complete the work as soon as possible. He loads the motor to full capacity, trying to get as many as 4 or more kilograms of grain per second into the combine, with a designed load of 3 kilograms a second on the drum. When the harvest yield is 20 centners of grain crops per hectare, the machine loses 3-4 centners of grain per hectare. These losses can be prevented by carrying out thorough research in the development of new harvesting methods.

Combine harvesting, which has been standard practice for a long time, will continue to be used for many years. Therefore, the task of reducing grain losses and of increasing the effectiveness of the new self-propelled SK-3 combine is of primary importance. Nevertheless, the economy of operating this combine is not great, if one takes into consideration its great cost and the fact that it is used just 10-20 days a year. It is also necessary to carry out operations to increase the efficiency of labor operating self-propelled combines and to combat dust. In this regard, the conversion to a hinged thresher which will cost half as much, and the use of other hinged harvesting machines on the basis of a high-capacity self-propelled undercarriage will make it possible to reduce sharply the capital investments for harvesting equipment, and consequently the cost of harvesting.

Such a system of hinged harvesting machines, consisting of a grain thresher, a corn- and ensilage-harvesting combine, a combine for oil-bearing crops, a pressure-operated pick up, a self-dumping loading platform with manure spreader, and other machines, and such a self-propelled undercarriage are now being created by the Rostov and Taganrog plants on a competitive basis. These plants are traveling along different routes in the sense of design decisions.

It must be noted that the NATI and VISKHOM institutes are standing aloof from this work. They are following a wait-and-see policy, whereas the creation of a self-propelled undercarriage and of hinged harvesting machines for it calls for the re-examination of types and the production plan for tractors and other agricultural machinery.

Khrushchev: Wouldn't it be better for some of the scientific-research institutes, like the VISKHOM, to decentralize to the plants and sovkhoses, in order to get closer to production?

Voices: Yes, you're right.

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Strokov: If we had institutes like that in Rostov with appropriations and cadres like they have, Rostov would be in the center of machine building.

Khrushchev: The chief designer at all the plants ought to have a nucleus like that. That would be really beneficial. They wouldn't keep loafers or useless workers on the payroll.

Voices: You're right.

Khrushchev: We ought to look into that.

Voices: Right!

Strokov: Unlike the proposal made by the Taganrog plant, we are introducing into the system of the hinged machines, in addition to a grain thresher, a special hinged pickup-grinder with a container for collecting the grain, which then will be delivered by the undercarriage proper to the threshing floor to be threshed. That way no additional transportation facilities will be needed for that purpose. Subsequently, the pickup-grinder will have to replace the self-propelled combine. It can weigh about 500-700 kilograms, have a productivity 1.5 times as high, and cost 7,000-8,000 rubles. The labor conditions for the persons operating the machine are being greatly improved. In combination with a stationary, highly productive chaff-remover yielding high-quality grain, and with a mechanical straw-stacker, the combined mechanization of grain harvesting in the basic grain-growing areas will be assured. Almost the entire harvest--grain and straw--will be gathered at the same time with practically insignificant losses. The straw will be mechanically stacked on the threshing field in shredded form.

We see prospects for introducing this method of harvesting into agricultural practice within the next 7-year period. In the scientific world this method of harvesting is called the three-phase method. It has been approved by many specialists and practical workers. The work carried out during the past 2-3 years jointly with scientists makes it possible to conclude that labor productivity in grain-harvesting operations can be increased 3-4 times. It must be said that in recent years Western Europe has been carrying out intensified research precisely in that direction. The success of the work at present depends not upon how many additional schemes of various design can be proposed, but upon how quickly we can develop and manufacture, for purposes of comparative economic tests, a new set of harvesting machines.

But what is the state of affairs in practice of those current and long-range operations which were discussed above? At the "Rostsel'mash" Plant, which has about 23,000 workers and employees, the design office has 130 persons, of whom only about 100 are designers. In highly developed foreign countries, enterprises producing agricultural machinery and tractors have staffs of designers which are larger than ours, although no foreign country has a combine-building plant as large as "Rostsel'mash." We have all the



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potentialities for coming out ahead in the designing of new agricultural machinery. But to do this we have to supplement our staff of designers, at least doubling it by bringing into the design office young, capable engineers who are graduates of the Rostov Institute of Agricultural Machine Building. We ought to suggest that to our National economic council and to the Main Administration of Agricultural Machine Building of Gosplan, which, instead of building up the design office, are carrying out a policy of reducing it,

Khrushchev: As soon as you make that suggestion, write and let us know.

Strokov: I'll do that.

The interests of the job require our designers to lead technical opinion and to create reliable and highly productive machinery in the shortest time possible.

The designers at the "Rostsel'mash" Plant, despite the difficulties which exist, are now working with great enthusiasm. We are inspired by the forthcoming XXI Party Congress, which we shall greet with specific deeds in the field of improving agricultural technology. (Applause)

Brezhnev: Comrades, we now have to discuss the question of the further agenda of the plenum. Of 85 persons who indicated that they would like to take part in the discussions, 66 have already spoken. A motion has been made that we conclude the work of the plenum with a consideration of the report of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev.

Voices: Yes, yes!

Brezhnev: Are there any objections? There are none. A motion has been made to declare a recess, after which N. S. Khrushchev will give his concluding speech.

There will be a 20-minute recess.

Brezhnev:(presiding) The floor recognizes Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev.

## CONCLUDING SPEECH BY COMRADE N. S. KHRUSHCHEV

Comrades!

Those who have spoken at the Plenum--members of the Central Committee, candidates for membership in the Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission, and comrades who were invited to the Plenum--have expressed their complete agreement with the resolution draft and the principles advanced in the report. This attests to the unanimity in evaluating the results of the Party's work in the development of agriculture during the past 5 years and in determining new tasks for the future.

But the tasks now confronting the country for the further development of agriculture are actually tremendous. This must be emphasized once again. It seems to me that everyone has not yet completely realized the greatness and at the same time the complexity of the work which will have to be done by kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the next 7-year period.

Many exceptionally interesting ideas and proposals were expressed at the Plenum of the Central Committee concerning ways to increase the output of agricultural products and ways of utilizing our reserves and possibilities. We have consulted in the Presidium of the Central Committee concerning the publication, within the next few days, of the complete stenographic report of this Plenum, in order to help Party, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz activists in their work of implementing the tasks advanced by the Party.

Comrades, now it is necessary for us to undertake, with special enthusiasm with inspiration, the solution of this very important task. Of course, after the Plenum, as is the custom, there will probably be meetings of activists in Party organizations, meetings on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and other measures will be carried out. But there is little of this at the present stage. If we limit ourselves to various conferences, the adopting of resolutions, and to general appeals, this means that the work has been left to drift by itself. It is very important that, above all, our administrative cadres understand thoroughly and realize what can be done in each oblast, in each rayon, on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz to fulfill and overfulfill the assignments envisaged in the target figures for the 7-year period, which are reflected in the decisions taken by our Plenum and in the report.

Consequently, this is a matter of tremendous organizing work, of well-directed, concrete study of the possibilities afforded by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, brigades, and farms, so that people can know not only the over-all figures, but also understand what must be done on a specific farm, by what deadlines, and what possibilities can be used. It is necessary to help sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen solve specific tasks, to see what cadres are capable of doing on a particular farm, to support the best organizers, to push them forward, and to reinforce the sectors which are lagging.

If we do not do all this, after the elapse of a certain period of time when we sum up the results, we may find regions which have not moved ahead. Isn't this attested to by the fact that during the past 5 years certain regions

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in addition to having success, have also had their failures? We know, for example, that in some regions animal husbandry has developed on the kolkhozes more slowly than with the kolkhoz members themselves. And this is an incorrect trend. It must be well known to everyone that supplying the workers depends primarily on the level of communal production. Why then do we now encounter instances of the underevaluation of communal animal husbandry? Certainly not because in these oblasts the kolkhoz members' tendencies toward private ownership prevail. No, that isn't it. Management has proved to be weak, and things have been allowed to drift.

If Communists were to explain to kolkhoz members and sovkhov workers that the Party and the country have a vital interest in the immediate and rapid development of the communal sector, and that infringement of the interests of communal production contradicts the Party line and the interests of the people, the attention which the masses pay to the needs of the communal sector would be greatly increased. Our people trust the Party, trust Communists. This trust was won by our Party in the great struggle for the well-being of the workers. The people have always supported Party calls aimed at overcoming specific difficulties and solving specific tasks.

It is primarily a matter of the cadres' ability to organize and to lead kolkhoz members and sovkhov workers. Drifting is our worst enemy, comrades. Are all our cadres capable of guaranteeing the fulfillment of the new large tasks? Of course the overwhelming mass of administrators are capable of organizing and leading work well. But one also encounters workers who are not up to the great demands now being made upon kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhov directors, and other administrators of agricultural production. Therefore, in some areas we will probably have to re-examine the placement of cadres. There's no need to fear this. Our people are mature, and if there are workers who have become indifferent, it is necessary to refresh them. There are a lot of young, capable people who are awaiting the best utilization and application of their forces and knowledge.

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This does not mean, of course, that we must take the path of mass replacement of cadres. It is necessary to replace, and as quickly as possible, those who, by their lack of knowledge of the situation, or by their lack of initiative or organizing abilities, are retarding the development of the work.

The work of the Plenum convinces one again and again of the vital importance of the movement begun on the initiative of advanced workers in agriculture to catch up with the United States of America in the next few years in the production of animal-husbandry products per capita of population.

The Party must continue to support this noble initiative, must develop it, and must draw millions of workers into that movement. It must be remembered that a large amount of difficult work will have to be done.

I should like to cite approximate figures showing what a great contribution must be made by a particular republic or oblast if we are to be able, within the next few years, to catch up with the USA in production of meat per capita of population. I repeat, these are approximate calculations, and in general it is impossible to cite absolutely accurate figures for this type of production, since the conditions of various regions are extremely diverse. But nevertheless they are close to the truth and give an idea of the scale of the work that will have to be done.

As was mentioned in the report, we are already approaching the level of the USA in milk and butter production. To catch up with the USA in meat production per capita of population, we shall have to have 20-21 million tons of meat a year, or 42 centners per 100 hectares of land, in slaughtered weight. Forty-two centners!

Comrades, that's a lot and yet it isn't a lot. Of course it is difficult to increase meat production to such an extent on a countrywide scale. But if one takes, for example, Comrade Andreyeva, the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Komintern, who spoke here, 42 centners is a mark that she passed long ago.

A year and a half ago the kolkhoz which she manages came forth as the initiator of a competition to produce 100 centners of meat per 100 hectares of land. And the kolkhoz has successfully fulfilled its pledge. And what figure does Comrade Andreyeva

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give us now? She has reported that the kolkhoz members decided that in 1965 they will produce 250 centners of meat per 100 hectares of arable land. That's in the Tambov area, comrades, and 250 centners! But how much meat was produced in Tambovskaya Oblast as a whole this year, per 100 hectares?

Voices: Twenty-three centners!

You see what a difference there was! How do you explain this? Certainly not on the basis of natural or climatic conditions, since the Kolkhoz imeni Komintern is located in the same oblast.

The principal thing is the cadres, the organizers and organizing work. Just send Comrade Andreyeva to another kolkhoz, even the most backward one, and in 2 or 3 years she'll get 100-150 centners of meat per 100 hectares, or perhaps even more.

Or take Comrade Grachev, chairman of the kolkhoz in the village of Kalinovka, who comes from the same place I do. In 1953 the kolkhoz produced 8.5 centners of meat per 100 hectares, and in 1958, 120 centners.

We heard a speech here by a rayon Party committee secretary, Comrade Kolesnikov, who told us about successes which have been achieved in developing the agriculture of Kanevskiy Rayon.

We all listened with interest to the speech of Comrade Korotkov, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, who comes from the Chuvash Republic. There's an experienced manager. His kolkhoz is a unique example of organizing production on a high level. Comrade Korotkov speaks convincingly about producing 200 centners of meat per 100 hectares of land.

And so I want to say that the level of production depends first of all upon cadres and managers. In this regard the experience of Kalinovka is especially close and dear to me. I know my village well. The friends that I went to school with and worked with are still living there. After the war when I went to the kolkhoz and began to talk to people, things were in a very bad state. The kolkhoz was lagging behind, and communal property was being hauled away. But you just go there now and take a look at that kolkhoz. All that had to be done was to put a good chairman at the head of that kolkhoz, and the very same kolkhoz members rose to his height in some 3 or 4 years, and now the farm is a model for many other kolkhozes.

Consequently, it's a problem of management. We've got good people everywhere, on all kolkhozes. These people have to be approached correctly; they have to be organized well. A kolkhoz chairman must see his task not only and not so much in driving people. He must be able to analyze the people and the farm well, to lead the work intelligently, and to rally the kolkhoz members around him.

We still encounter unsuitable managers and there's a lot of harm in this.

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I remember that I was going to Kalinovka once by way of Ryl'sk. Kolkhoz members were working in the field. They invited me to stop. We started to talk. The kolkhoz members began to talk about the neglected state of the farm and to complain about the chairman. The Kurskaya Oblast Committee began to take an interest in the state of affairs on the kolkhoz and recommended a more experienced manager. But the same people remained there and the farm went downhill. Or take this example. Several years ago Comrade Voroshilov and I went to a kolkhoz in Moskovskaya Oblast. Things were not going so well on that kolkhoz and the kolkhoz chairmen and brigade leaders were replaced frequently. We talked to the kolkhoz members and gave them some advice. Soon a new person was recommended for the job of chairman at that kolkhoz--Comrade Grigor'yev, who is a public prosecutor by profession. That kolkhoz literally changed before your eyes. Once again the decisive role was played by cadres and by increasing the degree to which the kolkhoz members have a material interest in developing communal production.

From this it follows that, with skillful management, each kolkhoz can achieve a sharp increase in the production of meat and other products within a short time.

What then approximately must be the contribution of the republics and oblasts if we are to catch up with the USA in meat production? According to calculations made by specialists at the Ministry of Agriculture, the Russian Federation (RSFSR) ought to produce an average of 54 centners of meat, in slaughtered weight, per 100 hectares of land, but in 1958 it is producing 17 centners. In Krasnodarskiy Kray there ought to be approximately 148 centners per 100, but now the figure is 46 centners; for Voronezhskaya Oblast the respective figures are 103 and 28; Rostovskaya Oblast, 50 and 16; Saratovskaya Oblast, 37 and 10; and Altayskiy Kray, 31 and 10. And here are the approximate figures for other union republics: the Ukraine ought to produce 101 centners, but is only producing 49; Moldavia, 103 and 42; Belorussia, 89 and 41; Lithuania, 75 and 46; Latvia, 80 and 44; Estonia, 81 and 40; Kazakh SSR, 9 and 3; Kirgizia, 26 and 8; Georgia, 64 and 31; Armenia, 53 and 26; Azerbaydzhan, 40 and 17; Uzbekistan, 11 and 6; Tadzhikistan, 22 and 10; and Turkmenistan, 2.6, now one centner.

Obviously, after work on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in the rayons, the Party and Soviet organizations of the republics and oblasts will refine these figures. The important thing for us is that the estimated figures not be allotted by the arithmetical method, but on the basis of the thorough consideration of the possibilities and peculiarities of each farm. In each oblast, it will be necessary to examine the figures as applicable to the rayon, and in the rayons, as applicable to each kolkhoz and sovkhos, brigade, or farm, and to compute carefully what potentialities will be used to increase meat production, what must be done for this purpose, and who will be responsible for each specific portion of the work. If we go along that path, success will be assured.

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At the present time we have all the objective prerequisites for solving the tasks which have been posed: we have the equipment, the material assets, and experienced cadres. Everything depends now upon the skillful use of these potentialities and upon the correct placement of people.

The increase of production of meat and other products of animal husbandry depends primarily upon the creation of a firm fodder base at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Much has been done in this direction, but much still remains to be done. You remember that in the theses of the report for the XXI Party Congress an increase is envisaged in the production of grain for animal-husbandry needs to 85-90 million tons, that is, more than 5 billion pud, or approximately the same amount of grain that was harvested in the country in 1952. How can this task be solved? In this regard I should like once again to speak of the necessity of increasing the production of corn as the most important reserve in grain management.

As everyone knows, the United States of America increased its gross grain production chiefly by means of corn. The USA grows corn on 30 million hectares of land, but in the USSR this year only 4.4 million hectares of corn for dry grain were harvested. The percentage of corn among other grain crops was 32 in the USA and 3.5 in the USSR. Corn represents 46 percent of the total grain production in the USA, but only 7 percent in the USSR. Just think about these figures: corn represents 32 percent of the grain crops and yields 46 percent of the total grain production in the country.

Here's the percentage of wheat among grain crops: in the USA, 27, and in the USSR, 53. The yield of corn per hectare is 31 centners in the USA and 22 centners in the USSR.

Of course, in our country it's impossible to grow corn everywhere for grain, but in those areas where corn yields a good harvest, its percentage is insignificant.

I'd like to take for purposes of comparison the state of Iowa in the USA and our Krasnodarskiy Kray. The secretary of the Krasnodarskiy Kray Party Committee, Comrade Matyushkin, spoke here and said that the Kuban' is competing with the state of Iowa. But, Comrade Matyushkin, to win that competition it's necessary to work a lot. If the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Kuban conduct their work without consideration for the more complete utilization of the kray's potentialities, it will take a long time to catch up with Iowa. Just look at the situation with regard to the structure of acreage under crops. In Iowa corn occupies 66 percent of the land under cultivation, but in Krasnodarskiy Kray, just 19. In Iowa corn accounts for 86 percent of the gross grain production, but in Krasnodarskiy Kray, just 19 percent. Corn production in Iowa is 40 centners per hectare and in Krasnodarskiy Kray 29 centners per hectare.

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One might ask whether, with this distribution of land under grain crops, it will be possible for Krasnodarskiy Kray to catch up with Iowa. In his speech Comrade Matyushkin mentioned pledges that the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhoses will fight to produce 26 centners of wheat and 30 centners of rice per hectare. That's very little. That harvest of rice is unprofitable when it would be better to plant corn instead of rice. Those are irrigated areas. If we consider the output obtained in monetary terms, with that much rice production the income will be low, while corn would produce twice as much. The people of Krasnodarskiy Kray are undertaking to grow 40 centners of corn for grain per hectare, that is, the same amount that Iowa has now.

One might think, shouldn't we reorganize the structure of the areas under cultivation in the Kuban' and take a course toward corn? Krasnodarskiy Kray is certainly exceptionally well suited for the growing of corn and it would be possible to get two harvests of that crop in the milky-wax stage. If, for example, corn were to be planted in mid-April, it would reach the milky-wax stage within 3 months. At precisely that time rain is falling in Krasnodarskiy Kray. You could harvest the corn for ensilage and still have time to get another harvest.

I don't know, Comrade Matyushkin, why the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Kuban' are pledging themselves to grow approximately 300 centners of corn per hectare for ensilage. That's hard to understand. That figure is perhaps appropriate for Dnepropetrovskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts, and, to a certain degree, for the Stavropol' area, but it doesn't sound right for Krasnodar. The Kuban' has all the potentialities for harvesting 500 or more centners of corn (stalks and ears) per hectare. There isn't a better part of our country than the Kuban!. Apparently you're not taking sufficient account of your potentialities. If you have that approach the proper effort won't be made in the work.

This isn't just a matter of your accepting the criticism and taking a new pledge, say, to produce 500 centners of corn per hectare. It's not difficult to replace one figure with another. The important thing is to have all the reserves and potentialities studied more thoroughly in Krasnodarskiy Kray, as in all other areas, to have higher pledges come about as the result of an analysis and consideration of the potentialities on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in the brigades, and to have the importance of corn given its correct evaluation during this process.

Just look at the benefit to be derived from corn. If we get 500 centners of stalks and ears per hectare, that's equivalent to 10,000 fodder units, or 100 centners of grain per hectare. Can any other crop produce 100 centners of grain per hectare? Everyone understands that under the present conditions this would be unthinkable. If we take a more modest harvest--300 centners of corn (stalks and ears) per hectare--even this harvest will be equal to 6,000 fodder units, or 60 centners of grain. It's not difficult to get a corn harvest like that, but just try to grow 60 centners of grain from any other crop.



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Consequently, it's possible to make this conclusion: to solve the problem of the rapid increase of meat production, it's necessary to make a sharp increase in acreage planted to corn, to increase its harvest yield, and to change our views about corn as a grain. We have many comrades who, when corn as a grain is being discussed, have in mind only the growing of corn for dry grain and then they claim that the natural and climatic conditions limit the possibilities of corn growing. That's an obsolete idea.

Actually, corn yields dry grain in far from all areas of the country. But we need it primarily to get ensilage from the stalks and from ears at the milky-wax stage. And for purposes of ensilage corn can be grown in Latvia, it can be grown in Chuvashia, and it can be grown in areas of Siberia. Consequently, it's possible to grow corn throughout our country. In places where rye grows to maturity, corn can also, as a rule, grow to the milky-wax stage. And just what is an ear of corn at the milky-wax stage in ensilage? It's the very same grain, only it is preserved at a definite stage.

And that, comrades, is what our potentialities are for growing corn, and consequently for increasing meat and milk production. Of course this does not mean that now we have to take the path of automatic expansion of areas planted to corn and reduction of those planted to other grain crops, particularly wheat.

