

**THE FIFTEEN SOVIET REPUBLICS
TODAY AND TOMORROW**

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

A Whole Republic a Construction Site



Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

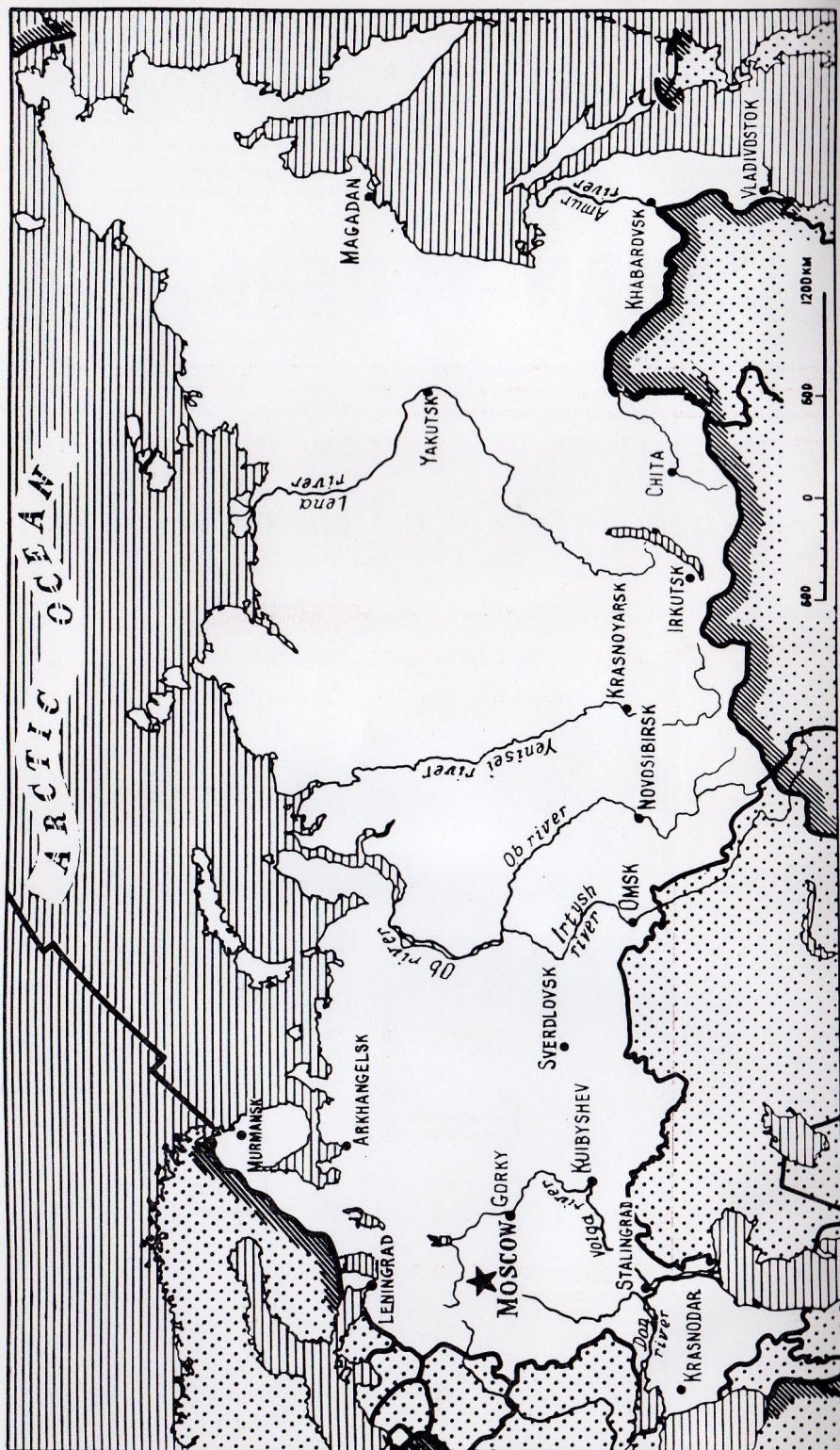
by

D. S. Polyanski

**Chairman of the Russian S.F.S.R.
Council of Ministers**

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own hands would be able to defend Russia against her enemies from ruin on to the broad road of building a new life.

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A Note on the Author

DMITRY STEPANOVICH POLYANSKY was born into a poor peasant family in 1917 in the Donets basin, Ukraine. After leaving school he worked on a state farm. Later he went on to study at the Institute of Agriculture and in the Higher Party School of the central committee of the C.P.S.U.

Polyansky then worked in one of the machine and tractor stations of the Altai territory, Siberia, and later was elected secretary of the District Committee of the Communist Party. Subsequently he was elected to more responsible posts, becoming secretary of the Crimean Regional Committee and of the Krasnodar Territorial Committee of the Party.

At the Twentieth Congress of the Party in 1956 D. S. Polyansky was elected a member of the Party central committee, and in 1958 he was elected an alternate member of its presidium.

In 1958 he was elected deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and in the same year the presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet appointed him chairman of the Council of Ministers of the R.S.F.S.R.

D. S. Polyansky is also chairman of the commission for legislative proposals of the Soviet of the Union of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

Heroic Struggle

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET Federative Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) is one of the fifteen equal Republics voluntarily united in the Soviet Union.¹ It was established in 1917 after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Russian Federation spreads over a territory of more than 10,600,000 square miles. In size it is almost equal to the territory of the United States and Canada together. Krasnoyarsk Territory (East Siberia) alone could hold Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Norway, France, Finland and Sweden. Approximately 60 per cent of the entire population of the Soviet Union—117,500,000 people—live in the Republic.

Forty-odd years ago Russia was a backward country. The old system hindered her economic development. Only after the October Socialist Revolution did the situation change radically.

During the first years of Soviet power, representatives of the capitalist world did not believe that the Soviet Government would succeed in ensuring the economic development of the country. The well-known British writer, H. G. Wells, who visited Russia in 1920, declared that she was "in the shadows", from which, in his opinion, she would not have the strength to emerge.

The writer certainly had grounds to think that the young socialist state was "in the shadows". The country was living through a grim time. The years of the First World War followed by the Civil War (1918-1920) had practically wrecked the industry, the greater part of which stood paralysed. Agriculture was also in a bad way, undergoing a severe crisis.

All over the country the people were short of bread and other food, as well as consumer goods. There was an acute shortage of even such goods as salt and matches.

The interventionists and White Guard bands had inflicted enormous damage upon our country. They tried to tear to pieces the world's first proletarian state and to re-establish the old capitalist system.

H. G. Wells saw all this. As an honest observer, he admitted that the new social system that had arisen in Russia enabled all the advanced progressive forces in the country to unite against the old system. But even he, the great writer of fantastic stories, was not inclined to think that the working class and the toiling peasants who had taken power into their own hands would be able, under the existing circumstances, to keep it, to defend Russia against her enemies, and emerge from ruin on to the broad road of building a new life.

The ordinary Russian people and their leaders thought differently. The working people, united around the Leninist Party, believed firmly in the

¹ The other fourteen Union Republics are: Ukraine, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghiz, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia.

triumph of their just cause. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State, clearly saw the future of the young Republic when drawing up the programme for building the new society.

He pointed out that Soviet Russia could swiftly turn into an industrial country with a highly developed agriculture, advanced science, culture and art, that she possessed everything necessary to create a truly mighty Russia with an abundance of everything. Life has confirmed this brilliant prediction.

In the Soviet period the Russian Republic has changed beyond recognition. In a short period of time a mighty socialist state has been created.

The war against the German fascists, who invaded our homeland, temporarily interrupted the peaceful labour of the Soviet people. It caused tremendous losses to our national economy and cost millions of lives. The nazis wrecked and looted more than 1,700 cities, laid waste or burned to the ground over 70,000 big and small villages.

Before the war, the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy were inhabited by over 40 per cent of the whole country's population; 30 per cent of the industrial goods, 60 per cent of the coal, and over 70 per cent of the pig iron were produced there; and 50 per cent of the crop area of the collective farms and state farms was concentrated in them.

Many of the destroyed cities, villages, factories and farms lay in the Russian Federation.

When destroying the economy of the invaded areas and annihilating Soviet people, the invaders felt confident that these areas would lie waste for scores of years. The German Field-Marshal Stuepnagel wrote to Hitler that it would take about twenty-five years to restore the damage. But the fascist invaders were greatly mistaken.

The Soviet people, having routed the enemy and driven them from the U.S.S.R., in a short period healed the severe wounds inflicted by the war. Within a few years the pre-war level of industrial output was considerably surpassed. Much was also done to restore agriculture.

