

**RULES
OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY
OF THE SOVIET
UNION**



FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

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OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY
OF THE SOVIET
UNION**

(Adopted by the Nineteenth Party Congress)



FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

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I

THE PARTY. PARTY MEMBERS, THEIR DUTIES AND RIGHTS

1. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a voluntary militant union of like-minded people, Communists, consisting of members of the working class, working peasants and working intellectuals.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, having organized an alliance of the working class and the labouring peasantry, achieved, as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, the overthrow of the power of the capitalists and landlords, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the elimination of capitalism and the abolition of the exploitation of man by man, and ensured the building of a socialist society.

The principal objects of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union today are to build a communist society through gradual transition from socialism to communism, continuously to raise the living and cultural standards of society, to educate the members of society in the spirit of internationalism and fraternal

ties with the working people of all countries, and to strengthen to the utmost the active defence of the Soviet Motherland against aggressive actions on the part of its enemies.

2. Membership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is open to any working citizen of the Soviet Union who does not exploit the labour of others, accepts the Party's Program and Rules, actively helps to carry them into effect, works in one of the organizations of the Party and fulfils all Party decisions.

Party members shall pay the established membership dues.

3. It is the duty of a Party member:

a) To protect the unity of the Party might and main, as the chief requisite for its power and strength;

b) To be an active fighter for the implementation of Party decisions. It is not enough for a Party member merely to agree with Party decisions; it is incumbent upon him to strive actively to have them put into effect. A passive and formal attitude on the part of Communists towards Party decisions undermines the Party's efficiency and is therefore incompatible with continuance in its ranks;

c) To set an example in work, to master the technique of his job, constantly to improve his trade or professional skill, and assiduously to protect and fortify socialist social property as the sacred and inviolable foundation of the Soviet system;

d) Constantly to strengthen the ties with the masses, promptly to respond to the needs and requirements of the working people, and to explain to the non-party masses the policy and decisions of the Party, always

remembering that the strength and invincibility of our Party lies in its vital and unbreakable bond with the people;

e) To raise his level of political understanding and to broaden his knowledge of the principles of Marxism-Leninism;

f) To observe Party and state discipline, which is equally binding on all Party members. There cannot be two disciplines in the Party—one for leaders, the other for rank-and-file members. The Party has one discipline, one law for all Communists, irrespective of their past services or the positions they occupy. Violation of Party or state discipline is a serious evil, which is detrimental to the Party and therefore incompatible with continuance in its ranks;

g) To develop self-criticism and criticism from below, to bring to light shortcomings in work and to strive to eliminate them, to combat every tendency to make a pretence of all being well and to indulge in raptures over achievements in work. Suppression of criticism is a grave evil. He who stifles criticism, who substitutes ostentatious parade and adulation for it, can have no place in the ranks of the Party;

h) To inform leading Party bodies, up to and including the Central Committee, of shortcomings in work, irrespective of person. A Party member has no right to conceal an abnormal state of affairs, to close his eyes to reprehensible actions which injure the interests of the Party or the state. He who hinders a Party member in the performance of this duty should be sternly punished as a violator of the will of the Party;

i) To be truthful and honest with the Party and not conceal or distort the truth. Untruthfulness or deception practised by a Communist towards the Party is a grave evil and is incompatible with continuance in the Party's ranks;

j) To guard Party and state secrets and to display political vigilance, always remembering that vigilance on the part of Communists is essential on all sectors and in all circumstances. Divulgence of Party or state secrets is a crime against the Party and incompatible with continuance in its ranks;

k) In any post entrusted to him by the Party, undeviatingly to observe the Party's injunction regarding the proper selection of personnel on the basis of their political and professional qualifications. Infringement of this injunction, selection of personnel from considerations of friendship, personal loyalty, home town ties or kinship, is incompatible with continuance in the ranks of the Party.

