<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barcode Number</th>
<th>Box Number</th>
<th>Total of Volumes</th>
<th>Call Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 021 174 665 8</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>JN 3970.57 - JN 8971.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 021 174 666 A</td>
<td>788A</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>JN 6101.1H - JN 9639.15M8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 021 174 667 1</td>
<td>788B</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>JN 9639.15M8 - JN 9798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 021 174 668 3</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>JQ 245.C5 (1938-1956)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>790</td>
<td></td>
<td>MISSING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 021 174 669 5</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>JQ 298.C6 - JQ 1998.1V6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 021 174 670 1</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>JQ 4098-JQ 5801.1C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 021 174 671 3</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>JS 42.15 - JS 345.1C7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barcode Number</td>
<td>Box Number</td>
<td>Total of Volumes</td>
<td>Call Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>794</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>JS411-JS451.W5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>795A</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>JS595.C5-JS1261.B8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>795B</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>JS1261.B8-JS1721.M3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>796</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>JS2105-JS7819.N5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>JV16.F4-JV33.18A7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RANDOM VERSE

COVERING A SPAN OF OVER SIXTY YEARS

By

JAMES B. HUNT ('02)
УСТАВ
ВСЕСОЮЗНОЙ
КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ
ПАРТИИ
(БОЛЬШЕВИКОВ)

Принят единогласно
XVIII съездом ВКП(б)

Государственное издательство
политической литературы
1917
The
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
and the
COMMUNIST PARTY

Fifteen Cents

1922
The Agenda of the XIV. Party Conference of the C. P. of Russia.

The XIV. Party Conference of the C. P. of Russia will be held on the 15th December in Moscow with the following agenda:
5. Report of the members of the C. P. of Russia in the Executive of the Comintern.
6. Actual Questions as to Economic Construction.
7. Tasks of the Trade Unions.
8. The activity of the Young Communist League.
10. Election of the Central authorities.
New Wars Are Being Prepared Under the Mask of Pacifism.

The present period can be characterised as one of a fresh attempt to consolidate imperialism under the mask of pacifism. This attempt is underscored, on one hand, by the extremely strained financial situation of the most powerful imperialist countries of Europe, on the other hand, by America's attempts to have debts in Europe paid off or less punctually, further by the fear of new wars which prevails among the peoples, but also by the monetary business of last year to ensure the rule of imperialism by the method of a so-called "occupation", of the Ruhr, Morocco, Syria, etc.

I believe that the task of the day for the Communist International and the revolutionary trade unions is to reveal the danger inherent in these plans, for under the mask of pacifism, new wars have been hatching and are about to break out.

A notice recently appeared in the papers on "Red Imperialism". This theme was first brought up by Kautsky, who invented the danger which threatens from Red Imperialism. This idea now crops up from time to time in other foreign newspapers.

We must combat this stupid calumny, with all the means at our command. It must be pointed out that as long ago as at Geneva, the Soviet Republic was the first country to propose the only possible solution to the problem of disarmament: the complete disarmament of all States. We did the same in 1922 in the conversations with our Baltic neighbours. Every worker within and without the Soviet Union should thoroughly understand that our Party is absolutely in favour of disarmament, that the Soviet Government will be the first to declare itself prepared to dissolve the armed forces of our country and to destroy our own war industry, on the one and only condition that other countries do the same.

I recall a conversation I had with Lenin about peace and disarmament in which, referring to some international conference or other, he said that the bourgeois governments are making all kinds of hocus-pocus in the questions of disarmament of limiting the construction of large and small warships, and that by such measures they will deceive one another and the workers.

"It is not better" said Lenin, "to propose the limitation of military expenses on the condition that there be a real, genuine and objective control as to whether these limitations are observed? In carrying out this control, the workers ought to participate to such an extent as to guarantee that the clauses which are interested in war cannot practice deception in this connection."

If such measures are proposed for disarmament and the limitation of armaments, the Communist Union will be the first to support and defend completely such measures.

It would be stupid beyond words to believe that the economic stabilisation and a so-called "political pacification" of the bourgeois countries would solve the questions of vital interest to capitalism, capitalism being as true stronger today than it was in 1920/21, in the period of the most serious crises in the period of the most radical fight for power of the working class in a number of countries. The stabilisation in itself is transitory. The whole period of stabilisation will be accompanied by crises of varying intensity, by crises which the Labour movement will use of in order to further weaken the revolutionary forces, to prepare itself for the period when further attempts to stabilise capital will prove impossible.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL

The Opening of the XIV. Party Conference of the C. P. of Russia.

Moscow, 18th December 1925.

Today there was opened in the Kremlin the XIV. Party Conference of the C. P. of Russia. There are present 45 delegates with decisive power and 14 delegates with advisory power, representing 391,900 members and 533,000 candidates, as compared with a total of 780,000 members and candidates at the XIII. Party Conference.

Comrade Rykov opened the Party Conference in the name of the Central Committee. In his speech, he welcomed reference to the enormous advance in the work of construction since the last Party Conference, which has contributed to a further strengthening of the sympathies of the workers of the all countries for the Soviet Union, this centre of socialist construction, the stronghold of the international proletariat and symbol of the emancipation of the suppressed peoples. On the basis of the rapidly progressing industry and the construction of new factories, the political activity of the working and peasant masses has grown, which in turn is helping the Party to overcome all the obstacles in the way of State administration. These hindrances are not in the absence of leaders, but in the lack of experience in the systematic leadership of the economic life of the country, to the imperfect solution of complicated economic questions, but the errors connected with this, as for example in the collection of corn and in the working out of industrial plans, are only partial, which do not cause any change in the general growth of the Soviet economy.

The question of the relations of the working class to the peasantry and the question of the extension of the co-operative system remain cardinal questions: The decisions of the XIV. National Conference regarding these questions and of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee have proved to be fully justified. Since the XIII. Party Conference, the Party has passed through the discussion against Trotskyism, which was the most serious periods in the life of the Party since the death of Lenin. On this occasion the Party displayed the greatest unanimousity of determination. The present Party Conference will investigate in the most general terms the way from which arise the process of our economic construction. The Party has proved worthy of its teacher, it has not only kept pace with events, but has even proved itself to be in advance of them. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Thereupon the Conference unanimously elected the 47 members of the Presidium. These include: Comrades Stalin, Kamenev, Tomsky, Zhjov, Kamenev, Trotzky, Kalinin, Dzerzhinsky, Molotov, Voroshilov, Krupskaya.


Thereupon Comrade Stalin, who was greeted with loud and enthusiastic applause, rose to deliver the political report of the Central Committee.

Today's leading article of the "Pravda" welcomes the XIV. Party Conference of the C. P. R. and characterises the situation in which the Party Conference meets, as follows:

On the one hand, there is an undisputed general growth in the economic life, a strengthening of socialist industries, increase of the state budget etc.; on the other hand, at the present moment, specific difficulties have cropped up, particularly in connection with the misallocation as to the amount estimated to be yielded by the collection of corn. In the background of the present economic development there is the taking place of redistribution of class forces, and it is natural that the Party cannot undertake to draw the balance of the work accomplished and to outline the perspectives of the near future without a certain knowledge of the internal situation.

In connection with the tremendously rapid development of Soviet economy the question of the relations of the working class to the peasantry has assumed new features. The two discussions against Trotskyism were, as a matter of fact, discussions on the most important question for the whole historical development of the Party and the working class. The achievements of the Party have maintained the Leninist position and have shown that the correct solution of the policy of prices as regards industrial products, has secured the successful economic development of the country, the first course of which now confronts the Party with the task of taking care not to improve the economic situation in the country. In spite of the phenomenal growth of industry it cannot completely meet the increased demand.

Further, as a result of the economic strengthening of the country, the activity of all classes has increased, from the proletariat to the peasantry, up to the bourgeoisie. Within the country there is ripening a process of differentiation and the
mand that any insurgents captured should be simply shot down without a trial.

Before he went out to Syria, in order to re-store order. De Gaulle spent some time in London, where he had long con

verses with the creator of Locarno, Sir Austen Chamberlain.