In the subsequent years the working people ensured a further growth of all branches of the national economy and an improvement in living standards.

The socialist system presents unlimited opportunities for increasing production, for a steady rise of the material and cultural standards of the people. And these opportunities are being more and more effectively utilised.

Soviet people are vitally interested in peaceful constructive work. Being the true masters of their own destiny they are doing their best further to strengthen the might of their country, to ensure a happy and prosperous life for every citizen. That is the explanation of their labour heroism, their inexhaustible energy which helps them to pave the road to a bright future.

A Community of Free Peoples

The Russian Federation is a multi-national Republic. Over sixty nationalities live on the territory of Russia—Russians, Tatars, Bashkirs, Udmurts, Chuvashians, Kalmyks, Circassians, Buryats, Yakuts, Evenks etc. The Federation includes fifteen autonomous Republics, six autonomous regions and ten national areas. The federative structure makes it possible

to take into account both the common interests and the specific features of each nationality.

The Russian Federation is the largest of the Union Republics. Two-thirds of the industrial output of the Soviet Union is produced on its territory. It is correctly considered to be the richest granary in the U.S.S.R., producing large quantities of grain, potatoes, vegetables, flax, sugar beet and animal husbandry.

Before the Revolution many areas in Russia were extremely backward both in economy and culture. Now, large factories and plants, mines and oilfields have been built there. All the autonomous Republics, regions and national areas have their own schools and theatres, musical companies and choirs, book and newspaper publishing houses.

A local intelligentsia has appeared. The abolition of the economic, political and cultural inequality of the peoples living in the Federation reflects the wisdom of the Leninist national policy.

Economic and cultural development is proceeding rapidly in all parts of the Soviet Union. United by the single aim of building the new society, the peoples are helping each other in a friendly way, are attaining major successes by joint efforts. Every Soviet citizen feels that he has full rights. The equality and friendly co-operation of all the peoples in the country are cornerstones of the inviolability of the Soviet social and state system.

Masters of the Country

In the Russian Federation, as in other Republics of the Soviet Union, the land and its riches, the factories and plants, the pits and mines, the railways and banks are the joint property of the working people in town and countryside; they are public property.

Every able-bodied citizen has equal access to the public means of production. He need not fear unemployment, he is guaranteed the right to work, and receives from society material wealth according to the quantity and the quality of the work done.

"He who does not work, neither shall he eat"—such is the principle of socialist society.

Through the Soviets (Councils), elected on the basis of universal, free and direct suffrage by secret ballot, the people govern society, organise production, direct the development all branches of the national economy and culture. The Russian Federation has its own Constitution as a sovereign Soviet state.

The best workers, peasants, representatives of the people's intelligentsia are elected deputies to the Soviets. At the elections to the R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviet in 1959, 379 workers and collective farmers were elected. They form over 45 per cent of the total number of deputies.

Further, the deputies include chairmen of economic councils, managers of enterprises and railways, engineers and technicians, chairmen of collective farms and directors of state farms, agronomists and zootechnicians, workers in science, culture, literature, art, education and the public health services. The overwhelming majority of these were workers or peasants themselves in the past, and come from working class stock.

There are 277 women among the deputies—one-third of the entire membership of the Supreme Soviet.

The principle of equality of the peoples is reflected in the national composition of the Supreme Soviet of the R.S.F.S.R. Representatives of thirty-three nationalities and national groups of the Russian Federation have been elected to the supreme organ of power of the Republic.

Immense Creative Energy

The peoples of the Russian Federation are doing everything to make their socialist homeland mightier and richer from year to year. With the whole of the Soviet people they are working to create an abundance of industrial and agricultural products, material and spiritual riches. With this aim they are raising the productivity of labour, and widely applying in practice the achievements of science and technology.

In the capitalist world much is being spoken and written to the effect that only private enterprise allegedly gives the individual true freedom and scope for the development of creative abilities.

From our point of view, however, this is primarily "freedom" for those who profit at the expense of others. But what freedom falls to the share of the overwhelming majority of the population? Perhaps the unemployed, whose numbers are steadily growing, enjoy this freedom? No, in the "free" capitalist world the common man has never been, and is not, made a hero of.

In the socialist country, things are different. Here, ordinary, honest people who produce the material and spiritual riches are encouraged in every way, all conditions have been created for the inexhaustible spring of the people's talents to flourish. In the Soviet Union work is a matter of honour and glory, valour and heroism.

Besides the material incentive—more pay for better work—there are also such incentives as the care for the welfare of society, of the whole people. Every honest Soviet citizen tries to do his best for the homeland.

Conscientious work in social production, the desire to do everything for the socialist homeland—these are the expression of the people's high class-consciousness, of their correct understanding of personal and social interests.

The number of workers and collective farmers whose work is an example of high labour productivity increases from year to year in the Republic.

Here is one of many examples: The miners of the team headed by Hero of Socialist Labour V. Kochetov ("Tula-Coal" Trust), using a tunnelling combine, cut 1,835 yards in a month. This is a world record in speed of tunnelling.

A fine example of communist consciousness was set by Valentina Gaganova, a leading worker, head of a weavers' team in the Vyshny Volochok Textile Mills. Of her own accord, she asked to be transferred to a backward team, although this meant a loss in her earnings at the beginning.

After some time had passed, however, V. Gaganova succeeded in raising the work of the team to the general level. This meant an increase in output and better earnings for all members of the team.

Gaganova's example is being followed by many workers throughout the country. The splendid action of this woman is evidence of the wonderful

qualities of the Soviet citizen. Valentina Gaganova has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour.

Hero of Socialist Labour Mikhail Kryachko is seventy years old but he does not want to give up his work as head of a builders' team on the Kalinin Collective Farm, Novo-Titarovsky District in Krasnodar Territory.

"All my life I have been building," he says, "and I shall continue to my last breath, in spite of old age. When we build, we think of the future. The buildings we erect must stand for scores of years. And we want the people in that distant time to speak well of us."

Soviet people are energetically carrying out their plans of economic and cultural development, for they want to surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in peaceful economic competition. And all the resources are at hand to do so: inexhaustible natural riches, a highly-developed industry and agriculture, skilled workers, and the people's immense energy.

Countless Riches

The Russian Federation possesses untold natural wealth which was scarcely prospected before the Revolution. The Republic contains larger supplies of coal and oil, iron and gold, nickel and cobalt, titanium and diamonds than any other country. It has almost all the elements of Mendeleev's Table, and possesses forests, colossal water power resources, and fertile soil.

The greater part of the geological coal supplies of the world is concentrated in certain areas of the R.S.F.S.R. The immensely rich oilfields lying between the Volga and the Urals have become widely known as the "Second Baku", and equally famous are the iron-ore deposits of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Forests cover 40 per cent of the territory of the Republic.

The mineral and other raw material resources make possible the unlimited development of practically any branch of industry in the Republic.

Geological prospecting, conducted on a wide scale, has revealed new, huge supplies of minerals and their industrial exploitation has been organised.

For instance, truly fabulous wealth has been discovered in Yakutia in recent years. The Lena coalfield with supplies running into trillions of tons, the largest in the world, is being surveyed. Industrial-scale deposits of coking-coal have been found, and near them lie considerable supplies of iron ore.

The land of Yakutia possesses rare metal ores and minerals for the chemical industry. Supplies of fuel-gas have been discovered, and in recent years immensely rich diamond deposits have been found.

This territory is becoming an important base of mineral raw materials, thanks to which large-scale iron-and-steel, coal, gas, chemical and other industries are being developed.

After the Revolution, the extremely rich Kuznetsk coal basin began to be developed in Western Siberia. The total supplies here are almost four times those of the Donets Basin.

New deposits of oil and gas, as well as other types of fuel, have been struck and are being developed. The oil-fields stretch over a huge area between the Volga and the Urals, including the territory of the Tatar, Komi and Bashkir autonomous Republics, and of Perm, Orenburg, Kuibyshev, Ulyanovsk, Saratov, Stalingrad and Astrakhan regions.

At present, industrial exploitation of the magnetite-ore deposits in Belgorod and Kursk regions is beginning. In the next few years, these mines will be among the most important both in the U.S.S.R. and in the whole world. Soviet people are constantly discovering more and more of the mineral wealth hidden in the soil of the R.S.F.S.R.

The plans for the development of the economy of the Russian Republic devote special attention to Siberia. In the minds of many people abroad this word connotes something dreary and dismal. That is quite understandable. Before the Revolution, Siberia was a land of exile, to which people who displeased the tsarist regime were banished.