4. A Party member has the right:

a) To take part in the free and businesslike discussion at Party meetings or in the Party press of questions of Party policy;

b) To criticize any Party worker at Party meetings;

c) To elect and be elected to Party bodies;

d) To demand to be present in person whenever decisions are taken regarding his activities or conduct;

e) To address any question or statement to any Party body, up to and including the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

5. Members are admitted to the Party only individually. New members are admitted from among the

candidate members who have been through the specified probationary period. Membership of the Party is open to politically conscious and active workers, peasants and intellectuals who are devoted to the cause of communism.

Persons may join the Party on attaining the age of eighteen.

The procedure of admission of candidate members to full Party membership is as follows:

a) Applicants for Party membership must submit recommendations from three Party members who have a Party standing of not less than three years and who know the applicants from having worked with them for not less than one year.

Note 1. In the case of members of the Leninist Young Communist League applying for membership of the Party, the recommendation of a district committee of the Y.C.L. is equivalent to the recommendation of one Party member.

Note 2. Members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union shall refrain from giving recommendations.

b) Applications for Party membership are discussed and decided by the general meeting of the primary Party organization, whose decision takes effect after endorsement by the district Party committee, or by the city Party committee in cities with no district divisions.

The presence of the recommenders at the discussion of applications for Party membership is not essential.

c) Persons up to the age of twenty inclusive may join the Party only through the Young Communist League.

d) Former members of other parties require for admission to the Party the recommendations of five Party members: three of ten years' Party standing and two of prerevolutionary Party standing. They may be admitted only through a primary Party organization, and the endorsement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is essential.

6. Persons recommending applicants for admission to the Party are responsible for the soundness of their recommendations.

7. The Party standing of a candidate member admitted to full membership dates from the day of the decision of the general meeting of the primary Party organization to adopt him as full member.

8. A member of one Party organization who removes to the locality of another Party organization shall be entered on the membership rolls of the latter.

Note. The transfer of Party members from one organization to another is effected in accordance with regulations laid down by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

9. A Party member or candidate member who fails to pay membership dues for three months in succession without sufficient reason is regarded as having automatically ceased to be a member of the Party; the primary Party organization shall pass a decision to this effect, which shall be subject to endorsement by the district or city Party committee.

10. The question of the expulsion of a Communist from the Party is decided by the general meeting of the primary Party organization to which he belongs and must be endorsed by the district or city Party committee. The decision of a district or city committee to expel a member takes effect only when endorsed by the regional or territorial Party committee, or by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of a Union Republic.

Until such time as the decision to expel him is endorsed by the regional or territorial Party committee or the Central Committee of the Communist Party of a Union Republic, the Party member retains his membership card and is entitled to attend closed Party meetings.

11. A primary Party organization cannot pass a decision on the expulsion of a Communist from the Party, or on his demotion to the status of candidate member, if he is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, or of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of a Union Republic, or of a territorial, regional, area, city or district Party committee.

The expulsion of a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of a Union Republic, or of a territorial, regional, area, city or district Party committee from the given committee or from the Party, or his demotion from full membership to candidate membership, is decided at a plenary meeting of the committee concerned, and only if the necessity for it is recognized by two thirds of the votes.

12. The expulsion of a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

from the Central Committee or from the Party, or his demotion to candidate membership, is decided by the Party Congress, or, in intervals between congresses, by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the assent of a two-thirds majority of the members of the C.C. Plenum being required. The expelled member of the Central Committee is automatically replaced by an alternate member of the C.C., in the order established by the Congress when electing the C.C. alternate members.

13. Should a Party member commit an offence punishable by court of law, he shall be expelled from the Party and the administrative or judicial authorities informed of the offence.

14. When the question of expelling a member from the Party is discussed, the maximum caution and comradely consideration must be exercised, and the grounds for the charges preferred against him must be thoroughly investigated.

In the case of minor offences, measures of Party education and influence should be applied (admonition, reprimand, etc.), and not expulsion from the Party, which is the supreme Party penalty.

Should the necessity arise, Party organizations may, as a Party penalty, demote members to the status of candidate member for a period of not more than one year. The decision of the primary Party organization demoting a Party member to candidate membership requires the endorsement of the district or city Party committee. On the expiration of his period of demotion to candidate membership he shall be admitted to full membership of the Party in accordance with the

regular procedure, but he shall retain his former Party standing.