It's necessary to adhere to the rule that the increase in corn production must not be obtained at the expense of reducing the production of marketable grain necessary for the complete satisfying of all the country's needs. We view corn as the most important reserve for raising grain production above the 1958 level.

Grain management is the basis of all agricultural production, including animal husbandry. An increase in meat production can be assured only on the basis of increasing the production of fodder grain and of various fodder crops. Therefore, it is important that the level which has been achieved in procurements of grain to satisfy the country's food needs is not reduced. For the growing needs of animal husbandry it is necessary to seek out additional sources of increasing grain production. And corn is one of these very important sources. This is the contribution that can be made to solving the task of increasing gross grain production to 10-11 billion pud.

We can achieve a further considerable increase in grain production only on the basis of the correct structure of land under cultivation and on the basis of increasing the harvest yield. The principal role here will be played by corn.

Of course, when I speak about replacing a portion of grain crops, including a certain amount of wheat, with corn, I have in mind only individual

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areas, such as Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Ukraine, where they have more favorable conditions for growing corn. And of course it's obvious that the amount of wheat which the State will fail to receive from those areas must be compensated for by increasing production and procurements in other areas where conditions are less favorable for growing corn, but very good for growing wheat, primarily on the virgin lands of Siberia and Kazakhstan.

The State needs wheat and in no instance must there be a drop in its gross production. Therefore, a change in the structure of land under cultivation in the oblasts, krays, and union republics must be made after coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, so that it will be possible to organize the correct and more efficient shifting of grain production in individual areas of the country.

If we go along the path of administrative pressure, some kolkhozes and sovkhoses will reorganize the structure of the area under cultivation in such a way that we'll get neither corn nor wheat. We need an intelligent, creative approach to this. Areas planted to corn must be increased only in those areas which have mastered that crop and which can actually obtain a good harvest.

But if we use the over-all slogan "Sow more corn," then, comrades, we might ruin grain management. Of course the kolkhozes will sow corn, but not all of them will cultivate it, there won't be a harvest, and this will hurt agriculture.

You're responsible managers and you must know where, and to what extent, to increase corn sowings. It is necessary to expand boldly the areas planted to corn in places where there are mature, trained cadres. There we can try for the maximum expansion of areas planted to corn. But we can't do that in places where the cadres are not trained. It's better to start on a small scale, to learn on a small scale, so that the front can be expanded later. That's the only correct way.

Speaking about corn, I should like to turn your attention to still another problem. Many kolkhozes are permitting the uneconomic utilization of corn. This year our country planted 19.7 million hectares of corn, of which 4.4 million, or 22 percent, were harvested for dry grain, and 3.7 million hectares, or 19 percent, were harvested for ensilage at the milky-wax stage. The amount harvested for ensilage prior to formation of the ears--that is, that harvested, in essence, for hay--was 5.9 million hectares, or 30 percent. In those areas where it is possible to obtain ears, is it really desirable to harvest corn for ensilage at that stage? This is a negligent attitude to corn, even if we don't say anything more.

The amount used for so-called green fodder was 5.7 million hectares of the area planted to corn, or 29 percent. Just what is this "green fodder?" Actually it's corn that has been killed. It was planted but it wasn't

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cultivated. The corn became overgrown with goosefoot and thistle. And since it's awkward to say that the crops were killed, some managers then say that the corn has been used to feed the livestock on the hoof, that is, the cattle ate it while it was standing.

In Krasnodarskiy Kray 205,000 hectares, or 31 percent, of the corn was used before the formation of ears and for green fodder. Apropos of this, in the state of Iowa out of a total area of 4 million hectares, just 37,000 hectares, of 0.4 percent, were fed to livestock while the corn was still standing and that, most probably, was after the corn had matured. Sometimes the American farmers grow corn until it is completely ripe and then let the hogs "harvest" the corn by feeding off it without any expenditure of the farmers' labor to prepare the fodder. Now is that the way we use our corn as fodder? No, it isn't. Corn that is trampled on while it is still standing is just corn that has been killed. We must stop this poor practice.

If corn is harvested before the formation of ears, you get a lot of water and very few nutritive substances. But if you harvest it at the milky-wax stage, you get all the nutritive substances contained in the dry grain of corn. Moreover, in addition to the grain you get the stalks and leaves which contain considerably more nutritive substances than the dry stalks when corn is harvested for ripe grain. Finally, corn which has been harvested at the milky-wax stage is easier to store. All you have to do is dig a ditch, pack the ensilage mass in it, and you can store as much as you want.

Comrades Manukovskiy and Gitalov spoke here. When you listen to them you feel that forces are growing, that wings are sprouting. Why? Because their experience opens up great possibilities for increasing labor productivity. Once, when I was talking to an American farmer, Mr. Garst, he said to me, "Send your people to my farm, let them get to know it and work a little on it, and they'll find out how one person can grow corn on an area of 100 hectares."

Comrade Gitalov did go there to work and he learned a lot from Mr. Garst. We are indebted to him. We Communists are always reproached for allegedly just criticizing the capitalists. But, as you can see, we thank a capitalist farmer for useful information.

Now Comrades Gitalov and Manukovskiy are working in such a way that people ought to go to them for experience. If we can teach people to work the way Comrade Manukovskiy and his partner work, and the way that Comrade Gitalov and others work, we shall soon solve the problem of greatly increasing the production of agricultural goods. We have good hybrid varieties of corn, we have graded seeds, and good drills. Consequently we have everything that we need.

All we need now is to teach our cadres and also, comrades, to learn ourselves.

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If a manager were to confuse his right side and his left, no one would listen to him. If you want to be respected, you have to know at least a little bit of what you're talking about. Is that really so complicated? Everyone of us present here has mastered more complex skills which are necessary for managing the national economy. So why shouldn't we know about what we come in contact with in our daily life? The masses will not follow managers who, in practical surroundings, cannot carry out proposals contributing to an increase in production, to a rise in the country's standard of living. Therefore, comrades, it's necessary to know the job, to work, to study, and then the job will be an easy one.

Gosplan of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the ministries of agriculture in the republics, the kray and oblast administrations of agriculture, and the managers of Party organs must solve more quickly the task of creating a variety of machines and tools for the complete mechanization of corn cultivation.

You comrades from the Ukraine also have to think a little about the crop structure, about increasing corn production. Probably the union government would allow a certain decrease in grain procurements in the Ukraine provided there is a considerable increase in corn production.

Our comrades from the Ukraine also ought to think a bit about the problem of how much corn to harvest at the milky-wax stage and how much for dry grain. It seems to me that the amount that ought to be harvested for dry grain is the amount which could satisfy the basic needs of the kolkhozes for that type of grain: enough to have a sufficient seed stockpile, to have grain to feed poultry with, and also partially for the hogs. All the rest of the corn should be harvested at the stage of milky-wax ripeness. Remember, we're getting the fodder grain so that we can convert it to meat. In addition if the corn is processed for ensilage, this is more effective than harvesting it for dry grain. It is easier to store corn in the form of ensilage than in the form of grain. If you lay in a lot of ensilage and you have just a few livestock, the ensilage won't spoil, so you can feed the livestock next year.

Comrades, you have to consider all this, and think it out, in order to pose a specific task to each kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

With a more correct crop structure in Krasnodarskiy Kray, for example, it would be possible to double the amount of grain by means of corn. Krasnodarskiy Kray can actually become a factory for producing pork, beef, and poultry. The Ukraine has the same capabilities. Rostovskaya Oblast, Stavropol'skiy Kray, and the autonomous republics of the Northern Caucasus also have at their disposal excellent conditions for increasing corn production.

In Altayskiy Kray and in Kazakhstan it is also necessary to teach people to grow corn without expending manual labor. They have good cadres there and equipment, and they can do the job. During the first years we did not

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set the task of growing corn on a large scale on the virgin land because there weren't many people there, nor the machinery needed for growing corn. And in the future it will be necessary to grow chiefly wheat in the virgin-land areas. But nevertheless those areas now have the capability of growing corn too.

After organizing their work on the basis of the experience of Comrades Manukovskiy and Gitalov, the tractor operators themselves will sow, cultivate, and harvest the corn for ensilage and put the ensilage into storage. And during the winter these same people, now free from field work, will fatten up the livestock. On the virgin lands it is necessary to fatten up livestock primarily for meat, to organize animal husbandry directed toward meat production.

Comrades!

The development of animal husbandry and the increase in meat production in the virgin-land areas is a new stage, a new process in those areas. The conditions are ripe for that now.

Voices: Correct!

Advanced people on kolkhozes and sovkhoses have developed competition to catch up with the USA in the production of animal-husbandry products per capita of population. In the production of milk and butter the solution of that task will be assured within the near future. The fulfillment of the task with respect to meat production is a more complex and more difficult problem. Therefore, in order to be victorious in the competition in that area as well, we must prepare ourselves just a little bit better or, speaking figuratively, the way that sportsmen prepare for an important competition. Take for example horse races. To win that competition, the first thing that a horseman picks for himself is a good horse. He evaluates its qualities from all angles, but the main thing is that he grooms that horse and prepares it for the competition. But even that's not enough. A horse without a rider won't win any race. The rider has to be experienced and trained, so that he can ride that horse, he must know its peculiarities so that he won't tug at it, he must know when to let out the reins, and how to help with his own body, when it is necessary to take the barrier, staying firmly in the saddle, without being thrown.

If this metaphor is applied to our competition with the USA in the field of agriculture, what should our horse be? Obviously, there's no better horse to choose than corn. Corn's the horse we need.

But it's necessary to approach corn the way a horseman approaches the selection of a horse. Corn by itself, like a horse without a rider, can't win the race. The person who takes that corn has to know its peculiarities, has to know how to grow it, has to know how to use all its advantages correctly. We have everything we need for victory in this competition: we've got good varieties of corn, we've got equipment, we've got cadres, and we've got the experience. All we have to do is extend our advanced

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experience over the entire country, so that kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers in every corner of the Soviet Union will be able to "saddle" that remarkable "horse," corn. If we win this race with the USA--and there's no doubt about that--we shall provide our country and our people with a complete abundance of animal-husbandry products.

In addition to increasing corn production, it is necessary to take every step to utilize other fodder crops for the development of animal husbandry. At present, the check-row method makes it possible to mechanize the cultivation of sugar beets. It has become less labor-consuming to grow this valuable crop than formerly. And with respect to its fodder merits the sugar beet surpasses even corn, although it does require a somewhat greater expenditure of labor. It's necessary to recommend producing sugar beets not only to obtain sugar, but also to meet the needs of animal husbandry. Corn, sugar beets, and potatoes are the three most important crops needed if we are to expand animal husbandry.

Now I should like to talk about such oblasts as Orlovskaya, Kurskaya, Tul'skaya, Ryazanskaya, and Moskovskaya, and also about the Belorussian SSR and the Chuvashskaya ASSR. I mention only these areas, although I could add to them a number of others. Exactly when are we going to do away with the so-called "clear fallow lands" in the wet zone? This isn't the first time I've had to talk on this matter. Everyone knows that on many kolkhozes the clear fallow is kept not to increase the harvest, but so that the kolkhoz members will have some field or other to drive their cows to. This fallow is clear only in name. Actually it's overgrown with weeds and is of no use as far as the harvest is concerned.

The managers understand this and the kolkhoz members also understand it! But, strange as it seems, the local managers just let it keep on happening. On the other hand, we here have pledged tremendous capabilities for increasing agricultural production.

Take the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Chuvashskaya ASSR, headed by Comrade Korotkov. Formerly he had 350 hectares of clear fallow. Now the kolkhoz has replaced the clear fallow by summer fallow, and on that summer fallow they have produced 206 centners of potatoes (per hectare) on 70 hectares, 35 centners of peas on 100 hectares, and 60 centners of mixed vetch and oats on 180 hectares. The harvest of grain crops on summer fallow was 20 centners per hectare. That's what I call reserves! In the areas I'm speaking about there are 5 million hectares of clear fallow, and, I daresay, the land is somewhat better than Comrade Korotkov's, especially in Kurskaya, Orlovskaya, and Ryazanskaya Oblasts. It's not difficult to calculate the wealth we would get if we were to use that land correctly. It's necessary to speak to the kolkhoz members, the kolkhoz chairmen, the members of the kolkhoz boards of directors, and the agronomists, to suggest ways in which they can convert to crop rotation with summer fallow instead of clear fallow.

It's time to stop paying tribute to backwardness. We're living in the

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age of artificial earth satellites, but in many areas we have, in effect, vestiges of the three-field system, and this is no longer tolerable.

As I said in my report, and I now repeat, in the Volga region, the southern regions of the Ukraine, in the Altay and Kazakhstan it's necessary to have clear fallow. Moreover, I should think that in those zones it is necessary to study more attentively the soil-cultivation method developed by Comrade Mal'tsev and to carry out broad tests of plantings of cultivated crops, primarily corn for ensilage, in the clear fallow. I think that that would be a very good combination. The experiments could be carried out right on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, close to the best experimenters, so as to develop the correct view on that problem.

Let's think a bit, comrades, about creating seed farms for growing sweet lupine. That's a very good crop. You can get a harvest of 23-25 centners of grain per hectare, or 500-600 centners of green plants. If you combine that with corn, you'll get a wonderful fodder.

Corn is deficient in protein, and lupine would enrich the corn ensilage with protein. Lupine grain contains 40 percent protein, and the green plants contain 20 percent. Lupine produces a large amount of valuable fodder and at the same time serves as fertilizer--it leaves behind 150 kilograms of nitrogen per hectare. Fodder lupine produces a dependable harvest. The "Gigant" Kolkhoz in Minskaya Oblast produced 23 centners of grain per hectare on 50 hectares and 600 centners of green plants per hectare on 26 hectares. That's not bad, comrades! We have large areas of sandy soil where lupine grows just as well.

We have to expand our production of peas and vetch. Peas are easy to grow and they yield 30-35 centners per hectare. True, it's hard to harvest them. We have to give our designers the task of designing a pea-picking machine.

I'd also like to agitate for the expansion of soybean production. This is a very valuable crop. According to data supplied by Academician Pryanishnikov, the grain of soybeans contains 33 percent protein and 18 percent oil, whereas the grain of oats has just 9 percent protein. Soybeans are an important source for increasing the production of protein fodders. However, the area that we have planted to soybeans is very small. Whereas the acreage devoted to soybean production is increasing in the Chinese People's Republic and in the USA, we're just marking time. We'll have to think a bit about equipment, so that we'll be able to plant soybeans by the check-row method and to cultivate the plants mechanically. We'll have to get seed production better organized. Our Chinese friends are helping us here. In a word, the production of soybeans will have to be given more attention, especially in such areas as Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the Far East.

Now I'd like to say a few words about vegetable production. I'll take

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two aspects of that problem: production to meet current needs for fresh vegetables and production of vegetables to be canned. We ought to commission Gosplan USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, and the ministries of agriculture in the republics now to organize commercial production of vegetables and to process them in such a way that within the next 3-5 years there will be an abundance of high-quality, inexpensive products. Vegetable production has to be put on a commercial basis, and areas have to be chosen where vegetables can be grown most effectively. In Kuybyshevskaya and Stalingradskaya Oblasts, for example, it's possible to organize the production of vegetable crops on irrigated land.

Or take the bottomlands of the Trubezh River in the Ukraine. There are 34,000 hectares of excellent land there, and a railroad and highway nearby. Vegetable production on the Trubezh could provide vegetables not only to Kiev, but also to other cities.

We can put vegetable production on a solid basis of mechanization. We must have an abundance of good, inexpensive vegetables. We'll have to think a bit about ways of packing vegetables. The container can be made of glass, plastic, or some other material.

We'll have to expand our production of early-ripening vegetables. Comrade Mustafayev complained here that early ripening vegetables are shipped poorly from Baku to Moscow. Apparently his complaint is a just one. But I'd like to ask the question, "Is it really sensible in the first place to ship vegetables such tremendous distances?" Early-ripening vegetables can be grown just as well a big closer to Moscow. That way we could cut down on the large expenditures for shipping.

In a number of areas, natural hot springs can be used for producing vegetables. Last year I happened to be visiting the Kabardino-Balkarskaya Republic. They have springs there where the water of temperature is as high as 80 degrees (Celsius). Couldn't hothouses be built to take advantage of these springs? Certainly they could. And if you have hothouses, that means you'll have vegetables even during the winter. In addition, the warm water could be used to heat the soil for growing early-ripening vegetables in the open ground.

Or take, for example, the Stavropol' area. They have gas there. One might think, "Which is more profitable, to grow vegetables in the Stavropol' area and ship them thousands of kilometers to other cities, or, perhaps, to use Stavropol' gas in the Moscow area to heat hothouses for growing vegetables?"

Professor Edel'shtein carried out experimental plantings in which he heated the soil. This accelerated the ripening of the vegetables. We must expand our experiments in that direction.

In a word, we have to create vegetable production on another, more



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solid base if we want our vegetables to be inexpensive and available to all.

Now, comrades, I should like to talk briefly about construction in rural areas. Architects and engineers gave reports at the Plenum. They spoke about real things. The majority of the things they proposed are already being carried out in construction. Now it's necessary to apply more widely the "kassetnyy" method. This is interesting because it is applicable everywhere and makes it possible to manufacture parts for homes easily. It seems to me that the frame houses of Comrade Leont'yev and Comrade Rozenfel'd are good and that we ought to organize their production.

Our reserves in construction are truly incalculable. Each area has wonderful local building materials. The ministries and national economic councils and our local organizations will have to undertake that matter seriously.

The chief designer of the "Rostsel'mash" Plant, Comrade Strokov, gave an interesting speech at the Plenum. Unfortunately I didn't hear the speech of Comrade Kononenko, the engineer from Saratov. They both developed methods of converting tractor-drawn combines to self-propelled ones. The proposal that we design a multipurpose prime mover that could be used for all agricultural operations is worthy of attention. But if that prime mover operates at a speed of 22 kilometers an hour, it will not, of course, conform to transportation conditions. We must have a speed of about 40 kilometers. Our designers will have to think a bit about that.

We have several institutes now working in the field of agricultural mechanization. These include the VISKHOM, the VIM, and others. But they have poor contact with the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It's necessary to bring those people closer to production, and then they will be more productive. I think that some scientific institutes ought to decentralize by sovkhoses and plants, so that our scientists can deal with life, rather than with mock-ups and diagrams.

The problem of the transferral of such institutes must be solved intelligently, since that's a very important problem.

And now about sovkhoses. There are still a number of shortcomings on the new sovkhoses created on the virgin lands. Those who spoke here mentioned them, and they spoke correctly. Comrades, we must build houses for the sovkhos workers. This task must be solved at any cost. It's also necessary to standardize wages, so that they will actually conform to labor expenditure and work volume. The people will have a greater interest in their work and their creative activity will increase.

An urgent matter on the new sovkhoses is the construction of field depots for grain. Perhaps these depots should be made of reinforced concrete

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or metal, some of which ought to be portable. It's necessary to calculate and weigh all this, to consult with people in practical life, with builders, to consider how much metal will be required for this, or how much of other materials, and what will be the total expenditures. But the depots must be built immediately so that we can put an end to the disgraceful spoilage of grain.

Comrades, our country has a large number of swamp areas which have to be drained. Special equipment will be needed to put this land in order. I happened to become acquainted with the reclamation machinery produced in Belorussia. The initiator of this work is Academician Matsepuro. The machinery made by the Belorussians is good machinery. It could be used to master vast areas of swamp land. But reclamation equipment requires a large amount of metal. Therefore oughtn't we to call on the people to collect scrap metal, so that part of it can be used to produce reclamation equipment? We could collect millions of tons.

The Komsomol could do a lot to collect scrap metal. We'll have to spur our young people to this important state cause. It's not difficult to find scrap metal. A large amount of it has been thrown away beside railroad lines, and quite a bit is still left from the war. And yet just look at how much metal we have squandered in the form of rail supports for telegraph and telephone poles, especially along railroads. We ought to think about whether it wouldn't be more profitable to replace the rail supports with reinforced-concrete ones. Some say that this is labor-consuming work. But is it any easier to mine the ore, to smelt it into cast iron, and then into steel? And rail supports are steel.

Comrades, I've come to the end of my speech. Our Plenum, which examined the most important problems in the development of agriculture, is, as it were, a threshold, an introduction to the XXI Party Congress. It's a good thing that we invited advanced workers in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, specialists, and scientists, to take part in the work of the Plenum. They have enriched us by their speeches. Wonderful speeches were given from this podium by Academician Lysenko and other comrades.

The problems of the further development of agriculture are most important problems of communist construction. The people understand and approve the Party policy, because the Party is leading the people along Lenin's path. We must double and redouble our efforts in the struggle for new victories so that, in the shortest time possible, we shall be able to guarantee a high material and cultural level for the people who are building communism.

The sooner we create an abundance of material and spiritual blessings, the more the influence of communist ideas will grow throughout the world. To assure a yearly increase in the capacity of our industry, to increase the production of bread, meat, butter, and other products, clothing, footwear, and other commodities, to build more housing, schools, and cultural institutions, to produce more books and good motion pictures--that's what the construction of communism means.

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Comrades! The year 1959 will be the first year of our struggle to carry out the decisions of the XXI Party Congress, and to fulfill the great Seven-Year Plan. We have very good prospects. Let's just apply all our efforts toward assuring that the tasks of communist construction which confront our country will be successfully fulfilled! (Thunderous applause)

Brezhnev (presiding): Comrades, it is necessary for us to discuss and adopt the resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee concerning the report given by Comrade Khrushchev. There is a proposal that the participants of the Plenum adopt as the basis the draft that was distributed. Are there any objections?