According to reliable newspaper reports, the Southern portion of Syria as, after the opposition of the revolt, to be added to the British mandatory territory but there is no certainty to the French military.

In Iraq also, in spite of the Peace Pact of Locarno, there is still prevailing unrest. It is becoming ever clearer that the Mosul question cannot be separated from the question of the national independence of the Arabs of Iraq. Up to a few months ago the French press published flaying articles against "English imperialism", wishing to deprive the Turks of Mosul. Since then it has become quite clear that not only the talk now of France casting her vote in the League of Nations in favour of England, but there are also persistent rumours of a military co-operation between France and England for the defence of Mosul.

France and Italy are refraining from intervening in any way in the negotiations between the English and Is Saoud.

Under such circumstances it is quite understandable that the Locarno Pact is linked to financial world hegemony in Egypt, Syria etc. In this respect the few facts here given constitute only a commencement. The "effects" are yet to come.

THE XIV. PARTY CONFERENCE OF THE C. P. OF RUSSIA

Resolution adopted at the XIV. Party Conference of the C. P. of Russia on the Political and Organisational Reports of the C. C.

Moscow, 23rd December 1925.

The Party Conference, after a debate lasting three days and after the concluding speeches of comrades Zinoviev and the speakers on behalf of the Central Committee, comrades Molotov and Stalin, adopted by 559 votes against 65, with 41 abstentions, the following resolution approving the policy of the Central Committee.

The Party Conference, fully approves the political and organisational line of the C. C., which strengthened the Party of the working class, promoted the general advance of the national economy throughout the whole country and considered the positions of Socialism within and without the Soviet Union.

This policy has resulted in the international sphere in a number of fresh recognitions of the Soviet Union by the capitalist countries; the Soviet Union concluded fresh commercial and concession treaties, extended its foreign trade and consolidated its international position. The same policy has resulted, in domestic affairs, in the Soviet Union being in a position to balance the State budget and rapidly to bring about the development of industry and the further growth of agriculture, along with a general increase in wages and a greater output on the part of the workers; to raise production nearly to the pre-war level and to secure a growing role for the socialist elements in the entire Soviet economy. Thanks to the same policy the Soviet Union has consolidated the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and secured the proletarian leadership of this alliance, increased the actual role and importance of the cooperatives, brought together, upon the basis of socialist construction, broad sections of technical and other intellectuals under the leadership of the proletariat and consolidated the community of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

In recording these successes the Party Conference notes at the same time the errors which have been committed, especially regarding the collection of corn and the tax which endangered the stability of the rural life and brought about an adverse foreign trade balance, whilst a favourable trade balance is a pre-

condition for further economic growth. The Party Conference approves of the decisions adopted by the C. C. in November for the rectification of these errors and instructs the C. C. to strengthen the leadership of the peoples' Commissariat for economics in order to avoid such errors in the future.

The Party is now beginning to work under new international and domestic conditions, for the furtherance of political relations the maintenance and prolongation of the breathing space, which has become a period of so-called peaceful relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries, is to be recorded, in spite of the fact that the contradictions in these relations are becoming not weaker but more acute. This breathing space furnished the possibility of inner reconstruction and, as a result of the economic relations with foreign countries, brings certain advantages tending to expedite this reconstruction. On the other hand, as a result of the Soviet economy and world capitalism, the former's dependence upon the latter has increased, a fact which brings with it a number of fresh dangers, which must be taken into account by the Party in the struggle for Socialism and in securing the necessary economic independence of the Soviet country.

Within the capitalist countries there must be recorded a partial stabilisation of capitalism and a relative strengthening of the political power of the European bourgeoisie. The role of the United States of America has increased enormously, and the international domination of the whole system of semi-colonial and semi-colonial peoples, whose movements in some places, has assumed the form of a national war for freedom and has reached unprecedented dimensions, and finally, the growth of new forms of the European labour movement, in close connection with the proletariat of the Soviet Union (fight for trade union unity, workers' delegations to the Soviet Union etc.).

The relative stabilisation of Europe and its "pacification" under the hegemony of Anglo-American capital has called into life a whole system of economic blocs, the last of which was the Locarno Conference and the Guarantee Treaties directed against the Soviet Union. These Blocs and Treaties, which are screened by the alleged pacifist League of Nations and by the false talk of disarmament of the Second International, in essence, nothing else than a new grouping of forces for a fresh war. Against these blocs of the capitalist countries under Anglo-American hegemony, which are accompanied by an enormous increase in armaments and therefore bear within them fresh dangers of war, among them the danger of anti-Soviet intervention, there is growing up a new set of the proletariat of the advanced countries to the proletariat of the Soviet Union under the slogans of the fight for peace, against all new and more powerful wars and against armed attacks on the Soviet Union.

On the basis of this estimation of the international situation the Party Conference instructs the C. C. to be guided in its policy by the following principles:

1. To consolidate in every possible way the alliance of the proletariat of the Soviet Union, as the basis of all world revolution, with the West European proletariat and the suppressed peoples, to keep to the line of the development and the victory of the international proletarian revolution.

2. To conduct a peaceful policy, which shall stand in the centre of the entire foreign policy of the Soviet government and underlie all its international commitments.

3. To carry out the work of economic construction from such a point of view, that the Soviet Union is converted from a country which imports machines to a country which produces machines, in order that by this means the Soviet Union with its capital become a factor in the destruction of the capitalist world economy, but an independent economic unit which is building up Socialism and which, thanks to its economic construction, can become a powerful means for the revolutionising of the workers of all countries and of the supported peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies.

4. As far as possible, to accumulate economic reserves which can secure the country against all accidents and affecting the home and foreign markets.

5. To adopt every measure for strengthening the defensive forces of the country and for strengthening the Red Army and the Air Fleet.
HANDS OFF CHINA

Telegram of Greetings from the XIV. Party Conference of the R. C. P. to the Kuomintang.

At its session held on 26th December, the XIV. Party Conference of the C. P. of Russia decided to send the following telegram to the Presidium of the Second All-Chinese Congress of the Kuomintang:

"The XIV. Party Conference of the C. P. of Russia sends its brotherly greetings to the Second Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party, the 'Kuomintang'. In the Congress of the Kuomintang we greet the many millions of people of China who have taken up the struggle for their emancipation from the yoke of imperialism and by their blood sacrifices have won the right to free development and existence.

To our Party has fallen the proud and historical role of leading the first victorious proletarian revolution of the world on the territory of the former Russian Tsarist Empire, the bulwark of world counterrevolution. We are proud and happy in having destroyed this bulwark and converted it into the Soviet Union, into the bulwark of the emancipation movement of the workers and suppressed of the world.

We are convinced that the Kuomintang Party will succeed in playing the same role in the East and thereby destroy the foundation of the rule of the imperialists in Asia. We are fully convinced that this task can only be carried out with success if the Kuomintang strengthens the alliance of the working class and the peasantry of China in the present struggle, and allows itself to be guided by the interests of these fundamental forces of the revolution, and if the Kuomintang at the same time supports every opposition movement which is directed against the yoke of world capitalism and in support of the intellectual and economic emancipation of the working masses.

The Presidium of the XIV. Party Conference of the C. P. of Russia."
The XIV. Party Congress of the Communist Party of Russia.


Political Report of the Central Committee.

Speaker Comrade Stalin.

(Special telegraphic report to the "Imprekor").

Comrade Stalin, in his five hours' political report, spoke on behalf of the Central Committee of the Russia C.P. as follows:

The International Situation.

Firstly, with regard to the political situation: The decisive factor of the international situation as affecting the Soviet Union is the attainment of a certain provisional equilibrium of forces between our country of socialist construction and the capitalist countries. The capitalist world is no longer powerful enough to suppress the country of the Soviets; and the immediate result is a description of peaceful relation between the Soviet Union and the bourgeois world. This is to be attributed to the inner weakness of world capitalism, to the growth of the revolutionary labour movement in general, and to the increasing strength of the Soviet Republics in particular.

Antagonism of World Capitalism.

The weakness of the capitalist world is due to five antagonisms inevitably inherent in capitalism: 1. The antagonism between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the bourgeois countries; 2. The antagonism between imperialism and the emancipation movement in the colonies and dependent countries; 3. The antagonism between the victorious and the vanquished countries; 4. The antagonism between our Soviet country and the capitalist countries.

