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More light on the Party reorganization of agriculture at the grass roots level has appeared in the Soviet press. Previously it had been made known that the operative link between the Territorial Production Directorate (the party organization responsible for the guidance of agriculture) and the state and collective farms was the inspector-organizer, an agricultural specialist who was to organize and supervise work directly on the farms, with each official responsible for an average of 3 to 4 farms. The party organizer (partorg), however, with a 2-3 man instructors' staff, operated from the Production Directorate level and thus had to cover about 35 farms. His main task was to work with the primary party and Young Communist League organizations on the farms to achieve fulfillment of production plans by mobilizing party resources.

It is now clear that the role of the party organizer has been substantially up-graded in the Party's table of organization for agricultural management. These officials were first proposed at the March (1962) Plenum and were originally called party-organizers; then at the second reorganizational Plenum in November (1962) they were advanced in title to inspector-party organizers and in the meantime, their number has been considerably expanded. In Kazakhstan, for example, the inspector-party organizers now equal the number of inspector-organizers; thus every three farms are being supervised by an inspector-organizer for production functions on one hand, and one inspector-party organizer for party affairs on the

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other. This new arrangement amounts to a substantial reinforcement of the organs of Party control over agricultural production.¹

The composition of the expanded personnel in these inspector-party organizer units is a revealing indication of the relative importance the party places on party guidance, even in production. At the June Agricultural Convention, Khrushchev ordered that all first secretaries of district party committees (raikoms) be designated as deputies to the party organizers of Production Directorates.² Since only the most able raikom secretaries would be considered (there were 3,100 rural raikom secretaries available to fill 1,500 posts as partorgs), it is apparent that the partiinost among the inspector-party organizers will be of the highest order.

Whether this concentration of party power at the grass roots can achieve positive results for promoting the "mighty upsurge" of agricultural output remains to be seen. There will be no bursts of joy from the disgruntled tens of thousands of party members ^{lately} in the raikoms and ancillary organizations who now have been demoted or sent off to an anonymous life in the hinterlands; nor from the rank-and-file collective farmers to whom the reorganization means a further tightening of control over their affairs and a denial of their rights to determine kolkhozy policy.

¹Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 29 March 1963;
Pravda, 4 April 1963.

²Pravda, 30 June 1962.