Voices: No.

Brezhnev: Do you authorize me to consider the distributed draft as to be adopted as the basis? Shall we take a vote?

Voices: We don't have to.

Brezhnev: Comrade Satyukov will now speak on the work done by the commission which was approved by the Plenum of the Central Committee.

(Comrade Satyukov reports on the work of the commission.) (Original text summary).

Brezhnev: Are there any other comments on the draft? There are none. Then let us take a vote. All in favor of adopting the draft resolution with the amendments introduced by the committee and read by Comrade Satyukov, please raise your hands. Please lower them. All those against? There are none. None abstaining. Thus the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee concerning the report given by Comrade Khrushchev is adopted unanimously.

I should now like, comrades, to make two announcements.

First: Some comrades who were unable to speak at the Plenum, although they were listed on the agenda, have requested that their speeches be appended to the stenographic record of this Plenum. This question has been discussed. The proposal has been made that any comrades desiring to spend their speeches to the stenographic record can hand them over to Comrade Malin for inclusion in the stenographic record of this Plenum.

Second: Tomorrow at 0930 there will be transportation leaving here for the Agricultural Exhibition for any comrades desiring to examine the agricultural equipment discussed at our Plenum. Comrades will assemble at the Agricultural Exhibition.

I hereby declare the work of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU to be concluded. The speeches of comrades who did not speak at the Plenum are given in the "Appendix to the Stenographic Record."

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RESULTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN THE  
PAST FIVE YEARS AND THE TASKS OF FURTHER INCREASING  
THE OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Resolution of the Plenum of the CC of the CPSU  
on the Report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, Adopted  
on December 19, 1958

Having heard and discussed the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the CC of the CPSU, on the results of the development of agriculture in the past 5 years and the tasks of further increasing output of agricultural products, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU wholly and completely approves the political line and practical activity of the Presidium of the CC of the CPSU in putting into effect the decisions of the September (1953) Plenum and subsequent Plenums of the CC, and the resolution of the XX Party Congress on agriculture,

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU holds that the period which has elapsed since the September Plenum of the CC of the CPSU in the life of the Party, the country, and our people is of historic importance. During this period the Communist Party worked out and put into effect major measures for bringing about a steep advance of all branches of agriculture, measures marking a new stage in the development and consolidation of the kolkhoz system and the whole of our socialist system.

Marism-Leninism teaches us that the socialist form of economy, being the most progressive, can show an unprecedented rate of growth of social production. The socialist form of organization can yield the best results provided the great forces of revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses are brought into play and the principle of the material interest of all workers in the development of social production is consistently observed. In the recent past, especially in the period preceding the September Plenum of the CC of CPSU, these cardinal principles were seriously violated in the guidance of agriculture, which led to the lagging of this vital branch of the country's economy. Although the kolkhozes and sovkhoses had healed their wounds inflicted by the war, the output level they attained could not satisfy the country's higher requirements for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. This was fraught with dangerous consequences, as it could hold back the further advance of socialist industry, a rise in the well-being of the people, and our country's forward movement to communism.

At the September (1953), February-March (1954), January (1955) and subsequent Plenums of the CC, and at the XX Congress of the CPSU, our Party worked out important, truly revolutionary measures for further strengthening the kolkhoz system, for developing the sovkhoses and sharply increasing the output of grain and animal products, and for advancing all branches of agriculture.

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In working out a program for a sharp advance in socialist agriculture, the Communist Party proceeded from the Leninist teaching that industry, and primarily heavy industry, plays the decisive role as the foundation of the whole national economy, as the basis for strengthening the country's economic might and defense capacity, and for raising the well-being of the people. Moreover, the Party took into account that accelerated development of agriculture was of vast importance for carrying out the plans of communist construction in our country. The task of ensuring a steep upsurge of agriculture was declared a major task of our entire Party, of all Soviet people. The Communist Party undertook a big organizational and political job, and headed the countrywide effort for a sharp increase in agricultural output. The Party solved major economic problems of the development of socialist agriculture, re-established the principle of the material interest of kolkhoz members and agriculturists in increasing agricultural production, and reinforced the kolkhozes and sovkhoses by sending them specialists, farm machinery operators, and managerial personnel. A new planning system was instituted, which gave free play to the kolkhoz members' initiative.

Owing to the heroic effort of the working class, agriculture received, in a short span of time, hundreds of thousands of tractors, combines, motor vehicles, and various other kinds of farm machinery and implements. Capital investments in agriculture by the State in the past 5 years amounted to more than 97 billion rubles as against 40 billion in the previous 5-year period, in comparable prices.

A particularly big job was done in putting virgin and waste land to the plow; this was of decisive importance for increasing grain output and advancing agriculture as a whole.

By putting these measures into effect it became possible to overcome the lag in agriculture and to strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in a brief time. It was on this basis that the reorganization of the machine tractor stations was carried out and a new system and terms were established for the procurement of farm produce, which is of major importance for the future development of the kolkhoz system, higher output of all agricultural products, consolidation of the alliance of the working class and peasantry, the building of communism in our country.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU notes that the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin and Shepilov, which had lost touch with the people, worked against the vital interests of the people and against the decisions of the September and subsequent Plenums of the CC of the CPSU; tried to thwart the implementation of the policy worked out by the XX Party Congress on all the most important questions of internal and foreign policy.

This group of dissenters was against the reorganization of management in industry and construction and the extension of the rights of the Union Republics and local Party and government organs, and stubbornly opposed the carrying out of the Party's major measures in agriculture, thereby hindering the country's economic development. The anti-Party group fought the Party's policy of developing virgin lands and the new system of planning in agriculture; it attempted to stifle the patriotic movement begun by the foremost kolkhozes and sovkhoses for the speediest upsurge in animal husbandry and the carrying out of the task of catching up with the USA in per-capita output of animal husbandry products in the shortest possible time; it opposed releasing the personal plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees from obligatory deliveries of meat, milk, potatoes, and other farm produce.

Everybody can clearly see now the ignominious failure of this despicable group of factionists, which has been exposed and routed by the Central Committee of the CPSU, and cast aside by the Party and the people.

The effort of our Party and of the whole Soviet people to advance agriculture has been crowned with a notable victory. The last 5-year period witnessed a considerable increase in the output and procurements of farm produce, which promoted a rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people. As of 10 December 1958, compared with the corresponding period of 1953, procurements increased as follows: grain, 91 percent, including wheat, 2.3 times; sugar beets, 2.2 times; sugar output, 54 percent; procurement of potatoes, 30 percent; other vegetables, 80 percent; sunflower seeds, 65 percent; flax fiber, 2.1 times; raw cotton, 16 percent; livestock, 62 percent; milk, more than double, wool, 60 percent; and eggs, 76 percent; the output of butter by creameries increased 78 percent. Gross agricultural output has increased substantially. While between 1959 and 1953 it averaged somewhat less than 300 billion rubles a year, between 1954 and 1958 it averaged more than 400 billion rubles in comparable prices.

Our socialist agriculture now has a firm and stable basis for a more rapid and all-round future development and for producing enough field and animal husbandry products to meet our country's requirements.

The outstanding progress made in the development of agriculture in the USSR is of great international importance. It is an embodiment of the Leninist cooperative plan, a striking demonstration of the great superiority of socialist agriculture over capitalist. This notable progress is strengthening the world socialist system, furnishing a valuable example for the other socialist countries of how agriculture can be successfully developed on the road to communism.

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On Increasing the Production of Grain

The plenum of the CC of the CPSU notes that a big job has been done in the past 5 years in increasing grain production as the basis for all agricultural output. It is known that it was precisely in the matter of grain production that there was a serious lag in the period before the September Plenum of the CC of the CPSU, a lag which resulted in the stagnation of several other important branches of agriculture, particularly animal husbandry.

In grain production the country was for a long period almost at the level obtained in prerevolutionary Russia. The quantity of marketable grain in the country, entered in the State resources, was extremely insufficient and made it difficult to supply the population with bread.

This situation was without a doubt well-known to Malenkov, but he, contrary to the facts, stated at the XIX Party Congress that the country's gross grain harvest in 1952 was 8 billion pud and that the grain problem, previously considered a most acute and serious problem was solved conclusively and irrevocably. This did not correspond to fact and was in itself a deception of the Party and people. In fact, kolkhozes and sovkhoses even in 1952, the best harvest year of that period, gathered not 8 billion pud of grain, but only 5.6 billion pud.

Taking into account the difficult situation in the production of grain, the Party worked out and successfully put into effect a program for cultivating virgin and waste lands in Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Volga region, and the Urals. Measures were taken to extend the area under corn and increase its yield, and to introduce this crop in new regions; the structure of crop areas was re-examined with a view to replacing low-yield by higher-yield crops and increasing the gross grain harvests from the old land under this crop in all parts of the country.

All of this has made it possible considerably to add to the area under grain crops in 1958 and to produce more grain. The gross grain harvest in 1958 was 8.5 billion pud, or 69 percent more than in 1953. The grain procurement plan was overfulfilled; the State added 3.5 billion pud of grain to its reserves in 1958. Never before in all its history has our country had so much grain.

Contributing greatly to the reclamation of virgin lands and the increase in output and procurements of grain were the working people of the Russian Federation and the Kazakh SSR, and the other Union republics too, which in every way supported and helped the virgin land development areas with skilled personnel and machinery.

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The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU deems it necessary to state that when the idea of developing virgin lands arose, Molotov and the other members of the anti-Party group opposed this measure of the Party and the State, attempting to show that the development of virgin lands would not pay and that it was economically unprofitable. Actually life has refuted these absurd assertions. Not only has the state recovered all the money spent on putting the virgin lands to the plow, but it has already received more than 18 billion rubles net income. Besides, the capital investments in virgin lands have added roughly 24 billion rubles to the production assets of the sovkhozes, repair and technical stations, and procurement organizations. The cultivation of virgin lands, besides being a decisive means of increasing grain production, has also been an important source of State accumulations for implementing the program of communist construction.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU resolves:

To regard as a major task of agricultural development in the future too an all-round increase in grain production so as to increase, in conformity with the target figures for the coming 7-year period, the country's grain harvest to 10-11 billion pud in 1965.

The main and decisive source for increasing grain harvests is higher yields of grain crops. There is every requisite for increasing the yield of grain crops by 3-4 centners per hectare on the average in the coming 7 years.

Higher and stable crops should be attained by kolkhozes and sovkhozes through the introduction of a proper system of crop growing suitable to the specific features of the climatic-economic zones and of each farm; further specialization and better distribution of agricultural production; resolute struggle against weeds, pests and plant diseases; and extensive application of the achievements of science and experience of the front-ranking people. In areas where new lands can be put to the plow without putting much money into it, the area under grain and other crops should be further extended.

The decisive condition for increasing crop yields and obtaining bigger gross harvests of grain in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the principal grain regions -- Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus, the Volga region, the central chernozem region and the Urals, which possess massive tracts of fertile plains -- is strict observation of the time limits within which farm work is to be done and its high quality. This is especially important because a considerable part of the grain regions lies in a zone of inadequate precipitation.

To this end it is necessary to ensure the carrying out of the following measures:



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To do the spring sowing of grain crops in the optimum time and the harvesting in 10-12 days. These time limits should be the basis for organizing the work, distributing manpower, and supplying machinery in each farm;

To introduce in kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the next 2-3 years proper crop rotation systems with the necessary number of black fallow fields in the dry zone. Every effort should be made at the same time that after the harvest the whole area is plowed in good time for fallow and for spring sowing;

To improve the growing of seeds of grain crops and to ensure that all kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the next few years use only seeds of high-yielding varieties classified by areas;

Considerably to increase the accumulation of organic fertilizers and to organize their proper application.

There are large reserves for increasing grain output also in the non hernozem zone. However, because of inefficient farming methods and especially because of the insufficient use of fertilizer, the crop yields in many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in this zone continue to be extremely small. Utmost accumulation and proper use of organic and mineral fertilizers and the raising of the general level of farming in these regions should therefore be the decisive conditions for ensuring higher crop yields. To get higher gross harvests of farm crops and especially fodder crops, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the zone of adequate precipitation should have well-tilled seeded fallow in their crop rotations instead of clear fallow.

A considerable increase in the country's grain production can be obtained also by further increasing corn yields. It is the task of Party, local government and agricultural bodies, kolkhozes and sovkhoses to ensure for the country as a whole a yield of not less than 3 tons of corn seeds per hectare.

It is necessary to increase the production of leguminous and cereal crops.

Now that every farm has qualified specialists, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have more and better machinery, and the output of organic and mineral fertilizers is growing, the task of bringing up the yield of grain crops and gross grain harvests to the figures envisaged by the draft Seven-Year Plan is fully practicable and can be carried out successfully.

On Increasing the Production of Industrial Crops,  
Potatoes, Other Vegetables, and Fruit

For the fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the population for food and of industry for raw materials, the target figures for the economic development of the USSR in 1959-1965 envisage a further increase in the

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production of industrial crops, potatoes, other vegetables, and fruit in the following amounts: sugar beets, up to 70-78 million tons annually; raw cotton, 5.7-6.1 million tons; oil-bearing seeds, up to 5.5 million tons; flax fiber, up to 580,000 tons; potatoes, up to 147 million tons. The production of vegetables is to be expanded on a scale fully satisfying the requirements of the population, the production of fruit and berries is to be increased by not less than 2 times and of grapes by not less than 4 times.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU holds that the further increase in sugar beet production should proceed, chiefly, through raising the yield and expanding the area under this crop in the old sugar-beet growing districts, such as the Ukraine, North Caucasus, the central chernozem regions of the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, and Moldavia which have favorable natural conditions, a high density of the population in kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and experience in cultivating this crop.

In the best-growing areas, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics; kray, oblast, and rayon committees of the Party; Councils of Ministers of the Republics; and kray, oblast, and rayon soviets of workers deputies must ensure the further improvement of agro-technical methods of cultivation, an expansion of the areas under sugar beets, and the growing of sugar beets by the cross-row and check-row method which makes it possible, together with an increase in the yield, sharply to reduce the labor outlays for its production and the cost of production per unit of output. Together with building new sugar refineries, measures for enlarging the capacities of operating refineries should be carried out within one or two years, widely introducing accelerated regimes of operation.

To increase the production of raw cotton, the Plenum instructs the Central Committees of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Uzbek, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Kirgiz, Kazakh, Azerbaydzh, and Armenian SSRs to carry out in 1959-1965 measures ensuring the further rise of cotton yields and a better utilization of the available irrigated lands and also an extension of the sown areas by developing new lands which do not require big capital investments for this purpose.

It is necessary to pay particular attention to raising labor productivity and reducing outlays on the production of cotton, to utilize in full measure the advantages of the check-row method of planting cotton, determinedly to switch over from hand picking to machine picking of cotton, and to overcome conservatism with regard to the use of cotton picking machinery.



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Central Committees of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics; oblast and kray committees of the Party, and kray and oblast executive committees in the flax and hemp growing areas are instructed to ensure a further increase in the production of flax, hemp and other fiber crops by raising the yields and extending the sown areas. Together with this, it is necessary to pay attention to improving the quality of the output and reducing production costs.

It is necessary to ensure an expansion of the sown areas and higher yields of sunflower, soybean, and other oil-bearing crops in the Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR, regions of the North Caucasus, the Far East, the central chernozem zone of the RSFSR, and the Volga region, and also in the eastern areas of the country -- the Kazakh SSR, regions of Siberia, and the Urals.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU holds that the increase in the production of vegetables, potatoes, fruit, grapes, and citrus fruit, envisaged for the 7-year period will be of great importance for the fuller satisfaction of our people's requirements in foodstuffs. Party organizations of Georgia, Azerbaydzhan, and Krasnodarskiy Krai should pay greater attention to increasing the production of tea. To carry out successfully the planned assignments it is necessary to concentrate the production of vegetables and potatoes and also of fruit and berries in specialized sovkhozes around the larger cities and industrial centers. The best land, primarily floodlands, should be assigned to vegetables and potatoes in the specialized sovkhozes and kolkhozes; they are to be given the necessary quantities of mineral fertilizers and agricultural machinery. This will enable them sharply to raise labor productivity, to increase the harvests, and to ensure an abundant supply to the populations of cities and industrial centers of potatoes and vegetables in a wide assortment, of good quality, and at cheap prices the year round.

#### On the Development of the Communal Animal Husbandry

Shortcomings in the development of the communal animal husbandry were brought to light and seriously criticized at the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. This vitally important branch of agriculture was neglected for a long time; this led to an acute shortage of milk, butter, meat, and other animal products in the country. The attempt made in 1949 to draw up and carry out a 3-year plan for the development of the communal animal husbandry of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not yield the results desired, because the basic problems of advancing animal husbandry remained unsolved, namely, an increase in fodder production, construction of livestock buildings, and provision of greater material incentives to the kolkhoz members.

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Having revealed the reasons for the lag in animal husbandry, the September and January Plenums of the CC of the CPSU examined the task of increasing the output of animal products in close connection with the advance of all agriculture, and grain management in the first place. The development of virgin lands and greater production of grain were the most important conditions for an increase in the number of livestock and a rise in their productivity.

At the same time, the Party drew up and carried out other urgent measures for the advance of animal husbandry, first of all for reinforcing its fodder-producing facilities. A special place among these measures is held by the expansion of corn production. While in 1953 only 32 million tons of silage were stocked, in 1958 the kolkhozes and sovkhoses stocked 148 million tons of silage, of which 108 million tons were corn silage.

The Party and the Government have drawn up and carried out measures to promote the material interest of kolkhoz members in increasing the output of animal products and turning animal husbandry into a profitable branch of their communal enterprise. Party organizations have sent hundreds of thousands of Communists and Komsomol members to work in animal husbandry, and have reinforced the livestock farmers with zootechnicians and other agricultural specialists. Work of enlarging the livestock farms has been done in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the building of livestock premises has been launched on a wide scale, and the most labor consuming processes at the livestock farms are being mechanized.

As a result of carrying out the measures outlined by the Party, the prolonged lag in animal husbandry has been overcome, the herds of livestock have been increased, the productivity of cattle has grown, and the output and procurement of animal products have risen substantially in the years since the September Plenum of the CC of the CPSU. This has made it possible to improve the supply of the population with animal products and light industry with raw materials. The production of meat (in slaughter weight) increased in 1958 by 2.1 million tons as compared with 1953, milk by 21.3 million tons, wool by 86,000 tons, and eggs by 7.4 billion. The task set by the January (1955) Plenum of the CC to raise, by 1960, the milk yield per cow in the kolkhozes to 1,700 kilograms and to increase State milk procurements by 80 percent, was fulfilled and overfulfilled in 1957, i.e., in 3 years instead of 6. Now the Soviet Union has advanced to first place in the world for total output of milk and butter, and it holds second place in the world for wool production.

As compared with 1953, the number of head of large cattle in 1958 rose 24 percent, including 28 percent for cows; the number of pigs rose 41 percent, and sheep 29 percent. A characteristic feature of animal husbandry development in the past period is that the growth of the communal livestock was considerably faster than the average growth of herds for the country as a whole. The share of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in total procurement in 1958 was as follows: meat, 84 percent, milk, 89 percent, eggs 57 percent, and wool, 90 percent.

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Thus, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have now become the decisive force in providing the State with animal products. This is a remarkable victory not only for agriculture but also for the entire cause of communist construction.

On the basis of the advance of the communal animal husbandry, on the initiative of the best kolkhozes and sovkhoses, a countrywide movement has been started to overtake the United States of America in per capita output of animal products in the next few years.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU holds that although considerable successes have been scored in animal husbandry development in recent years, not all the oblasts and rayons have utilized their available potentialities to the full.

Whereas in the Ukrainian SSR the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Vinnitskaya, Khersonskaya, Kievskaya, Chernovitskaya, and L'vovskaya oblasts expanded the production of meat by 1.7-2 times in 4 years (1953-1957), kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Zhitomirskaya Oblast during this time increased meat production only 7 percent, Luganskaya 10 percent, Stalinskaya 23 percent, and Poltavskaya 25 percent.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Krasnodarskiy Kray; Vornezhskaya, Saratovskaya, Omskaya Smolenskaya, Kurganskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kirovskaya, Sverdlovskaya, and Gorkovskaya Oblasts, the Chuvashskaya, Mariyskaya, and Udmurtskaya ASSR, and some other oblasts and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation increased the production of meat by 1.4-1.7 times in the 4 years. At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Altayskiy Kray increased meat production in 1957 only 2 percent as compared with 1953; of Stavropolskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Krays, and Kalininskaya, Novgorodskaya, Tyumenskaya, and Astrakhanskaya Oblasts, 4-11 percent. In Rostovskaya Oblast the production of meat on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses rose only 5 percent, while in the oblast as a whole meat production even dropped 11 percent.

In some oblasts, such as Pskovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Penzenskaya, and some others, though meat production in all categories of farms has increased, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are producing little meat as yet. In the Kazakh, Kirgiz, Georgian, Azerbaydzhan, and Armenian SSRs, the Dagestanskaya ASSR, Khabarovskiy Kray, and Permskaya, Kostromskaya, and Yaroslavl'skaya oblasts, meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhoses has even declined during this period. The leaders of these republics and oblasts lose sight of the fact that in our country the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are the main providers of agricultural products and that the supply of the country with farm produce depends on the level of their output.