With regard to the first of these antagonisms, capitalism is at the present time in a state which we may call a partial and provisional stabilisation, that is, a state in which the chaos in production and finance is less acute than during the post-war crisis, a state of relative strengthening of the political power of the bourgeoisie.

This may be seen from the statistical material referring to the production of the capitalist countries, which has almost or completely attained the pre-war level. The majority of the States have succeeded in balancing their budgets, in one way or another, but with the aid of a terrific increase in the burden of taxation imposed upon the working population. The high tide of revolution which rose during the post-war crisis has ebbed again all over Europe. The question of the seizure of power is not a
Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to All Sections of the Comintern.

Moscow, 13th January 1926.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has sent the following letter to the Comintern:

In view of the special interest which is to be observed among our brother parties with regard to the discussion that has taken place in our Party, and in view of the fact that the attitude of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics has naturally aroused great concern among the proletarians and Communists of the whole world, and finally, in view of the fact that the social democratic and bourgeois press are exaggerating our discussion in every possible way and systematically distorting the true state of affairs, the C. C. of the C. P. of the USSR has decided, through the medium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, to send this letter of information to all the sections of the Comintern.

The situation in which the differences of opinion in our Party have arisen and the extremely rapid growth of the economic and industrial development in the Soviet Union, and in the extreme complexity of the tasks confronting the Comintern, have made it necessary for the foreign comrades of the Comintern to be informed of the entire situation and to be guided in their work by the concrete facts.

The Party must mean a deed. Only thus can and must a Party work which is leading a victorious proletariat.

The past year was a year of great economic growth. The industrial and agricultural production almost reached the pre-war level. The socialist economic elements have developed very considerably and their specific weight has increased. On the other hand the contradictory transition character of our society, when the majority of the population consists of peasants, inevitably limits expression in that, along with the development of socialist economic forms, the elements of capitalism, particularly in the sphere of commercial capital, and in the country in the form of the so-called kulak-under- takings have grown stronger, even if not to the same extent.

The sharpening of the social contradictions in the present state of development of relations, when in the village there exist a great number of superfluous peasant workers and in the town there exists unemployment and sections of semi-skilled workers who are still badly paid, which is especially the case with those who have come from the villages, confronts the Party with the question of the concrete path of development of the Soviet country to socialism.

The retardation of the international revolution and the relative stabilisation of capitalism on the one side, and the strengthening of the class antagonism within the country on the other side, have created in the Party a certain feeling of depression. This mood has obtained a certain ideological form as a result of several assertions put forward by the opposition, and have become the object of differences of opinion.

They deal with the question of the possibility of socialist construction in one country, in spite of the technical backwardness of our country! Connected with this is the
The XIV. Party Congress of the Communist Party of Russia.

Discussion on the Political and Organisatory Reports and Concluding Speeches of Comrades Zinoviev (Co-Reporter), Stalin and Molotov (Reporters) of the Central Committee of the C. P. of Russia.

Continuation of the Discussion on the Political and Organisatory Report of the Central Committee.

After Bucharin, the next speaker was Rutin. In his opinion Zinoviev makes no concrete proposals. There is not a single member who overlooks the kulak danger, but we see it as it really is, and not in an exaggerated light.

Comrade Postischov pointed out the impermissibility of allowing a co-report to be given in the present situation.

The next speaker, comrade Krupskaia, declared: Kamenev was right in saying that the course of the Party is directed towards the rich peasantry. The poverty among the peasantry is a result of our backwardness, and therefore the whole of the Party forces must be concentrated on overcoming this backwardness. This policy was rightly determined. Bucharin's slogan of "enrich yourselves" is faulty, for it can be applied to the middle and rich peasantry as well as to the poor. The speaker declared herself not in agreement with the policy of extending the NEP in the village. The successes of industry have led to an over-estimation of the economic situation. The same over-estimation may be observed with respect to the state apparatus. The present growing activity of the proletariat must be directed towards rendering state industry completely socialist.

Comrade Krupskaia concluded her speech with the declaration that there is no thought of a split, or of lack of confidence in the Central. It is solely a question of determining the confines of a collective consultation of constantly recurring questions.

The next speaker, Petrovsky (Ukraine) declared that the speakers from Leningrad had proposed no political programme. Zinoviev's co-report was delivered with the intention of showing that there existed some sort of vacillation in the Party. Comrade Krupskaia had been at fault in publishing an article directly asserting that the Central is pursuing a false policy, and demanding that our policy be altered into one of crushing the kulaks. There is no single organisation which sees a kulak deviation in the policy pursued by the C. C. The attitude taken by the Leningrad comrades is an insult to the Party.

The next speaker, Polonsky, declared that at the time of the Trotsky discussion the Party landed with the right foot in the petty bourgeois bog. The Central dragged it out of the bog again. And now Zinoviev thrusts the left foot of the Party into the bog. Doubtless the Central will again prove powerful enough to prevent this. The Leningrad delegation must not be confused with the Leningrad organisation or the Leningrad working class.

Comrade Lashevitch maintained that no collective leadership exists in the Party. Uglanov was wrong in declaring at the Moscow Conference that our task consists in continuing the
The XIV. Party Congress of the Communist Party of Russia.

Contents

Report by Comrade Kujbishev on the Activity of the Central Control Commission.
Resolution on the Activities of the Delegation of the C. P. of Russia in the E. C. C. I.
Speech of Comrade Clara Zetkin as Fraternal Delegate.
Election of the New Executive.
Declarations Regarding Comrade Mazlov's Conduct at this Trial.
Constitution of the New Central Committee.

Report by Comrade Kujbishev on the Activity of the Central Control Commission.

At the meeting on December 29th,
Comrade Kujbishev gave a report on the activities of the Central Control Commission (C. C. C.).
The speaker at first declared that the C. C. C. entirely shares the point of view of the Central Committee. The C. C. C. tried to remove the differences of opinion between the majority and the opposition without bringing them before the Party Conference. When Comrade Krenkel as a member of the C. C. C. signed the so-called "platform of four", the President of the C. C. C. considered it necessary to address a letter to the C. C. in which the President of the C. C. C. stated that it agreed with the majority of the C. C. and regarded the discussion of these questions as inadmissible.

In questions regarding the practical work of the C. C. C., the following tasks are on the agenda: the growing political activity of the working class and the groups of the peasantry which are allied to it; creates the preliminary condition for including these masses in the reconstruction of the State.

The C. C. C. and its organs must establish a particularly close contact with the trade union organisations and production committees, with the economic commissions in the Soviet institutions, with the conferences of delegates of women workers etc. An important task of the C. C. C. and of the inspectors of workers and peasants is that of active cooperation with the corresponding bodies of the Party and the Soviets for the choice of functionaries in the bodies for national-economy and State administration. In connection with the organisation of the State apparatus with regard to actually satisfying the needs of workers and peasants, the question of promoting the workers and peasants to responsible posts is of tremendous importance.

The campaign against bureaucracy and red-tapism must not cease for a moment, and for this purpose, the Press of the workers and peasants must be made use of. For the rationalisation of the systems of economics and administration of the creative forces of the working class must be called into service.

In order to maintain the unity of the Party and to improve the quality of the members, the control commissions must be backed by the broad membership. In this respect, the educational work of the Party must take the first place. With regard to the admission of new members, the resolutions of the 13th Party Congress must be strictly observed. The most important task for the next period of activity of all Party organisations is that of carrying out the Party resolutions with regard to work in the villages.
IN THE INTERNATIONAL

The Agenda of the XV. Party Congress of the C. P. S. U.

Moscow, 17th November 1927.

The XV. Party Congress of the C. P. of the Soviet Union has been convened for the 1st December in Moscow. The agenda contains the following points:
1. Political and organisational report of the C. C.
2. Report of the central revision committee.
5. Directives for the economic plan for the next five years.
6. The work in the village and
7. The election of the central party bodies.
Lenin did not confine himself to words but proceeded determinedly with the practical realisation of these important tasks. On April 18th, a correspondence from Kanavko was published in the “Pravda” in which it was stated that in nearly all the factories a workers’ militia had been created by the administration. Lenin immediately welcomed the introduction of a workers’ militia, to be paid by the capitalists, which would have a most decisive practical and profound significance. This fact was presented by Lenin as an example for all other workers.