15. Appeals against expulsion from the Party, and also decisions of Party organizations to expel members from the Party, must be examined by the appropriate Party bodies within not more than twenty days from date of their receipt.

II

CANDIDATE MEMBERS

16. All persons desirous of joining the Party must pass through a probationary period as candidate members, the object of which is to give them an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Program, Rules and tactics of the Party and to enable the Party organizations to test the personal qualities of the candidates.

17. The procedure of admission of candidate members (individual admission, submission of recommendations and their verification, decision of the primary organization as to admission and its endorsement) is identical with the procedure of admission of Party members.

18. The period of probationary membership shall be one year.

It is the duty of Party organizations to assist candidates to prepare for admission to the Party. On the expiration of a candidate member's probationary period, the Party organization shall discuss his fitness for admission at a general meeting. If a candidate was unable to prove his fitness for reasons which the primary Party organization considers sufficient, it may

prolong his probationary period for a term of not more than one year. Should it be found in the course of his probationary period that a candidate member does not possess the personal qualities warranting his admission to the Party, the Party organization shall pass a decision to remove him from the list of candidate members. A decision of a primary Party organization to prolong the probationary period of a candidate member, or to remove him from the list of candidate members, takes effect after it has been endorsed by the district or city Party committee.

19. Candidate members attend the meetings of the organization to which they are attached, and have a voice but no vote.

20. Candidate members pay the usual membership dues to the local Party committee.

III

STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY. INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY

21. The guiding principle of the organizational structure of the Party is democratic centralism, which signifies:

a) Election of all leading Party bodies, from the highest to the lowest;

b) Periodical reports of the Party bodies to their Party organizations;

c) Strict Party discipline and subordination of the minority to the majority;

d) Absolutely binding character of the decisions of higher bodies upon lower bodies.

22. The Party is built on the territorial-industrial principle: a Party organization serving a given area is regarded as higher than any Party organization serving part of that area; and a Party organization serving a whole branch of work is regarded as higher than any Party organization serving part of that branch of work.

23. All Party organizations are autonomous in the decision of local questions, provided that their decisions do not conflict with decisions of the Party.

24. The highest governing body in each Party organization is the general membership meeting (in the case of primary organizations), conference (e. g., in the case of district or regional organizations), or congress (in the case of Communist Parties of Union Republics and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union).

25. The general meeting, conference or congress elects a bureau or committee which acts as its executive body and directs all the current work of the given organization.

26. Voting by lists of candidates in the election of Party bodies is forbidden. Each candidate shall be voted upon separately, every Party member being ensured the unlimited right to challenge the candidates and to criticize them. Voting of candidates shall be by secret ballot.

27. In cities and district centres, meetings of active members of the city and district Party organizations shall be convened for the discussion of the more important decisions of the Party and the government. They shall be convened not for parade and the formal and ceremonial approval of the decisions, but for their genuine discussion.

28. The free and businesslike discussion of questions of Party policy in individual organizations or in the Party as a whole is the inalienable right of every Party member and logically follows from inner-party democracy. Only on the basis of inner-party democracy is it possible to develop self-criticism and to strengthen Party discipline, which must be conscious and not mechanical.

But wide discussion, especially discussion on a national scale, of questions of Party policy must be so organized as to prevent it leading to attempts by an insignificant minority to impose their will upon the majority of the Party, or to attempts to form factional groupings, which break the unity of the Party, attempts to cause splits, which may shake the strength and stability of the socialist system.

Wide discussion on a national scale can be regarded as necessary only:

a) If this necessity is recognized by at least several local Party organizations of regional or republican scale;

b) If there is not a sufficiently solid majority in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on important questions of Party policy;

c) If, in spite of the existence of a solid majority in the Central Committee holding a definite opinion, the Central Committee deems it necessary to test the correctness of its policy by means of a discussion in the Party.