Nowadays, Siberia has changed beyond recognition. Large cities, centres of industry and culture, have appeared in its spaces, and the population has greatly increased. In recent years, thanks to the growing scale of construction, more and more people are coming to Siberia to settle there permanently.

U.S. Vice-President Richard Nixon, who visited Siberia recently, said on arriving in Novosibirsk that he had heard of the progress of this city and its cultural achievements already before coming to the U.S.S.R. After seeing the city Nixon stated: "Now I see what wonderful achievements you have, what technical progress your great country has made. It becomes clear why she was able to create the first artificial Earth satellite."

The American correspondents who accompanied the U.S. Vice-President were surprised that Novosibirsk, which they had imagined to be a remote provincial city, had six theatres, thirteen higher educational establishments, a Siberian branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and many other scientific and cultural institutions.

Siberia is truly one of the richest storehouses of mineral wealth. There are colossal supplies of coal, iron, non-ferrous and precious and rare metals, vast forests, deep rivers, and fertile soil. In addition, Siberia has a healthy climate.

At present construction of industrial enterprises and power stations is proceeding on a large scale in Siberia on the basis of cheap local raw materials, fuel and water power resources. Large scientific and cultural centres are being established here.

Our Economy—Past and Present

Before the Revolution Russia was an agrarian country. Her industry lagged greatly behind the level reached by the West European countries and the United States. Agricultural production also stood at a low level.

But that was in the past. Today Russia is not the same. She is an immensely rich republic with advanced technique.

The following figures indicate how swiftly the economy is growing and developing. **In 1958 the volume of industrial output in the Republic was more than thirty-five times that of 1913.**

The exceptionally swift rates of growth become particularly clear when compared with certain capitalist countries. Thus, during approximately the same period (from 1913 to 1957), in the United States the volume of industrial output increased only a little over four times, in Britain it was not quite doubled, and in France it was doubled.

A similar ratio is to be observed in the *per capita* growth of industrial output. These superior rates of growth are one of the most important con-

ditions for victory in the peaceful economic competition with the developed capitalist countries.

In the regions of Central Russia the Urals and West Siberia, such mammoth enterprises have been built as the Magnitogorsk, Kuznetsk, Orsko-Khalilov and Nizhny Tagil Iron and Steel Works, the Chelyabinsk, Cherepovets and Novo-Lipetsk Iron and Steel Plants.

In the Kuzbas, the Urals, Moscow Region, Rostov Region, and in the vicinity of the Pechora River large coal mining areas have appeared.

The total coal output of the Republic increased from six million tons in 1913 to 290 million tons in 1958, the output of pig iron from 1,300,000 to 19 million tons, and that of steel from 1,800,000 to 31 million tons.

Oil, gas and chemical industries have been newly created. The output of electric power increased approximately 120 times during the same period. The machine-building industry is also virtually a new one, since its present output exceeds the pre-revolution level by 240 times.

Large machine-tool, motor, tractor, instrument-building and other enterprises have been erected. All branches of a modern engineering industry now exist in the Republic.

Production of consumer goods has also grown tremendously. A particularly large increase has taken place in the output of silk fabrics, knitted underwear and outer garments, confectionery, tinned goods, etc. In 1913 the output of silks amounted to 47 million yards, and in 1958 it was 765 million yards; the production of woollen fabrics has grown from 108 million to 275 million yards, confectionery from 90,000 to 990,000 tons.

Railway, river and marine transport has been radically re-organised and considerably enlarged; motor and air transport have come into being. Compared with the period before the Revolution, total length of railway lines has been almost doubled, while the length of the inland waterways has been more than doubled.

The industrialisation of the country has made it possible to carry into effect a radical reorganisation of agriculture. Formerly, there were in Russia millions of small peasant households, possessing only primitive tools—wooden ploughs and harrows, or, at best, horse-drawn ploughs.

During the years of Soviet power immense changes have taken place in agriculture. The small individual households have been replaced by collective farms, and large state agricultural enterprises—state farms—have also been organised.

Both the collective farms and the state farms are large-scale mechanised enterprises. At their disposal are over 800,000 tractors, more than quarter of a million combines, approximately the same number of lorries, and many other machines.

In recent years the agriculture of the Republic has made still further progress. The yields of grain, milk, meat, eggs, wool, potatoes, vegetables and fruit have all grown considerably.

Under socialist conditions the rapid growth in industrial and agricultural production makes possible a steady improvement in the living conditions of the people.

Life Has Become Better

To care for the welfare of man, to cater in the best possible way to his needs, is a law of development of Soviet society.

Objects of consumption are distributed in society in accordance with the amount of work done. There have been no exploiting classes in our country now for a long time. All able-bodied citizens are guaranteed work in their particular trade. **Unemployment has been unknown for many years.**

With the growth of public wealth, people's incomes steadily increase. Thus, as compared to the time before the Revolution, workers' real wages, with the abolition of unemployment and the reduction of the working day taken into account, have increased more than five times, and the real incomes of the peasantry—six times.

Workers in town and countryside are now purchasing more and more of the most varied goods, their diet is improving, and they are dressing better.

A great deal is being done in the Republic to improve housing conditions. In the years of Soviet power dwelling houses with a total area of approximately 370 million square metres have been built in cities and small towns, and also on state farms and in timber enterprises.

This is more than treble the total area of the housing in the cities of tsarist Russia that stood on the present territory of the R.S.F.S.R.

The number of cities is also increasing rapidly. It has been almost doubled in the years of Soviet power. Such large industrial and cultural centres have been built as Magnitogorsk in the Urals, Komsomolsk-on-Amur in the Far East, Kirovsk on the Kola Peninsula, and many others.

The old cities, in particular Moscow, Gorky, Sverdlovsk and Novosibirsk, have grown considerably. **In the U.S.S.R. rent (together with municipal service payments) is the lowest in the world; it amounts to only 4 or 5 per cent of a working class family's budget.**

Outstanding successes have been reached in developing public education and the public health services. General seven-year schooling has been introduced throughout the Republic, and ten-year schooling is spreading with every year.

Tuition in elementary, secondary schools and colleges is free of charge. The student body of the higher educational establishments exceeds 1,300,000.

The law on strengthening the ties of the school with life, adopted in 1958, is now being carried into effect. Seven-year schooling has been replaced by eight years and education is being organised in such a way that boys and girls finishing secondary school not only possess good theoretical knowledge, but are also accustomed to production work. This refers to higher education too.

The main aim of these measures is to prepare man for living in a communist society. Men will be given all-round development, and in his activities there will be no dividing line between physical and mental labour. For such a man work will be his main aim in life.

Health services, which are free, are being steadily improved.

Perhaps the most graphic confirmation of the higher material and cultural living conditions of Soviet people is the sharp drop in mortality. Compared with the period before the Revolution, mortality in the Republic has dropped to one-fourth while the average span of life has been more than doubled.

The natural increase in the population is higher at present than in any of the advanced capitalist countries.

All this the Soviet people have won in persistent and hard struggle. Soviet citizens see the fruits of their labours, they see that the edifice of the new society is being erected successfully, that the well-being of the nation improves from year to year.

Now, new, still grander tasks confront the country—tasks which are embodied in the Seven-Year Plan.

A level has been reached in the development of the productive forces of industry and agriculture, in the development of culture, which will enable the Soviet Union to make a fresh big leap forward in the next few years.

The Soviet Union has entered upon a new period in its development—the period of comprehensive construction of communist society.

Communist Society

There are still many people in the capitalist world who are frightened of the word "Communism". This, however, shows that they do not understand the essence of the matter.

Communist society is a society which brings all the working people a free, truly human life. The great founders of Communism, Marx, Engels and Lenin, pointed out more than once that Communism was a society in which there would be no private ownership of the means and instruments of production; these would be public, collective property, belonging to the whole people.

Under Communism there will be no classes, no division into rich and poor. The people engaged in industrial and agricultural production will jointly run the national economy based on the most advanced technology, they will manage it according to a definite plan, in the interests of the whole people.

In Communist society there will be no contradictions between city and village, industry and agriculture, mental and physical labour.

The commonly owned wealth will be so great that all food products and other wealth will be distributed according to the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

Communism is not an invention, it is not an unsubstantiated dream. Soviet people's confidence in their victory is based on a sound knowledge of the laws governing the development of human society.

In their time, the slave-owning system was replaced by feudalism, and feudalism by capitalism.

Soviet people are sure that capitalism will certainly be replaced by Communism—the most progressive social system bringing happiness to everybody on earth.

It is certainly being built in the U.S.S.R. The working people of a number of other countries of Europe and Asia are traversing the road to Communism.