The Red Guard was a child of the Bolsheviks. They played the leading role in it from the very beginning; they took measures to bring about its unification.

It is true, that for a time there existed in Petrograd a provisional commission of the Red Guard, consisting of two Bolsheviks and three Mensheviks. These Mensheviks were, however, stay and maverick people, who were soon disavowed by their party and withdrawn from the work.

What was the attitude of the Menshevik Party to the Red Guard?

At a big meeting of delegates of the Red Guard of Petrograd, held on April 28th, the representative of the executive committee of the Social Democratic (S.R.) Party, the Menshevik Judin, spoke vehemently against the Red Guard, declaring it to be injurious and unnecessary and demanded its disbandment.

The attitude of the responsible Mensheviks corresponded exactly with their general views and tactics; it was just the continuation of the line of action taken by this party right from the beginning.

The turning point in the development of the Red Guard was the Korniloff coup d’Etat. The workers fully recognised the necessity of organising and developing their armed forces. On April 2nd the Bolshevik paper “Social Democrat” reported that delegates from the factories and workers had approached the Soviet of the Workers’ Deputies and demanded the distribution of arms.

In this period also falls the elaboration of the new statutes for the Red Guard, determining its aims and tasks as also its internal organisation and structure. The Red Guard steadily grew to be the military weapon of the maturing proletarian State.

The education of the Red Guardists was carried on intensively, and, according to those who participated therewith, the members showed more success and zeal than did the soldiers of the Tsarist Army. At the same time, the military training projected by Lenin was not neglected. Arms were gathered together by every possible means; preparations for the inevitable fight proceeded apace.

When the insurrection began, the workers swarmed to the Red Guard. In the Vyborg district alone there were 1000 Red Guards. In those days the masses displayed extraordinary self-activity.

One point deserves particular attention. While the Bolsheviki in Leningrad acted with resolution and conviction, forming the revolutionary military committee exclusively of Bolsheviks without bothering about the parties favouring compromise, the mensheviks of Petrograd took measures for the divisions of troops, etc.; affairs in Moscow showed a very different aspect. During the month immediately preceding the October revolution, an opportunist attitude in the matter of recognising the armed rebellion and the leadership of the Red Guards was shown by a number of prominent comrades. These comrades, among whom Comrade Muravlov played an important rôle, were doubtlessly influenced by the conception held by the more or less left-wing Mensheviks, concerning the Russian revolution, which at that time was resolutely and vehemently defended only by Comrades Zinoviev and Kamenev.

For this reason it happened that after the Korniloff coup d’Etat the Moscow Soviet of Workers’ and Soldiers’ Deputies organised the general staff of the Red Guard, to which, in addition to Bolsheviks, S.R.’s, and Mensheviks were elected. These parties were also allotted seats on the Military Revolutionary Committee. However, from the beginning of the February revolution there existed a central staff of the Red Guard led by the Bolsheviks and having the closest communication with all the divisions of the Red Guard.

This staff, which had not been dissolved, got into the most awkward position. Furthermore, the vacillating portion of the Moscow committee took measures to make the chief staff (with the Menshevik and S.R.) the command of the Red Guard. Indeed, three days before the revolution, a proposal was made on November 4th in the Moscow committee to liquidate the central staff, and a second to liquidate the War Commission and the commission for the work of the Red Guard on the Moscow Committee. This proposal meant neither more nor less than self-disarmament. It is a fact that the majority of the Moscow Committee were not in favour of the motion, but through the opposition many persons left the group of waveringers and joined the Central Staff.

The October events in Moscow are well known. Owing to the numerous mistakes, unnecessary sacrifices were made, and the success of the revolution was jeopardised. As Comrade Bukharin once rightly remarked, this course of events was due to many objective facts. But to us must be clear the conclusion that under such circumstances, if we have various unfavourable objective circumstances, the comrades who did not comprehend the character of the prospective revolution and submitted to the influence of Kamenev and Zinoviev and failed to comprehend the counter-revolutionary character of the parties disposed to compromise, were for that reason all the poorer as leaders.

The Discussion before the XV. Party Congress of the C. P. S. U.

The Discussion Preceding the XV. Party Congress.

By L. B.

The discussions which precede the 15th Party Congress were started in the Press of the C. P. S. U. on October 30th. Three extensive discussion sheets have hitherto been published in the “Pravda” the central organ of the C. P. S. U. The first two sheets chiefly contain speeches delivered by various comrades on former occasions (from the minutes of the October Plenary Meeting of the C. C. and the C.C.C.). Comrade Stalin’s speech has already been published verbatim in the “Uspekhi”. With regards to the other contents of the two discussion papers mentioned above, we should like to point out an article by Comrade Kollontai, Comrade Kollontai, who was formerly, in Lenin’s time, one of the women leaders of the “Labour Opposition” and a passionate opponent of the policy of the Party, is now vehemently combating the Opposition. (Published in “Uspekhi” No. 64.)

The actual discussion was opened in the discussion paper No. 3 of November 5th with the publication of the discussion paper No. 3 of the Opposition. From now onwards we shall publish exact — although short — reports of the contents of all contributions to the discussion numbers, the more important ones we shall publish in full.

Discussion Sheet No. 3.

In the theses on the activity in the village signed by Comrades Bakunin, Kamenev, Rakovsky, Jevelevich, Muravlov, Smilga, Zinoviev, Peterson, Trotsky, the Opposition developed
THE DISCUSSION BEFORE THE XV.
COMMITTEE OF THE C. P. S. U.

The Discussion Supplements No. 4
and 5 of the "Pravda".

By L. B.

The discussion supplements, which appeared in the "Pravda" of November 17th, contain the continuation of Correspondence between the Party leader and the Opposition, "The Present Historical Ushas" of "Zvezda" and "Narkomfin", and four articles dealing with the counter-revolutionary policy of the Opposition on the subject of work in the villages: "The Demagogy of the Opposition in the Village", "The Soviet", "The Current Struggle", and "The Opposition at the Present Moment". The articles are written by V. M. Mikhaïlov, P. K. Browarm, V. I. Lenine, and M. L. Kronstadt.

The discussion supplement No. 5 ("Pravda" of November 17th) contains the five articles of the "Votches" in the "Proletariat", which give a reply to the article of the "Proletariat" in the "Pravda". The "Proletariat", "The Counter-revolutionary Policy", "The Current Struggle", "The Opposition at the Present Moment", and "The Votches in the "Proletariat" are published in the "Pravda" of November 17th.

The CC and the Opposition are, in general, in agreement on the question of the task of the Opposition in the villages. The "Proletariat" publishes an article in the "Pravda" of November 17th, which gives a reply to the article of the "Proletariat" in the "Pravda". The "Proletariat" is, in general, in agreement with the "Pravda" of November 17th, which gives a reply to the article of the "Proletariat" in the "Pravda". The "Proletariat" is, in general, in agreement with the "Pravda" of November 17th, which gives a reply to the article of the "Proletariat" in the "Pravda". The "Proletariat" is, in general, in agreement with the "Pravda" of November 17th, which gives a reply to the article of the "Proletariat" in the "Pravda".
Zealand and Japan, before all, however, with the national-revolutionary and labour movement of China.

The Communist Party, by preparing the masses for a new attack upon Dutch imperialism and for the fight for the national independent Indonesian Republic, must at the same time educate and organise the masses to fight for the daily demands, such as: annuity for the political prisoners, withdrawal of the occupation army, financial, combination etc. eight-hour day, abolition of the Dutch language as the official language etc.

**THE DISCUSSION BEFORE THE XV. PARTY CONGRESS OF THE C. P. S. U.**

**The Discussion Supplement No. 6 of the "Pravda."**

By L. B.

