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

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Comrades,

The 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has assembled to examine the control figures for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965. Our Congress will study the programme of further communist construction in the Soviet Union, of a fresh upswing in the economy, culture, and living standard of the people. It is a great programme. It has no precedent in history for its magnitude. The September (1958) Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee found it necessary to convene this extraordinary Congress to discuss the seven-year plan of economic development in view of its tremendous importance.

Three years have elapsed since the 20th Party Congress. In the course of these years our Soviet Motherland continued to advance confidently forward along Lenin's path to communism, strengthened its might still further, and in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and friendship among the peoples its international prestige rose to new heights. In acting upon the decisions of the 20th Party Congress and the subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee, the Soviet people have scored outstanding successes in industry, agriculture, science and culture. The living standard in town and countryside has risen considerably.

This period showed the historic importance of the 20th Party Congress decisions both for the building of communism in the U.S.S.R. and the entire international communist

and working-class movement. The socialist world is now stronger, more united and indestructible than ever before. It is exerting a decisive influence on the entire course of world development. There is every reason to state that the socialist countries stand at the head of all progress. The imposing successes of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the countries of the socialist camp show what can be accomplished by working people who have become complete masters of their life, their destiny.

The great revolutionizing force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism illuminating the road to peace, democracy and progress, to man's happy future, is embodied in the epoch-making gains of the socialist countries.

Comrades, we have at our Congress delegations from the Communist and Workers' Parties of 70 countries. Allow me, on behalf of our Congress, of the whole Party and of the entire Soviet people, to extend a hearty welcome to our dear guests, the leaders of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties. (*Stormy, prolonged applause.*)

I

THE GREAT GAINS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE

Comrades, soon after the Great October Socialist Revolution triumphed, V. I. Lenin wrote, substantiating the programme of our Party: "In launching out upon socialist reconstruction, we must set ourselves the goal to which it is, in the final analysis, directed, namely the creation of a communist society. . . ." (V. I. Lenin, *Works*, 4th Russ. ed., Vol. 27, p.103.)

This great goal of building communism in our country has always inspired the Soviet people to ever greater feats.

In carrying out the policy of industrializing the country and collectivizing agriculture our people have, under the leadership of the Party and its Central Committee, headed for many years by J. V. Stalin, effected deep-going changes. Surmounting all difficulties and breaking the resistance of the class enemies and their agents—Trotskyites, Right-wing opportunists, bourgeois nationalists and others—our Party and the entire Soviet people have scored historic victories and established a new, socialist society. Backward in the past, our country has become a great industrial and collective-farm socialist power. At the moment, it is first in Europe and second in the world for industrial output.

Our economic plans are being successfully fulfilled year after year. Compared with 1913, gross industrial output has

grown 36-fold; output of means of production has increased 83-fold and of the engineering and metal-working industries, 240-fold.

The plan for 1958 has been successfully fulfilled in all branches of the national economy. Last year, industrial output increased by 10 per cent instead of the 7.6 per cent set down in the plan. The production plan has been fulfilled and overfulfilled by all the Union Republics and all the economic councils. Major successes have been achieved in agriculture. The over-all building and assembly plan and the housing development plan have been overfulfilled.

In 1958, the U.S.S.R. produced nearly 55 million tons of steel, 113 million tons of oil and 233,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric power. We now produce more steel and oil in a single month than Russia produced in the whole of 1913. Every three days as much electric power is generated as was generated in pre-revolutionary Russia in a year.

All of us are gladdened by so impressive an index of economic development as the growth of capital investments in the national economy. Post-war investments by the state in present-day prices totalled more than 1,600,000 million rubles. In 1958 alone, investments amounted to 235,000 million rubles, which is more than was invested in the entire first and second five-year plan periods.

Bourgeois economists and politicians have often augured that the Soviet Union would be compelled to slow down its economic development when it rehabilitates its national economy after the war. But their auguries have burst like soap bubbles. The Soviet economy continues to develop at a rapid pace.

The tremendous scale of industrial production and its high rates of growth have been reached through a broad use of the latest achievements of science and engineering. Steady technical progress in all spheres of the national economy is being ensured chiefly by the development of electrification and the engineering industry, especially ma-

chine-tool building and instrument making, radio electronics, electrical engineering and the building of machines providing for comprehensive mechanization and automation. More than 4,500 new types of machines and apparatus have been designed and placed in production in the last three years alone.

Labour productivity is rising continuously on the basis of technical progress and the nation-wide socialist emulation movement. In spite of the considerably shorter working day, labour productivity in industry was about 10 times higher last year than in 1913. Compared with 1940, productivity of labour per worker was last year 2.6 times higher in industry and 2.4 times higher in construction.

