

R U L E S

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



Moscow
PROGRESS PUBLISHERS

Workers of All Countries, Unite!

**R U L E S
OF
THE COMMUNIST
PARTY
OF
THE SOVIET
UNION**

*Endorsed by the 22nd CPSU Congress,
partial amendments introduced
at the 23rd and 24th Party congresses*



M o s c o w
P R O G R E S S P U B L I S H E R S
1977

УСТАВ
КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ
ПАРТИИ
СОВЕТСКОГО
СОЮЗА

На английском языке

© Издательство политической литературы, 1975

© Translation into English. Progress Publishers 1977

У $\frac{10201-357}{014(01)-77}$ 103-77

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. Party Members, Their Duties and Rights . . .	7
II. Candidate Members	17
III. Organisational Structure of the Party. Inner- Party Democracy	18
IV. Higher Party Organs	23
V. Republican, Territorial, Regional, Area, City and District Organisations of the Party . .	27
Leading Bodies of Republican, Territorial and Regional Party Organisations	29
Leading Bodies of Area, City and District (Urban and Rural) Party Organisations . .	32
VI. Primary Party Organisations	34
VII. The Party and the YCL	42
VIII. Party Organisations in the Soviet Army .	43
IX. Party Groups in Non-Party Organisations .	45
X. Party Funds	46

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the tried and tested militant vanguard of the Soviet people, which unites, on a voluntary basis, the more advanced, politically more conscious section of the working class, collective-farm peasantry and intelligentsia of the USSR.

Founded by V. I. Lenin as the vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party has travelled a glorious road of struggle, and brought the working class and the working peasantry to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the USSR. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the exploiting classes were abolished in the Soviet Union, and the moral and political unity of Soviet society has taken shape and grown in strength. Socialism has triumphed completely and finally. The Communist Party, the party of the working class, has today become the party of the Soviet people as a whole.

The Party exists for, and serves, the people. It is the highest form of socio-political organi-

sation, and is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. It directs the great creative activity of the Soviet people, and imparts an organised, planned and scientifically-based character to their struggle to achieve the ultimate goal, the victory of communism.

The CPSU bases its work on unswerving adherence to the Leninist standards of Party life, the principle of collective leadership, the promotion, in every possible way, of inner-Party democracy, the activity and initiative of the Communists, criticism and self-criticism.

Ideological and organisational unity, monolithic cohesion of its ranks, and a high degree of conscious discipline on the part of all Communists are an inviolable law of the CPSU. All manifestations of factionalism and group activity are incompatible with Marxist-Leninist Party principles, and with Party membership. The Party rids itself of the individuals who violate the Programme and the Rules of the CPSU or compromise by their behaviour the lofty name of Communist.

In all its activities, the CPSU takes guidance from Marxist-Leninist theory and the Programme based on it, which defines the fundamental tasks of the Party for the period of the construction of communist society.

In creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU vigorously combats all manifestations of revisionism and dogmatism, which are utterly alien to revolutionary theory.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an integral part of the international communist and working-class movement. It firmly adheres to the tried and tested Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism; it actively promotes the unity of the international communist and working-class movement as a whole, and fraternal ties with the great army of the Communists of all countries.

I

PARTY MEMBERS, THEIR DUTIES AND RIGHTS

1. Membership of the CPSU is open to any citizen of the Soviet Union who accepts the Programme and the Rules of the Party, takes an active part in communist construction, works in one of the Party organisations, carries out all Party decisions, and pays membership dues.

2. It is the duty of a Party member:

(a) to work for the creation of the material and technical basis of communism; to be a model of the communist attitude towards labour; to raise labour productivity; to display the initiative in all that is new and progressive; to support and propagate advanced methods; to master technology, to improve skills; to protect and increase socialist public property, the mainstay of the might and prosperity of the Soviet country;

(b) to put Party decisions firmly and steadfastly into effect; to explain the policy of the Party to the people; to help strengthen and multiply the Party's bonds with the people; to be considerate and attentive to people; to respond promptly to the needs and requirements of the working people;

(c) to take an active part in the political life of the country, in the administration of state affairs, and in economic and cultural development; to set an example in fulfilment of public duty; to assist in developing and strengthening communist social relations;