The discussion supplement No. 6 contains the third continuation of Comrade Kausinen's article: "Zinoviev's present historical 'Unterricht'," and an article by Comrade Artuchina "On Work among the Workers," Comrade Shliapnikov is carrying on a controversy against the line of action taken by the C. C. in a contribution bearing the title: "The Lessons of the Struggle within the Party". Comrade W. Astrov in his article: "A Hopeless Attempt to Take Revenge," deals with Comrade Shliapnikov's attacks and assertions. Comrade I. Dymshitz' article: "A New Discovery made by the Opposition" deals with the question of how to organise the village poor. Comrade Jaroslavsky lays before the 15th Party Congress proposals with regard to the question of anti-religious propaganda in an article entitled: "No Relaxation in the Struggle against the Influence of Religion." In conclusion, extracts from a number of practical suggestions made by various comrades with the object of supplementing the thesis on the Five Years Plan, are published.

In Comrade Shliapnikov's opinion, "the lessons of the struggle within the party" are that the "Labour Opposition" which as a matter of common knowledge, was most vehemently condemned by Lenin himself (at the 10th Party Congress in 1921) had been advocated by Lenin even more in the correspondence with Shliapnikov and the C. P. S. U. - that the "Labour Opposition" had proved to be in the right. Shliapnikov repeats the various accusations raised by the Trotskyites against the inner party regime, but he is more candid and less hypocritical in his attacks than are the Trotskyites. He does not maintain, as is being done by the latter, that the party leaders had deviated from Lenin's traditions. On the contrary, his article shows that he condemns the course followed by the party leaders just because it does not deviate from the line advocated by Lenin at the 10th Party Congress of the C. P. S. U. For the rest, Comrade Shliapnikov's train of thought may be explained briefly as follows:

The inner Party struggle is a reflection of the class struggle in the Soviet Union. The intensification of the class struggle in the last eight years has led to an intensification of divisions within the Party owing to the fact that the C. P. S. U. takes elements from all the social strata which exist in the country.

Peasant farming has reached the pre-war level in its development, and in some respects has even surpassed it, but the fact that State industry is not able to satisfy the requirements of the peasantry is an obstacle in the way of its further development. From this there results the pressure of the village "town," with regard to raw materials, corn and other goods. As a result of this the peasant class, which is the poor population of the town, the rising generation of workers and the cadres of the unemployed have become a hopeless position.

Several since the 10th Party Congress the Labour Opposition has stood up for "the defence of State land industries," and at the same time defended the interest of the working class and of their organisations in the widest meaning of the word. Even in 1920 and 1921 it pointed out that large industry was being neglected. The result of a policy of this kind is that even at the present moment coal mining, ore and metal industries have not reached the point of development.

The Labour Opposition has been accused of demagogy and of defending "class interests" because of its programme for a more thorough and thorough improvement of the situation of the working class.

The fact that the wages of the metal workers amount on an average to only 83.4 per cent of their pre-war wages, that of the miners to 75.2 per cent of their pre-war wages proves how untenable were these accusations.

Anyone who states that the "innermost nucleus of the proletariat is materially, and consequently also morally oppressed," is accused of deviation to the Right, only he who glosses over this reality is regarded as a true member of the Left.

It is true that a Right deviation exists in the Party, but it is not represented by the Labour Opposition: its representatives are not the members of the C. C. who issue slogans such as "enrich yourselves!" etc.

The C. C. is applying the method of the "mechanical suppression of those who differ from it in their views." The fight against the labour Opposition which has been raging since the 11th Party Congress, has proved that this method is untenable. Even five and a half years ago the Labour Opposition still advocated the danger of a complete degeneration of the Party, which showed itself at that time in an embryonic state.

The "C. C. of that time" (which was under the immediate leadership of Lenin, L. B.) replied to this by a party justice persecution of the Opposition. The circumstance that the questions which the Labour Opposition brought up at that time, have not been solved in the least degree, proves that those extra-ordinary fighting measures were not at all to the purpose. To-day, the majority of the Central Committee is repeating the old methods (i.e. Lenin's methods, L. B.) in its struggle against the new Opposition, methods which "have been used especially energetically in the fight against the Labour Opposition and have driven those who used them (i.e. Lenin, L. B.) into bankruptcy in 1921.

The great variety of the social composition of the Party facilitates the penetration of petty bourgeois groups into the policy of the party. The harmful consequences of this social variety cannot be mitigated unless the non-proletarian elements are refused admission to the Party, unless the non-proletarian nuclei are dissolved and the whole Party cleansed, unless the workers' majority of the party membership is proletarised and the internal regime of the Party changed.

Comrade Astrov, in the introduction to his controversy with Shliapnikov, points out the lack of restraint with which the writer later on defends his opportunist views against Lenin and tries to 'take revenge' on history. Shliapnikov's article cannot be deviating in this respect, for he not only fell in with the anti-Leninist character of the present Opposition, but even included it.

Was it not Lenin who declared the liberation of the Opposition, which Shliapnikov is drawing out of the waste-paper basket of history, described as the head of "the united forces of the Party and trade union bureaucracy which is abusing its power"? Lenin's methods of work were described by the Labour Opposition as making up a system of thoughts and of flunkeryism; the "party justice persecution" of the leaders of the Labour Opposition was indeed carried on under Lenin's head, and it was Lenin who spoke with all energy for Shliapnikov's expulsion from the Party. This expulsion was only frustrated as a result of the voting in the C. C. In Shliapnikov's opinion, not he himself but Lenin got bankrupt politically in the struggle between himself and Lenin. By represen-


Our country, comrades, lives and develops amid capitalist surroundings. Its international position depends not only on its internal forces but also on the condition of this capitalist environment, on the situation of the capitalist countries that surround us, on the strength, or weakness, of these capitalist countries and on the strength or weakness of the oppressed classes throughout the world, on the strength or weakness of the revolutionary movement of these classes. I need not even add that the revolution is part of the international revolutionary movement of the oppressed classes. Therefore I believe that the report of the Central Committee ought to begin with an outline of the international position of our country, a sketch of the conditions in the capitalist countries and of the state of the revolutionary movement in all countries.

The strength and weakness of the capitalist countries are obvious to all. The world output of steel shows the situation. The world's output of steel was 19.3 million tons in 1925, 23.1 million tons in 1926, 27.3 million tons in 1927, and from 1928 to the present time it has exceeded 30 million tons per year.

The first question must be as to the state of production and trade in the great capitalist countries.

It is a fundamental fact in this connection, comrades, that the production of the capitalist countries should during the two years here under review have exceeded the pre-war standard considerably. Some figures in point: The index of the coal output of the world stood in 1925 at 97.6, and in 1926 at 100.5, per cent. of the pre-war level.

For the year 1927 we have no complete returns; there are only returns as to the first half-year, which showed a further rise in coal output. The index of steel production in the world output in 1925 at 106.5 per cent., and in 1926 at 122.6 per cent. of the pre-war level. The index of the steel output of the world was 97.9 per cent. in 1925 and 96.3 per cent. (a slight regression) in 1926, obviously due to the lock-out in Great Britain.

The world's consumption of cotton figured in 1925/26 at 108.3, and in 1926/27 at 112.5 per cent. of the pre-war figures. The world's production of wheat in 1925/26 at 107.2, in 1926 at 110.5, and in 1927 at 112.3 per cent. of the pre-war level. The total index of the world's production is thus slowly advancing and leaving the pre-war level behind it.

On the other hand, there are capitalist countries which advance not with small steps but with leaps and bounds, leaping the pre-war level far behind them. e.g. the United States and Japan. In the United States, the output of the finishing industries, e.g. in 1925 at 148 per cent. and in 1926 at 152 per cent. of the pre-war average, while that of the raw material industries was 143 per cent. in 1925 and 154 per cent. in 1926.
XV. PARTY CONGRESS OF THE C. P. S. U.