The replacement of capitalism by Communism is a logical historical process; it is as inevitable as the dawn following the night.

Soviet people are profoundly convinced that by their work, by the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, they are steadily bringing nearer

the time when it will be possible to make the transition to Communism, to complete its construction.

Under Communism, under conditions of unlimited expansion of all branches of social production, the human individual, freed from anxiety for his daily bread, will acquire extensive opportunities for his own all-round development, for the utmost flourishing of all his abilities and talents. Life for everyone will become still happier.

The Mighty Tread of Socialist Industry

In the course of seven years the Soviet Union will make a decisive step towards accomplishing its basic economic task—in the shortest possible period of time to overtake and outstrip the most developed capitalist countries in *per capita* production.

The Russian Federation which, as we have already mentioned, produces two-thirds of the entire industrial output of the country, will play a leading role in the achievement of this task.

As compared with 1958 the volume of industrial output in the Republic will increase by approximately 80 per cent, with the priority development of heavy industry being maintained.

It should be noted that each per cent of increase in the total volume of output will be doubled, as compared to the same indices during the past seven-year period.

Accelerated development is planned primarily for those branches of heavy industry upon which the powerful development of the whole of the national economy depends. These are the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industries, the oil, gas, chemical, power engineering and machine-building industries.

A great deal of work still has to be done in order to enlarge the ore base which is not developing in keeping with the growing demands of the national economy.

In connection with this, construction is proceeding on an extensive scale at the Kursk-Belgorod deposits (the famous Kursk Magnetic Anomaly), in Khakassia (Krasnoyarsk Territory), Irkutsk Region and in the Urals.

In the course of the seven-year period, the output of iron ore in the Republic is to increase from 36 million to 60-odd million tons, pig iron from 19 million to 34 million, and steel from 31 million to 52 million tons (more than the present output of the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain together), and the production of rolled stock from 24 million to 40 million tons.

By the end of the seven-year period the Republic will be self-sufficient in iron and steel. Blast and open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills will be equipped with up-to-date instruments, apparatuses and automatic devices. In the iron and steel industry wide use will be made of oxygen and natural gas, continuous steel pouring and other progressive methods.

The present-day level of scientific and technical progress demands accelerated development of the non-ferrous metals industry. This also has been reflected in the seven-year plan of the Republic. Capital investments in non-ferrous metallurgy will be almost doubled, as compared to the preceding seven-year period.

Output of aluminium, nickel, magnesium, titanium, lead, zinc and copper

will increase. The prospects for an increase in the copper output may be judged by the work which is proceeding at the Gaisk deposits in Orenburg region. Here, at a small depth, ore has been found with an average copper content of 10-12 per cent, and in some places up to 30 per cent, whereas the usual content in the Ural mines is 1-1.2 per cent.

The Gaisk mine is being developed at high speed. The delivery of this ore to the plants of the Urals will make it possible to increase copper production considerably within a short period of time.

In the course of the seven years, a considerable increase will take place in the production of rare metals needed for the development of the electronic and radio-engineering industries, and a number of others. A large industrial-scale diamond-mining base is being established in Yakutia.

Oil and gas will play a considerably enhanced role in the fuel pattern of the country. The oil yield in the Republic will grow approximately from 88 million to 200 million tons, and the gas yield from 19,500 million to 110,500 million cubic yards.

The share of coal, on the other hand, will drop in the fuel pattern, although its output will increase from 290 million to 332 million tons, which is approximately 100 million tons more than the present coal output of Britain.

The Seven-Year Plan devotes particular attention to the chemical industry. Under modern conditions chemical treatment of raw materials determine to a great extent the prospects for the development of all branches of the economy.

The following figures show the tremendous scope of this work: in the Russian Federation the production of chemical fibre is to grow from 142,000 tons in 1958 to 426,000 tons in 1965, including production of synthetic fibre from 8,000 to 98,000 tons; production of plastics and resins will grow approximately from 230,000 to 1,290,000 tons, mineral fertilisers from 6 million to 16 million tons, and so on. Thus, the raw material bases of heavy and light industry will be considerably expanded.

Complete Electrification

A decisive step will be taken in accomplishing Lenin's plan for the complete electrification of the country. Increased output of electricity is being ensured by priority construction of fuel power stations, which make it possible to economise both means and time. Three-quarters of the total capital investment in the power engineering industry will be spent on the construction of fuel power stations.

The scale of electrification is truly stupendous. During the first years of Soviet power, on Lenin's initiative and guidance, the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia (G.O.E.L.R.O.) drew up a plan intended for 10-20 years. It provided for the construction of thirty large power stations.

At that time, many people regarded the G.O.E.L.R.O. plan as a dream. But its targets were exceeded already before the war.

The following comparison shows how far Russia has progressed in electrification: the G.O.E.L.R.O. plan called for the opening up of power capacities of 1.5 million kw. In 1958, however, these capacities equalled 36 million kw. in the R.S.F.S.R. and 54 million kw. throughout the Soviet Union.

In the course of the current seven-year period, it is planned to increase the capacities of the power stations in the Russian Federation by almost 40 million kw. and throughout the Soviet Union by almost 60 million kw.

These capacities are equal to 100 Dnieper power stations or 1,000 Volkhov power stations, which the Soviet people were legitimately proud of at the very beginning of the period of socialist construction.

Power generation in the Republic will increase from 156,000 million kwh. to 346,000 million kwh. during the seven years.

Gigantic work will proceed on creating a single power grid in the European part of the R.S.F.S.R., in the areas of Central Siberia and also in the north-west. It suffices to say that new electric transmission lines stretching for some 56,000 miles are to be put into operation.

More than one-half of these will supply power for agricultural purposes. All this will promote a steep rise in the technical level of production in industry and agriculture, and develop the wide use of chemistry in the national economy as a whole.

The Seven-Year Plan provides for the further rapid development of the machine-building industry, the output of which is to be almost doubled.

Hence, in 1965 this industry will produce as much in one day as was produced throughout the whole of Russia during the year 1913.

Priority development will be lent to heavy machinery, instrument making, building and road-building machinery, electrical engineering and motor building. Production of tractors, trunk-line electric locomotives, motor-lorries, automation instruments and devices, equipment and spare parts for enterprises of the textile and food industries will grow considerably.

No One Fears Automation

The Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union devoted special attention to questions of integrated mechanisation and automation of production processes. This work will have a great economic effect.

At the Tatar oilfields, for instance, the yield per work was doubled in 1958 by application of up-to-date technology and only partial automation. By introducing integrated mechanisation and automation labour productivity will be doubled once more in the course of the seven-year period.

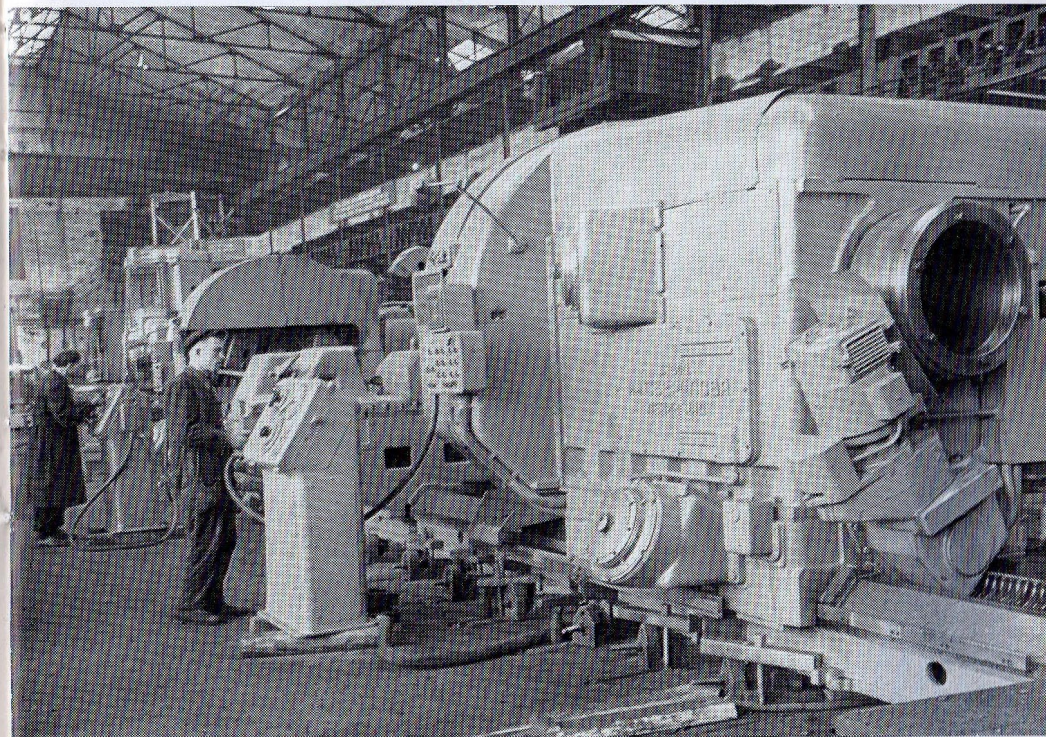
This year, construction of the wholly automated Zaikarataisk oil-field will begin. Instead of 6,000 or 7,000 workers, who would have been needed to run an oilfield of this size, only 100 men will be engaged there, while labour productivity will grow four to five times, as compared to the present level.