(d) to master Marxist-Leninist theory, to improve ideological knowledge, and to contribute to the moulding and education of the man of communist society. To combat vigorously all manifestations of bourgeois ideology, rem-

nants of a private-property psychology, religious prejudices, and other survivals of the past; to observe the principles of communist morality, and place public interests above personal;

(e) to be an active proponent of the ideas of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism among the working people; to combat survivals of nationalism and chauvinism; to contribute by word and by deed to the consolidation of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the fraternal bonds linking the Soviet people with the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, with the proletarians and other working people in all countries;

(f) to strengthen to the utmost the ideological and organisational unity of the Party; to safeguard the Party against the infiltration of people unworthy of the lofty name of Communist; to be truthful and honest with the Party and the people; to display vigilance, to guard Party and state secrets;

(g) to develop criticism and self-criticism, boldly lay bare shortcomings and strive for their removal; to combat ostentation, conceit, complacency, and parochial tendencies; to rebuff firmly all attempts at suppressing criticism; to resist all actions injurious to the Party and the state, and to give information of them to

Party bodies, up to and including the CC CPSU;

(h) to implement undeviatingly the Party's policy with regard to the proper selection of personnel according to their political qualifications and professional qualities. To be uncompromising whenever the Leninist principles of the selection and education of personnel are infringed;

(i) to observe Party and state discipline, which is equally binding on all Party members. The Party has one discipline, one law, for all Communists, irrespective of their past services or the positions they occupy;

(j) to help, in every possible way, to strengthen the defence potential of the USSR; to wage an unflagging struggle for peace and friendship among nations.

3. A Party member has the right:

(a) to elect and be elected to Party bodies;

(b) to discuss freely questions of the Party's policies and practical activities at Party meetings, conferences and congresses, at the meetings of Party committees and in the Party press; to table motions; to express openly and uphold opinions until the Party organisation concerned adopts a decision;

(c) to criticise any Communist, irrespective of the position he holds, at Party meetings,

conferences and congresses, and at the plenary meetings of Party committees. Those who commit the offence of suppressing criticism or victimising anyone for criticism are responsible to and will be penalised by the Party, to the point of expulsion from the CPSU;

(d) to attend in person all Party meetings and all bureau and committee meetings that discuss the member's activities or conduct;

(e) to address any question, statement or proposal to any Party body, up to and including the CC CPSU, and to demand an answer on the substance of his address.

4. Applicants are admitted to Party membership only individually. Membership of the Party is open to politically conscious and active workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia, devoted to the communist cause. New members are admitted from among the candidate members who have passed through the established probationary period.

Persons may join the Party on attaining the age of eighteen. Young people up to and including the age of twenty-three may join the Party only through the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union (YCL).

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

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

Note 1. In the case of members of the YCL, applicants submit a recommendation from the district or city committee of the YCL which is equivalent to the recommendation of one Party member.

Note 2. Members and alternate members of the CC CPSU shall refrain from giving recommendations.

(b) Applications for Party membership are discussed and a decision is taken by the general meeting of the primary Party organisation; the decision of the latter is valid if not less than two-thirds of the Party members attending the meeting have voted for it, and comes into effect after endorsement by the district Party committee, or by the city Party committee in cities with no district division.

The presence of those who have recommended an applicant for Party membership at the discussion of the application concerned is optional;

(c) citizens of the USSR who formerly belonged to the Communist or Workers' Party of another country are admitted to membership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in conformity with the rules established by the CC CPSU.

Former members of other parties are admitted to membership of the CPSU in conformity with the regular procedure, except that their admission must be endorsed by the regional or territorial committee or the CC of the Communist Party of the Union Republic.

5. Communists recommending applicants for Party membership are responsible to Party organisations for the impartiality of their description of the moral qualities and professional and political qualifications of those they recommend.

6. The Party standing of those admitted to membership dates from the day when the general meeting of the primary Party organisation decides to accept them as full members.

7. The procedure of registering members and candidate members of the Party, and their transfer from one organisation to another is determined by the appropriate instructions of the CC CPSU.

8. If a Party member or candidate member fails to pay membership dues for three months

in succession without sufficient reason, the matter shall be discussed by the primary Party organisation. If it is revealed as a result that the Party member or candidate member in question has virtually lost contact with the Party organisation, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a member of the Party; the primary Party organisation passes a decision thereon and submits it to the district or city committee of the Party for endorsement.