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Efficient use of reserves for increasing milk production has been made by kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Ukrainian SSR, which expanded total milk output by 2.7 times in the past 5 years; Belorussian SSR, by 3.3 times; Moldavian SSR, by 4 times. During this period kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Kurskaya, Ryazanskaya, Orlovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya, Kirovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Belgorodskaya, Tambovskaya, Bryanskaya, Gorkovskaya, and Tul'skaya oblasts, and the Udmurtskaya, Severo-Osetinskaya, Mariyskaya, Chuvashskaya, Kabardino-Balkerskaya, and Tatarskaya Autonomous Republic raised gross milk output 2.8-3 and more times. The best results in milk production per 100 hectares of arable land were obtained by Moskovskaya oblast, which obtained 308 centners on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in 1958; Leningradskaya, 249 centners; and Kaliningradskaya, 242 centners. At the same time, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses still make poor use of the reserves for obtaining higher yields, and the production of milk per 100 hectares remains insufficient.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU resolves:

To consider that the cardinal task of animal husbandry in the next 7 years is to increase sharply the numbers of all kinds of livestock and poultry and to raise further the productivity of animal husbandry so as to bring up the production of meat, in slaughter weight, to no less than 16 million tons, milk to 100-105 million tons, wool approximately to 548,000 tons, and eggs to 37 billion.

The most important and urgent task at present is to increase in every way the production of meat on the basis of the accelerated development of the communal animal husbandry in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The accomplishment of this task, particularly in the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, should proceed through the faster development of pig and poultry breeding. Receiving large quantities of pork and poultry meat, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be able to increase substantially the number of head of cattle and the number of sheep so as to produce more beef and mutton in subsequent years.

It is necessary to introduce more widely the raising and fattening of chicks, with even production of poultry meat the year round in simple and cheap buildings and with small outlays of labor, to introduce the large-scale raising of ducks, turkeys, and geese. Large poultry factories and specialized poultry livestock farms on kolkhozes and sovkhoses should be organized around the larger cities and industrial centers. Special attention should be paid to the breeding of water fowl in districts of the central and northwestern zone of the RSFSR, in Belorussia, the Baltic area, Siberia, Southern Urals, Northern Kazakhstan, the Far East and other regions where there are many reservoirs.

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Livestock raising for fast meat production should be developed in every way in the Kazakh SSR, the North Caucasus, the Volga region, Siberia, the Far East, and other areas which have large tracts or steppe pastures.

Major factors of increasing meat production in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses should be the organization of livestock fattening on a large scale, the obtaining of single litters, and young cattle from the kolkhoz members in order to raise these animals for delivery to the State. An end must be put to the wrong practice when many kolkhozes and sovkhoses sell to the State livestock poorly fattened and of small weight. The delivery of unfattened cattle should be regarded as a manifestation of intolerable mismanagement which inflicts great harm on the State and the kolkhozes and reduces the country's meat resources.

All additional reserves for expanding meat production should be utilized, specifically: the fattening of cattle on wastes of food industry enterprises should be organized on a wide scale, setting up for this purpose inter kolkhoz fattening places at sugar refineries, distilleries, and other enterprises; rabbit breeding should be developed on a considerably bigger scale.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU holds that an increase in meat production is of prime importance and that the achievements of oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses should be assessed first of all from the point of view of the level achieved in the output of this major animal product.

A growth in cow herds is of decisive significance for increasing milk production under present conditions. That is why the main index of the development of animal husbandry in kolkhozes and sovkhoses should be the number head of livestock, particularly cows, per 100 hectares of land. At the same time, the necessity of further raising milk yields and increasing the butterfat content of milk must be borne in mind.

It is necessary to improve pedigreed stock breeding, to increase the number of pure-bred livestock, and to utilize widely highly productive pure-bred animals for artificial insemination.

In the next 7 years there should be a considerable expansion in the production of wool, chiefly fine and semi-fine, karakul skins, sheep pelts and sheepskins, and also of mutton which is the main type of meat in many districts of the country. For this purpose it is necessary to develop in every way sheep breeding, particularly in Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, and other Central Asian republics, and in districts of Siberia, the Southern Urals, the Northern Caucasus, and the Volga region where there are large tracts of pasture lands little utilized as yet.

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A decisive requisite for the further development of animal husbandry is a consolidation of fodder-producing facilities and first of all an increase in corn production. Today many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have already mastered the agricultural technique of growing corn. Proceeding from the experience accumulated in obtaining a big corn crop on large areas, local Party, soviet, and agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoses should launch a drive to grow 500-600 centners of green corn plants (stalks and cobs) and in areas with insufficient moisture approximately 300 centners per hectare, which will enable all kolkhoze and sovkhoses to have fully adequate quantities of fodder.

Besides growing big corn crops it is necessary, taking into account the specific features of the country's various zones, considerably to expand the production of potatoes, sugar beets, and melon crops for fodder in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to extend the sowing of clover, alfalfa, vetch and cats mixture, lupine and other protein-rich crops, and also to organize the industrial production of protein and mineral feeds. It is necessary to spread more widely the experience of the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Belorussian SSRs, Maskovskaya and Leningradskaya oblasts in improving meadows and pastures and also in developing perennial pastures.

The further development of animal husbandry and an increase in the output of meat, milk, and other animal products will largely depend on the advance of grain growing and the assignment of 85-90 million tons of concentrated feeds for livestock by the end of the 7-year period, as envisaged by the target figures.

Socialist agriculture of the Soviet Union possesses such reserves and potentialities that if they are ably utilized, the assignments for output of meat, milk, butter, and other animal products, stipulated by the target figures, will be not only fulfilled but also considerably overfulfilled both in volume and in time. Party organizations must give every encouragement to the initiative of the foremost people who launched the movement for overtaking the USA in a short time in per-capita output of meat and other animal products. When all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses join this movement and Party organizations ably head it, the planned assignments can be overfulfilled by a big margin and in this way the call of the foremost people of our agriculture will be realized: to overtake the United States in per-capita output of animal products.

#### On Improving the Work of Sovkhoses

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU notes that much has been done in strengthening and developing sovkhoses in the past 5 years. During this time many new sovkhoses have been set up and operating sovkhoses have been expanded, chiefly on virgin lands.

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The basic assets of the sovkhoses increased by 2.3 times in 1958, as compared with 1953. The share of the sovkhoses in the output and delivery of agricultural products to the State has risen markedly. In 1958 the sovkhoses delivered to the State 1,371,000,000 pud of grain, while in 1953 they delivered only 225 million pud of grain. Essential changes have also taken place in the development of sovkhos animal husbandry. Whereas in 1953 the sovkhoses delivered 1,855,000 tons of milk to the state, in 1958 they delivered 4,900,000 tons; meat deliveries increased correspondingly from 637,000 tons to 1,240,000 tons, and wool deliveries from 35,000 tons to 89,700 tons.

At the same time, the operation of many sovkhoses is still unsatisfactory; they do not make use of all potentialities for increasing the output of grain, meat, milk, and other agricultural products, and they get very low harvests of fodder crops. The cost of production of agricultural products, particularly animal husbandry products, continues to remain high in a number of sovkhoses. Animal husbandry on the new virginland sovkhoses is developing slowly.

The target figures for 1959-1965 set the sovkhoses new tasks for a further steep expansion in the output of grain, meat, milk, and other agricultural products and also for the supply of cities and industrial centers with potatoes and vegetables.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU instructs the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics; kray, oblast, and rayon committees of the Party; the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics; and kray, oblast, and rayon executive committees to take all necessary measures to raise the work of the sovkhoses to a higher level. It is necessary to concentrate the attention of sovkhos workers first and foremost on raising the yields of all crops, on increasing the number of head of livestock in their sections and raising the productivity of animal husbandry, on increasing labor productivity and reducing production costs, and on exercising the utmost thrift in the expenditure of material resources and money.

Party and soviet organizations in the areas of the virgin and waste lands are instructed to take urgent measures so as to complete in the next few years the construction of production, cultural, and service premises, and houses in the sovkhoses as envisaged by the plan, to carry out the mechanization of labor-consuming jobs, particularly in grain cleaning and drying, and to improve the living conditions of workers and other employees in order to have in the sovkhos regular personnel to do all the agricultural jobs rather than having to send workers, employees, and students from other areas of the country to bring in the harvest.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU holds that sovkhoses should play a leading part in producing graded seeds and raising pedigreed stock. For this purpose it is necessary considerably to extend the network of seed growing and pedigreed livestock sovkhoses, they should cover in the main the requirements of the country's kolkhoses and sovkhoses for graded seeds and highly productive pedigreed animals.

To enlist more actively into communal production workers and employees of sovkhoses and members of their families, it is considered necessary to organize in all sovkhoses kindergartens and nurseries and also good canteens, in which they can all have tasty meals at reasonable prices or take dinners home.

Every support should be given to the initiative of workers and employees of the foremost sovkhoses who rightly raise the question of selling their livestock to the sovkhoses. At the present stage of sovkhos development, when the personal requirements of the sovkhos workers for meat, milk, and other products can be covered by sovkhos output, there is no need for sovkhos workers and employees to have their own cows. Leaders of local Party and soviet organizations and sovkhos directors, should prepare well to carry out this urgent measure so that gradually within 2-3 years the sovkhoses will buy the livestock of their workers and employees, ensuring them a supply of animal products.

Sovkhoses should assume care for satisfying in full the requirements of workers and other employees for vegetables and potatoes; they should sell them vegetables, potatoes, and also dairy and meat products at cost price, but not higher than state retail prices.

As a result of carrying out these measures, sovkhos workers and employees will have no need to keep their personal plots, family income will grow through higher earnings in the sovkhos and they will have more time for rest and leisure, cultural advancement, study, and participation in public life.

The task of Party organizations, soviet organs, and all sovkhos workers and specialists is to turn all sovkhoses into model enterprises in the shortest time. Sovkhoses must rise to a new level, make better use of land and machinery, serve as a model for the proper organization of large-scale socialist agricultural production, and ensure a substantial rise of labor productivity and a reduction of production costs.



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Reorganization of Machine Tractor Stations and Problems of the  
Further Mechanization of Agriculture

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU holds that Party organizations have done much work in implementing the decision of the Party on the reorganization of machine tractor stations. The very first year of work in the new way has shown that combining the implements and means of production in the hands of the kolkhozes has opened up new possibilities for the advance of agriculture's productive forces. The kolkhozes which grew stronger economically proved able not only to buy machinery but also to make better use of it.

Local Party and Soviet organs are instructed to complete the reorganization of the MTS in the immediate future and also to take the necessary measures to improve the work of the repair and technical stations, to cut in every way unproductive expenses and reduce the cost of the work they perform.

In the mechanization of agriculture the main thing now is, along with the further equipping of kolkhozes and sovkhoses with still more improved tractors and combines, to organize the adequate manufacture of other machines badly needed by agriculture. These include primarily machines which would relieve kolkhoz members of arduous and little-productive work, and would make it possible to expand agricultural production and obtain a bigger output with smaller outlays of labor and means.

The Gosplan of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, the national economic councils of the economic regions, and agricultural organs are instructed to accelerate the work of developing systems of machines for the over-all mechanization of the growing of cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, flax, and tobacco, and also a system of machines for the cultivation of orchards and vineyards. It is necessary first to master the production of and improve cotton picking machines and sugar beet and potato harvesting machines. We must in a short time solve the problem of loading, unloading, and transport jobs; develop good machines for hay mowing and straw baling, for mechanizing land reclamation work and the production of peat, lime, and other local fertilizers; and supply these machines to agriculture in the necessary quantities.

The Gosplan of the USSR, Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, national economic councils, and directors of enterprises are instructed to assure, beginning with 1959, the production of spare parts for automobiles, tractors, and agricultural machines, and of electrical appliances for automobiles and tractors, in the quantities needed for full satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy in the entire assortments of these items, and for the organization of their free, unrestricted sale to consumers.

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The electrification of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the next 7 years and the wide introduction on this basis of mechanization and automation of labor-consuming processes in livestock farms is to be considered a prime task of Party soviet, and agricultural organs.

The gosplan of the USSR, local Party and soviet organ, national economic councils, and directors of enterprises are to organize the manufacture and supply to agriculture of considerably large quantities of milking machines, sheep-shearing implements, incubators, feed preparing machines, mechanized feeding troughs, transport installations, and other equipment for mechanizing and electrifying livestock farms.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU obligates the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, and kray, oblast, and rayon committees of the Party to help kolkhozes and sovkhoses by reinforcing them with engineering and technical personnel, and to manifest daily concern for training tractor drivers, combine operators, and other machine operators and raising their skill so that the machinery in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses is utilized more efficiently.

On Consolidating the Communal Enterprise of the kolkhozes and raising the Well-Being of the kolkhoz members.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU notes that expansion of the output of agricultural products is an important factor in further raising the living standard of all the Soviet people. Today the working people of the cities get much more food, particularly such valuable foodstuffs as milk, butter, meat, sugar, and also vegetables and fruit. The production of consumer goods has increased.

As a result of successes registered in developing the communal enterprise, the growth in the output of agricultural products, and greater production for the market, the incomes of the kolkhozes have risen substantially, the indivisible funds have grown, and on this basis the material well-being of the kolkhoz members is advancing steadily.

While in 1952 the money incomes of the kolkhozes amounted to 42.8 billion rubles, in 1957 they rose to 95.2 billion rubles. The total payments for work-days, in kind and in money, increased, in comparable prices, from 47.5 billion rubles in 1952 to 83.8 billion rubles in 1957. The real income of the kolkhoz members in 1958 is 60 percent higher than in 1952.

Together with the development of the productive forces and the consolidation of kolkhoz socialist property, not only the production but also the cultural conditions of rural life are changing, the appearance of the kolkhoz community is changing.

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Many kolkhozes are reconstructing their rural communities. In the last 5 years kolkhoz members, with the help of kolkhozes, have built 3.3 million houses; kolkhozes are building nurseries and kindergartens, schools and boarding schools, hospitals and other cultural and public service establishments, practically unknown in the old village.

In present conditions the economically strong kolkhozes, besides building kindergartens, nurseries, schools, and hospitals, are able to establish bakeries, laundries, and public canteens.

With the growth of the communal enterprise of the collective farms, the personal plots of the kolkhoz members will gradually lose their significance. It will be more advantageous for them to get products from the kolkhoz than expend labor on producing them in their personal plots. This will facilitate the further growth of labor productivity and will make things easier for kolkhoz members, particularly the women; it will enable them to have more time for rest and leisure, education, cultural advancement, and participation in public life.

The indivisible funds of the kolkhozes, created by them with the active participation of all the Soviet people, are a major source of the vital strength, stability, and development of the kolkhoz system, of the growth of the communal wealth of the kolkhozes and the rise in the living standards of their members. The indivisible funds of the kolkhozes constitute the foundation of cooperative socialist property. An increase of the indivisible funds, their proper utilization, the consolidation and development of kolkhoz property, its gradual drawing nearer to, and subsequent full merger with, the property belonging to the whole people are in the interests of our people, the interests of building a communist society.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU instructs Party organizations, and Soviet and agricultural organs to promote to the utmost the development and extension of inter-kolkhoz production ties, to support initiative and render the kolkhozes help in organizing the joint building of electric power stations, irrigation and land reclamation structures, roads, and enterprises for the storing and processing of agricultural products, and in setting up inter-kolkhoz organizations for construction and production of building materials.

The growth of the communal enterprises of the kolkhozes and an advance in the living standards of their members depend to a decisive degree on the growth of labor productivity. The incomes of the kolkhozes and their members will continue to rise as the kolkhoz system develops further and the gross and marketable output of agriculture continues to increase. The task is to ensure the growth of kolkhoz incomes not by raising prices of products, but by increasing gross output, by advancing labor productivity considerably and increasing output per worker. Only on this basis can a steady rise in the income of the kolkhozes and their members be achieved.

## On Basic Tasks of the Seven-Year Plan and Certain Questions of Agricultural Management

The pre-Congress discussion of the theses of N. S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress on the target figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR in 1959-1965 shows that the planned program for the growth in output of agricultural produce during the forthcoming 7-year period meets with the unanimous approval and support of the whole Party, the entire Soviet people. This program outlines the correct proportions in the development of the most important branches of agriculture with due consideration to satisfying the growing demands of the population and the country as a whole for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

In the course of the discussion of the target figures, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the working people of oblasts, krays, and republics note that our socialist agriculture has the possibility of not only unconditionally fulfilling the contemplated tasks of the plan, but also of overfulfilling them.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU approves the theses and conclusions outlined in N. S. Khrushchev's report and instructs Party organizations to mobilize all forces for the implementation of the measures elaborated by the Party for the further development of agriculture at the present stage of communist construction in our country.

At present the most important task of Party organizations and soviet and agricultural organs of the republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons is to organize on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz the elaboration of plans for the development of agriculture during the forthcoming 7-year period. Here, special attention must be paid to revealing and more fully utilizing reserves for a further sharp increase in the output of agricultural products with the least possible expenditures of labor and means per unit of production. Kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, and specialists in agriculture must be drawn into the elaboration of the plans on a wide scale, to ensure a truly deep and thorough knowledge of the particulars on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, to determine what potentialities exist in a given farm for increasing the production of grain, industrial crops, and animal husbandry produce, and what crops can be used to obtain a sharp increase in the production of fodder for animal husbandry. The elaboration of plans on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz is not a simple apportionment of tasks, but a profound study of the potentialities of each farm, of the situation in it and the level of the leadership.

A most important condition for successful fulfillment of the tasks of the further development of agriculture is the utmost enhancement of the role of the primary Party organizations in the countryside, and the increase of their influence on the course of fulfillment of production plans by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, and the kray, oblast, and rayon committees

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of the Party must improve leadership of the Party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, directing their attention to raising the level of political and organizational work among the masses, and to more active participation in deciding questions of the organization of production, the economic structure of the farms, increase in labor productivity, and reduction of production costs.

It is incumbent upon the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, and the kray, oblast, and rayon committees of the Party to take practical measures for the further improvement of the structure, and reduction of the staffs, of local state and Party organs, and for an improvement in the methods of leadership and the style of their work.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU notes that during the past 5 years many thousands of qualified specialists and experienced organizers were appointed to leading work in the rural rayon committees of the Party, in the rayon executive committees, and on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This had a good effect on the fulfillment of the tasks of developing agriculture. The new stage in the development of the kolkhoz system, and the big tasks of the further development of all branches of agriculture demand a higher level of organizational and political leadership, a profound knowledge of the technique and economics of agricultural production. The success of the matter will depend primarily upon the ability of our cadres to head the nationwide struggle for fulfillment of the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, and upon the will and ability of the organizers to help the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers in elaborating and implementing concrete and urgent measures for a sharp increase in agricultural production.

It is incumbent upon the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, and kray and oblast committees of the Party to continue the work of reinforcing the rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes with skilled cadres. It is imperative resolutely to get rid of unsuitable workers, unable to cope with the task entrusted to them. It is necessary not simply to replace some workers with others, but to promote worthy, educated, cultured leaders capable of good organization of work and of leading the masses in accomplishing the tasks set by the Party.

An important condition for raising labor productivity and lowering costs of production is the correct organization of production, of rate setting, recording and payment of work on the kolkhozes. At present, the measure of labor expenditure per unit of production on the kolkhozes is the workday unit, although it does not reflect the concrete amount of work or time spent by the kolkhoz members per unit of production. Therefore, many kolkhozes are passing over from evaluation of work in work-day units to new, more progressive forms of recording and payment of work, intended further to raise labor productivity and the material interest of the kolkhoz members in increasing the output of agricultural products. The Party, soviet, and agricultural organs of the Republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons must in every way support the initiative of the kolkhozes in

this matter, make a profound study of their experience, generalize it, and recommend all that is best to the kolkhozes for wide application.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU notes that Soviet agricultural science has achieved considerable success in the further development of the most important theoretical problems and is rendering great assistance to the practical work of socialist construction. Valuable varieties of grain, oil-bearing and vegetable crops, new highly productive breeds of cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry have been propagated, many good machines have been created, a number of advanced agrotechnical and zootechnical methods have been elaborated and put into practice. But, at the same time, there are serious shortcomings in the work of scientific research establishments. Some scientific establishments and scientists are working out of touch with kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and the themes of their research are frequently far-fetched and do not bring anything beneficial to science, or to the practical work of socialist agriculture.

At the present stage, the role and importance of science in solving the tasks of increasing the output of agricultural products must grow considerably. Scientific research establishments are obliged to work out recommendations for the most effective methods of conducting grain management, animal husbandry, the development of the production of industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, for the mechanization of kolkhoz and sovkhos production, the organization of rate-setting, recording and payment of work, and many other questions.

The Party organizations must go into the work of scientific research establishments daily and with a knowledge of the matter, and help them to solve the tasks confronting them. The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin must work out a system of financing scientific research establishments and experimental stations, of payment for the work of research workers, in such a way that the financing of scientific establishments and the payment for the work of the staff is aimed at the development of research which would be of real help in the development of kolkhoz and sovkhos production, which would promote the progress of science.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU makes it incumbent upon the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics; the kray, oblast, and rayon committees of the Party; and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR to implement measures for the further improvement of cultural and educational work in the countryside, and to ensure improvement in the production and exhibition of popular-science and documentary films, and an increase in the publication, and improvement in the quality, of books on questions of agricultural production.