Only compliance with these conditions can safeguard the Party against abuse of inner-party democ-

racy by anti-party elements, only these conditions can give the assurance that inner-party democracy will be beneficial and not be used to the detriment of the Party and the working class.

IV

HIGHER PARTY ORGANS

29. The highest organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party Congress. Ordinary congresses are convened at least once in four years. Extraordinary congresses are convened by the Central Committee of the Party on its own initiative or at the demand of not less than one third of the total membership represented at the preceding Party Congress. The convocation of a Party Congress and its agenda shall be announced at least six weeks before the Congress. Extraordinary congresses shall be convened within two months.

A congress is regarded as properly constituted if not less than one half of the total Party membership represented at the last ordinary congress are represented at it.

The basis of representation at a Party Congress is determined by the Central Committee.

30. Should the Central Committee of the Party fail to convene an extraordinary congress within the period specified in Article 29, the organizations which demanded it have the right to form an Organization Committee which shall enjoy the powers of the Central Committee of the Party as regards the convocation of the extraordinary congress.

31. The Congress:

a) Hears and acts on the reports of the Central Committee of the Party, of the Central Auditing Commission, and of the other central organizations;

b) Revises and amends the Program and Rules of the Party;

c) Determines the tactical line of the Party on major questions of current policy;

d) Elects the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Auditing Commission.

32. The number of members to be elected to the Central Committee of the Party and to the Central Auditing Commission is determined by the Congress. In the event of members falling out of the Central Committee their places are filled from among the alternate members elected by the Congress.

33. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union holds not less than one plenary meeting every six months. Alternate members of the Central Committee attend its plenary meetings with voice but no vote.

34. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sets up a Presidium to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings, and a Secretariat to direct the current work, chiefly the organization of verification of fulfilment of Party decisions, and selection of personnel.

35. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sets up a Party Control Committee of the C.C.

The Party Control Committee of the C.C.:

a) Verifies how Party members and candidate members observe Party discipline, and takes action against Communists who violate the Program and Rules of the Party, or Party and state discipline, and against violators of Party ethics (against those who deceive the Party or are dishonest and insincere with it, against slanderers or bureaucrats, against persons guilty of moral delinquency in private life, etc.);

b) Reviews appeals against decisions of Central Committees of Communist Parties of Union Republics, or of territorial and regional Party committees expelling members from the Party or imposing Party penalties upon them;

c) Has representatives in the republics, territories and regions, who are independent of the local Party bodies.

36. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union directs the entire work of the Party in the interval between Congresses, represents the Party in its relations with other parties, organizations and institutions, sets up various Party institutions and directs their activities, appoints the editors of central press organs under its control and confirms the appointment of the editors of the Party organs of big local organizations, organizes and manages enterprises of a public character, distributes the forces and resources of the Party, and manages the central funds.

The Central Committee guides the work of the central Soviet and public organizations through the Party groups within them.

37. In order to strengthen leadership and political work, the Central Committee of the Party has the

right to create Political Departments and to assign Party Organizers of the Central Committee to individual sectors of socialist construction which have acquired special importance for the national economy and the country in general; and, in the measure that the Political Departments complete their tasks, to abolish them or to convert them into ordinary Party bodies on the industrial-territorial principle.

The work of the Political Departments is governed by special instructions endorsed by the Central Committee.

38. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union keeps the Party organizations regularly informed of its work.

39. The Central Auditing Commission a) investigates whether affairs are handled expeditiously and properly by the central bodies of the Party and whether the apparatus of the Secretariat of the Central Committee is working smoothly, and b) audits the accounts of the treasury and the enterprises of the Central Committee of the Party.

V

REGIONAL, TERRITORIAL AND REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

40. The highest organ of a regional, territorial or republican Party organization is the regional or territorial Party Conference or the Congress of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, and, in the interval between them, the regional committee, territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic. They guide themselves in

their activities by the decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its leading bodies.