9. A Party member or candidate member who fails to fulfil his duties as laid down in the Rules, or commits other offences, shall be called to account, and may be subjected to the penalty of admonition, reprimand (severe reprimand), or reprimand (severe reprimand) with entry in the registration card. The highest Party penalty is expulsion from the Party.

In the case of insignificant offences, measures of Party education and influence should be applied—in the form of comradely criticism, Party censure, warning, or reproof.

When the question of expelling a member from the Party is discussed, the maximum attention must be shown, and the grounds for the charges preferred against the member must be thoroughly investigated.

10. The decision to expel a member from the Party is made by the general meeting of a

primary Party organisation. The decision of the primary Party organisation expelling a member is regarded as adopted if not less than two-thirds of the Party members attending the meeting have voted for it, and enters into force following endorsement by the district or city Party committee.

Until the decision to expel the member is endorsed by the relevant district or city Party committee that Party member or candidate member retains the membership card and is entitled to attend closed Party meetings.

A person expelled from the Party retains the right to appeal, within the period of two months, to the higher Party bodies, up to and including the CC CPSU.

11. The question of calling a member or alternate member of the CC of the Communist Party of a Union Republic, of a territorial, regional, area, city or district Party committee, as well as a member of an auditing commission, to account before the Party is discussed by primary Party organisations.

Decisions of Party organisations imposing penalties on members or alternate members of the said Party committees, or on members of auditing commissions, are passed in conformity with the regular procedure.

Proposals for expulsion from the CPSU are communicated to the Party committee of which the Communist in question is a member. The decision to expel from the Party a member or alternate member of the CC of the Communist Party of a Union Republic or a territorial, regional, area, city or district Party committee, or a member of an auditing commission, is taken at a plenary meeting of the committee concerned by a majority of two-thirds of the membership.

The decision to expel from the Party a member or alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, or a member of the Central Auditing Commission, is made by a Party congress, and in the interval between congresses, by a plenary meeting of the Central Committee, by a majority of two-thirds of its members.

12. Should a Party member commit an indictable offence, that person is expelled from the Party and prosecuted in conformity with the law.

13. Appeals by persons expelled or those who were disciplined, as well as the decisions of Party organisations on expulsion from the Party are examined by the appropriate Party bodies within not more than one month from the date of their receipt.

II

CANDIDATE MEMBERS

14. All persons joining the Party must pass through a probationary period as candidate members in order to more thoroughly familiarise themselves with the Programme and the Rules of the CPSU and prepare for admission to full membership of the Party. Party organisations must assist candidates to prepare for admission to full membership of the Party, and test their personal qualities.

The period of probationary membership shall be one year.

15. The admission procedure for candidate members (individual admission, submission of recommendations, decision of the primary organisation as to admission and its endorsement) is identical with the admission procedure for Party members.

16. On the expiration of a candidate member's probationary period the primary Party organisation discusses and passes a decision on admission to full membership. Should a candidate member fail to prove worthy in the course of the probationary period and should that candidate member's personal traits

preclude admission to membership of the CPSU, the Party organisation passes a decision rejecting admission to membership of the Party after endorsement of that decision by the district or city Party committee, that person ceases to be considered a candidate member of the CPSU.

17. Candidate members of the Party participate in all the activities of their Party organisations; they have a consultative voice at Party meetings. They may not be elected to any leading Party body, nor may they be elected delegates to a Party conference or congress.

18. Candidate members of the CPSU pay membership dues at the same rate as full members.

III

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY. INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY

19. The guiding principle of the organisational structure of the Party is democratic centralism, which signifies:

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

(b) periodical reports of Party bodies to their Party organisations and to higher bodies;

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

(d) the decisions of higher bodies are obligatory for lower bodies.

20. The Party is built on the territorial-and-production principle: primary organisations are established wherever Communists are employed, and are associated territorially in district, city, etc., organisations. An organisation serving a given area is higher than any Party organisation serving part of that area.

21. All Party organisations are autonomous in the decision of local questions, unless their decisions conflict with Party policy.