In connection with the reorganization of the work of the higher and secondary school, strengthening the ties of the school with production, hundreds of thousands of youths and girls finishing secondary schools will

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go to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This demands a considerable improvement in organizational and educational work of the Komsomol among rural youth. The Party organizations must show constant concern for the growth and strengthening of the Komsomol organizations in the countryside, draw them more energetically into the accomplishment of the most important tasks of economic and cultural development, help the young men and women of the countryside to master agricultural technique, the achievements of science, and advanced experience, comprehensively develop competition, support the patriotic movement that has arisen on the initiative of the Komsomol--the formation of Communist labor teams on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and repair-and-technical stations.

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During the 5 years which have passed since the September Plenum of the CC of the CPSU, a vast amount of work has been accomplished in overcoming the lag in agriculture and swiftly developing all its branches. The whole of our Soviet people are justly proud of the successes achieved in agriculture, but these successes must not be permitted to weaken our will to struggle for the further development of agriculture. It must be borne in mind that an enormous amount of work still remains to be done, that what has been done is only the beginning. The successes reached must serve as an impulse for a fresh, still more powerful growth of agricultural production, so that the Soviet people may receive an abundance of high-grade foodstuffs, and industry--raw materials.

The grand program of communist construction for the forthcoming 7-year period has aroused a fresh powerful upsurge of political and labor activity of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, all of the Soviet people. The working people of our country, warmly approving the program drawn up by the Party for the further development of industry, agriculture, science, and culture, for the steady growth in the well-being of the people, express the firm resolution to carry this program into effect.

The Plenum of the CC of the CPSU calls upon Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to head the growing activities of the masses, persistently to develop in the workers of agriculture the constant desire for progress and for the achievement of new, high labor indices, to support in every way their creative initiative and innovations, and to develop on a still wider scale socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans of communist construction.

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## SPEECHES APPENDED TO THE STENOGRAPHIC

## RECORD OF THE PLENUM

Speech of A. U. Khakhalov, Secretary of the Buryatskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU

In his speech Comrade N. S. Khrushchev has cited the results of the Party's and people's great efforts in expanding agriculture during the period since the historic September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and has defined the goals for the further increase of agricultural production. Overcoming the long lag in our agriculture has made it possible, as Comrade N. S. Khrushchev has rightly said, to unleash the forces of the kolkhoz system, to bring into action its untapped potentials, to provide a realistic basis for the job of creating an abundance of farm products and of reaching a higher level of labor productivity in agriculture.

The Party observes with enormous satisfaction that the decisive measures adopted in accordance with the decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee have made possible a consolidation of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and their source of equipment and supplies on an organized and economic basis and have made it possible to increase the material interest of rural workers in the expansion of agriculture and the growth in farm production. As a result, labor productivity has increased, and there has been a marked expansion in the production of all types of farm produce.

The Party has carried out such an important measure, with its enormous political and economic significance, as the reclamation of virgin land on the vast expanses of Siberia and Kazakhstan and has set up new sovkhoses there. A new planning system has been introduced which unleashes the extensive initiative of the kolkhozes and their members. Of outstanding importance have been the introduction of new prices for farm products, the abolition of compulsory deliveries, the reorganization of the machine-tractor stations, and the sale of equipment to the kolkhozes. The Party has also put through such important organizational measures as strengthening kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and machine-tractor stations by providing trained technical personnel, transferring agricultural specialists directly to the production line on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and reorganizing the work of Party, soviet, and agricultural organs.

Of great importance has been the Party's criticism of errors in the administration of agriculture and the fact that the Central Committee boldly and decisively disclosed major shortcomings in the agricultural situation, rejected everything that hindered the expansion of agricultural production and, in particular, revealed and cast out the contemptible anti-Party faction of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov which had been trying to drive the Party from its Leninist course and had acted contrary to the line pointed out by the XX Party Congress. The Central Committee of our Party manifested a lofty Leninist adherence to principle and solidity by its timely unmasking of this pitiful group of



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adventurers who had tried to bring about a split in the Party and destroy its Leninist unity.

The Buryat Party organization, like the entire Party, has labored unremittingly during these years to make a reality of the measures indicated by the September Plenum of the Central Committee and has achieved a certain success although we are still lagging far behind the leading oblasts and republics. The agriculture of the Republic and its principal branch, stockbreeding, have been in a confused state and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been weak both organizationally and economically. Since the September Plenum of the Central Committee, the kolkhozes of the Republic have become much stronger, their economy has grown, and they have greatly increased production and sale to the State, despite the serious drought which lasted several years.

The Buryat Republic is essentially a stockbreeding area where sheep breeding predominates. For this reason the increase in livestock production and delivery to the State determines the extent of the Republic kolkhozes' and sovkhoses' contribution to the general increase in farm production throughout the country.

During the last 5 years the number of sheep has increased by more than 50 percent, many kolkhozes and rayons have managed increases of two- or threefold. Wool production increased by 2.3 times for the Republic as a whole. Kolkhozes produced 120 kilograms and sovkhoses 137 kilograms of wool for each 100 hectares of arable land. We should point out that whereas principally coarse and semicoarse wools were produced formerly, production is now largely of fine and semifine wools.

Artificial insemination of sheep is being widely used in breeding work in the Republic. Such progressive practices as concentrated lambing and the shift from spring to winter lambing are being adopted. Many kolkhozes have become large-scale sheep farms with up to 25,000-30,000 head of sheep, producing hundreds of centners of good wool and obtaining millions of rubles profit from its sale. Thus sheep breeding has become a most profitable branch of the economy.

Of great assistance in the expansion of sheep breeding were the personal instructions of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev when he was in the Transbaykal. Comrade N. S. Khrushchev told us, the leaders of the Republic, to pay particular attention to raising sheep in Buryatia with its extensive pastures and snowfree winters, for this would make it possible to produce cheap wool and meat. And the cost of wool produced on kolkhozes and sovkhoses, is, in fact, extremely low. However, as a point of self-criticism we must admit that we have not yet been able to fully exploit the opportunity for a more intensive increase in the number of sheep and for a marked expansion of wool production. The rate of growth of our sheep population is not satisfying; the increase in wool production could be greater. In the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan we are making it one of our main jobs to effect a general expansion in sheep breeding and a marked increase in the production

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of fine and semifine wools as well as in the production of mutton. We believe that the number of sheep should double and wool production should triple. It is possible to produce up to 30,000-35,000 tons of mutton a year by the end of the Seven-Year Plan.

We did make a positive showing in milk production. Gross production and sale of milk to the government more than doubled although yields are low. We are behind in the production of meat. Meat production this year was 20 percent higher than in 1953 and sales to the government were 40 percent greater. The cause of our lag in meat production is the slow increase in the number of cattle, the number of cattle that die, and poor fattening on the range or in the feed lot.

We understand that we have a great obligation to the country in the production of meat and we are taking measures to assure considerable rectification of the situation during the next 2 or 3 years. Our recent oblast Party conference set the goal of tripling meat production and called special attention to the expansion of beef cattle grazing, the establishment of beef herds or farms on each kolkhoz and sovkhov, and the organization of pasture fattening, utilizing primarily natural ranges. Taking into consideration our numerous bodies of water, we are giving serious thought to poultry raising, particularly as it relates to ducks and geese. Our first moves in this direction have already been made this year. This is a real possibility for increasing meat production.

During all these years the kolkhozes have been successful in meeting the plan for selling livestock products to the government by increasing the amount produced. The growth in the communal economy of the kolkhozes and the production of livestock have greatly strengthened the financial status of the kolkhozes. Cash income has tripled, averaging 1,500,000 rubles for each kolkhoz. Now almost all the kolkhozes have acquired tractors and other agricultural machinery and have constructed a great number of barns and other service, community, and recreational buildings, as well as houses for livestock workers, including "cultural bases" which are a complex of cultural and service buildings (dormitories, clubs, stores, cafeterias, etc.).

While speaking of certain positive aspects we are not trying to conceal major defects in the development of agriculture nor the fact that there are still many missed opportunities, particularly in the expansion of communal stockbreeding. One of the main causes is the fact that our feed supply has not kept up and we have not been able to get corn into extensive cultivation. The kolkhozes and sovkhovs have set themselves a task for this Seven-Year Plan: after reclaiming new and more fertile lands to extend cultivated acreage considerably especially for forage crops and, first of all, for corn. Of great importance for us with our insufficient moisture are questions of irrigation. In this problem we have worked out a whole system of measures and we will be carrying them out. But here we need assistance. We particularly ask that we be furnished the equipment which we need.

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Agricultural laborers of the Republic are profoundly grateful to the Party and its Central Committee for the great concern which has been shown toward the Buryat Republic.

In discussing the main themes of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's speech, the last oblast Party conference pointed out a number of important measures for expanding the republic's agriculture and revealed existing shortcomings in the administration of agriculture.

Let me assure the Central Committee of the Party that the Buryatskaya Oblast Party organization and agricultural laborers of the Republic will use all their efforts in successfully carrying out the tasks assigned by this Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU toward the expansion of agriculture and will thus make a mighty contribution to the campaign to create a national abundance of food products and clothing for our Soviet people in its development of socialism.

Speech of M. I. Mamonov, Chief Agronomist of the Stud Farm imeni Budenny in Rostovskaya Oblast

First of all I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the members of the Central Committee for the honor granted me of participating in the activities of the current Plenum of the Central Committee.

Four years ago at the February-March Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the work of the stud farms of the entire country was the subject of severe but just criticism because of poor utilization of land and the unsatisfactory expansion of stockbreeding. This criticism revealed to us, the administration and Communists of Stud Farm No. 158 imeni Budenny in Rostovskaya Oblast, our poor operation, the enormous unutilized potential available on our farm for increasing agricultural production. We were faced with the necessity for a radical reorganization of our entire production in the light of the new demands of the Central Committee of the Party.

In correcting the errors which we had committed, we started by improving our utilization of land. Toward this goal the farm plowed up in 1954-1955 some 28,000 hectares of virgin and waste land, while all five stud farms of Rostovskaya Oblast plowed up 100,000 hectares. Now we have 42,000 hectares of cultivable land on our farm.

The reclamation of virgin and waste land and the reorganization of our crop land made it possible to increase greatly the area sowed to grain, from 6,500 hectares in 1953 to 26,000 hectares this year. The natural fertility latent in the virgin soil and our adherence to the most advanced cultivation practices soon showed up in increased crop yields. While the average grain yield for 1953 was 12.6 centners per hectare, it was 23 centners per hectare this year.

The total grain harvest has increased from 6,000 tons in 1953 to 60,000 tons in 1958. Our stud farm has this year given the government 2,700,000 pud

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of predominantly winter wheat or 100 pud per hectare sown to grain, while since the first reclamation of the virgin and waste lands, a period of 4 years, our farm has furnished the government with 7,500,000 pud of grain.

The increase in the gross grain crop, the expansion of the corn fields to 4,500 hectares and other measures related to the reclamation of virgin and waste lands have greatly strengthened the feed supply for livestock. While we stocked 3,000 tons of silage in 1953, we have stocked 38,000 tons this year, or 40 tons per cow.

The strengthening of the feed supply has provided the conditions needed for a rapid growth in the number of productive livestock. For instance, the number of cattle has doubled since 1953 (from 1,500 to 3,000 head) including 3 times as many cows (from 400 to 1,200 head), hogs have increased tenfold (from 600 to 6,100), and poultry also tenfold (from 2,000 to 20,000).

The amount of animal products delivered to the government has kept pace with the increase in the number of head of productive livestock.

Meat deliveries in 1958 were 3 times as large as those of 1953 and reached 9,000 centners; milk deliveries increased by 14 times to 16,000 centners; wool deliveries have doubled to 1,502 centners; and egg deliveries have increased by 14 times.

The number of horses at the farm has undergone a reduction of 60 percent during this period but the quality of horses is significantly higher. This is confirmed by the fact that Soviet teams made up of our horses have won first place at international contests in Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, and other countries.

We can well understand that we have not yet reached the limit, that there are still unexploited opportunities on our farm for expanding production and we will exert all our efforts and take all measures toward a rapid expansion in production, particularly of livestock.

We have also achieved some positive results in increasing labor productivity. Thanks to general complex mechanization of grain harvesting and the extensive adoption of the two-stage harvesting system we have reduced to 38 man-minutes the labor required per centner of grain. In 1953 an average worker produced 10,500 rubles' worth of marketable goods, while in 1957 the figure had reached almost 16,000 rubles.

The total farm production per worker at comparable prices in 1953 was 25,500 rubles while in 1957 it was more than 78,000 rubles, that is, a threefold increase, while the wages paid out increased only 61 percent.

We also achieved some positive results in reducing the production cost of grain. Before 1954 the cost of one centner of grain on the farm was 20-21 rubles, while this year it has dropped to 14.5 rubles.

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The cost of livestock production is still high as illustrated by 87 rubles per centner of milk and 643 rubles per centner of meat. Our people still have a lot to do.

During the 4-year period 1955-1958 the stud farm gave the government almost 27 million rubles in profits and this figure includes no less than 8,500,000 rubles for this year.

This great reorganization could be realized thanks to the fact that all the personnel on our farm gave a most enthusiastic reception to the directives of the September and February-March Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, correctly interpreted the criticism addressed to stud farms, and set about carrying out the Party's directives with great fervor.

We must admit that Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev heaped some strong criticism on us at the All-Union Conference of Sovkhoz Workers in February 1954 and again at the February-March Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. We felt great unpleasantness and shame at being included among the "Kochubeyevs" /doubters?/. And we had our pessimists and disbelievers who prophesied the decline if not the disappearance of horse and sheep breeding in connection with the plowing of the virgin land. But reality has upset these predictions.

We soon understood and were convinced by our own experience of the justice and necessity of this criticism and of the wisdom of the decision of the Central Committee regarding the cultivation of the virgin and waste lands.

Our stud farm was given considerable assistance by the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet government. We received a great number of powerful tractors, combines, and other farm machinery.

Outstanding personnel have been developed at the farm, including more than 250 persons who have been decorated with orders and medals and persons who have been named Heroes of Socialist Labor.

Our basic personnel is made up of persons who have worked for 15-20 or more years on our farm. For example, Dedik Anton Samoylovich, former shepherd and now retired, a Hero of Socialist Labor and Stalin Prize winner, worked 25 years on the farm; senior mechanic and Hero of Socialist Labor Krakhotin Filipp Rodionovich, tractor drivers Nikita Vasil'yevich Dolgopolov, Anton Nikolayevich Labintsev, Prokofiy Ivanovich Parkhomenko, and many others have worked almost 20 years.

These people not only are production leaders but render great practical assistance to young workers who come to work on the farm after finishing the ten-year school.

At present, Party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations are doing considerable political work by explaining to all farm personnel and discussing the target figures for the Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR and the concrete plan for our stud farm.

In discussions on the Seven-Year Plan, workers introduce valuable suggestions for further increasing agricultural production.

After considering the theses of N. S. Khrushchev's speech to the XXI Party Congress, the personnel of the Stud Farm imeni Budenny have assumed the following obligations:

To reach a regular grain yield of no less than 23 centners per hectare.

To increase the number of livestock by 1965 as follows: cattle by 3.5 times to 10,000 head, including almost 4 times as many cows, or 4,000 head; sheep by 2 times to 40,000; swine by 2 times to 12,000.

In accordance with the increase in the number of head, to increase the amount of livestock products sold to the government: milk from 16,000 centners in 1958 to 110,000 centners in 1965 or 200 centners per 100 hectares of arable land; meat from 9,000 centners to 40,000 centners; wool production to be doubled to 3,000 centners; egg production to be quadrupled.

To lower the cost of production by no less than 30 percent by comparison with 1958.

In 1959 we pledge to raise and deliver 300,000 head of poultry including 250,000 ducks.

Now we are building ponds and buildings for chicks and ducklings and we are training poultry breeders.

We ask the Central Committee of the Party and the government to assist us in solving the following problems:

A shortage in farm buildings and dwellings is retarding the growth of our economy and our stockbreeding in particular. They don't give us quite enough funds and material for major construction. It seems to us that more funds should be invested in those farms which will be able to reimburse these expenditures in a very short time.

We have lots of tractors and other farm equipment but we haven't enough wagons. Our request is to increase the production of tractor-drawn wagons. This would greatly relieve the trucks and permit farming operations to be finished in time.

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We have many grain-, ensilage-, and corn-harvesting combines. But the latter are not perfected and still allow for considerable losses. We request designers of farm machinery to give the necessary thought to improving corn-harvesting combines.

We are glad that among the main points in N. S. Khrushchev's speech is a promise of a great increase in mineral fertilizers and herbicides. We ask that they be provided for our farm.

We still lack the machinery needed for gathering up hay and straw. Our request of the farm machinery designers is that they develop machinery for the most difficult job in farming, haying and stacking the hay and straw.

The members of our farm have asked me to extend to the Central Committee of the Party our great gratitude for its daily concern for the national welfare and for its timely aid in reorganizing our farm.

We assure the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet government that we will fulfill our obligations under the Seven-Year Plan with honor.

Speech of M. K. Il'inkovskiy, Secretary of the Ivanovskiy Rayon Committee of the CP of Belorussia

We have all listened with great attention to N. S. Khrushchev's speech which cited the results of our Party's intensive campaign during recent years to expand agriculture and which clearly and accurately defined the enormous tasks needed for a further increase in agricultural production.

This enormous program was touched off by the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. It is now especially clear how enormous a role was played by the September and later Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU in lifting up an agriculture which had previously been neglected.

This can be demonstrated from the example of our own Ivanovskiy Rayon, one of the typical rayons of the Belorussian Poles'ye.

Our kolхозes are young. They were not organized until the beginning of 1953. The kolхозes economy was weak at that time. Crop yields were inadmissibly low. No more than 4 centners of grain was harvested from one hectare.

The situation in animal husbandry was even worse. In 1953 for each 100 hectares of arable land there were only 9.9 head of large cattle, including 2.6 cows; 20 centners of milk and one centner of meat were being produced.

The development of stockbreeding was hampered principally by the poor feed supply. Rations included only coarse fodder and for this reason the milk yield per cow did not exceed 600 kilograms.

Even then we understood that under the conditions prevailing in our rayon as in the entire Belorussian Poles'ye, stockbreeding must become a leading and decisive branch of kolkhoz production.

The Party organization worked a lot over setting up a feed supply, but nothing was produced. We were advised to turn to corn. We first started to sow corn in 1955 on a limited acreage but we had had no experience in raising the crop. This is what happened: we could campaign well enough for planting corn but we didn't know a thing about how to plant it or how to take care of it. So it's not surprising that corn yields were also low. Some kolkhoz members pointed to these yields and said, "You're wasting your land, corn won't grow here."

But that's not so. Even then some kolkhozes were harvesting 100-150 centners per hectares.

The Party organization did a lot of work encouraging the farmers and helping them to organize. The results were not long in being felt. In 1957 the yield was 250 centners of corn stalks and ears per hectare on an area of 1,600 hectares. For the first time we made up 33,000 tons of corn silage which gave us a chance to increase the number of head of livestock and raise livestock productivity considerably.

Total milk production per year increased 86 percent. We obtained twice as much milk and three times as much meat per 100 hectares of farm land as we had in 1956. Right then we started to understand the virtues of corn as a feed crop.

In 1958 we decided to put 2,000 hectares in corn and produce 300 centners per hectare. Some neighboring rayons praised our bold step but others were in doubt.

And then Comrade N. S. Khrushchev came to visit Belorussia. This was a great event for the Belorussians. All the leaders of the Republic got together.

Nikita Sergeyevich gave a lot of useful advice and directives to us Belorussians. As for corn, he said that with proper care corn should produce 500 or more centners of stalks and ears per hectare and that this would make it possible to put up enough feed to keep 25-30 cows per 100 hectares of usable land.

These words of Nikita Sergeyevich made a deeply impression on Ivanovskiy Rayon laborers, who had been getting feed for cattle from a long distance for a long time, bringing sedge hay from tens of kilometers.

The Party organization and all the workers in the rayon set out with great enthusiasm to really grow corn. They discussed the question and decided to extend the crop area by 660 hectares, looked over their pledges and decided to try for 500 centners of corn stalks and ears per hectare instead of the earlier pledge of 300 centners.



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And there was really little doubt about meeting the pledge. Here's why:

In the first place, the best ground was used for planting corn. Each hectare was given an application of 35-40 tons of composted peat and manure; this was piled up in 40-60 ton piles for the winter, spread out on the fields in the spring, and plowed under to a depth of 15 centimeters. That year the kolkhozes put approximately 700,000 tons of manure and peat on the fields sown to spring crops.

In the second place, 337 crews were organized to grow corn on the kolkhozes, including 115 crews made up of young people and Komsomol members. All the crew chiefs were approved by the rayon committee of the Party.

Upon N. S. Khrushchev's advice, general corn inspectors were selected and approved by the rayon committee of the Party for all kolkhozes in the rayon.

During the winter instruction was given to all crew chiefs and crew members on cultivation practices to use with corn. Most of the corn was planted by the check-row method, either by planter or by hand. VIR-25 and VIR-42 corn planters were used. The fields were carefully tended during the entire growing period by harrowing, cultivating between the rows, weeding, and adding fertilizer.