(CONCLUSION)


Permit me, comrades, now to pass over to the achievements of our Socialist development and the present position of our country. Let us begin with the following main question: may our policy promote the progressive growth of production throughout the country? Secondly, that our policy may promote the acceleration of the rate of development of industry and agriculture, the totalisation of the leading role of our economy in the development of our state, the policy of the Central Committee to study the interests of the workers and employees. Thirdly, that the policy of the Party may ensure the accelerated development of the most important socialist enterprises in the country. Fourthly, that the policy of our Party may develop the progressive growth of the socialist system, the economic and administrative independence of our country, so that it may not develop a dependency on our economic system, the national economy, and its development in general, the development of our economy. Our Party and the Soviet government are undertaking to ensure in our country a plan of socialist construction, the economic and administrative independence of our country, so that it may not develop into a dependency on our economic system, the national economy, and its development in general. Our Party and the Soviet government are undertaking to ensure in our country a plan of socialist construction, the economic and administrative independence of our country, so that it may not develop into a dependency on our economic system, the national economy, and its development in general (Conclusion).

As a result of the economic growth and the advantages of the socialist system, the industrial production of the Soviet Union has increased by 14 per cent. from 1921-22 to 1925-26. Therefore, we have a surplus in this year, which has increased by 14 per cent. from 1921-22 to 1925-26. We must now turn our attention to the future, and its development in the following year. We are undertaking to ensure in our country a plan of socialist construction, the economic and administrative independence of our country, so that it may not develop into a dependency on our economic system, the national economy, and its development in general.

If you are interested in our economic achievements, you will find them in the following pages. But if you are interested in the future of our country, you will find it in the pages of the future. We are undertaking to ensure in our country a plan of socialist construction, the economic and administrative independence of our country, so that it may not develop into a dependency on our economic system, the national economy, and its development in general. We are undertaking to ensure in our country a plan of socialist construction, the economic and administrative independence of our country, so that it may not develop into a dependency on our economic system, the national economy, and its development in general. We are undertaking to ensure in our country a plan of socialist construction, the economic and administrative independence of our country, so that it may not develop into a dependency on our economic system, the national economy, and its development in general.
Contents

Results of the XV. Party Congress of the C. P. S. U.

For Leninism — against Trotskyism.
Resolution of the Politbureau of the C. P. of Italy on Trotsky's and Zinoviev's Expulsion from the C. P. S. U.
Ernst Meyer: The Platform of the Opposition.

XV. Party Congress of the C. P. S. U.

The Discussion on the Report of the C. C. of the C. P. S. U.
Speeches of Comrades Krupskaya, Rakovsky, Rodzunak, Zinoviev, Kirov, Kaminzew and Rykov.

Concluding Speech of Comrade Stalin.
From the Discussion on Comrade Ordzhonikidze's Report.
Speech of Comrade Varoslavsky.
Report of Comrade Livshin.

Results of the XV. Party Congress of the C. P. S. U.

(Leading article of the "Pravda" of 20th December, 1927.)

The XV. Party Congress has done its work and has made firm and weighty decisions. There is no doubt whatever that the decisions of this Congress will constitute in the history of the party and of proletarian dictatorship in the U. S. R. an important stage of the Communist Labour Movement. The fact that the Congress met at a time when, on the one hand, international struggle was very acute and, on the other hand, the "reconstructive process" was rapidly developing, put a special imprint on the whole work of this great Communist parliament.

First of all, the Congress summed up the prolonged struggle between the Leninist Party and Trotskyism. Trotskyism was always more or less an alien body in our Party. When Lenin's death and iron hand were no longer there to lead the Party, Trotskyist attacks increased. Ideologically, as well as organisationally, Trotskyism began to multiply its attacks, selecting and assimilating a number of oppositionist groupings which had been ten years ago the most isolated Trotskyism already at a higher stage of the whole development. The decisions of the Congress sum up definitely this development. The Party has purged itself of a disease which was calling for the destruction of the Party and the country. Trotskyism, which was developing more and more and was being rapidly converted into Menshevism and lastly played havoc with Party and Soviet law and order, Trotskyism began to act openly as instruments of petty bourgeois democracy, up in arms, against the iron regime of proletarian dictatorship.

The Opposition has been beaten in the Party, the working class and the country. Divided into factions, without faith in its own cause, without even a vestige of sympathy on the part of the masses, it stands before the eyes of the world, a powerless and bankrupt group of captains without ships and without crews of the past. At the same time the dialectics of development have once more isolated Trotskyism and Trotskyist attacks increased. Ideologically, as well as organisationally, Trotskyism began to multiply its attacks, selecting and assimilating a number of oppositionist groupings which had been to doubt the correctness of the Lenin-path and which had given way to the crookings and prophecies concerning the inevitable downfall of our revolution. The differentiation of Trotskyism, which was developing more and more and was being rapidly converted into Menshevism and lastly played havoc with Party and Soviet law and order, Trotskyism began to act openly as instruments of petty bourgeois democracy, up in arms, against the iron regime of proletarian dictatorship.

But in spite of the importance of the question of the Opposition (and not only from the viewpoint of relations within the Party) it was not only but the most important question at the Congress.
RESOLUTIONEN

DES PLENUMS DES ZENTRALKOMITEES DER KPdSU(B)

21.-25. DEZEMBER 1935

VERLAGSGENOSSENSCHAFT AUSLÄNDISCHER ARBEITER IN DER UdSSR / MOSKAU 1936
ON THE ORGANIZATION OF PARTY PROPAGANDA IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE C.P.S.U.(B.) SHORT COURSE

DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE C.P.S.U.(B.)

FOR EVIDENCE OF THIS PUBLICATION TO BE MARKED IN A MANNER THAT WHERE FAXE NUMBERS ARE

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE
MOSCOW 1939
THE
COMMUNIST
PARTY
OF THE
SOVIET UNION

A. ZHDANOV

15c.
DECLARATION
of
INDEPENDENCE

Communist Party
Resolution for the Constituent Assembly

Two Annas
The Battle of Ideas
Six Speeches on the Centenary of the Communist Manifesto

20th NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Threepence
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLLECTIONS REHOUSING AND ACCESS PROJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X-Collection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name:** James McIntyre

**Weekly Report**

**Date:** 5/11/2010

**Hours Worked**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mon.</th>
<th>Tues.</th>
<th>Wed.</th>
<th>Thurs.</th>
<th>Fri.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **Tracking**

- Items Numbered: 1111234112
- New # Assigned: 1
- Attachments - Maps
- Attachments - Other

2. **Stabilization Actions**

- Cleaning
- Flattening
- Humidification
- Minor Repair: 2110

3. **Rehousing**

- Items Rehoused: 1111234112
- Sling/Envelope Sets
- Paper Folders: 6416112
- Cardboard Folders: 161412
- Labels Used: 141012
- Original Box #: 78091792
- New Box #: 78141792
- Total # boxes addressed: 3

4. **Access to Collections**

- Photocopies Made: 112412
- Binders completed: 1

5. **Condition Review**

- Too Brittle to Serve: 415
- Pages Uncut: 1
- Missing Text: 1
- Tears: 851

- Oversize (moved)
- Box & Item #s

- Miniatures
- Box & Item #s: 78181221
- Pre-1801
- Box & Item #s: 7815179212

6. **Photographs Taken**
COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION
SYLLABUS FOR SIX LESSONS ON THE HISTORY OF THE C.P.S.U.
SIXPENCE
BESCHLÜSSE
DES XIX. PARTEITAGES DER KPdSU (B)

5. – 14. OKTOBER 1952
N. A. BULGANIN

DIE SOWJETARMEE
EINE IM GEISTE DES INTERNATIONALISMUS ERZOGENE ARMEE

5.–14. OKTOBER 1952
N. S. CHRUSCHTSCHOW

ABÄNDERUNGEN AM STATUT
DER KPdSU (B)

5. - 14. OKTOBER 1952
G. M. MALENKOW

RECHENSCHTAFTSBERICHT
DES ZENTRALKOMITEES
DER KPdSU(B)
AN DEN XIX. PARTEITAG

5. – 14. OKTOBER 1952
XIX. PARTEITAG DER KPdSU (B)

A. I. MIKOJAN

DEM VOLLEN SIEG DES KOMMUNISMUS ENTGEGEN

5. - 14. OKTOBER 1952
M. S. Saburow

Richtlinien des XIX. Parteitages
für den fünften Fünfjahrplan
Der Entwicklung der UdSSR
für die Jahre 1951 bis 1955