22. The highest leading body of a Party organisation is the general meeting (in the case of primary organisations), conference (in the case of district, city, area, regional or territorial organisations), or congress (in the case of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union).

23. 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 Party organisation.

24. The election to Party bodies is by secret ballot. In an election, all Party members have the unlimited right to challenge candidates and to criticise them. Each candidate is voted upon separately. A candidate is considered elected if more than one half of those attending the meeting, conference or congress have voted for that candidate.

The principle of systematic renewal of the composition of Party bodies and of continuity of leadership shall be observed in the election to those bodies, from primary organisations to the Central Committee of the CPSU.

25. The entire activity of a member or alternate member of the CC CPSU must justify the Party's great trust. Members or alternate members of the CC CPSU who degrade their honour and dignity may not remain on the Central Committee. The question of the removal of a member or alternate member of the CC CPSU from that body shall be decided by a plenary meeting of the Central Committee by secret ballot. The decision is regarded as adopted if not less than two-thirds of the membership of the CC CPSU vote for it.

The question of the removal of a member or alternate member of the CC of the Communist Party of a Union Republic, or of a territorial, regional, area, city or district Party committee

from the Party body concerned is decided by a plenary meeting of that body. The decision is regarded as adopted if not less than two-thirds of the membership of the committee in question vote for it by secret ballot.

A member of the Central Auditing Commission who does not justify the great trust of the Party shall be removed from that body. This question is decided by a meeting of the Central Auditing Commission. The decision is regarded as adopted if not less than two-thirds of the membership of the Central Auditing Commission vote by secret ballot for the removal of the member concerned from that body.

The question of the removal of a member from the auditing commission of a republican, territorial, regional, area, city or district Party organisation is decided by a meeting of the appropriate commission according to the procedure established for members and alternate members of Party committees.

26. The free and business-like discussion of questions of Party policy in individual Party organisations or in the Party as a whole is the inalienable right of every Party member and an important principle of inner-Party democracy. Only on the basis of inner-Party democracy is it possible to develop criticism and self-criticism and to strengthen Party dis-

cipline, which must be conscious and not mechanical.

Discussion of controversial or insufficiently clear issues may be held within the framework of individual organisations or the Party as a whole.

Party-wide discussion is necessary:

(a) if the necessity is recognised by several Party organisations at regional or republican level;

(b) if there is no sufficiently solid majority in the Central Committee on major questions of Party policy;

(c) if the CC CPSU considers it necessary to consult the Party as a whole on any particular question of policy.

Broad discussion, especially discussion on a country-wide scale, of questions of Party policy must be so held as to ensure for Party members the free expression of their views and preclude attempts to form factional groupings destroying Party unity, attempts to split the Party.

27. The supreme principle of Party leadership is collective leadership, which is an absolute requisite for the normal functioning of Party organisations, the proper education of cadres, and the promotion of the activity and initiative of Communists. The cult of the individual and the violations of inner-Party de-

mocracy resulting from it must not be tolerated in the Party; they are incompatible with the Leninist principles of Party life.

Collective leadership does not exempt individuals in office from personal responsibility for the job entrusted to them.

28. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, and territorial, regional, area, city and district Party committees shall systematically inform Party organisations of their work in the interim between congresses and conferences.

29. Meetings of the active of district, city, area, regional and territorial Party organisations and of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics are held to discuss major decisions of the Party and to work out measures for their execution, as well as to examine questions of local significance.

IV

HIGHER PARTY ORGANS

30. The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party Congress. Congresses are convened by the Central

Committee not less than every five years. The convocation of a Party Congress and its agenda shall be announced at least six weeks before the Congress. Extraordinary congresses are convened by the Central Committee of the Party on its own initiative or on the demand of not less than one-third of the total membership represented at the preceding Party Congress. Extraordinary congresses shall be convened within two months. A congress is considered properly constituted if not less than one half of the total Party membership is represented at it.

The rates of representation at a Party Congress are determined by the Central Committee.

31. Should the Central Committee of the Party fail to convene an extraordinary congress within the period specified in Article 30, the organisations which demanded it have the right to form an Organising Committee which shall enjoy the powers of the Central Committee of the Party in respect of the convocation of the extraordinary congress.