The reorganization of management in industry and construction was a major factor that accelerated economic development. The considerable advantages of the new form of industrial management became evident relatively soon after the establishment of the economic councils. Management of production became more efficient. Industrial output grew at a faster rate, better use was made of the potentialities of industry and of the country's natural resources, workers, technicians and engineers showed greater initiative and activity and socialist emulation proceeded on a bigger scale than before. Better opportunities were created for further developing specialization and co-operation. Within this time, the number of enterprises failing to fulfil the plan shrank by more than a third.

During the first year of work of the economic councils the increase in industrial output was 17,000 million rubles greater than in the preceding year. In 1957 and 1958, the targets set for greater labour productivity and lower production costs were exceeded. In the course of 1958, the saving yielded by the reduction in costs over and above the plan amounted to more than 10,000 million rubles. However, it must be noted that we still have factories that lag behind, that do not fulfil the plan assigned to them. We

must tirelessly continue to improve the management of industry, to reveal and eliminate shortcomings in the work of industry and to make fuller use of its potentialities.

Our country has made remarkable progress in socialist agriculture. Last December's Plenary Meeting of the C.C. C.P.S.U. summed up the results achieved in agriculture in the past five years, criticized the shortcomings and outlined the basic tasks of further increasing the output of farm produce. In effect, this plenary meeting was the Party's political report to the people on the fulfilment of measures aimed at effecting a steep rise in agriculture in the past five years.

You may recall that there were grave shortcomings and mistakes in the way agriculture was managed in the past. Many collective farms remained economically weak for years, output of agricultural produce made little headway and its level did not satisfy the country's growing need for food and agricultural raw materials. At that time our agriculture was in a critical state fraught with dangerous consequences which could have held up the Soviet Union's advance towards communism. At the plenary meeting held in September 1953, at subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee and at the 20th Congress, our Party sharply criticized the mistakes made in managing agriculture, cast off everything that hindered the development of the collective and state farms and outlined a programme for a steep rise in agricultural production.

The Party, the working class, the collective-farm peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia had to make a great effort to overcome the lag in agriculture and to ensure its further development. The Party started out on extensive organizational and political work among the masses. Many cardinal economic problems of the development of socialist agriculture were solved and the principle of affording all farmers a material incentive to raise agricultural output was restored. The collective and state farms were strengthened with specialists, machine operators and managers.

Hundreds of thousands of tractors and grain combines and millions of machines and implements of different kinds were sent to the countryside. In the past five years, state capital investments in agriculture totalled about 100,000 million rubles.

In response to the call of the Central Committee, the Soviet people developed tens of millions of hectares of new land. This was a heroic exploit. At the December Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, it was noted that in the past five years the virgin land development gave the country additionally thousands of millions of poods of grain and not only recovered all the money originally invested in the undertaking but, according to the Central Statistical Board and the Ministry of Finance, yielded a net income of more than 18,000 million rubles.

Successful implementation of the measures planned by the Party and approved and supported by the entire Soviet people made it possible to eliminate the lag in agriculture and to strengthen the collective and state farms within a short period, to reorganize the machine-and-tractor stations and to revise the system and conditions for the procurement of agricultural products.

As the December Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee pointed out, the steep rise in agriculture, planned and carried out by the Party, is of truly revolutionary importance and is bearing remarkable fruit. In 1958, the state procured 3,500 million poods of grain, or 1,600 million poods more than in 1953. In the last five-year period, the grain output has increased by an annual average of 39 per cent compared with the preceding five-year period. This, Comrades, is a great victory.

Substantial successes have also been achieved in the output of other crops, particularly sugar-beet and cotton. More than 54 million tons of sugar-beet were harvested in 1958, which is over 100 per cent more than in 1953. Last year, cotton-growers collected and sold to the state

4,400,000 tons of cotton. Never before has so much cotton been produced in our country.

The successes scored in socialized livestock-breeding are especially conspicuous. You know that the targets set by the January (1955) Plenary Meeting of the C.C. C.P.S.U. to raise the collective-farm milk yield to 1,700 kilograms per cow and milk procurements by 80 per cent in 1960 were exceeded in 1957, i.e., in three years instead of six. In 1958, the procurements of animal products showed the following increases over 1953: milk—more than 100 per cent; meat—56 per cent; and wool—60 per cent. The growth of social production and adjustment of the system of procurement prices has led to a considerable rise in collective-farm incomes.

Today, the Soviet Union has a powerful, versatile industry and transport and a highly-mechanized socialist agriculture. Our social wealth and the national income are growing continuously. Since the establishment of Soviet power, the national income has increased 15-fold per head of population.