5.-14. Oktober 1952
Das große Programm des Kampfes und des Sieges

Bericht von Walter Ulbricht

Über den XIX. Parteitag der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion

5. – 14. Oktober 1952
SPEECH AT THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE C.P.S.U.(B.)
Bericht des Genossen Wilhelm Pieck
über den XIX. Parteitag der KPdSU
vor dem Kollektiv
der Partejhochschule „Karl Marx“
am 25. Oktober 1952

Kleismachnow 1952
COMPTE RENDU DES TRAVAUX
du 19e CONGRÈS
du Parti Communiste de l'Union Soviétique
le 29 octobre 1952 à la Mutualité

AUGUSTE LECŒUR
Secrétaire du Parti Communiste Français

VERS LES PORTES DE L'AVENIR...
DES PHARES PUISSANTS QUI ÉCLAIRENT LA ROUTE DE LA PAIX, DE LA DÉMOCRATIE ET DU SOCIALISME
Josef Wissarionowitsch Stalin 
sprach auf dem 
XIX. Parteitag der KPdSU

Moskau (ADN). Genosse Stalin hielt in der 
Schlussitzung des XIX. Parteitages der KPdSU am 
Dienstag, dem 14. Oktober, eine Rede.

Als Genosse Stalin an das Rednerpult tritt, wird 
er von den Delegierten mit stürmischem, lang an-
haltendem Beifall begrüßt, der in eine Ovation 
übergreift. Alle erheben sich von den Plätzen. Es 
erschallen Rufe: „Dem Genossen Stalin — Hurra!“, 
„Es fehlt Genosse Stalin!“, „Buhm dem großen 
Stalin!“

Die Rede Stalins hat folgenden Wortlaut:

„Genossen! „

Gestatten Sie mir, im Namen unseres Parteitages allem 
Bruderparteien und -Gruppen, deren Vertreter unseren 
Parteitag durch ihre Anwesenheit geehrt, oder die dem 
Parteitag Grundsätzliches gesagt haben, für die freund-
haftlichen Grüße, für die Wünsche weiterer Erfolge, 
für das Vertrauen den Dank auszusprechen. (Stürmischer, 
anhaltender Beifall der in eine Ovation übergeht.) Für 
uns ist dieses Vertrauen besonders wertvoll, das die 
Bereitschaft bedeutet, unsere Partei in ihrem Kampf für 
die lichte Zukunft der Völker, in ihrem Kampf gegen den 
Kampf, in ihrem Kampf für die Erhaltung des Friedens 
zuzustützen. (Stürmischer, anhaltender Beifall.)

Es wäre ein Irrtum zu glauben, daß unsere Partei, die 
zu einer mächtigen Kraft geworden ist, keine Unter-
satzung mehr bedarf — das wäre falsch. Unsere Partei 
und unser Land brauchen stets das Vertrauen, die 
Sympathie und die Unterstützung der Brudervölker jen-
seits der Grenzen unseres Landes und werden sie immer 
bringen. Die Besonderheit dieser Unterstützung besteht 
darin, daß jede Unterstützung der friedliebenden Be-
strebungen unserer Partei solange einer jeglichen Bruder-
partei gleichzeitig die Unterstützung ihres eigenen 
Volkes in seinem Kampf für die Erhaltung des Friedens 
bedeutet. Als die englischen Arbeiter in den Jahren 
1918/1919, zur Zeit des bewaffneten Überfalls der eng-
ländischen Armee auf die Sowjetunion, unter der Losung 
„Hände weg von Rußland“ den Kampf gegen den Krieg 
organisiert, war das eine Unterstützung, vor allem eine 
Unterstützung des Kämpfens ihres eigenen Volkes für den 
Frieden und dann auch eine Unterstützung der Sowjet-
union. Wenn Genosse Thares oder Genosse Togliatti 
klären, daß ihre Völker keinen Krieg gegen die Völker 
der Sowjetunion führen werden (Stürmischer Beifall), so 
ist das eine Unterstützung, vor allem eine Unterstützung 
der für den Frieden kämpfenden Arbeiter und Bauern 
Frankreichs und Italiens, und dann auch eine Unter-
satzung der friedliebenden Bestrebungen der Sowjet-
union. Diese Besonderheit der gegenseitigen Unter-
satzung ergibt sich daraus, daß die Interessen unserer 
Partei nicht nur den Interessen der friedliebenden Völker 

J. W. STALIN
A. I. MIKOYAN

SPEECH
AT THE 20th CONGRESS
OF THE C.P.S.U.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE
Moscow 1956
PROGRAMA
PSKP XXII KONGRESA
MATERIĀLU STUDĒŠANAI

(POLITISKAJĀM SKOLĀM UN PULCIŅIEM,
KĀS STUDĒ PSKP VESTURI, MARKISMA-
LENINISMA PAMATUS UN AKTUALO POLITIKU)

PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LATVIJAS VALSTS IZDEVNIECĪBA
1962
ПРОГРАММА
КУРСА
ИСТОРИЯ КПСС
для средних специальных учебных заведений СССР
на 130 часов

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
«ВЫСШАЯ ШКОЛА»
МОСКВА — 1963
Critique of the Draft Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

by

ALBERT WEISBORD

30 cents
PSRS AUGSTĀKĀS UN VIDEJĀS SPECIJĀLAS IZGLITĪBAS MINISTRĪJA
SABIEDRisko zinātņu mācīšanas pārvalde

PSKP
VĒSTURES KURSA PROGRAMA

PSRS AUGSTĀKAJĀM MĀČĪBU IESTĀDĒM
(150 stundas)
ПРОГРАММА КУРСА ИСТОРИИ КПСС
ДЛЯ ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО "МЫСЛЬ"
МОСКВА • 1964
РЕШЕНИЯ
СЪЕЗДА КПСС-
В МАССЫ

ИДЕЙНАЯ ЗАКАЛКА
КОММУНИСТА
РЕШЕНИЯ
XXIII
СЪЕЗДА КПСС —
В МАССЫ

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
РАБОТЫ
ПАРТИЙНОГО
КОМИТЕТА
РЕШЕНИЯ
СЪЕЗДА КПСС – В МАССЫ

БИБЛИОТЕЧНА СЕКРЕТАРЯ
ПЕРВИЧНОЙ ПАРТИЙНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Б. Саидов

ПАРТИЙНАЯ
ЗАБОТА
О КУЛЬТУРЕ ТРУДА
И БЫТА

Copy 3 / JUL - 2
1969
РЕШЕНИЯ XXIII СЪЕЗДА КПСС - В МАССЫ

СИЛА ПАРТИЙНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ - В АКТИВНОСТИ КОММУНИСТОВ

А. Степанов
Решения

XX съезда КПСС—
в массы

КУЛЬТУРЕ БЫТА—
ПАРТИЙНУЮ
ЗАБОТУ
РЕШЕНИЯ XXIII СЪЕЗДА КПСС — В МАССЫ

ПАРТИИ — ДОСТОЙНОЕ ПОПОЛНЕНИЕ
РЕШЕНИЯ
СЪЕЗДА КПСС — В МАССЫ

ПАРТОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ УЧЕБНОГО ЗАВЕДЕНИЯ
РЕШЕНИЯ

XIII

СЪЕЗДА КПСС

В МАССЫ

БИБЛИОТЕЧКА СЕКРЕТАРЯ
ПЕРВИЧНОЙ ПАРТИЙНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

3. Касымова

ПАРТИЙНОЕ
СОБРАНИЕ-
ШКОЛА ВОСПИТАНИЯ
КОММУНИСТОВ
РЕШЕНИЯ
СЪЕЗДА КПСС — В МАССЫ

МАССОВО-
ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ
РАБОТА
ПАРТОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