The rayon committee of the Party maintained constant control over each area planted in corn. Those who ignored correct cultivation practices were called to account. The system of having kolkhozes check on each other's crop care was widely used. The results of this system of mutual inspection were discussed at meetings of kolkhoz members. These exchange inspections even took place between rayons of our oblast.

As a result of good organization the kolkhozes of our rayon in 1958 grew a good corn crop and met their obligations with honor. From the total area of 2,560 hectares we produced an average per hectare of 530 centners of stalks and ears. More than 100,000 tons of corn silage were put up, or 17 tons per cow.

Individual farms achieved still more impressive results. For instance, the "Pervoye maya" kolkhoz produced 712 centners from each of 125 hectares, and the kolkhoz imeni Stalin produced 649 centners per hectare on 205 hectares.

The best results were obtained by the Komsomol and youth crews headed by Mariya Oleynik and Zinaida Bagnovets which harvested 1,430-1,490 centners of stalks and ears from each of 12 hectares. So we see that corn grows well even on reclaimed marsh ground, on sandy soil, and on sandy loams. It's all a question of how you take care of it.

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It took an average of 36 work-days per hectare of corn, starting with seedbed preparation and ending with silage making. And the cost per centner of silage did not exceed 2 rubles.

Directors of kolkhozes which used the check-row method for their corn were convinced in practice that the time spent was more than recovered by the high crop yield. For instance, on the "40 let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz 200 hectares of corn were planted last year in wide rows and 150 centners were produced per hectare. This year for the first time 205 hectares of corn were planted by the check-row method on peat soils and the yield was 600 centners of corn. So we see that the 1958 harvest was 4 times that of the past year while the labor involved was 29.7 work-days or about one third as much.

On the Kolkhoz imeni Stalin 205 hectares of corn were also planted by the check-row method, and each hectare produced 647 centners. One hectare required 27.4 work-days and the cost of one centner of silage was 1 ruble 20 kopeks.

On the the Kolkhoz imeni Gor'kiy corn was sown in wide rows over a plot of 105 hectares. The yield was 50 centners less. As a result of hand weeding the rows, one hectare required 73 work-days or 2.7 times as much as on the Kolkhoz imeni Stalin, where the check-row method was used.

The rayon Party organization used many different forms of organizational activity. A big role in political work among the people was played by Brigade Days, which have been held regularly in the rayon for the past 3 years. Permanent councils consisting of the best kolkhoz members are selected within the brigade and operate there. At meetings, lectures and papers are presented in addition to discussions of management problems, and the kolkhoz members get acquainted with the more important decisions of our Party.

Since 1958 our rayon Party committee has been operating under a new structure, without sections. The primary Party organizations on the kolkhozes were strengthened under the instructors of the rayon committee. The work has gone better and with greater activity.

In speaking of corn we must not forget to mention the fact that everything has not always gone smoothly with us. Serious mistakes have also been made.

Many kolkhozes did not have enough harvesting machinery and, being afraid the early frosts would overtake them, harvested the corn when the ears were not yet completely in the milky-wax stage.

The same lack of machinery can explain the fact that on the Kolkhoz imeni Gor'kiy, for instance, it took 10-12 days to fill an 800-ton silo although the silage cutter was working at full capacity.

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While giving its principal attention to corn, the rayon Party organization has not forgotten the necessity for increasing the production of coarse fodder. Low-production meadows and pastures are being extensively improved. Sowings of annual and perennial grasses already make up 33 percent of the total cultivated area.

The great improvement in the feed supply, particularly by the addition of succulent feeds, has made possible the remarkable success in increasing the production of animal products.

During 11 months of 1958 each 100 hectares of usable land provided 136 centners of milk and 35 centners of meat, 34 centners of pork per 100 hectares of arable land.

Commercial production has increased during the past 4 years: meat and lard of all types (converted to live weight of livestock) increased by 9 times; milk and milk products (converted to milk) increased by 5 times.

The government was sold 6,971 tons of milk or 1,926 tons more than during the corresponding period last year; 3,222 tons of meat, or 1,751 tons more.

There are now 19.2 head of cattle, including 8 cows, on each 100 hectares of farm land belonging to the kolkhozes of the rayon.

By 12 August the kolkhozes of the rayon had already completed their yearly plan of meat sales to the government. By 1 November they had sold 1,106 tons of meat in excess of the plan. The annual plan of milk sales to the government was likewise completed in advance, by 1 November; 1,450 tons more had been sold than at this date last year.

During the period 1954-1957 the cash income of the kolkhozes increased tenfold and amounted to 45 million rubles by 1957. In 1958 this cash income will reach no less than 70 million rubles including 29 million from stockbreeding.

The indivisible communal funds of the kolkhozes of the rayon amount to 39 million rubles. In 1958 the kolkhozes bought 6,500,000 rubles' worth of farm machinery. Considerable attention is being paid to the construction of community buildings on kolkhozes. For instance, the "Zarya kommunizma" Kolkhoz has allotted one million rubles for capital construction out of the third million of income.

On the basis of strengthening the economy of the kolkhozes the material prosperity and cultural level of rural workers has been raised. I will cite a single fact. A single consumers' cooperative increased its sales from 15 million rubles in 1953 to 63 million rubles in 1958. Rural workers are buying good suits and coats, expensive furniture, sewing machines, bicycles, and motorcycles. For example, members of the "40 let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz during the past 2½ years have bought for their personal use more than 400 outboard motors, 1,200 bicycles, and 40 motorcycles.

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Our rayon Party organization understands that only the first steps have been taken toward a marked expansion of agriculture. By no means all possibilities have been utilized in the district to expand the output of animal products. Grain and potato yields are still low. All this obligates us to continue persistently and decisively to consolidate the feed supply for communal stockbreeding.

The kolkhozes intend to expand considerably the acreage of forage crops in 1959 so that they will occupy no less than 40 percent of the entire tilled area.

Corn will be planted on 3,000 hectares exclusively by the check-row method. All operations, from planting to harvesting, must be mechanized. The rayon Party organization has made a firm decision to obtain 600 centners of corn stalks and ears in the milky-wax stage from each hectare.

The best land with good preceding crops is being set aside for corn on the kolkhozes. More than 100,000 tons of local fertilizers have been hauled out to the fields, of which 45,000 tons have been plowed under during the winter.

Essentially the same people will be working in the corn crews as before. Instruction in cultivation techniques is being organized and carried out for them.

The rayon Party organization is campaigning for corn because it sees in it great possibilities for a rapid and marked enlargement of the feed supply. Corn, so to speak, will make our fortune for us.

Along with the corn question the rayon Party organization will devote serious attention in the coming year to solving the problem of extensive cultivation of feed lupine.

On the recommendation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the workers of our rayon are studying experience in raising lupine on the leading farms of the Republic and are working out measures for introducing it on a large scale in our district.

A seminar is being held at our repair and technical station for kolkhoz chairmen and Party organization secretaries to study farm equipment. Four similar branch seminars for brigade leaders, agricultural specialists, and instructors of the rayon Party committee are functioning on the kolkhozes.

Workers of our rayon as indeed all Soviet citizens are actively discussing the theses of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's speech to the XXI Party Congress. Work on giving workers a penetrating explanation of the target figures for the development of the national economy is being carried on by the entire Party organization of the rayon. Actively participating are more than 900 agitators, agricultural specialists, and Komsomol members.

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While studying and discussing these historic documents the kolkhoz members are planning their great pledges toward the further expansion of agricultural production.

In 1959 meat production on the kolkhozes of the rayon will increase no less than 50 percent and milk by 40 percent as compared with 1958. And this means that the kolkhozes of the rayon will sell the government 3,600 tons of meat and 10,621 tons of milk, and even in 1959 will raise no less than 150,000 ducks and geese.

By 1965 meat production on kolkhozes will have quadrupled and will amount to 100 centners per 100 hectares of arable land. Kolkhozes will be producing 4.7 times as much milk as in 1957 and no less than 500 centners of milk will be produced for each 100 hectares of usable land.

By 1965 we will have 40 head of cattle, including 25 cows, for each 100 hectares of arable land.

Now the Party organization is directing the creative activity of the kolkhoz peasantry toward the organization of a good system for wintering livestock, for preparing for spring sowing, for transporting fertilizers to the fields, and for first-rate and prompt repair of equipment.

Communists of the rayon like all Communists in Belorussia will not be sparing of their efforts in the campaign for new success for our mighty motherland, for the development of communism.

Speech of M. Isayev, Secretary of the Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast Committee of the CP of Kirgizia

The consideration at the present Plenum of the CC of the CPSU of the question of the further development of agriculture is a continuation and development of the course taken by our Communist Party since the September Plenum of the CC of the CPSU and thereupon considered in more detail and depth and accepted by the XX Party Congress and subsequent Plenums of the CC of the CPSU.

During this short period of time, thanks to the wise policy of our Communist Party and its Central Committee, the agriculture of the country so forged ahead that a real possibility has been created in the immediate years ahead to reach the leading capitalist countries in production per capita of the most important agricultural products.

Putting into practice the policy of our Party, the workers of remote high-mountain Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast during the past 5 years have made a great stride forward in economic and cultural development.

Natural and climatic conditions in a significant measure determine the direction of the oblast kolkhoz and sovkhos economy. In the past the population had a nomadic way of life; husbandry was extremely spread out and small-scale.

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More than 60 percent of this sum has already been paid by the kolkhozes, and the remainder will be paid in 1959.

The oblast Party organization, fulfilling the directives of the Party, year by year improves organizational work in the leadership of agriculture. Significant work has been done in strengthening the most important sectors of Party, soviet, and economic work with qualified leading cadres and specialists, in raising their political and general knowledge. Special attention has been devoted to strengthening kolkhozes and sovkhoses and RTS with leading workers from rayon links.

At present, 467 specialists with a higher and secondary special education work in agriculture.

During recent years numerous outstanding people in production have developed in the oblast. For success in development of stock raising outstanding workers received the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and 463 people were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

After the September Plenum of the CC of the CPSU, 290 individuals, of whom 109 were from oblast organizations, were sent to strengthen the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, MTS and RTS, and the rayon Party and executive committees of the oblast with leading and engineer-technical cadres. Of all of those sent, 216 have a higher or secondary special education. Many of them have much political and organizational experience in leading work.

The main branch of the oblast economy is stock raising and primarily production of meat and wool. This is served by the presence of a large number of rich high-mountain pastures, making possible year-round pasture maintenance of the bulk of the stock, with the creation of an insurance supply of fodder and the organization of additional food forage for animals in the winter period.

Most of the pastureland is located on the slopes of mountains and in mountain valleys, at a height of 2,500-3,500 meters and more above sea level. The oblast is especially rich in summer, fall, and spring pasturage with abundant and nutritious vegetation.

The peculiarity of mountain pastures is that thanks to the different times of the appearance of warm spring weather in different mountain zones, the growth and maturing of grass also occurs at various periods. Our master stock raisers, studying the special conditions and mastering the art of pasturage in mountain conditions, in the course of a prolonged pasturage period provide the livestock with nutritious green fodder.

In recent years the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast have conducted and are conducting much work for more rational utilization of these rich natural fodder resources in order to increase production of meat and wool. This task was formulated: to organize correctly spring fattening of livestock, to receive high returns, and to give the State highly fattened and heavy-weight livestock.

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Good results in fattening livestock did not come at once; well organized work was required in order to study, generalize, and disseminate the experience of the best stock raisers and the observations of specialists.

The oblast kolkhozes and sovkhoses began seriously to study the fattening of cattle in 1955, when the stock raisers of Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast took the initiative and turned to all the stock raisers of the republic with the call for a model farm to organize the fattening of livestock, the better to utilize the rich mountain pastures for increased productivity of meat. And indeed, in the course of 4 years our oblast year by year has improved the results of fattening and occupies first place in the republic in the results of fattening.

I will indicate the live weight of livestock turned over to the State before the beginning of this work and in subsequent years, when work for the fattening of livestock was improved. The average live weight of one head of livestock turned over for meat during these years was as follows (in kilograms):

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cattle	274	292	306	322	394	401
Sheep	41	47	49	56	64	65
Horses	270	270	278	291	334	346

The increase in live weight turned over for meat occurred primarily on account of the increase of weight in the livestock during the fattening period, and also the more correct selection of animals chosen for fattening.

In 1958 in the kolkhozes of our oblast, 5,100 head of cattle with an average weight of 401 kilograms, and 83,500 sheep with an average weight of 65 kilograms were fattened. The increase in weight of each head for the period of fattening (120-130 days) was: cattle 116 kilograms, sheep 19, and horses 82 kilograms.

As a result of the successful fattening of just the past 2 years in the kolkhozes of the oblast, more than 68,000 head of livestock were spared and saved for reproduction and subsequent fattening. The value in excess weight by purchase price for 2 years was 30 million rubles.

Corresponding to the increase in weight added, the number of fattened animals procured increased. I submit data on the livestock of increased fatness which were turned over in these years, in percent of the total livestock turned over:

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cattle	34.4	39.5	32.9	78.6
Sheep	46.6	49	76.8	87.9
Horses	28.7	23.2	56	71

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Developing socialist competition in honor of the XXI Party Congress, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast fulfilled and overfulfilled the annual plan for State procurement ahead of time in the current year by 1 December as follows: meat by 107.5 percent, wool by 120, milk by 118, and cheese by 138 percent.

The amount of meat turned over to the State in excess of last year was 2,300 tons, and of wool, 600 tons.

Such high returns were obtained as a result of great and steady labor by stock raisers, correct selection of cadres, and their instruction with new zootechnical methods, better organization and wages of labor, and greater material interest of stock raisers in the results of their labor. The success accomplished decidedly improved mass-political and organizational work.

In the oblast persistent work continues to perfect methods for the further fattening of livestock.

The selection of the people who are responsible for implementing the fattening is of first importance. In this business Communists, Komsomol members, and the best stock raisers, having considerable work experience, are chosen. Earlier, when the wages of fatteners were not related to the results of their work or to the quality of fattening, and were low, qualified people did not go into this work.

Now, however, knowledgeable stock raisers transfer to work on fattening. The work of fatteners has now become honorable and highly paid. Stock raisers who have made a high showing in fattening are presented by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic with the honorary title of master of socialist stock raising. Many stock raisers are awarded orders and medals of the USSR for a significant contribution to fattening, and the best of them receive the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

A great inspiring moment for the workers of our oblast was the receipt of the congratulatory telegram of N. S. Khrushchev, sent to us in the name of the CC of the CPSU in connection with the acceptance by the oblast of high obligations for fattening livestock, in which our stock raisers called upon the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of other oblasts of Kirgizia, and also of Kazakhstan, the republics of Central Asia, and the Transcaucasus, containing rich steppe and mountain pastures, to follow their example.

It is not difficult to calculate the additional great amount of meat and economy of livestock the country would receive if the meat livestock turned over by these republics was of the fatness and live weight of that turned over by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of our oblast.

A characteristic of the increased production of meat obtained as a result of fattening is the low cost per item of the product received, through the low expenditures of labor. And this is completely understandable,



because expenditures are made only out of funds, the expenditures for wages of service personnel. We have reduced the expenditure of labor for one centner of meat from 43 work-days in 1954 to 20 work-days in 1958, that is, more than twofold.

In connection with the tasks for the increased production of meat, in particular of beef, it is necessary to discuss the expediency of shifting to meat production the cattle in the steppe and mountain regions where large amounts of pastureland are available. In this case, by intensive fattening of the young animal achieved by not weaning it up to the age of 8-10 months, and the following winter transferring it to pasture, it has been possible to deliver it to the State with a live weight of 380-400 kilograms at the age of 18-20 months. At present, with the existing methods of raising young animals and the absence of early maturing meat breeds, we obtain that live weight of cattle only in 3.5-4 years growth.

Since last year, in each of 23 kolkhozes of the oblast we have organized two cattle farms: one for meat and one for milk. The resulting growth of young animals on the meat farms was much better than on the milk farms. In future years we plan to transfer up to 80 percent of the cows to meat production. This will allow us to improve maintenance and development of young animals and to perform tasks of increasing production and State beef procurements more quickly.

For the development of cattle breeding for meat, it is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR to plan zones of delivery and sale to kolkhozes of bulls of early-maturing meat breeds. In connection with the fact that the correct organization of cattle breeding in our conditions is a new and unstudied matter, it is necessary for scientific research organizations to assist the kolkhozes and sovkhoses by recommending better approaches to cattle breeding under our conditions.

Sheep raising is the main branch of stock raising in the oblast and the main source of kolkhoz and sovkhos income. Wool is the basic product of stock raising. The income from sheep raising is 85 percent of the total kolkhoz income. Sheep raising is the traditional branch of the economy of the mountain inhabitants of the Tyan'-Shan'.

The Kirgiz people are natural sheep raisers; they love this kind of livestock and are real masters in using mountain pastures. Therefore, they view with great interest and enthusiasm, especially in recent years, the transformation in sheep breeding, the development of fine-fleeced and semifine-fleeced sheep, and the increase of their wool and meat productivity.

The wool sheared from each sheep in 1953 was 1.5 kilograms; in 1958 it is 2.7 kilograms. Of this, 55-60 percent was pure wool. Forty percent of the fine and semifine wool was procured by the State in 1953, but in 1958 the figure was 58 percent.

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In the oblast at present much work in the improvement of sheep breeding is being done. All the livestock are being artificially inseminated from high-quality rams of the fine-fleece breeds, while up to 1953 essentially free pairing occurred with rams of coarse-wool breeds. In 1959 construction will be completed of model artificial insemination points in all the kolkhozes.

For the correct organization and implementation of rapid sheep shearing, 30 model consolidated inter-kolkhoz points for mechanical shearing have been set up in the oblast, each of which has two branches for shearing sheep with 48 clippers, a warehouse for the wool, a weigher, and a laboratory for determining the quality of the wool. For each such point, 40,000-50,000 sheep of kolkhozes are allotted.

Located here are living quarters for shearers and service personnel, stores, a medical point, and a red corner. Around each consolidated point are standard "kupochnyy" baths that help us get rid of mange in the sheep.

The shearer cadres are recruited from the RTS mechanics and the kolkhoz members and are well-versed in the technique of shearing. All shearers for the period of shearing are included in the RTS staff. The consolidation of points permits the organization of collective labor; here it becomes possible to organize work correctly and efficiently, to control the records and wages for the work of the personnel.

During sheep shearing time, a large number of shepherds, shearers, mechanics, and specialists are gathered at the consolidated points, allowing the promotion of Party-political work and the organization of socialist competition.

Now this experience in shearing sheep at consolidated points has spread throughout the republic. This work has proved to be very useful and advantageous. At the consolidated points, labor productivity increases and production cost decreases sharply; the quality of shearing, separating, and packing are significantly improved.

In 1956 alone, when we first organized shearing at consolidated points, the shearing of wool on kolkhozes was increased an average of 523 grams for each sheep. Prospectively, in 1959 we will carry out shearing at consolidated points four times and organize this work still more.

At a recent extraordinary oblast Party conference, the theses of N. S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress, target figures for the development of the USSR National Economy for 1959-1965," were considered and approved.

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The number of sheep in the oblast are to increase 76.4 percent, and on kolkhozes 84 percent, to 2,080,000 head; cattle are to increase 25.5 percent, and cows 58.5 percent. The production of grain is to increase twofold, and of potatoes by 3.3 times.

To secure such a rapid growth in livestock while simultaneously increasing its productivity, a great deal of work in the oblast will be devoted to the increase of fodder production, first of all of corn and sunflower seeds, and to the development of pastures and the construction of livestock facilities.

We are fully aware that for fulfillment of such immense tasks much strength is needed. Permit me to assure the Leninist CC of the CPSU and the Presidium of the CC of the Party that the oblast Party organization and stock raisers of Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast will cope with the assigned tasks with honor and will give the state much meat, wool, and other agricultural produce, still further extending socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans of communist construction.

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Speech of L.R. Korniyets, chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Grain Products.

The great perspectives of communist construction, opened in the theses of N.S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress, are being widely considered and unanimously approved by the entire soviet nation.

The entry of our Party into the period of the construction of a communist society became possible thanks to the outstanding victories in economy, culture, and the growth of the material well-being of the people.

In the report of N.S. Khrushchev to the current Plenum of the CC, a remarkable summary is made of the great achievements in the development of our socialist agriculture during the 5 years, since the September Plenum of the CC of the CPSU (1953).

As a result of the great, political, economic, and organizational measures promulgated by the Party, our agriculture took a truly great leap in the development of all branches of agricultural production.

On the basis of the growth of grain production, great changes occurred in the procurement of grain, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Thanks to the successful assimilation of 36 million hectares of virgin and waste land, the production and procurement of grain sharply increased, especially in the eastern regions of the country. During the past 5 years (1954-1958), in the USSR as a whole, grain procurements grew in comparison with the preceding 5 years (1945-1954) by 3,322,000,000 pud.

The facts and figures show how harmful and criminal were the acts of the anti-Party factional group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov, who resisted measures of the Party for the sharp growth of agriculture.

Bulganin even at the present plenum spoke insincerely and untruthfully. Yet, strictly speaking, one should not be surprised. You know he is a double-dealer and traitor and does not want to speak the truth to the end.