32. The Congress:

(a) hears and approves the reports of the Central Committee, of the Central Auditing Commission, and of the other central organisations;

(b) reviews, amends and endorses the Programme and the Rules of the Party;

(c) determines the line of the Party in matters of home and foreign policy, and examines and decides the most important questions of communist construction;

(d) elects the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

33. The number of members to be elected to the Central Committee and to the Central Auditing Commission is determined by the Congress. In the event of vacancies occurring in the Central Committee, they are filled from among the alternate members of the CC CPSU elected by the Congress.

34. Between congresses, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union directs the entire activity of the Party and its local bodies, selects and appoints leading functionaries, directs the work of central government bodies and public organisations of working people through the Party groups in them, sets up various Party organs, institutions and enterprises and directs their activities, appoints the editors of the central newspapers and journals operating under its control, and distributes the funds of the Party budget and controls its execution.

The Central Committee represents the CPSU in its relations with other parties.

35. The CC CPSU shall keep the Party organisations regularly informed of its work.

36. The Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU supervises the expeditious and proper handling of affairs by the central bodies of the Party, and audits the accounts of the treasury and the enterprises of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

37. The CC CPSU shall hold not less than one plenary meeting every six months. Alternate members of the Central Committee attend its plenary meetings with consultative voice.

38. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union elects a Political Bureau to direct the work of the Party between plenary meetings and a Secretariat to direct current work, chiefly the selection of cadres and the verification of the fulfilment of Party decisions. The Central Committee elects the General Secretary of the CPSU.

39. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union organises the Party Control Committee of the CC. The Party Control Committee of the CC CPSU:

(a) verifies the observance of Party discipline by members and candidate members of the CPSU, and takes action against Communists

who violate the Programme and the Rules of the Party and Party or state discipline, and against violators of Party ethics;

(b) considers appeals against decisions of Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics or of territorial and regional Party committees to expel members from the Party or impose Party penalties upon them.

40. Between Party congresses the Central Committee of the CPSU may if necessary convene a country-wide Party conference to discuss pressing matters of Party policy. The procedure of holding the Party conference is determined by the CC CPSU.

V

REPUBLICAN, TERRITORIAL, REGIONAL, AREA, CITY AND DISTRICT ORGANISATIONS OF THE PARTY

41. The republican, territorial, regional, area, city and district Party organisations and their committees take guidance in their activities from the Programme and the Rules of the CPSU, conduct all work for the implementation of Party policy and organise the fulfilment

of the directives of the CC CPSU within the republics, territories, regions, areas, cities and districts concerned.

42. The basic duties of republican, territorial, regional, area, city and district Party organisations, and of their leading bodies, are:

(a) political and organisational work among the people, their mobilisation for the fulfilment of the tasks of communist construction, for the maximum development of industrial and agricultural production, for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of state plans; concern for the steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the working people;

(b) organisation of ideological work, propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, promotion of the communist awareness of the working people, guidance of the local press, radio and television, and control over the activities of cultural and educational institutions;

(c) guidance of Soviets, trade unions, the YCL, the co-operatives and other public organisations through the Party groups in them, and increasingly broader enlistment of working people in the activities of these organisations, development of the initiative and activity of the people as an essential condition for the gradual transition from socialist statehood to public self-government under communism.

Party organisations must not act in place of government, trade union, co-operative or other public organisations of the working people; they must not allow either to mix the functions of Party and other bodies, or undue parallelism in work;

(d) selection and appointment of leading personnel, their education in the spirit of communist ideas, honesty and truthfulness, and a high sense of responsibility to the Party and the people for the work entrusted to them;

(e) large-scale enlistment of Communists in the conduct of Party activities as non-staff workers, as a form of social work;

(f) organisation of various institutions and enterprises of the Party within the bounds of their republic, territory, region, area, city or district, and guidance of their activities; distribution of Party funds within the given organisation; systematic information of the higher Party body and accountability to it for their work.

LEADING BODIES OF REPUBLICAN, TERRITORIAL AND REGIONAL PARTY ORGANISATIONS

43. The highest body of regional, territorial and republican Party organisations is the respective regional or territorial Party confer-

ence or the congress of the Communist Party of a Union Republic, and in the interim between them the regional committee, territorial committee or the Central Committee of the Communist Party of a Union Republic.

44. Regular regional and territorial Party conferences are convened by the respective regional or territorial committees once every two-three years.