И. Кутепов
РЕШЕНИЯ
СЪЕЗДА НПСС—
В МАССЫ

И. Ф. Горбунцов

ПАРТОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
И СТРОЙКА

3 JUL-2
Copy 1969
РЕШЕНИЯ
XXIII
СЪЕЗДА КПСС—
В МАССЫ

БИБЛИОТЕЧНА СЕКРЕТАРЯ.
ПЕРВИЧНОЙ ПАРТИЙНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

В. Марков

БОЕВЫЕ
ПРОВОДНИКИ
РЕФОРМЫ

31 JUL - 2
Copy 1969
РЕШЕНИЯ
СЪЕЗДА КПСС—
В МАССЫ

БИБЛИОТЕЧКА СЕКРЕТАРЯ
ПЕРВИЧНОЙ ПАРТИЙНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

А. Ф. Мыскина

В НОВЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ
ХОЗЯЙСТВОВАНИЯ

3- JUL - 69
Copy 1969
РЕШЕНИЯ

СЪЕЗДА КПСС—
В МАССЫ

БИБЛИОТЕЧКА СЕКРЕТАРЯ
ПЕРВИЧНОЙ ПАРТИЙНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Х. Мурадов

ПАРТКОМ
И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ
ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

3 JUL 1969
РЕШЕНИЯ
СЪЕЗДА КПСС—
В МАССЫ

ПАРТКОМ
И БРИГАДНЫЕ
ПАРТОРГАНИЗАЦИИ
РЕШЕНИЯ
СЪЕЗДА КПСС—
В МАССЫ

БИБЛИОТЕЧНА СЕКРЕТАРЬ
ПЕРВИЧНОЙ ПАРТИЙНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

А. Таганмуратов

ПАРТИЙНАЯ
ДЕМОКРАТИЯ
и ПАРТИЙНАЯ
ДИСЦИПЛИНА
РЕШЕНИЯ

СЪЕЗДА КПСС – В МАССЫ

ПЛАННИРОВАНИЕ ПАРТИЙНОЙ РАБОТЫ

X. Тургунов

3 JUL 1969
History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
L.M. Kahanovich

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Statutes of the Party

I. Introduction

Significance of the Party Statutes

The program of the Party indicates the general aims and lays down the theoretical groundwork of these aims. On the other hand, the Party statutes define the methods of the Party's practical activities, the organizational forms of the Party's structure and the rules of its internal life. In his book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward", Lenin thus described the meaning of the Statutes: "Unity in questions of program and in questions of tactics is a necessary, but far from adequate condition for the unification of the Party, and for the centralization of its work... The latter also necessitates unity of organization, which is unthinkable in a Party after it has grown beyond the stage of a limited family circle, without a definite statute book and without the submission of the minority to the majority." In the same book, in his rejoicing to Martov who argued that the Party could work without statutes, Lenin wrote: "Why were no statutes formerly required? Because the Party consisted of separate groups which were not interconnected by any organizational ties; any individual member could at will transfer from one group to another, since he was not bound by any formal expression of opinion by the organization as a whole, and the controversial questions within the various groups were settled not by the Statutes, but by quarreling and by threats of resignation." In Statutes Comrade Lenin saw the guarantee against "group stubbornness, group caprices and group methods of wrangling known as "the free process of intellectual debate!"", or in other words, a guarantee against the disintegration and decomposition of the Party. Petty-bourgeois elements will often accept a program which outlines remote ultimate aims, but will not always agree or be able to submit to a uniform system, to a uniform discipline, i.e., to submit to the decision of the majority as the statutes stipulate. We know from the past history of our Party that at the Second Congress the program was adopted almost unanimously; the future Mensheviks accepted "in principle" the proletarian dictatorship as well as the fight for socialism and the rest. But at the very same Congress, when the question of the Statutes came up for discussion, the Congress split into two almost equal parts. On questions of the Statutes, i.e., on questions of the practical structure of the Party, the Mensheviks revealed their own petty-bourgeois nature, or as Lenin put it: "To folks who are used to morning gowns and slippers, to a family life of sensuous indolence, formal statutes seem something repressive and narrow, burdensome, and base, buerocractic and feudalistic, restraining the free process of intellectual debate."
PLENUM
KOMITETU CENTRALNEGO
POLSKIEJ PARTII ROBOTNICZEJ
MAJ 1945 R.

W. GOMULKA (Wiesław)
O Uchwałach Plenum K.C.P.P.R.
* Uchwały Plenum K.C.P.P.R.

NAKŁadem SPÓŁDZIELNI »KSIĄŻKA« WARSZAWA ŁOdź – LUBLIN 1945
I Zjazd Polskiej Partii Robotniczej
(6 – 13 GRUDNIA 1945)

EDWARD OCHAB
Członek KC PPR

WIEŚ POLSKA
NA NOWYCH DROGACH

Referat wygłoszony na I Zjeździe PPR

SPÓŁDZIELNIA WYDawnicza „KSIĄŻKA”
I Zjazd Polskiej Partii Robotniczej
(6 — 13 GRUDNIA 1945)

ROMAN ZAMBROWSKI
Członek KC PPR

O MASOWĄ MILIONOWĄ PARTIĘ
Sprawozdanie organizacyjne KC wygłoszone na I Zjeździe PPR

SPOŁDZIELNIA WYDAWNICZA „KSIĄŻKA”

I Zjazd Polskiej Partii Robotniczej
(6 – 13 GRUDNIA 1945)

ZENON KLIŚZKO
Członek KC PPR

O STATUCIE
Polskiej Partii Robotniczej

Referat wygłoszony na I Zjeździe PPR

61 7557 – 2 6201

SPÓŁDZIELNIA WYDawnICZA „KSIAŻKA”
Zwalczymy spekulację, poprawimy byt człowieka pracy
STATUT
Polskiej Partii Robotniczej

uchwalony na I Zjeździe PPR

61-7559-2-6195

NAKŁADEMKWPPR
GDAŃSK

1947
ЗДРАВКО МИТОВСКИ
Министър на труда
и социалните грани

СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА
НА ОТЕЧЕСТВЕНИЯ ФРОНТ

PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ИЗДАНИЕ НА ДИРЕКЦИЯ НА ПЕЧАТА — СОФИЯ, 1948
ЗДРАВКО МИТОВСКИ
ПЕТКО БЪЛГАРАНОВ

В СВЕТЛИНАТА
НА ИСТОРИЯТА

СЛИЯНЕТО НА
ДВЕТЕ МАРКСИЧЕСКИ
ПАРТИИ В БЪЛГАРИЯ

PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ИЗДАТЕЛСТВО НА РАБОТНИЧЕСКОТА
ОБЩИНАДДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКА ПАРТИЯ
THE TRUTH

about

ROMANIA

By IONEL STEJARU

1945

Published by "ROMANUL AMERICAN"
(A Romanian Language Newspaper, Published in America)
5856 Chene Street, Detroit 11, Michigan

10¢
RUMANIA AND THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

THE ELECTORAL REGIME

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
RUMANIA
BEFORE THE PARIS CONFERENCE

DECLARATIONS OF
MM. DR. PETRU GROZA
GH. TATĂRESCU
A. Y. VYSHINSKY
AND JEAN MASARYČ.

RUMANIAN REVIEW PUBLICATIONS
CONSTITUTION
OF THE RUMANIAN
PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC

PRESENTATION
OF DRAFT-CONSTITUTION BY DR.
PETRU \text{GROZA}, PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

REPORT
ON THE DRAFT-CONSTITUTION MADE
BY MR. GH. GHEORGHIU-DEJ, FIRST
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS, GENERAL SECRETARY
OF THE RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY

1948
DRAFT
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC
1952
RUMANIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

RUMANIAN REVIEW PUBLICATIONS
RUMANIA AND THE
FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

RUMANIAN REVIEW PUBLICATIONS
LUPTA PENTRU PACE,
SARCINĂ CENTRALĂ
A PARTIDULUI NOSTRU

EDITURA PARTIDULUI MUNCITORESC ROMÂN
LUPTA PENTRU PACE,
SARCINĂ CENTRALĂ
A PARTIDULUI NOSTRU
PARTIDUL
ȘI ORGANIZAȚIA UNICĂ
REVOLUȚIONARĂ
A TINERETULUI MUNCITOR
EPISOADE
DIN ANII EROICELOR LUPTE ILEGALE
ALE
UNIUNII TINERETULUI COMUNIST

EDITURA PARTIDULUI MUNCITORESC ROMÂN