Bulganin in his address said that until June 1957 he was not with this group, but farther on he himself said--and indeed it was said at earlier Plenums--that the participants in the anti-Party group gathered in Bulganin's study long before the month of June, that is at the time when the factional group was formed. And when it came out against the largest-scale and vitally important Party measures (I have in mind the development of the virgin lands), Bulganin was silent, that is, he was a double-dealer; later on he showed himself to be an active participant in the anti-Party group. Bulganin abandoned the interests of the Party and nation to run with the wretched factionalists, who were divorced from life and the Party, as he himself is.

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Comrades, in the report of N.S. Khrushchev, the defects we have in agriculture are subject to justified criticism. We are still lagging in production and procurement of such crops necessary for the national economy as buckwheat, leguminous plants, and hard and sturdy breeds of wheat. The demands of the country for these agricultural crops are still not satisfied completely.

It is enough to say, that into the State reserves in 1956 went 139,000 tons of leguminous crops, in 1957--191,000 tons, and in 1958--188,000 tons, while the annual need for these crops is not less than 350,000 tons. The buckwheat procured in 1956 was 357,000 tons, in 1957--201,000 tons, and in 1958--only 150,000 tons. The annual need for buckwheat is approximately 400,000-500,000 tons.

Now, when our agriculture has achieved a high level in its development and when a new, economically well-based purchase price for grain has been introduced, we have all the conditions for significantly increasing production and procurement of these crops which are necessary for more fully satisfying the needs of the country.

Along with increasing grain production, improving its quality has also acquired great significance. The ceaseless growth of the prosperity of our people has increased demand for high-quality grain products. Thus, during the last 5 years the production of high-quality grades of flour has more than doubled. Further accumulation of state grain reserves on scales that safeguard our country against any accidents also requires the storage in reserve of good-quality grain. Such grain is also needed to fulfill export quotas.

Improving the quality of grain, olive seeds, and other crops depends on many factors. A most important condition for improving the productivity and quality of grain is the transition to sowing seeds of the best regionalized grades of grain, wheat, leguminous, and olive plants, and also hybrids and grades of corn.

The decisions of the XX Party Congress point out the necessity of organizing the production of hybrid corn on a large scale. Significant work has been accomplished in fulfilling this task during recent years. During 1959 we have the opportunity in the basic area of corn sowing not merely to supply kolkhozes and sovkhoses completely with hybrid corn seeds of the first generation but also to create an insurance fund of these valuable seeds.

Since neither scientific institutions nor local practice will create hybrid corns, it is necessary each year to supply new regions of corn cultivation with high-quality seeds where ears of corn reaching the milky-wax stage are ripened in silos. During 1959 the need for high-quality corn seed in these regions will not be entirely satisfied owing to insufficient production of these seeds. Much work is foreseen in southern

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regions in expanding graded sowing of corn in order to meet fully the country's need for graded corn seeds during 1960.

Sixteen special plants for cultivating seed corn have already been built and are operating and 25 more plants will be constructed in the near future. Plant cultivation of seeds has made it possible to supply kolkhozes and sovkhoses with graded seed corn of high sowing quality that not only assures higher yields but also provides a significant decrease in the expenditure of labor in producing corn.

While improvement in ripening graded seeds of other grain crops has been achieved, large crops in certain areas are still being sown with common seeds, a mixture of types and grades which by far decreases yield, lowers the quality of harvested grain, and hampers the production of high-quality meal and flour from it.

We are still plagued with serious shortcomings in supplying kolkhozes and sovkhoses with properly graded, good-quality seeds. In many regions necessary attention has not been given to cultivating seeds in seed plots, care has not been taken to store opportunely the highest quality seeds, in a number of cases preservation of stored seeds has not been maintained, and the construction of seed storehouses in kolkhozes and sovkhoses has been slow. As a result, unnecessary exchanges of grain must be made each year.

For the quickest transition to complete graded sowing it is important that all graded seeds existing both in kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and in State resources be fully used during 1959.

It is necessary to improve significantly the work of selection-experimental institutions and seed-growing farms in cultivating the best quality seeds and seeds of highest reproduction necessary for the continuous improvement of seeds in agricultural production by means of planned, regular grade rejuvenation.

It should also be noted that two-stage harvesting improves the quality of grain by increasing its natural weight and lowering its moisture content and impurities.

In the 1959-1965 Seven-Year Plan for developing the national economy of the USSR a grain harvest of 10-11 billion pud per year is projected for achievement in 1965. State grain purchases constitute roughly one third of the gross yield and sometimes less. Consequently, in kolkhozes and sovkhoses after the sale and transfer of grain to the State a large part of the grain harvest remains for local needs such as seed, fodder, and creation of food and other stores; this requires a proper technical base for processing and safeguarding the grain. Timely processing of grain at receiving points as well as in kolkhozes and sovkhoses has become decisively important for improvement of the quality and maintenance of its safekeeping.

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Along with further technical outfitting of grain receiving points, care must be taken to create the necessary material-technical base in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In recent years much work has been done to create fodder reserves for livestock raising. However, there is still a serious lag in the production of mash, which must occupy an important position in the general balance of concentrated feed.

It is well-known that certain capitalist countries such as the USA, Holland, and Denmark, which have achieved high productivity of livestock raising, make wide use of mash. In the USA, for instance, nearly 35 million tons of mash are manufactured per year. In Holland mash makes up 75 percent of concentrated feed.

In recent years the mash industry in our country has begun to be developed. While 1.6 million tons of mash were produced in 1953, the figure for this year is about 4.5 million tons (under a plan for 4.2 million tons).

To overcome the lag in mash production, it is necessary to expand existing facilities at an accelerated pace, to build new enterprises as well as shops under mills, granaries, and grain receiving points, to improve assortments of feed, and in particular to increase production of granulated mash.

It must be noted that development of the mash industry is being checked by the shortage of certain technological equipment and also high-albuminous feed prepared from wastes of the food industry.

Along with the construction of industrial enterprises for mash production, we have the capability of developing mash and fodder seed directly in kolkhozes and sovkhozes by introducing small-sized mash units. It is even more expedient that not only valuable grain but even wastes which are present in large quantities be used in kolkhozes and sovkhozes for production of mash.

Discussing during the present plenum the results of agricultural development during the last 5 years will undoubtedly play a large role in the further, powerful growth of all fields of agricultural production.

Speech of M.A. Suzhikov Secretary of the Semipalatinskaya Oblast Committee of the CP of Kazakhstan

The speech of N.S. Khrushchev at the plenum summed up the course followed and the heroic labor of the Party and the entire Soviet people in the steep advance of agriculture and set forth clearly and precisely tasks ahead in the further development of agriculture during the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan.

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Actually, during the past 5 years our socialist agriculture has taken a great leap forward in its own development. This was begun by the historic September Plenum, at which the Central Committee wisely, in Leninist fashion, revealed serious shortcomings and errors ingrained in the leadership of agriculture, unfolded a clear program before all the Soviet people for developing this important field of the economy, and set the stage for this great undertaking.

The Central Committee not only worked out a program of steep advance of agriculture and substantiated theoretically the necessity for taking large-scale economic and political measures, but trained Party and state cadres both in the center and on local levels in a practical method of implementing these measures at the earliest possible date.

All pronouncements and practical advice of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev and other members of the Presidium of the Central Committee at zonal conferences, held directly in kolkhozes and sovkhoses and devoted to the practical realization of the Party's decisions, represented a broad school for us practical workers. In all this we see the embodiment of Lenin's style in the work of the Central Committee of the Party. We endeavored to study this style tirelessly and achieve successes in work. The present plenum, at which Party figures exchange opinions with innovators and direct organizers of production, is a continuation of these fine traditions.

It is now apparent to all that our agriculture, owing to the concern of the Party, has decisively overcome its backwardness and has started on the road to all-around development and prosperity. In the new stage of development of the Soviet economy the Party has confronted us with new tasks.

The life and practice of socialist construction were cruelly mocked by the anti-Party group which had hindered the development of agricultural production and broken away from the people.

Any rayon, oblast, kray, or republic can illustrate the steep advance of agriculture.

During these 5 years startling changes have occurred in the Kazakh SSR owing to the enormous assistance of the Central Committee of the CPSU. It is generally known how the role of Kazakhstan has risen in the economy of the country.

The main field of agriculture in Semipalatinskaya Oblast is live stock raising, but nonetheless, owing to the development of virgin and waste lands, areas sown with grain crops doubled from 1953 to 1958, reaching one million hectares. The yield of grain crops during this period increased from 5.4 to 12.1 centners per hectare, the gross yield of grain from 11.8 to 60 million pud, and the production marketable grain from 4.6 million to 40,150,000 pud.



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Thus, during the last 5 years areas sown with grain crops in Semipalatinskaya Oblast doubled, their yield increased by 2.2 times, gross output of grain rose by more than 5 times, and production of marketable grain by 9 times.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses, bringing a good harvest everywhere, achieved especially remarkable growth in 1958. It is gratifying to note that all rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses fulfilled State plans for grain collection, while many overfulfilled quotas for selling grain by 2-3 times. The oblast fully provided itself with graded seeds; from 1.5 to 2 kilograms of grain were distributed to kolkhoz workers for a work-day; and 5 million pud of grain were stored in feed reserves. The oblast never before produced and sold to the State such a large quantity of grain.

The initial successes in the field of developing animal husbandry have been achieved. During 1958 alone the number of sheep increased by 300,000. All other types of livestock increased and their productivity was raised. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses fulfilled State purchase quotas for all types of livestock production ahead of schedule.

A large quantity of animal produce was turned in and sold in excess of the plan. By 1 December 1958, 5,300 tons of meat or 22 percent more than for the corresponding period in 1957 were turned in and sold to the state; for wool, the figure was 900 tons, or 24 percent more than for 1957. The plan for State purchases of eggs was also significantly overfulfilled.

Fattening of livestock during the current year had great significance in increasing meat production. By autumn of this year 26,000 head of cattle had been raised with an average weight of 317 kilograms from fattening, while the average weight of cattle before fattening was 247 kilograms; 150,000 head of sheep were raised with an average weight of 50 kilograms from fattening; before fattening they weighed on the average 36 kilograms.

The oblast has acquired many foremost people of agriculture and animal husbandry and specialists and organizers of kolkhoz and sovkhos production who have mastered their work and are setting an example of masterful management of communal economy.

The positive results of the work of agricultural workers of the oblast is no accident. These are the first fruits in the realization of the decision of the Party and government which have opened a new stage in the development of the kolkhoz system and demonstrated the inexhaustible opportunities of socialist agriculture.

Indeed, the unification of all elements of the productive forces of agriculture in the hands of the kolkhozes alone, as a result of the reorganization of MTS, their coordinated organization, and also the

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concentration of the basic forces and means of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the production of those types of agricultural produce which are economically more advantageous in a given zone now assure success in work. Guided by these important, principled instructions of the Party, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast are developing those areas which are more advantageous; without exception all kolkhozes have gained technical know-how and are using it more productively than before.

It must be said that we doubted the necessity for reorganizing all MTS of the oblast and selling equipment to separate kolkhozes. This seemed a poor solution since they were unprepared to use equipment. Practice and life convinced us that this would lead essentially to the artificial restraint of normal development of kolkhozes under new conditions.

Results of 1958 show that we acted correctly in selling equipment to all kolkhozes. Great changes are now taking place in kolkhozes. They have become truly large, well-developed socialist enterprises capable of successfully solving the new grandiose tasks set before agriculture by the Party in the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan. It is important to emphasize in connection with the sale of equipment that technical cadres of all types are being formed in kolkhozes, a kolkhoz technical intelligentsia is being formed, and a repair and technical base for each kolkhoz is being created. The trend of development is such that many kolkhozes in the near future will need an RTS, which will act primarily as a supply organization for the kolkhozes.

Such are some of the results of agricultural development which won high praise in a congratulatory telegram from the Central Committee and the government in connection with the oblast's fulfillment of 2 annual plans for grain procurement and the fulfillment ahead of schedule of the plan for procurement of livestock products.

Of course, there are still many shortcomings and neglects in our work especially in the development of animal husbandry. The oblast Party organization fully understands this and is taking measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

Our great motherland experienced unforgettable, exciting days in connection with the publication of the theses of N.S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress and the nation-wide discussion of these theses. Target figures for the country's economic development are contained in the Seven-Year Plan--the most important document of modern times which is mobilizing and calling the entire Soviet people to new achievements in the name of building communism in our country and in the name of the triumph of the cherished dream of mankind. There is no doubt that the practical realization of the grandiose program outlined by our Party for the next 15 years, of which the Seven-Year Plan is an integral part, is transforming all phases of life of Soviet society, and that, as the genius Marx predicted, all sources of public wealth are truly flowing unchecked.

Workers of the oblast, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve the theses of N.S. Khrushchev's speech to the XXI Party Congress and are determining their position to the realization of this grandiose program.

The plan of economic development of the oblast envisages a significant growth of all fields of agricultural production. In 1965 production of grain will reach 65-70 million pud as opposed to 28 million pud, the average yearly production for the last 7 years. In addition, 300,000 hectares of new land are being drawn into use.

All areas of animal husbandry will be developed at unprecedented rates. It is sufficient to say that the number of sheep and goats in kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the oblast in 1965 will reach 5 million, or 2.6 times the 1958 figure. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast will have 100,000-150,000 sheep. A large sheep-breeding industry is being created in the oblast.

Output of livestock produce will grow as follows: meat by 3.7 times, milk by 2 times, wool by more than 3 times, and eggs by 6 times. Livestock weighing a total of 118,000 tons (live weight) will be sold to the State in 1965, as opposed to 31,600 tons in 1958. This is a significant increase. For this reason Party, soviet, and agricultural organs of the oblast are giving special attention to increasing meat production. It must be said that we are not fully exploiting large reserves of meat production. Fattening of livestock on a much broader scale is projected in the next years. We believe that the proportion of meat livestock subject to sale to the State in the following year must be fixed in the fall, and not in the spring of the actual year, as has been the practice in the past.

We are turning special attention to the production of young cattle and lambs, as was emphasized in Nikita Sergeevich's speech. This is beneficial to our kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This suits the needs of our consumers. The speech states that young cattle were fattened to the age of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 years and used for meat. The economic advantage of this procedure lies in the fact that such young livestock winter only one year, and in our conditions the major losses in keeping livestock occur in winter. In addition, a favorable purchase price for young cattle has been fixed by the state.

The experience of such sovkhoses as our "Chalabay" and "Chigelek" shows that with correct organization of fattening the average weight of young cattle from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 years old can reach 350-360 kilograms.

We believe that lambs of the meat-tallow strain 6-8 months old must be used for meat also before winter sets in. The weight of these lambs can reach 35-40 kilograms.

To increase the proportion of young animals used for meat it is necessary to inspect the structure of cattle and meat-tallow sheep with the aim of sharply increasing the proportion of females.

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In connection with the great increase in sheep livestock the question concerning the timeliness and quality of their shearing arises. At the present time, due to defects in machinery and shortcomings of cadres of clippers, shearing is poorly conducted, lasting  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 months instead of 10-15 days, which results in great loss of wool.

It is impossible to consider the situation normal when until recently absence of personal responsibility was permitted in the work of shepherd brigades in kolkhozes and sovkhazes, payment was made with actual wool and not even clean fibers. This situation must be corrected.

In 1959 we will begin the organization in sovkhazes and kolkhozes of large-scale mechanized stations for shearing and treating sheep; laboratories for determining the quality of wool and points for receiving wool directly from shepherd brigades will operate at these stations.

Cadres of shearers will be trained from the rural intelligentsia, on the kolkhozes and sovkhazes, students, and partially from among workers of cities and rayon centers. Sheep shearing is a seasonal job. During this period all shearers trained by kolkhozes and sovkhazes must be enlisted in shearing sheep.

Barrenness of females and loss of cattle cause great losses to kolkhozes and sovkhazes. Loss of cattle occurs chiefly because sick cattle are seldom treated and weak cattle are not cut out into separate herds and are not fed.

Until recently artificial insemination of livestock was not required. The Ministries of Agriculture of the Union and the Republic have handled this important question quite poorly. A permanent network of points and stations for artificial insemination of livestock should be organized in kolkhozes and sovkhazes, and the organization of medical-feeding points must be started in order that veterinarians, by means of a systematic circuit of herds, flocks, and herds of horses, can single out sick and weak livestock and organize their treatment and feeding. The realization of such measures along with several others will reduce loss of livestock to a minimum and create normal conditions for reproduction of livestock.

The forthcoming Seven-Year Plan envisages a much more rapid rate of growth in the volume of agricultural production in the Oblast than the rate of growth of the able-bodied agricultural population. In this connection, especially in animal husbandry, the problem of providing labor resources becomes acute. By our calculations 25,000 more men are needed for work in animal husbandry in the oblast. For this reason the growth of technical agricultural equipment and the increase in productivity of labor will have especially great significance for us. It must be noted that this is especially necessary for the Kazakh SSR because there is much land and the shortage in labor resources is felt.

Animal husbandry of Kazakhstan has large reserves available for further development. All the people of our country are interested in its rapid rise. For this reason along with expanding technical equipment of agriculture it is necessary to solve the problem of systematic migration into our republic of people from densely populated regions of the country.

We must say that at present a great disparity exists between the growth of our livestock and the feed base. The interests of further developing animal husbandry demand that feed production outstrip the increase in livestock. For the solution to this problem along with the expansion of areas sown to corn, it is planned in our oblast alone to irrigate and supply natural pastures and hayfields with water in areas approximating 3 million hectares. To fulfill this task, kolkhozes are prepared to assume a considerable part of the expenditures; however, the practical solution to this question has been delayed by a shortage of excavating equipment. It seems to us that this question merits special consideration.

The theses of N.S. Khrushchev's speech cite very important instructions for supplying animal husbandry with grain fodder. This too is an urgent problem. It is impossible to put up any longer with a situation where kolkhozes and sovkhoses bring in the very same quantities of grain fodder from the fields to storage points during the grain-storing period and in winter transport it back over hundreds of kilometers, causing large unnecessary expenditures. Thus, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast gave 38,700 tons of grain fodder to the State during 1955 and 1957. During these years they received 36,700 tons of concentrated feed from the State for which 7.5 million rubles were spent for transportation costs.

Such practice cannot be justified. It seems to us that conditions are now such that this question can be solved just as the Party once very widely solved the question of grain seeds.

New tasks set forth in Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's speech urgently demand certain changes in the structure of primary Party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In accordance with Paragraph 56 of Party Regulations, Party committees are being created in Party organizations of more than 300 Communists with the conferring of the rights of a primary Party organization to Party shop organizations. This statute of the regulations applies equally to enterprises located under one roof, to kolkhozes, and to sovkhoses whose producing areas are located 100-150 kilometers from the central farmsteads. It would be expedient to revise this statute of the Regulations with regard to the specifics of agricultural production and permit kolkhoz and sovkhaz Party organizations of more than 50 Communists to create Party committees with the conferring of the rights of a primary Party organization to Party shop organizations, and where there are 25-50 Communists, permit brigades and producing areas to create Party organizations still more and heighten the activity of Communists.

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It would also be necessary to equate the level of earnings of secretaries of kolkhoz Party organizations who are maintained at the expense of the Party budget with that of secretaries of sovkhos Party organizations; for after the amalgamation of kolkhozes and the transfer of machine operators from the MTS to the kolkhozes, many kolkhoz Party organizations became larger than those of sovkhoses, and the kolkhozes themselves surpassed many sovkhoses in volume of agricultural production.

The oblast Party organization understands its role and responsibility for fulfilling the new tasks set forth by our party.

Let us assure the Central Committee of the CPSU that the oblast Party organization will make every effort to achieve the successful fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan of national economic development.

Speech of M. Sapargaliyev, Secretary of the Dzhambul'skaya Oblast Committee of the CP of Kazakhstan

In his speech N.S. Khrushchev summed up the enormous work of the Party and the people during the last 5 years in the steep rise of the country's agriculture.

The radical changes which took place during recent years resulted from the Central Committee's revealing major shortcomings and errors in the leadership of the country and working out the most correct means of solving imminent questions of communist construction in general and agriculture in particular.

The September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU opened a new important stage in the development of agriculture, which lagged far behind the rate of development of industry and did not meet the demands of the Party for further improving the welfare of the people. After the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU development occurred not only in agricultural production but throughout all areas of the economy.

Measures worked out and boldly implemented by our Party made leadership of agriculture more concrete and qualified, freed the initiative of local workers, and made it possible to attract millions of workers for active participation in the management of production.

We bear witness to the fact that during recent years the fighting efficiency and solidarity of all Party organizations including that of Kazakhstan increased. The Kazakhstan Party organization is guiding the workers of the republic along the Leninist path and steadfastly putting the general line of our Party into practice.

From the rostrum of the present Plenum, Comrade N.S. Khrushchev praised highly the successes achieved by Kazakhstan in developing virgin and waste lands. The republic is now one of the major grain regions of the country.

Dzhambul'skaya Oblast of Kazakh SSR is not a large grain oblast. But during these 5 years it has cultivated nearly 600,000 hectares of virgin soil and turned over to the state 23.2 million pud of grain in 1958, or four times more than in 1953.

Our Oblast now holds a leading position in the republic in the development of three important areas of agriculture:

First, production of mineral fertilizers from Kara-Tau phosphorites which are some of the richest deposits in the world for abundance and quality;

Second, sowing of beets and production of sugar. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast are committing half of the land of the republic to sugar beet production and successfully mastering this valuable industrial crop;

Third, sheep breeding. There are now more than 3 million sheep in the oblast.