A regular congress of the Communist Party of a Union Republic shall be convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic not less than every five years. Extraordinary conferences and congresses are convened by decision of regional or territorial committees, or the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, or on the demand of one-third of the total membership of the organisations belonging to the regional, territorial or republican Party organisation.

The rates of representation at regional and territorial conferences and at congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics are determined by the respective Party committees.

Regional and territorial conferences and congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, hear the reports of the re-

spective regional or territorial committees, or the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, and of the auditing commission; discuss at their own discretion other matters of Party, economic and cultural development, and elect the regional or territorial committee, the Central Committee of the Union Republic, the auditing commission and the delegates to the Congress of the CPSU.

Between congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, their Central Committees may if necessary convene republican Party conferences to discuss urgent questions of the activity of Party organisations. The procedure of holding republican Party conferences is determined by the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics.

45. The regional and territorial committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics elect bureaus, which include secretaries of the committees. The secretaries must have a Party standing of not less than five years. The plenary meetings of the committees also endorse the chairmen of Party commissions, heads of departments of these committees, editors of Party newspapers and journals.

Regional and territorial committees and the

Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics may set up secretariats to examine current business and verify the execution of decisions.

46. The plenary meetings of the regional and territorial committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics shall be convened not less than every four months.

47. The regional and territorial committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics direct the area, city and district Party organisations, inspect their work and regularly hear reports of area, city and district Party committees.

Party organisations in Autonomous Republics, and in autonomous and other regions forming part of a territory or a Union Republic, function under the guidance of the territorial committees or Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics.

**LEADING BODIES OF AREA,
CITY AND DISTRICT (URBAN AND RURAL)
PARTY ORGANISATIONS**

48. The highest body of an area, city or district Party organisation is the area, city and district Party conference or the general meet-

ing of Communists convened by the area, city or district committee not less than every two-three years, or the extraordinary conference (general meeting) convened by decision of the respective committee or on the demand of one-third of the total membership of the Party organisation concerned.

The area, city or district conference (general meeting) hears reports of the committee and auditing commission, discusses at its own discretion other questions of Party, economic and cultural development, and elects the area, city and district committee, the auditing commission and delegates to the regional or territorial conference or the congress of the Communist Party of the Union Republic.

The quota of representation to the area, city or district conference are established by the respective Party committee.

49. The area, city or district committee elects a bureau, including the committee secretaries, and endorses the committee departments heads and newspaper editors. The secretaries of the area, city and district committees must have a Party standing of at least three years. The committee secretaries are confirmed by the respective regional or territorial committee, or the Central Committee of

the Communist Party of the Union Republic.

50. The area, city or district committee organises and confirms the primary Party organisations, directs their work, regularly hears reports concerning their work and keeps a register of Communists.

51. The plenary meeting of the area, city or district committee is convened not less than every three months.

52. The area, city or district committee has non-staff functionaries, sets up standing or ad hoc commissions on various aspects of Party work and uses other ways to draw Communists into the activities of the Party committee on a non-staff basis.

VI

PRIMARY PARTY ORGANISATIONS

53. The primary Party organisations are the basis of the Party.

Primary Party organisations are formed at the places of work of Party members—factories, state farms and other enterprises, collective farms, units of the Soviet Army, offices, educational establishments, etc., wherever

there are not less than three Party members. Primary Party organisations may also be organised on the residential principle in villages and at house administrations.

In individual cases, given the permission of the regional or territorial committee, or the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, primary Party organisations may be formed in the framework of several enterprises forming an industrial association and located, as a rule, in the territory of one district or several districts of one city.

54. At enterprises, collective farms and offices with over 50 Party members and candidate members, shop, sectional, farm, team, departmental, etc., Party organisations may be formed as units of the general primary Party organisation with the sanction of the district, city or area committee.

Within shop, sectional, etc., organisations, and also within primary Party organisations having less than 50 members and candidate members, Party groups may be formed in the teams and other production units.

55. The highest organ of the primary Party organisation is the Party meeting, which is convened at least once a month. In Party organisations encompassing shop or departmen-

tal organisations general Party meetings are held at least once in every two months.