It must be mentioned that Soviet workers, far from fearing the extension of automation, are vitally interested in it and display great energy and initiative in accelerating it.

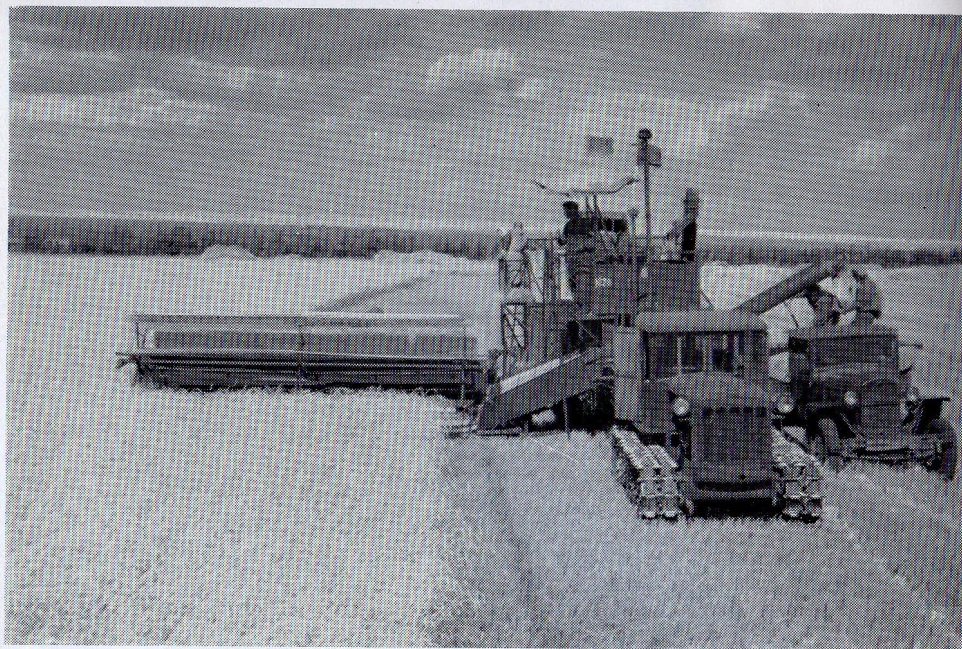
This is what three workers of the First State Bearings Plant—A. Manyushkin, P. Fedyanin and I. Kalganov—wrote on this subject to *Pravda*:

"We often welcome guests from abroad—scientists, engineers, journalists, trade union delegations. Many of them ask us what happens to the workers who are relieved as a result of automation, and what our workers think of

There are many factories in the RSFSR, making fine precision instruments such as cameras and watches. Here is the assembly section of the Uglich Watch Factory.

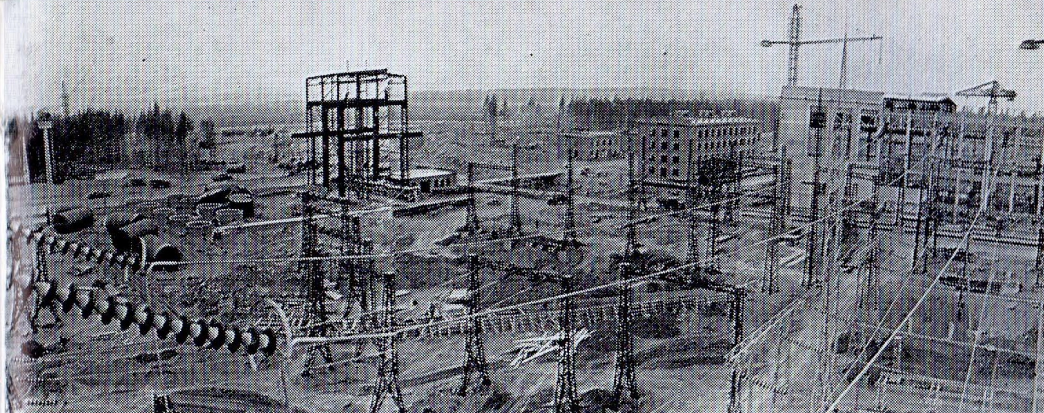


The LR-61 shown above on test in the Sverdlov Works, Leningrad, where they are made, is a powerful machine for the machining of turbine blades. It incorporates 26 electric motors and is operated by one worker from two control panels.

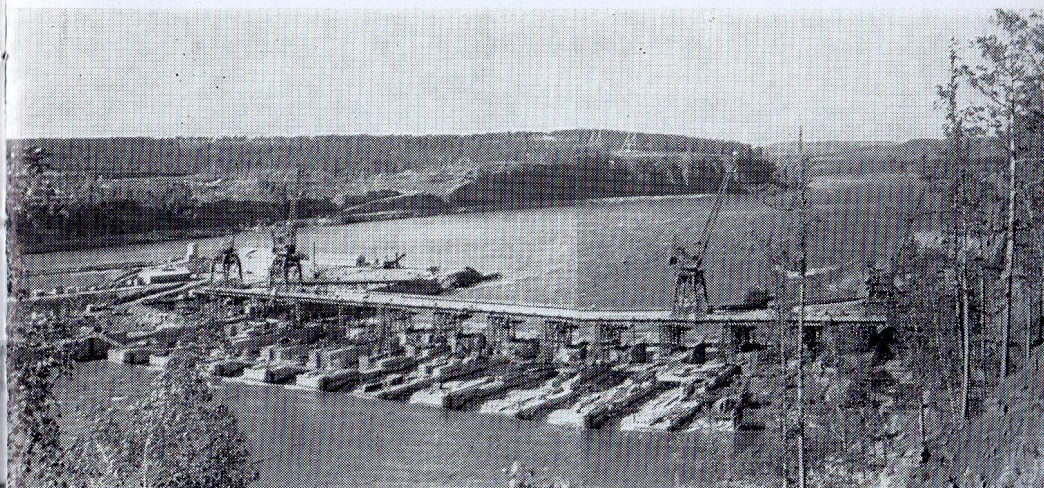


Harvesting wheat on the Andreyev Collective Farm near Kursk.

Pavel Gabyshev, a leading Yakut surgeon, in consultation with surgeon Sakai Yakovleva in a Yakutsk hospital.