41. Ordinary regional and territorial conferences and congresses of the Communist Parties of Union Republics are convened once every eighteen months by the particular regional or territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic. Extraordinary conferences or congresses are convened by decision of the particular regional committee, territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, or at the demand of one third of the total membership of the organizations belonging to the regional, territorial or republican Party organization.

The basis of representation at regional and territorial conferences and congresses of Communist Parties of Union Republics is determined by the particular regional committee, territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic.

Regional and territorial conferences and congresses of Communist Parties of Union Republics hear and act on the reports of the respective regional or territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, of the auditing commission and of other regional, territorial or republican organizations, discuss questions of Party, Soviet, economic and trade union work in the particular region, territory or republic, and elect a regional committee, territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, as the case may be, an auditing commission and delegates to the Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

42. The regional and territorial committees and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics each elect an executive body, consisting of not more than eleven members, including three secretaries, the appointment of the latter being subject to the confirmation of the Central Committee of the Party. The secretaries must have a Party standing of not less than five years.

The regional committees, territorial committees and Central Committees of Communist Parties of Union Republics each set up a secretariat for the examination of current questions and for verification of fulfilment. The secretariats report the decisions they adopt to the bureaus of their respective regional or territorial Party committees or Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics.

43. The regional committees, territorial committees and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics organize various Party institutions within their particular region, territory or republic and direct their activities; ensure faithful observance of Party directives, development of criticism and self-criticism, and education of Communists in a spirit of intolerance of shortcomings; direct the study of Marxism-Leninism by Party members and candidate members; organize the communist education of the working people; appoint the editors of the regional, territorial or republican Party press organ which works under their control; guide the activities of the regional, territorial or republican Soviet and public organizations through the Party groups within them; organize and manage their own enterprises of general importance in the par-

ticular region, territory or republic; distribute within the limits of their organization the forces and resources of the Party; manage the Party funds of the region, territory or republic; send regular information to the Central Committee of the Party and at fixed intervals present reports to it on their activities.

44. Plenary meetings of regional committees, territorial committees and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics are convened at least once every two months.

45. Party organizations in autonomous republics and in national and other regions forming part of a territory or Union Republic work under the direction of their particular territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, and guide their internal life by the regulations set forth in Section V of the Party Rules relating to regional, territorial and republican organizations.

VI

AREA PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

46. Area Party organizations are formed in regions, territories and republics which have areas.

The highest organ of an area Party organization is the area Party Conference, which is convened by the area Party committee at least once in eighteen months; extraordinary conferences are convened by decision of the area Party committee or at the demand of one third of the total membership of the organizations belonging to the area organization.

The area conference hears and acts on the reports of the area committee, of the auditing commission and of other area Party organizations, and elects the area Party committee, the auditing commission, and delegates to regional or territorial conferences and to congresses of the Communist Party of the Union Republic.

47. Each area committee elects a bureau, consisting of not more than nine persons, including three secretaries of the area committee. The secretaries must have a Party standing of not less than three years. Secretaries of area committees must be confirmed by the regional committee, territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, as the case may be.

Plenary meetings of area committees are convened not less than once in six weeks.

48. An area committee organizes various Party institutions within its particular area and directs their activities; ensures faithful observance of Party directives, development of criticism and self-criticism, and education of Communists in a spirit of intolerance of shortcomings; directs the study of Marxism-Leninism by Party members and candidate members; organizes the communist education of the working people; appoints the editors of the area Party press organ which works under its direction and control; guides the activities of the area Soviet and public organizations through the Party groups within them; organizes its own enterprises of general importance to the area; distributes the forces and resources of the Party within the limits of its area, and manages the area Party funds.

VII

CITY AND DISTRICT (RURAL AND URBAN) PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

49. City and district Party conferences are convened by the city and district committees at least once a year; extraordinary conferences are convened by decision of the particular city or district committee, or at the demand of one third of the total membership of the organizations in the city or district.

The city or district conference hears and acts on the reports of the city or district committee, of the auditing commission and of other city or district organizations, and elects the city or district committee, the auditing commission and the delegates to territorial or regional conferences or congresses of the Communist Party of the Union Republic.