In large Party organisations with a membership of more than 300 Communists, a general Party meeting is convened when necessary at time fixed by the Party committee or on the demand of a number of shop or departmental Party organisations.

56. For the conduct of current business the primary, shop or departmental Party organisation elects a bureau for the term of one year. The number of its members is fixed by the Party meeting. Primary, shop and departmental Party organisations with less than 15 Party members do not elect a bureau. Instead, they elect a secretary and deputy secretary of the Party organisation.

Secretaries of primary, shop and departmental Party organisations must have a Party standing of at least one year.

Primary Party organisations with less than 150 Party members shall have, as a rule, no salaried functionaries released from their regular work.

57. In large factories and offices with more than 300 members and candidate members of the Party, and in exceptional cases in factories and offices with over 100 Communists, by virtue of special production conditions and

territorial dispersion, subject to the approval of the regional committee, territorial committee or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, Party committees may be formed, the shop and departmental Party organisations at these factories and offices being granted the status of primary Party organisations.

The Party organisations of collective and state farms may set up Party committees if they have a minimum of 50 Communists.

In individual cases, given the permission of the regional or territorial Party committee or the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republic, Party organisations numbering more than 500 Communists may form Party committees in the larger shops or departments, and the Party organisations in these production sectors may be granted the status of a primary Party organisation.

Party committees are elected for a term of two-three years, and the number of their members is determined by a general Party meeting or conference.

58. Given the permission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of a Union Republic, Party committees of primary organisations numbering more than 1,000 Communists may be granted the status of a

district Party committee in the matter of admission to the CPSU, the keeping of the records of Party members and candidate members, and in examining cases of misconduct by Communists.

59. In its activities the primary Party organisation takes guidance from the Programme and the Rules of the CPSU. It conducts its work directly among the working people, rallies them round the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, organises the masses for carrying out the policy of the Party, for building communism.

The primary Party organisation:

- (a) admits new members to the CPSU;
- (b) educates Communists in a spirit of loyalty to the Party cause, ideological dedication and communist ethics;
- (c) organises the study by Communists of Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with the practice of communist construction and opposes all attempts at revisionist distortions of Marxism-Leninism and its dogmatic interpretation;
- (d) enhances the vanguard role of Communists in the sphere of labour and in the socio-political and economic activities of enterprises, collective farms, institutions, educational establishments, etc.;

(e) acts as the organiser of the working people in the performance of the current tasks of communist construction, heads the socialist emulation movement for the fulfilment of state plans and undertakings of the working people, rallies the masses to disclose and make the best use of untapped resources at enterprises and collective farms, and to apply in production on a broad scale the achievements of science, engineering and the experience of front-rankers; works for the strengthening of labour discipline, the steady increase of labour productivity and improvement of the quality of production, and shows concern for the protection and increase of social wealth at enterprises, state farms and collective farms;

(f) conducts agitational and propaganda work among the people, educates them in the communist spirit, helps the working people to acquire proficiency in administering state and social affairs;

(g) on the basis of extensive criticism and self-criticism, combats cases of bureaucracy, parochialism, and violations of state discipline, thwarts attempts to deceive the state, acts against negligence, waste and extravagance at enterprises, collective farms and offices;

(h) assists the area, city and district committees in their activities and is accountable to them for its work.

The Party organisation must see to it that every Communist should observe the moral principles set forth in the Programme of the CPSU, in the moral code of the builder of communism and cultivate them among the working people:

loyalty to the communist cause, love of his own socialist homeland, and of other socialist countries;

conscientious labour for the benefit of society, for he who does not work, neither shall he eat;

the concern of each for the protection and growth of the wealth of society;

lofty sense of public duty, intolerance of violations of public interests;

collectivism and comradely mutual assistance: one for all, and all for one;

humane relations and mutual respect among people: man is to man a friend, comrade and brother;

honesty and truthfulness, moral purity, unpretentiousness and modesty in public and personal life;

mutual respect in the family circle and concern for the upbringing of children;

intolerance of injustice, parasitism, dishonesty, careerism and money-grubbing;

friendship and fraternity among all peoples of the USSR, intolerance of national and racial hostility;

intolerance of enemies of communism, peace and the freedom of the peoples;

fraternal solidarity with the working people of all countries, with all peoples.