The material welfare of the Soviet people is steadily rising on the basis of the general upsurge of socialist economy and the growth of labour productivity. In 1958, the real incomes of factory and office workers were almost double the 1940 figure, while the real income in agriculture per farmer increased by more than 100 per cent. Every year sees a larger sum of money allotted to satisfy the material and spiritual requirements of the people. The important measures the Party and the Government carried out in recent years, especially after the 20th Congress of our Party, to raise the material welfare of the Soviet people are known to all.

Comrades, the cultures of all the nations and nationalities in our country are thriving as never before. In the national economy there are now nearly seven and a half million specialists with college or special secondary school training, i.e., 39 times more than in 1913. The enrolment

at Soviet institutions of higher learning is approximately four times greater than in Britain, France, Western Germany and Italy taken together. Our institutions of higher learning are training nearly three times more engineers than the higher schools of the U.S.A. Soviet art and literature are playing an increasing role in educating the people in the communist spirit.

Unlimited possibilities have been opened in the Soviet Union for the creative development of science and engineering, for discoveries and inventions. Nearly 10 million inventions and improvements helping to develop engineering, reduce production costs and improve the labour conditions of millions of people have been introduced into the national economy between 1950 and 1958. In the past three years, these improvements yielded a saving of almost 24,000 million rubles.

Soviet scientists, designers and engineers have rendered their country great services and are making a worthy contribution to the nation-wide cause of building communism. The whole world is aware of the successes of Soviet science in nuclear physics and nuclear power, jet aviation and rocket engineering. Notable achievements have been made in solving the problem of using thermonuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union has started the serial production of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The successful launching of the world's first earth satellites in 1957 was an outstanding triumph of our scientists and our people and was a vivid demonstration of the high industrial and technical level achieved by the Soviet Union. The whole world enthusiastically hailed it as the beginning of a new era in the history of nature's subjugation by man, an era of conquering outer space. The momentous importance of this victory was that it showed the whole world the mighty creative power of the socialist system.

Early in the new year, the first year of the seven-year plan, Soviet scientists, designers, engineers and workers performed another exploit of world importance by success-

fully launching a multi-stage space rocket in the direction of the moon. Soviet people are filled with patriotic pride in their beloved Motherland, which is heading modern scientific and technical progress and blazing the trail into the future. All progressive mankind shares our joy over this great scientific feat. Now, in the face of irrefutable facts, even the enemies of socialism are forced to acknowledge this tremendous achievement of the cosmic age, this new triumph of the Soviet Union. (*Stormy applause.*)

The launching of the first Soviet earth satellites and of the Soviet space rocket, which became the first artificial planet of the solar system, makes up an epoch in the advance of scientific knowledge. It is an impressive event in the epoch of communist development. (*Applause.*)

We Soviet people cannot but rejoice in successes such as these. *The world's first earth satellite was the Soviet sputnik. The first artificial planet of the solar system was made in the Soviet Union.* (*Stormy, prolonged applause.*) In the boundless expanses of the universe it is proudly carrying a pennant with the coat of arms of the Soviet Union and the inscription, "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. January, 1959." (*Applause.*)

Comrades, our Party, the entire Soviet people set great store by the fact that the launching of the multi-stage space rocket in the direction of the moon by a group of workers from research institutes, designing offices, factories and testing organizations was dedicated to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (*Prolonged applause.*) Allow me on your behalf, on behalf of the entire Party and the whole Soviet people, to convey from this lofty rostrum of the Congress our congratulations to the creators of the new interplanetary rocket on their great victory and to express to them profound gratitude and appreciation, and heartfelt wishes for their health and further creative successes to the glory of the Soviet Union, in the name of the triumph of communism! (*Stormy, prolonged applause.*)

We have achieved immense successes in developing the socialist economy and culture, in the struggle to improve the living conditions of the working people. These successes have been achieved because the building of communism has become the cherished goal of the entire people, of every politically-conscious Soviet citizen. The recent measures of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government ensuring a further economic advance have engendered a fresh political and labour effort of the masses and have further consolidated the alliance of the working class and the peasantry which is the solid basis of the Soviet state. They have led to a further strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the free, equal and independent peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is a multi-national state of working people, a voluntary union of socialist nations, is growing stronger with each passing year. The result of the consistent implementation of Lenin's national policy and of fraternal mutual aid is that the once economically and culturally backward national republics now have big modern industries, large-scale mechanized agriculture, a broad network of educational, scientific and cultural establishments and numerous highly-trained personnel. Lately, the rights of the Union Republics have been considerably extended. This marks a further development of Soviet democracy and enables each republic to promote its economy and culture at a still faster rate.

Comrades, the Communist Party has come to its 21st Congress monolithic and united as never before and full of creative energy. The domestic and international position of the Soviet Union has never been as stable as it is today. Engaged in constructive labour, the peoples of our country are carrying on a persevering and consistent struggle to preserve peace, to consolidate and expand friendly co-operation and mutual understanding among all countries. This struggle has the heart-felt approval and backing of