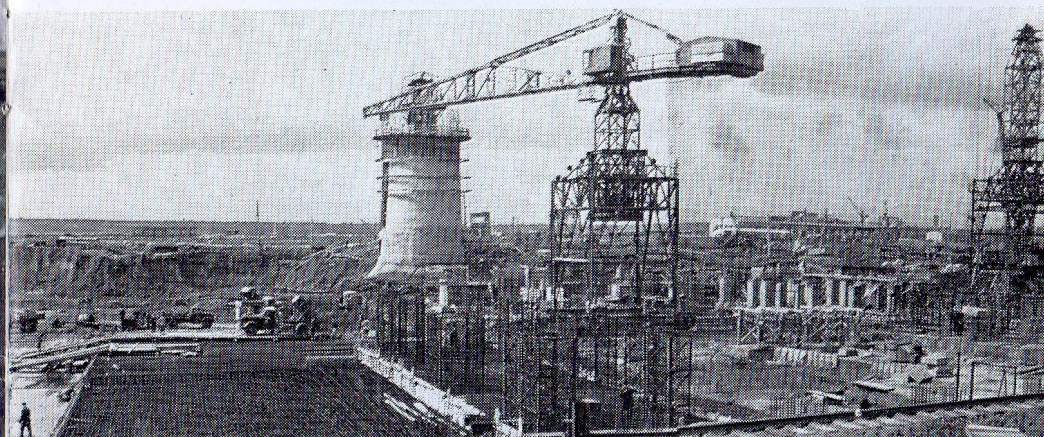


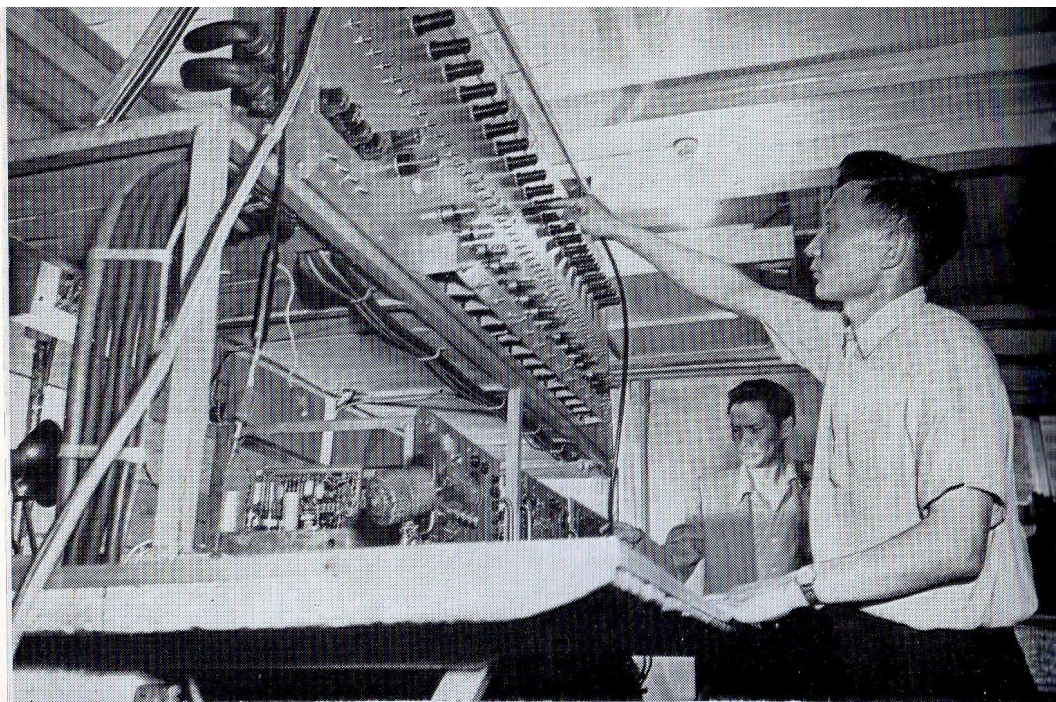
CONSTRUCTION EVERYWHERE: The 200,000 kw. Urals Atomic Power Station begins to take shape.



Above: A view of the Bratsk Hydro-Electric Station being built on the River Angara.

Bottom: Nazarovka District Electricity Station under construction.





The scientific workers above are Yakuts in the laboratories of the Academy of Sciences in Yakutsk, Yakut Autonomous Republic, which is part of the RSFSR.



M. Buyanova, on the left, is a Buryat doctor at work in a hospital at Ulan-Ude, main city of the Autonomous Republic of Buryat Mongolia.



Textile workers from Ivanovo, east of Moscow, prepare for a ski-run.



The statue in Moscow to the Soviet poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky.



MOSCOW: Above is a view of the city centre seen from the tall building on Kotelnicheskaya Embankment. The Kremlin towers and walls can be seen in the centre background. The Red Square is on the right.



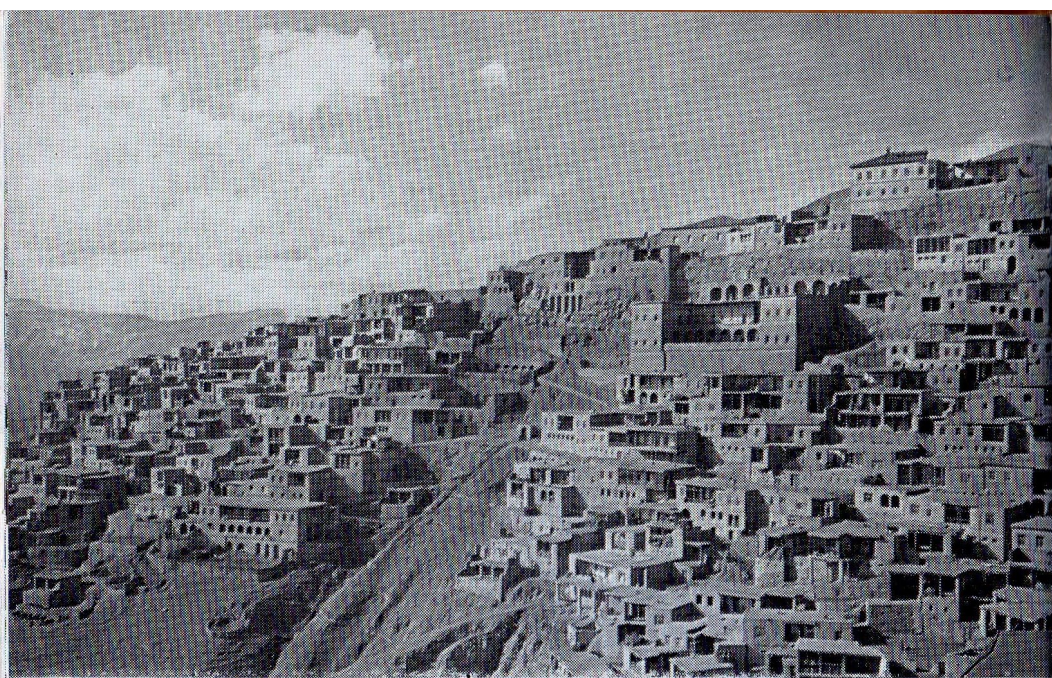
MOSCOW: Above, a view of Moscow from the Lenin Hills in the south-west. The new Moscow University building is on the right. Across the loop of the River Moskva is the new central Sports Stadium. A new bridge spans the river at this point.

LENINGRAD: Palace Bridge and the Winter Palace.



LENINGRAD: The Nevsky Prospect, one of Leningrad's main thoroughfares, leads down to the Admiralty and the River Neva.





DAGHESTAN:
On the northern slopes of the Caucasus live many nationalities, each with a language, history and culture of its own. Above is the village of Chokh in the Gunib district of the Dagestan Autonomous Republic. Stone-built and flat-roofed, the houses cling to the bare rock and recall the days when strife made fortified dwellings a necessity.

Left: The Dagestan Song and Dance Ensemble in action.



Gennadi Stasevich, above, is working on a new main road through the Siberian taiga. It will link Tulan and the new industrial area of Bratsk.



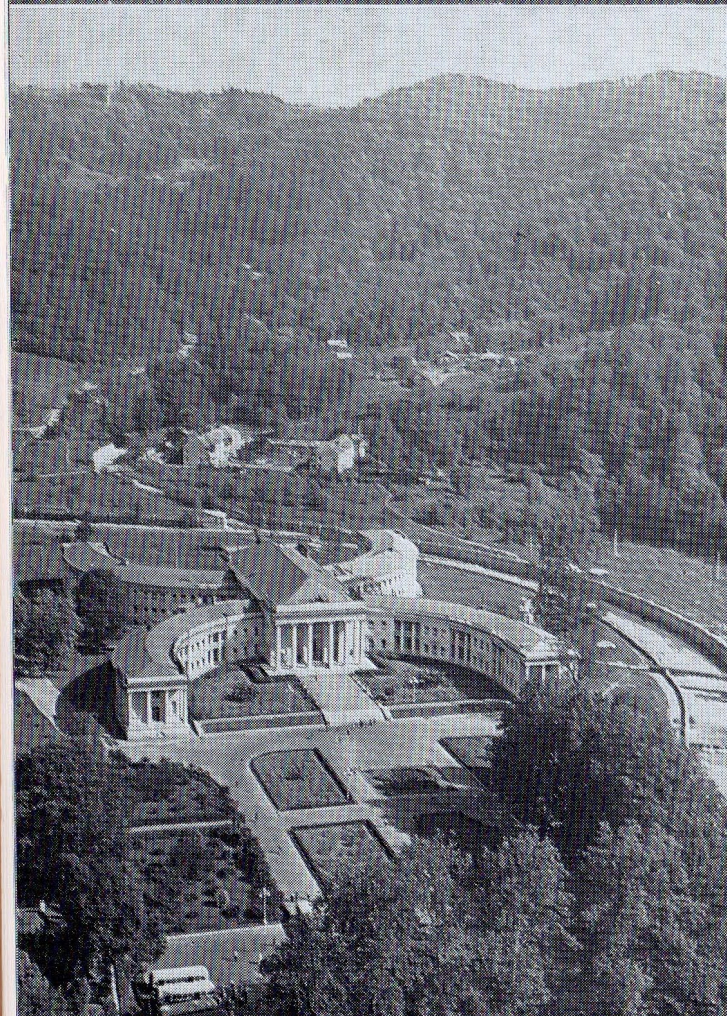
The raft of timber (right) has come from the Urals via the River Kama and is passing through the locks of the Kama Hydroelectric Station.