60. The primary Party organisations at enterprises in industry, transport, communications, building, material and technical supplies, distribution, catering, utilities and services, collective farms, state farms and other agricultural enterprises, design organisations, drafting offices and research institutes, educational establishments, cultural and medical institutions, enjoy the right to control the work of the administration.

The Party organisations at Ministries, State Committees, and other central and local government or economic agencies and departments exercise control over the work of the administration in fulfilling Party and government directives and in observing Soviet law. They must actively promote improvement of the apparatus, cultivate among the personnel a high sense of responsibility for work entrusted to them, promote state discipline and the

better servicing of the population, firmly combat bureaucracy and red tape, inform the appropriate Party bodies in good time on shortcomings in the work of the respective offices and individuals, regardless of what posts the latter may occupy.

VII

THE PARTY AND THE YCL

61. The Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union is an independently acting mass organisation of young people, an active helper and reserve of the Party. The YCL helps the Party educate the youth in the communist spirit, draw it into the work of building the new society, train a rising generation of harmoniously developed people who will live and work and administer the affairs of society under communism.

62. YCL organisations enjoy the right of broad initiative in discussing and submitting to the appropriate Party organisations questions related to the work of enterprises, collective farms and offices. They must be active conductors of Party directives in all spheres of

communist construction, especially where there are no primary Party organisations.

63. The YCL conducts its activities under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The work of the local YCL organisations is directed and controlled by the appropriate republican, territorial, regional, area, city and district Party organisations.

In their communist educational work among the youth, local Party bodies and primary Party organisations rely on the support of the YCL organisations, and uphold and promote their useful undertakings.

64. Members of the YCL who have been admitted into the CPSU cease to belong to the YCL the moment they join the Party, provided they do not hold leading posts in YCL organisations.

VIII

PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN THE SOVIET ARMY

65. Party organisations in the Soviet Army take guidance in their work from the Programme and the Rules of the CPSU and operate

on the basis of instructions issued by the Central Committee.

The Party organisations of the Soviet Army carry through the policy of the Party in the Armed Forces, unite servicemen round the Communist Party, educate them in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and boundless loyalty to the socialist homeland, actively further the unity of the army and the people, work for the strengthening of military discipline, rally servicemen to carry out the tasks of combat and political training and acquire skill in the use of new technique and weapons, and to irreproachably perform their military duty and the orders and instructions of the command.

66. The guidance of Party work in the Armed Forces is exercised by the Central Committee of the CPSU through the Chief Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which functions as a department of the CC CPSU.

The chiefs of the political administrations of military districts and fleets, and the chiefs of the political departments of armies must be Party members of five years' standing, and the chiefs of the political departments of military formations must be Party members of three years' standing.

67. The Party organisations and political bodies of the Soviet Army maintain close contact with local Party committees, and brief them on the political work done in the military units. The secretaries of military Party organisations and chiefs of political bodies participate in the work of local Party committees.

IX

PARTY GROUPS IN NON-PARTY ORGANISATIONS

68. At congresses, conferences and meetings, and in the elective bodies of Soviets, trade unions, co-operatives and other mass organisations of the working people, having at least three Party members, Party groups are formed for the purpose of strengthening the influence of the Party in every direction and carrying out Party policy among non-Party people, strengthening Party and state disciplines, combating bureaucracy, and verifying the fulfilment of Party and government directives.

69. The Party groups are subordinate to the appropriate Party bodies: the Central Com-

mittee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, territorial, regional, area, city or district Party committees.

In all matters the groups must strictly and unswervingly abide by decisions of the leading Party bodies.

X

PARTY FUNDS

70. The funds of the Party and its organisations are derived from membership dues, incomes from Party enterprises and other revenue.

71. The monthly membership dues for Party members and candidate members are as follows:

Monthly earnings	Dues	
up to 50 rubles	10 kopeks	} of the monthly earnings
from 51 to 100 rubles	0.5 per cent	
from 101 to 150 rubles	1.0 per cent	
from 151 to 200 rubles	1.5 per cent	
from 201 to 250 rubles	2.0 per cent	
from 251 to 300 rubles	2.5 per cent	
over 300 rubles	3.0 per cent	

72. An entrance fee of 2 per cent of monthly earnings is paid on admission to the Party as a candidate member.