50. Each city or district committee elects a bureau consisting of from seven to nine persons, including three secretaries of the city or district committee. Secretaries of city or district committees must have a Party standing of not less than three years. Their appointment is subject to the confirmation of the regional committee, territorial committee, or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic.

51. A city or district committee organizes and confirms the primary Party organizations in industrial enterprises, state farms, machine and tractor stations, collective farms and offices, directs their activities and keeps a register of Communists; ensures the observance of Party directives, development of criticism and

self-criticism, and education of Communists in a spirit of intolerance of shortcomings; organizes the study of Marxism-Leninism by Party members and candidate members; conducts the communist education of the working people; appoints the editors of the city or district Party press organ which works under its direction and control; guides the activities of the city or district Soviet and public organizations through the Party groups within them; distributes the forces and resources of the Party in the city or district, and manages the city or district Party funds. The city or district committee submits to the regional committee, territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic reports on its activities at the times and in the form established by the Central Committee of the Party.

52. Plenary meetings of city or district committees are convened not less than once a month.

53. In big cities, district organizations subordinate to the city committees may be set up with the permission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

VIII

PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

54. The primary Party organizations are the basis of the Party.

Primary Party organizations are formed in mills, factories, state farms, machine and tractor stations and other economic enterprises, in collective farms, units of the Soviet Army and Navy, in villages, offices,

educational establishments, etc., where there are not less than three Party members.

In enterprises, collective farms, offices, etc., where there are less than three Party members, candidate member groups or Party and Young Communist League groups are formed headed by a Party organizer appointed by the district or city Party committee or by the Political Department.

Primary Party organizations are confirmed by the district or city committees or by the competent Political Departments.

The highest organ of a primary Party organization is the general meeting of its members, which is convened not less than once a month.

55. In factories, offices, collective farms, etc., where there are over one hundred Party members and candidate members, shop, sectional, departmental, etc., Party organizations may be formed within the general primary Party organization covering the whole factory, office, etc., subject to the approval in each particular case of the district or city committee or of the competent Political Department.

Within shop, sectional, etc., organizations, and also within primary Party organizations having less than one hundred members and candidate members, Party groups may be formed in the brigades or units of the establishment.

56. In large factories and offices where there are over three hundred Party members and candidate members, Party committees may be formed with the sanction in each particular case of the Central Committee of the Party, the shop Party organizations in such

establishments being granted the rights of primary Party organizations.

57. A primary Party organization connects the mass of the workers, peasants and intellectuals with the leading organs of the Party. Its task is:

a) To conduct agitational and organizational work among the masses for the carrying out of Party calls and decisions, and to ensure direction of the primary press (printed bulletins, wall newspapers, etc.);

b) To recruit new members for the Party and to take care of their political training;

c) To organize the political education of Party members and candidate members and to see that they acquire an essential minimum knowledge of Marxism-Leninism;

d) To assist the district committee, city committee or Political Department in all its practical work;

e) To mobilize the efforts of the masses in factory, state farm, collective farm, etc., for the fulfilment of the production plan, for the strengthening of labour discipline and for the development of socialist emulation;

f) To combat inefficiency and mismanagement in factory, state farm and collective farm, and to show a daily concern for the improvement of the living and cultural standards of factory and office workers and collective farmers;

g) To develop criticism and self-criticism and to educate Communists in a spirit of intolerance of shortcomings;

h) To take an active part in the economic and political life of the country.

58. In order to enhance the role of the primary Party organizations in production and trading establishments, including state farms, collective farms and machine and tractor stations, and their responsibility for the state of the work in their enterprises, these organizations have the right to exercise control over the activities of the management of their particular enterprise.

It is the duty of Party organizations of Ministries, which, owing to the specific nature of the work in government institutions, cannot exercise functions of control, to draw attention to defects in the work of their institutions, to be alive to shortcomings in the work of the Ministry and of any of its personnel and to communicate their information and opinions to the Central Committee and to the heads of the Ministry.