A ballet presentation at the Building Workers' Club in the Kemerovo Region.



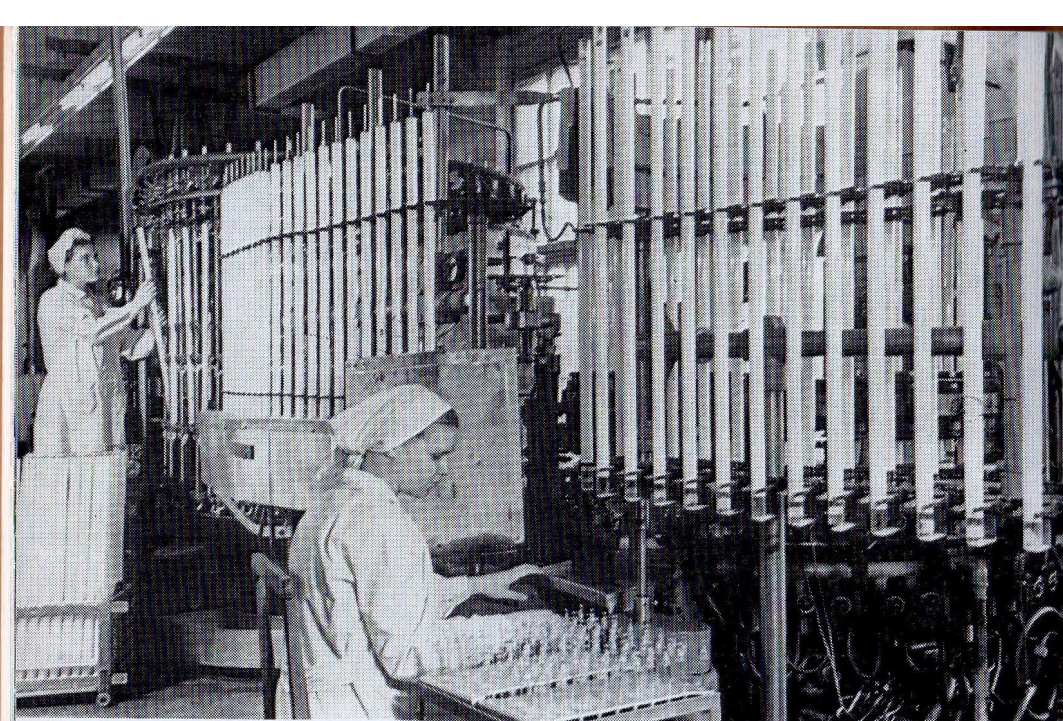
The four farm-girls above are working on the wheat-threshing floor of the Lenin Collective Farm, near Krasnodar.



Left: the Novaya Matsesta Spa, a health resort in Krasnodar Territory, in the foothills of the Caucasus.



An aerial view taken over Stalingrad, the Volga city which was pounded into rubble during the war, and is now re-born.



The girls above are assembling fluorescent lamps in a Moscow factory.



Lenin Street, Vladivostok, with the Far Eastern Fishery Institute in the foreground. Vladivostok is only about 600 miles from Japan's capital, Tokio, but is nearly 5,000 miles from its own capital, Moscow.

automation; what are the Russians going to do with the unemployed who must appear as soon as the number of automatic shops and plants increases? We must admit that such questions make us laugh. It is strange to hear arguments about 'unemployment' and 'overproduction' in our country."

Integrated mechanisation and automation of production processes is developing on an ever greater and wider scale in the Republic, as throughout the Soviet Union. Yet this does not arouse apprehensions of unemployment in anyone.

On the contrary, everyone is glad that the technical level of production rises swiftly.

What is the explanation? We know that in capitalist countries technical progress usually leads to a growth of unemployment.

The thing is that the socialist system makes it possible to expand production and other fields of activity on a scale providing work for all able-bodied people.

In the Soviet Union there is enough work for all, and the rise in the technical level of production is being accompanied by a reduction of the working day and an improvement in the people's wellbeing. Such are the facts.

* * * *

In order to ensure fulfilment of the truly gigantic construction programme of the Seven-Year Plan it is intended to increase the output of building materials to a considerable extent.

Thus, production of cement in the Republic will grow from 22 million to 52 million tons, timber hauling from 356 million to 435 million cubic yards, which exceeds the volume of timber procurement in any country.

In the course of the seven years, the production bases of the light and food industries will be greatly expanded. Capital investments in these industries will be almost trebled.

The example of the development of the sugar refining industry in Krasnodar Territory (North Caucasus) shows what great importance is being attached to increasing the output of consumer goods. In 1957 two sugar refineries functioned here, and in 1958 there were already five. In 1959 another ten refineries are to be put into operation.

In 1957 the refineries in the territory could handle only 4,000 tons of beet daily, in 1958 they handled 11,500 tons, and in 1959, 37,500 tons daily.

In 1958, 88,000 tons of sugar were produced, while the plan for 1959 calls for 250,000 tons to be produced at the Krasnodar refineries. Development on a similar scale is in evidence for other industries, too, such as textiles, boots and shoes.

Such are the basic trends and scale of development of industry planned for the seven-year period. The experience of the past forty years has convincingly shown that a socialist country is fully able to cope with work at such a rate and on such a scale.

Soviet people have commenced to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan with great enthusiasm. At factories and plants, in pits and mines workers and office employees strive to find additional reserves for fulfilling the plan ahead of time.

The working people of Vladimir Region have advanced a valuable proposal: to increase output by rebuilding and enlarging the existing factories

and plants, which will demand smaller expenditure, and can be carried out more rapidly than new construction work. They are successfully carrying out this idea.

The enterprises and construction sites of Sverdlovsk Economic Area have decided to reach the planned 1965 level of gross output of industry by 1964. This is to be achieved by reconstruction of the existing enterprises and shops, modernisation of equipment and the fulfilment of plans for the integrated mechanisation and automation of production processes by the personnel of each enterprise and construction site.

The initiative of the Vladimir and Sverdlovsk workers is being widely followed throughout the Republic.

The Soviet people understand that overfulfilment of the plan brings the Communist morrow nearer. That is why the movement for Communist work teams has spread throughout the country. These teams pledge to raise labour productivity, steadily to improve their knowledge and experience, to work and live in Communist fashion.

Development of Agriculture

In the development of the socialist economy a most important place belongs to agriculture. Everybody knows that foodstuffs and a considerable part of the raw materials for the manufacture of consumer goods are produced in the countryside.

Within the next seven years agricultural production is to grow to an extent which will make it possible to satisfy the demands of the population for the most important foodstuffs and greatly to increase the resources of agricultural raw material.

The main task in the development of agriculture is still to increase grain production and the output of meat, milk, eggs and wool in animal husbandry.

In recent years, more than 37 million acres of virgin and long-fallow land have been brought under the plough in the Russian Federation. This is almost equal to the total crop areas of Austria, Belgium, Greece and Denmark taken together.

Altogether, in the course of three years 89 million acres of land were cultivated in Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Volga regions, and other districts. The cultivation of virgin and long-fallow lands was accompanied by the establishment of hundreds of large economic units—state farms—with 50,000-75,000 acres of land each, and sometimes even more.

These farms were equipped, and are continuing to be supplied, with modern high-grade machines, tractors, combines, lorries, and so on.

As a result new grain-producing areas have appeared. The regions of Siberia are now providing almost one-half of the total marketable grain procured in the Republic.

In 1958, the collective farms and state farms of the Republic sold about 2,000 million poods (33 million tons) of grain to the state. The area under orchards and vineyards has been enlarged $1\frac{1}{2}$ times. With every year, the number of head of cattle, hogs and sheep is increasing. More and more milk, meat, eggs and wool are being produced.

The incomes of the collective farms have been more than doubled, and living standards of the collective farmers have improved consider-

ably. Construction of new dwelling houses, production, public-service and cultural premises is proceeding apace in the countryside.

The Seven-Year Plan of the Soviet Union envisages an increase in the gross yield of agriculture of approximately 70 per cent. Such rates of development of agricultural production are unknown in the history of the country.

By the end of the seven-year period, the production of grain throughout the U.S.S.R. will average 180 million tons a year, as compared to 115 million tons which was the average yield for 1954-1958. Of this quantity more than half will come from the collective and state farms of the Russian Federation.

