The lively debates at the recently-concluded Urals Regional Conference of our Party\textsuperscript{2} – which was distinguished by a large multitude of people (78 out of more than ninety organisations in the region, with a total of thirty-six thousand members, were represented by 136 delegates) – involved a discussion of the general policies of our Soviet centres and of economic policy in particular, which is the same thing as the policies of the Central Committee of the Party.

Here is the resolution that was accepted by everyone at the Conference with nine abstentions:

The Fourth Urals Regional Conference of the Communist Party, having discussed the question of the direction of the general policies of the central Soviet authority in recent times and, in particular, the question of the relationship of this authority with the local regional authority, notes that:

1) the international, domestic and financial-economic policies of the central Soviet authority are clearly aimed at putting into effect the major points of the Brest agreement, whose implementation is gradually

\textsuperscript{1} [From Kommunist (organ of the group of Left-Communists) Moscow, June 1918, No. 4, pp. 13–14.]
\textsuperscript{2} [The Conference met from 25–9 April 1918 in Ekaterinburg.]
transforming the soviets into agents of the will of world-capital, leading
to suspension of socialist construction and liquidation of a number of
the most important achievements of the October Revolution;

2) the agreement with the cooperatives, annulling the entire programme
of economic and political struggle against the rural bourgeoisie, who
have rallied around these organisations; the replacement of workers' control by technical and commercial soviets; the attempted bureau-
cratic construction of socialism from the top-down at the hands of offi-
cialdom, together with rejection of mass-proletarian creativity from the
bottom-up; the declaration of immunity for the capital and enterprises of
foreigners, and for Russian capitalists who have sold off their banks
and enterprises to foreigners, and so on – all these measures and a
whole series of others most directly affect the Urals as an area with large
investments of foreign capital before the Revolution, as a region that
serves, by virtue of its natural resources, as the strongest bait for world-
capital and, finally, as the region that is most organised and advanced
in the work of socialist construction;

3) with regard to the Urals, the domestic policy of the central authority
is characterised by disregard of the local Soviet authority in the region
and distrust towards it, expressed in the dispatch of the centre's own
commissars, with extraordinary powers, who are bringing chaos and dis-
organisation into the existing organisational structure of the Urals and,
at best, are absolutely useless.

Noting all of the foregoing, the Conference resolves:

1) To bring to the attention of the Party's Central Committee and the Party
as a whole the attitude of the organised Urals proletariat, as represented
at the Conference, concerning the evident bias in the policies of the
central authority, which are at odds with the Party's new programme
and with the economic resolutions of the Party's Sixth Congress.

2) To propose to the Central Committee the speediest possible conven-
ing of an all-Russian party-congress on the basis of representation at
the Sixth Congress, and to have it discuss all the questions that were
first put on the agenda after the Seventh Party-Congress, with regard to
which it is possible and probable that the policies of the Central Com-
mittee are at odds with the opinion of the party-majority.

3) To charge the Party's Regional Committee and the Bolshevik fraction of
the Regional Council of Commissars with developing a draft-constitution
for the Urals workers' commune that takes into account the economic
and everyday characteristics of the region, and to have them submit
this draft to the next congress of Urals soviets for implementation on