In view of this development it must be said that an extremely abnormal situation existed in the agriculture of the oblast up to 1953. Thus, between 1949 and 1953 sheep and goat livestock increased only 25 percent and production of grain and sugar beets remained at essentially the same level.

Quite different results were obtained in the 5 years after the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. During these years sowing of sugar beets and production of sugar increased by almost two times and the number of sheep increased on all categories of farms by 1.5 times.

The further development of the kolkhoz system is taking place on the basis of the whole complex of measures adopted by the Party. Kolkhozes are being more extensively equipped with modern machinery, their economic structure is being improved, and the monetary incomes of agricultural artels and kolkhoz members are growing.

On the average, each farm--kolkhoz and sovkhos--now has 66 tractors, 23 combines, and 56 motor vehicles.

While the monetary income of a single kolkhoz averaged 1.2 million rubles in 1953, it was 6.5 million rubles in 1958, or 5.2 times greater.

All that has taken place in agriculture conspicuously reflects the wisdom of the policy of the Central Committee of the Party and the vast importance and vitality of measures formulated by the Party.

However, in the light of the new tasks these rates of growth of agriculture, especially in animal husbandry, as Comrade N.S. Khrushchev correctly pointed out in his speech, still do not satisfy growing demands.

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In accordance with the theses of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev's report to the XXI Party Congress, the production of meat in Kazakhstan must be increased by 2.9 times by 1965 and wool by 2.5 times. In his speech at this Plenum Comrade N.S. Khrushchev pointed out the need for accelerating the development of sheep breeding in Kazakhstan. Dzhambul'skaya Oblast can and must play a most important role in the solution of this task confronting the republic.

Through the will of our Party and the initiative of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, Kazakhstan has assimilated vast tracts of virgin and waste land. But if we glance now at a geographical map of Kazakhstan, we will see that its great land riches are still not being fully used.

To the south and in the central part of Kazakhstan large areas are occupied by a steppe and sandy, clayey wasteland. Within this area the sands of Moyun-Kum, the Betpak-Dala wasteland, and the Sary-Arka steppe, which are now called the Betpak-Dalinskiy Pasture Complex, are creating much interest.

In the course of centuries these wastelands have remained inaccessible and unexplored. The vast territory of these lands was a "blank space" on the geographical map of Kazakhstan, although, as has now been demonstrated, they are of great value to the economy of our motherland.

The Betpak-Dalinskiy Complex encompasses 22 million hectares of pastureland and consists of four vast tracts whose usefulness varies with the seasons: the Betpak-Dala wasteland -- 11 million hectares of spring and fall pastures; the sands of Moyun-Kum -- 4 million hectares of winter pastures; the Sary-Arka steppe -- 7 million hectares of fine summer pastures; and finally, the lower reaches of the Chu River -- 300,000 hectares of haying lands.

The combination of these natural meadowlands represents a natural green belt for livestock, especially sheep.

The general feeding capacity of the Betpak-Dalinskiy Pasture Complex is approximately 6-6.5 million tons of different feeds; 70-80 percent of the grasses of this complex are fed on by sheep and represent a good succulent feed.

In this territory it is possible to provide year-round, pasturable, semi-indoor maintenance of 10-12 million sheep with comparatively small expenditures.

The use of these pastures is also important in that it answers the tasks of generally increasing productivity of labor and decreasing labor and means costs in the production of a single unit of produce.



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The experience of sovkhoses of the oblast which are assimilating this territory shows that the cost of one centner of wool obtained in the wasteland zone is 1,200-1,500 rubles, whereas the cost in semi-indoor maintenance is 2,500-3,000 rubles. The cost of one centner of mutton in the wasteland zone is 200-250 rubles and in semi-indoor maintenance -- 350-400 rubles.

Experience and facts also indicate that under these wasteland conditions the most advantageous field of animal husbandry is fine-fleeced sheep breeding. Fine-fleeced sheep which are adapted to year-round pasture maintenance provide the most rapid solution to two problems: production of high-quality wool and cheap meat. Under correct pasture maintenance local fine-fleeced sheep here yield 4-5 kilograms of wool and 60-70 kilograms of meat (live weight), while the cost of one centner of mutton is 284 rubles and of beef -- 402.

Our oblast is maintaining 2 million head of sheep on the Moyun-Kum wastelands this winter. Indoor maintenance of this livestock would necessitate the supplementary procurement and purchase of 400,000-500,000 tons of hay.

On these sands indoor maintenance of sheep, practically speaking, does not exceed one month during the winter, and hay consumption for one sheep -- no more than one centner.

Kolkhoses and sovkhoses of the oblast have actively advanced into the wasteland during recent years. Much work has been accomplished in its assimilation, experience has been gained, and definite positive results have been achieved.

What concrete progress has been made? A total of 6,270 hectares of pastureland have been irrigated, 1,695 shaft wells dug, and 172 tube wells drilled. Three roads totaling 900 kilometers have been irrigated and outfitted for driving livestock from Betpak-Dala wasteland to the summer pastures of Sary-Arka. On the Winter pastures of Moyun-Kum more than 20 inter-kolkhoz and inter-sovkhoz centers have been created for the construction of living quarters, stores, dining halls, postal sections, clubs and Red yurts, schools and boarding schools, baths, and medical stations. Kolkhoses of the oblast spent nearly 250 million rubles in assimilating these pasturelands.

Significant work has been achieved in the radical improvement and reorganization of pastures. On the foothill (bogarnyye) lands of the pre-desert zone and the sands themselves the foremost kolkhoses and sovkhoses have sown thousands of hectares of low-yield pastures with grasses: alfalfa, brone grass, barley, and rye. From these plots they have harvested 10-15 centners of good hay per hectare and in this way want to solve the problem of creating local reserves of winter feed for livestock.

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Considering this experience, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have assumed certain responsibilities: sowing grass and rye seedlings on 350,000-400,000 hectares of wasteland by 1965 with the purpose of creating artificial hayfields for use during livestock drives. In addition, we plan to improve up to 500,000 hectares of low-yield pastureland. For this purpose we will sow cultured and wild grasses on this large tract of land. These measures, in addition to those already taken, will strengthen the feed base and play a large role in the transition in the near future from a distant-pasture system to a more progressive form of livestock management and indoor maintenance of livestock.

Formerly untouched floodlands of the Chu and Talass rivers are being developed more each year. Here, in these remote pastures, up to 100,000 hectares of flood-plain hay are being harvested each year. Land-reclamation work has been started and large tracts of estuary irrigation are being created. Further land reclamation of flood plains will make it possible to sow 75,000 hectares of grass under temporary irrigation and 25,000 hectares of corn, grain fodder, vegetables, and potatoes under regular irrigation. According to data of the Betpak-Dala Experimental Station, corn is yielding a harvest of stalks and ears in the milky-wax stage of 368 centners per hectares and at full maturity -- 34.3 centners of grain.

Agricultural specialists, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses, as a result of many years of work on the quality improvement of local fat-tailed sheep by means of rams of fine-fleeced breeds, have created their own fine-fleeced breed of sheep which is adapted to year-round pasture maintenance and which we have chosen to call the Moyuk-Kum breed of sheep.

This breed is distinguished by its large stature and good constitution, possesses high fertility, liveliness, and hardiness on long drives, and yields fine-worsted wool. Despite all the difficulties, pedigreed sheep are being quickly improved in the oblast. This can be confirmed by certain data: during 1958 the oblast sold almost 100,000 centners of wool to the State, of which 73 percent was fine and semifine wool.

Seventeen sheep-breeding sovkhoses have been organized in the wasteland zone. The Moyuk-Kum "valushkoyy" Sovkhoz, created in the center of the Betpak-Dala Complex, has 33,000 head of fine-fleeced sheep. In the last 2 years average wool clippings of sheep in the sovkhos weighed 5 kilograms and sheep used for meat weighed 60-61 kilograms. During 1957 the sovkhos made a profit of 2,664,000 rubles.

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The Sary-Suyskiy Sovkhoz Rayon is also an example. During 1958, sovkhoses of this rayon gave the State 28,800 sheep with an average weight of 60 kilograms while in past years the average weight of a sheep did not exceed 35-40 kilograms. The rayon achieved this fine showing as a result of effective use of summer pastures of the semi-wastelands of Sary-Arka.

It ensues from all that has been said that the development of the Betpak-Dala Complex is not an abstract, unrealizable problem practically speaking. It is rising in turn to the needs of economic development, and, what is most important, already has been verified by life.

However, the measures we have implemented by far do not ensure the full use of the wealth of pasturelands. Such tempos of work will delay development by decades and will restrain development of sheep breeding in Kazakhstan.

The fullest use of the Betpak-Dala Complex of pastures for the over-all development of sheep breeding is a very important State reserve for replenishing meat and wool resources of the country. And it seems to us that the time has arrived when we must solve this problem as the problem of developing virgin and wastelands was solved.

What must we do to convert the Betpak-Dala into the most outstanding base in the country for developing animal husbandry, especially sheep breeding?

First, develop work on a large scale to irrigate the steppe by digging wells; second, take up in earnest the planning and organization of grass for use during livestock drives; third, develop work on improving and radically reorganizing pastures; and fourth, complete work begun on the creation there of necessary cultural and living conditions for livestock breeders at kolkhoz and sovkhos expense.

All this work requires approximately 300-350 million rubles, nearly 100 million rubles of which the kolkhoses themselves can supply. In connection with this, expenditures on one sheep will amount to 30-35 rubles, and the sheep will yield a yearly income of 100-150 rubles.

We ask that the Betpak-Dala Complex find its place and reflection in the Seven-Year Plan for developing the economy of the USSR between 1959 and 1965, as an important problem and large reserve for developing animal husbandry.

One can declare with certitude that material and monetary expenditures accruing in the development of this pasture complex will be discharged within a very short time. Our oblast will have 8 million sheep by 1965.

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The Betpak-Dala stands for "unhappy steppe" in the Kazakh language. In prerevolutionary days it was just that. Now the Betpak-Dala will play a much greater role in the economy. In this lies the not inconsiderable merit of the oblast Party organization.

If we truly undertake the development of the Betpak-Dala and employ definite State means in this work, the former "unhappy steppe" will become a gold mine of cheap wool and mutton and a valley of real happiness for our people.

In the unselfish assistance given to Kazakhstan by the Russian and other fraternal peoples for the development of virgin lands untouched for centuries, in the vast capital outlays in development of the republic's economy, in equipping the economy and primarily agriculture with modern machinery, in the repeated visits of Nikita Sergeyevech Khrushchev to Kazakhstan and his advice and instructions to us, we see the great attention and care of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the further powerful development of the productive forces of Kazakhstan.

We Communists of Kazakhstan assure the Central Committee of the Party that we deserve this care and confidence and that we are making every effort to place the inexhaustible riches of the republic at the service of our beloved motherland.

Speech of D.V. Pavlov, Minister of Trade RSFSR:

In discussing the results of agricultural development during the last 5 years at the present plenum, I shall venture to cite several figures on the sale of goods connected with the development of productive forces in agriculture. Between 1948 and 1953 the plan for commodity circulation in the country was not fulfilled because too few agricultural goods appeared in stores. City population increased. The needs in food products rose with each day. Much time was lost, but anyone who was acquainted with questions of supply at that time well remember how acute became the question of providing the city population with food. In a number of cities lines appeared for purchasing bread, groats, macaroni, milk, vegetables, and several other products.

The Party was confronted with the vitally urgent task of satisfying the needs of the population in food products. The state of affairs in agriculture and the situation with regard to supplying the population were thoroughly analyzed at the September plenum of the Central Committee in 1953.

Agricultural reforms outlined by the Plenum of the Central Committee and later realized by the Party made it possible to increase productive forces. A radical change occurred in the economy of the country. The manufacture of produce and raw materials for industry grew steadily. In the beginning the volume of goods grew slowly, but later increased more and more perceptibly.

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In 1955 commodity circulation increased over the previous year by 14.3 billion rubles in comparable prices, in 1956 by 32 billion rubles, and in 1957 by 56 billion rubles. In 1958 a further significant growth of commodity circulation took place. During this time a very gratifying circumstance occurred: during the last 3 years the consumption of such products as meat, milk, sugar, and fruit grew remarkably. For example, the sale of State and cooperative goods was (in thousands of tons):

	1955	1958	In Percent of 1955
Meat and meat products	2118	3072	145
Butter	354	542	153
Sugar	2330	3427	147

The sale of many other products also rose. These figures characterize the attitude of our kolkhoz peasantry toward socialist agriculture. In them is expressed the great creative labor of millions of people and the solidarity of the friendship of the working class with the peasantry.

The dynamics of the sale of traded flour are of significant interest: in 1940, 7.9 million tons of graded flour was sold or 50 percent of the expenditures for the market fund of flour. At that time this was considered very good. During the war and in the first postwar years the production of wheat fell sharply; in 1958 the consumption of graded flour amounted to only 2.1 million tons (or 19 percent of the market fund). In 1952, the sale of this flour increased to 6.8 million tons and in 1958 reached 13 million tons or 62 percent of the general consumption of flour, that is, the population's demand for white bread was almost twice the prewar, 1940 level. This for millions of people, was the extremely tangible result of the rise of agriculture.

Even so recently as 1950, the sale of milk was only 1,340,000 tons. In the fall-winter period milk sales were insignificantly small for the country--322,000 tons, that is, as much milk as is sold in Leningrad alone at the present time. In 1958 approximately 6,400,000 tons of milk will be sold throughout the country, including 2,400,000 tons (or 38 percent of yearly sales) during the fall-winter period. From these figures it is evident that along with the large, absolute growth of milk sales, seasonal peaks in the consumption of this product which is necessary for each family have declined.

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In addition, it is necessary to note that in winter fresh milk is still not sufficient in a number of cities. If the entire sale of milk is taken as 100 percent, then 62 percent falls in the 2d and 3d quarters and 38 percent in the 4th and 1st. Such irregularities in the incidence of milk in shops are reflected in the supply of the population with milk in the winter period. A decrease in seasonal interruptions in the delivery of milk by kolkhozes and sovkhoses is necessary.

The sale of fruits which were not available during the war years and in the postwar period has grown considerably. In 1950 the sale of fruit amounted to 262,000 tons, in 1955 to 639,000 tons, and in 1958 more than 690,000 tons will be sold.

The sale of grape and other fruit and berry wine has risen. In 1950 25.1 million decalitres were sold, in 1953--42.5 million, and in 1958--58 million. Without question there will come a time when wine supplants water. We must not allow a decrease in the quality of wines; the fact that wine will replace water more and more is confirmed by the rapid growth of wine production. While purchases of wine throughout the country 8 years ago (1950) totaled 333,800 tons, they rose to 978,100 tons in 1958, and are planned to be 3,660,000 tons in 1965.

Comrade Serdyuk and other leading workers of the Moldavian Republic where wine production is being developed quite rapidly are seriously worried by the fact that wine sales can hold back the production of grapes, but we assured them that we will take every measure to bolster wine sales but that the prices must be substantially reduced.

All these facts speak for the growth of the living standards of millions of Soviet people which was made possible as a result of the general rise of agriculture and the fact that the increase in commodity sales rests upon a solid industrial base; this base is being steadily and swiftly expanded, as is apparent from the target figures of economic development for 1959-1965.

Only the politically bankrupt, such as Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov, could object to and oppose that noble task which the Party set forth at the September Plenum of the Central Committee for reorganizing agriculture and improving the welfare of our people.

I would like to linger on several questions of agriculture which require a solution and additional efforts.

1. In trade there is a sufficient quantity of groats and macaroni to satisfy the demand of the population; however, several types of groats are scarce, in particular, buckwheat and legumes which

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impoverish the assortment. A total of 420,000 tons of buckwheat were procured in 1955 and 150,000 tons in 1958, and legumes, 328,000 and 188,000 tons, respectively. It appears to me that there was no foundation for such a decrease and that this situation should be corrected. It is necessary to increase the harvest of these crops, especially in those regions where they thrive. The needs of workers for these types of groats must be satisfied.

As I have already stated, macaroni is sold in sufficient quantities, but many buyers are dissatisfied with the quality of the macaroni; its quality depends to a significant degree on the type of wheat. Macaroni which is prepared from flour of durum wheat differs favorably in taste from macaroni of ordinary flour. In 1958, flour for durum wheat macaroni was insufficiently produced -- 30,000 tons as against a modest demand for 250,000 tons. It is also necessary to consider that prices on the international market for durum wheat are 20-25 percent higher than usual. Undoubtedly, we must give more attention locally to the production of this valuable crop.

I would like to say several words about tea. The production of native tea has grown during recent years, in particular in the Georgian SSR. The sale of tea increased from 40,000 tons in 1953 to 52,000 tons in 1958, however, the needs of the population have not been fully satisfied (importing of tea during this time amounted to approximately 20,000 tons per year). To meet the demand, 60,000 - 65,000 tons of tea are needed. It would be well to provide in the resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee for workers of agriculture in Georgia, Azerbaydzhan, and Krasnodarskiy Kray to expand tea plantations by using fertilizers.

Inasmuch as the discussion has turned to subtropical crops, several words must be said about bay leaves. Of course, this question was little discussed at the current Plenum. However, it sometimes happens that slight difficulties cause many real problems.

The small quantity of bay leaves on sale displeases many lovers of this condiment. The demand for bay leaves is approximately 2,500 tons a year, not considering the needs of the food industry, and the sale of bay leaves does not exceed 400 tons. It must be said that the price of bay leaves is high -- 125 rubles a kilograms, but, because it is scarce in State trade, it is sold for 250-300 rubles of kilogram in the kolkhoz markets. It seems to me that if Party and soviet organizations of southern regions pay attention to the planting of bay trees and the collection of leaves it is possible to increase the delivery of bay leaves to stores, especially as the purchase price for this product is high -- 95-100 rubles a kilogram, that is, there is quite enough incentive to increase the collection of bay leaves sharply.

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2. With the significant growth in the production and procurement of potatoes and vegetables throughout the country as a whole, the demand of the city population for these products has not been satisfied. Prices for vegetables and potatoes in kolkhoz markets in a number of cities are high.

For example, on 25 November 1958 in Bashkirskaya ASSR (Ufa city) potatoes cost 1 ruble 50 kopeks a kilogram, fresh cabbage 4 rubles, and onions 6 rubles; in Tyumenskaya Oblast (Tyumen city)--2, 6, and 8 rubles, respectively.

Such a price level cannot be called normal if we consider that bread costs 1 ruble 24 kopeks a kilogram. In a correct correlation of prices, potatoes must be at least two times cheaper than bread. These regions undoubtedly must struggle to increase potato production. Sometimes there is a disparity between the demand for certain types of vegetables and their production. For example, the demand for carrots, cauliflowers, asparagus, fennel, parsley, egg plants, and celery is 5-6 times greater than the actual quantity in stores. In a number of cities this question can be solved in the course of a single spring by the more efficient cooperation of agricultural organs with trade organizations and by the attention of local Party and soviet organizations to this problem.

3. The procedure for planning livestock produce has changed since 1957. Life during these 2 years confirmed the correctness of this measure which was positively reflected in production of livestock and improvement in supplying the population. For example, in Krasnodarskiy Kray in the last 2 years the sale of meat and meat produce increased by 82 percent, in Kaluzhskaya Oblast by 94 percent, in Kurganskaya Oblast by 43 percent, and similarly in many oblasts. At the same time, in Krasnoyarskiy Kray the sale of meat increased by only 22 percent, in Tambovskaya Oblast by 21 percent, and in Vologodskaya Oblast it did not increase at all. This is evidence of the fact that where greater effort was expended in increasing production of meat, an increase in the consumption of meat produce took place locally: in some oblasts more, in some less.



However, when meat was scarce in the State retail network, city organizations often requested the Center to increase the quantity of meat released for local supplies at the expense of decreasing reductions in the union-republic fund, explaining this by the fact that there was not enough meat on the market. But such an opportunity does not exist at present. Increasing meat consumption can only be achieved by better utilization of reserves in the production of meat, of which N. S. Khrushchev spoke convincingly and in detail in his speech. It seems to me that it is possible to improve the use of hog fattening on subsidiary farms by exploiting to a greater degree the table scraps of enterprises and the population.

In my opinion the work carried on by the Party organizations of Khar'kov and Kiev deserves serious attention.

In Kiev in the trade organizations and in the system of public catering 91,000 hogs are slaughtered after fattening each year, that is, 9,000 hogs are fattened for 100,000 people of the city population. In Khar'kov, 7,000 hogs for a population of 100,000, in Kuybyshev 1,300 hogs, in Baku 971, in Novosibirsk 766, in Krasnoyarsk 335, and in some cities even less. Throughout the country in the State retail national and public catering system alone nearly 1.5 million hogs are fattened in a year. This quantity, as the experience of Kiev and Khar'kov shows, can be increased by 4-5 times, that is, after slaughtering it is possible to obtain 500,000 tons of pork a year.

Of course, fattening of hogs by using table scraps is a subsidiary question in the general plan for developing animal husbandry, but nevertheless, this source can have great significance for many cities, especially for providing kitchens in sovkhoses and industrial enterprises with cheaper meat.

The path followed by our Party in the last 5 years has been a great contribution to the teaching of Marx-Lenin on socialist construction. The speech of Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev at the current Plenum and the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee serve as a further program of concrete action in the struggle for new triumphs for building communism.