Secretaries of primary Party organizations of Ministries are confirmed by the Central Committee of the Party.

All Communists working in the central apparatus of a Ministry belong to one general Party organization of that Ministry.

59. For the conduct of its current business each primary Party organization elects a bureau consisting of not more than eleven persons for a term of one year.

Bureaus of primary Party organizations are formed if the organization has not less than fifteen Party members.

In Party organizations having less than fifteen Party members, no bureaus are formed, but a secretary of the primary Party organization is elected.

With the object of rapidly training and educating Party members in collective leadership, a shop Party organization having not less than fifteen and not more than one hundred Party members has the right to elect a bureau of the shop Party organization consisting of from three to five persons; a shop organization having over one hundred Party members may elect a bureau of from five to seven persons.

In primary Party organizations having not more than one hundred Party members, the persons who conduct the Party work are as a rule not exempted from their regular work.

Secretaries of primary and shop Party organizations must have a Party standing of not less than one year.

IX

THE PARTY AND THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

60. The Leninist Young Communist League conducts its activities under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Central Committee of the Y.C.L., as its leading body, is subordinated to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The activities of the local organizations of the Y.C.L. are directed and controlled by the appropriate republican, territorial, regional, city and district organizations of the Party.

61. Members of the Y.C.L. shall retire from that body from the moment they become members or can-

didate members of the Party, provided they do not hold leading posts in Y.C.L. organizations.

62. The Y.C.L. is an active assistant of the Party in all state and economic affairs. The Y.C.L. organizations must be in effect active vehicles of the Party's directives in all spheres of socialist construction, especially where there are no primary Party organizations.

63. Y.C.L. organizations enjoy wide initiative in discussing and submitting to the appropriate Party organizations all questions designed to remove shortcomings in the work of the particular factory, collective farm, state farm or office, and in helping them to improve the work, in organizing socialist emulation, in conducting mass campaigns, etc.

X

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY AND IN THE TRANSPORT SERVICES

64. The guidance of Party work in the Soviet Army and Navy is exercised by the Chief Political Administrations of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy, and in the transport services by the Political Administrations of the Ministry of Railways of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the U.S.S.R., and the Ministry of Inland Water Transport of the U.S.S.R., which function as departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Party organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy and in the transport services work on the basis of special instructions confirmed by the Central Committee.

65. The chiefs of the political administrations of military areas, fleets and armies, and the chiefs of the political departments of the railways must be Party members of five years' standing, and the chiefs of political departments of divisions and brigades Party members of three years' standing.

66. The political organs must maintain close contact with the local Party committees through constant participation of the heads of the political organs in the local Party committees, as well as through regular reports made at meetings of the Party committees by the chiefs of the political organs on political work in the military units, and through reports by the political departments in the transport services.

XI

PARTY GROUPS IN NON-PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

67. At all congresses and conferences and in all elective bodies of Soviet, trade union, cooperative and other mass organizations having not less than three Party members, Party groups are formed whose task is to strengthen the influence of the Party in every way and to carry out the Party policy among the non-party people, to strengthen Party and state discipline, to combat bureaucracy, and to verify fulfilment of Party and Soviet directives. Each such group elects a secretary to conduct its current work.

68. The Party groups are subordinated to the appropriate Party organizations (Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, territorial, regional, area, city or district Party committee).

In all questions the groups must strictly and unswervingly govern themselves by the decisions of the leading Party bodies.

XII

PARTY FUNDS

69. The funds of the Party and its organizations consist of membership dues, income from Party enterprises and other revenues.

70. The membership dues payable monthly by Party members and candidate members are as follows (per cent of earnings):

| Monthly Earnings | Dues |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Up to 500 rubles | $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent |
| From 501 to 1,000 rubles | 1 " " |
| From 1,001 to 1,500 rubles | $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " |
| From 1,501 to 2,000 rubles | 2 " " |
| Over 2,000 rubles | 3 " " |

71. Candidate members upon admission pay an entrance fee amounting to 2 per cent of their monthly earnings.