The production of sugar beet in the Republic is to be raised from 16 million to 35 million tons. The production of meat, vegetables and other products will grow at approximately the same rate.

Per capita meat production in the Federation will increase from 75 lb. to 150 lb.; milk from 638 lb. to 968 lb.

It goes without saying that the accomplishment of these tasks demand great capital investments and a considerable improvement in the technical equipment of agriculture.

During the seven-year period, extensive construction of animal husbandry premises will take place on state farms and collective farms. Grain elevators and warehouses will be erected in the areas of the newly cultivated virgin and long-fallow lands. The collective farms will spend almost double the sum spent during the preceding seven years on the construction of production, public-service and cultural premises and on improvements to their villages.

The collective and state farms are to complete all-round mechanisation of agricultural work. A great deal of machinery will be required to cultivate new lands, and improve meadows and pastures.

The agriculture of the Russian Federation will be supplied with large quantities of modern machinery. During the seven years, over one million tractors (calculated in 15 h.p.), 250,000 combines, more than 500,000 lorries, hundreds of thousands of tractor trailers, cultivators and mowing machines, tens of thousands of bulldozers, stubbing machines, excavators, and so on will be sent to the countryside. Practically all state farms and collective farms are to be supplied with electricity. Modern machinery and better organisation of production will raise labour productivity on the collective farms of the Republic by about 100 per cent, and on the state farms by 55 to 60 per cent.

According to preliminary estimates, the monetary incomes of the collective farms will have increased almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ times by the end of the seven-year period, as compared to 1957. Payment for the collective farmer's work will be raised considerably.

New bold proposals for the most rapid realisation of these plans are being advanced on the collective and state farms. They take into consideration the resources of each farm. The collective farmers and state farm workers of a number of regions have pledged to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan in agriculture in five years. These are bold pledges, but they are soundly based on the actual resources of each farm.

There is no doubt that the collective farmers and agricultural workers will cope successfully with the accomplishment of these big and complicated

tasks. And that will be a fresh step forward in the economic competition of the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries.

Transport and Communications

On the vast spaces of Russia lie thousands of cities, enterprises, collective and state farms. They are connected by an extensive transport network, the length of which has been multiplied many times under Soviet power.

The railways now carry twenty-odd times more freight than before the Revolution, and inland water transport three times as much. Motor transport, which practically did not exist in old Russia, is now playing a growing role.

The air lines of the Russian Federation are now plied by the most modern jet and turbo-prop air liners. The names of the Russian aircraft designers Tupolev, Ilyushin, Antonov, and others, who elaborated these wonderful planes are well-known in other countries. Post, telegraph and telephone communications, radio and TV have spread widely.

With the growth of the national economy of the Republic, freight and passenger transport is steadily increasing. That is why the Seven-Year Plan envisages a considerable extension of transport.

Large sectors of the railways are being transferred to electric and diesel-engine traction instead of the old, less economical steam traction. Such important freight lines as Moscow-Kuibyshev-Irkutsk-the Far East; Moscow-Gorky-Sverdlovsk; Moscow-Kazan-Sverdlovsk, and many others will be entirely electrified.

Almost nine-tenths of the freight turnover of the railways will be hauled by diesel and electric locomotives by the end of the seven-year period, while the amount of freight carried in general will grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ times.

Inland water transport is to be increased and will be equipped with vessels of a new type. A single inland deep-water transport system will be established in the European part of the Republic. With the completion of this system, large ships will be able to navigate freely the passage from the Volga to Leningrad, to the White Sea, and back.

In the Russian Republic, with its vast spaces, motor transport is of great importance. It is planned in the course of the seven years almost to double the volume of motor-borne freight, while motor-buses will carry treble the number of passengers.

Air transport will also be greatly developed. Already the lines linking Moscow and Leningrad, Leningrad and Vladivostok, Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka are serviced by high-speed TU-104 jet air liners.

The successes of Soviet aviation are also shown by the non-stop flight from Moscow to New York made by the new Soviet liner TU-114 at the end of June, 1959, carrying the U.S.S.R. delegation to the opening of the Soviet Exhibition in New York. The plane covered the distance of over 5,000 miles in 11 hours 6 minutes, averaging 462 miles per hour.

This was the first time that a plane accommodating 200 passengers has made a non-stop flight over such a distance. In size and gross weight the TU-114 exceeds the largest U.S. jet air liner Boeing-707, and it is considerably larger than the British turbo-prop plane Bristol-Britannia and the American Lockheed Electra.

Soviet designers, engineers, technicians and workers have created a wonderful airship which is a new word in technical progress.

Special attention is being paid to the construction of oil pipelines. It is planned to put into operation 10,000 miles of oil pipelines during the seven years.

Along with transport, communications will also be further developed. Inter-urban telephone cables and radio relay lines will be considerably extended. The total network of urban telephone exchanges will be enlarged. New broadcasting lines are being organised, and several dozen TV centres and relay stations are to be built.

Whole Republic a Construction Site

The Seven-Year Plan presents a stupendous programme of new major construction work. New industrial enterprises will go up, pits and mines will be sunk, tens of thousands of miles of railways and highways, inland waterways and air lines will be opened up. Millions of comfortable modern flats will be built for people in town and countryside.

About 970,000 million roubles are being assigned to the development of the national economy of the Republic. This is more than twenty times the amount allocated during the period of the first five-year plans!

Its proper use will enable the Russian Federation to make a big contribution to the common cause of creating the material and technical basis of Communism in the U.S.S.R.

The following figures indicate the scale of the new construction work: 18 blast furnaces, 48 open-hearth furnaces, 37 rolling mills, a number of pipe mills and shops are to be built, including the world's largest blast furnaces with a capacity ranging from 2,600 to 2,970 cubic yards, open-hearth furnaces with a capacity of 500 tons and more, electric furnaces for 70 and 180 tons, continuous automatic rolling mills with an output of 3 million to 4 million tons a year.

Extensive work will be done to enlarge the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works. By the end of the seven years the output of rolled stock will increase from 5.2 million to 8.5 million tons.

Automation of production processes will be widely introduced. The capacities of the Chelyabinsk and the Cherepovets iron and steel works, and of the Chelyabinsk, First Urals and Sinar pipe mills will be increased.

New pipe mills will appear in the Kuzbas and in the Middle Volga areas. Construction of iron and steel plants in West Siberia and Taishet is planned. The Novolipetsk Iron and Steel Works, which is to be erected in the centre of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and with a capacity equal to that of the Magnitogorsk Works at present, will work on the extremely rich ores of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.

It should be mentioned that in the Urals, Chelyabinsk Region alone will provide more pig iron by the end of the seven years than the whole of France today.

The foundations of the Soviet Union's third metallurgical base (after the Ukraine and the Urals) will be laid in Siberia in the course of the seven years.

A number of new large oil refineries are to be built in different parts of

the R.S.F.S.R. Huge trunk gas pipelines are to link the regions of the North Caucasus with Leningrad. Dozens of big new chemical plants will be erected. In Bashkiria, for instance, big chemical enterprises producing new types of synthetic rubber and products of organic synthesis will be built.

Big fuel power stations will make their appearance in Siberia, among them the Nazarovo and Belovo stations situated in the direct vicinity of cheap coal resources. The Stalingrad and Bratsk hydroelectric stations, the largest in the world, will be put into operation.

Construction will be begun at the site of the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Station which is to have a capacity of over 4 million kilowatts, that is, greater than that of any hydroelectric station in the world.

Many more examples could be cited, furnishing proof of the gigantic scale of the new capital construction work.

Foreign guests who come to the U.S.S.R. are usually amazed by the scope of construction work. We are, indeed, building a lot. The total capital investments in construction during the seven years will equal the sum invested during all the preceding years of Soviet power.

Development of New Areas

The great share of the Russian Federation in the economy of the Soviet Union and its countless riches demands a thorough study of the resources and of the most efficient and economical ways of distributing the productive forces. In the current seven-year period, the Republic's natural resources, which are richest in content and most profitable to exploit, are to be developed, in particular in the eastern areas, to which approximately one half of all the capital investments are being assigned.

In those areas a powerful metallurgical centre is to be built thanks to the new, truly inexhaustible iron ore supplies discovered in Siberia in recent years.

A considerable non-ferrous metal industry is to be developed in the Urals and in the Transbaikalia; power engineering in Siberia on the basis of cheap coal and mighty rivers; an oil and gas industry in the areas between the Volga and the Urals; timbering in Siberia and the Far East.

Large timber mills with complex utilisation of wooden raw materials will appear in Bratsk, Yeniseisk, in the vicinity of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, and in other places in Siberia and the Far East.

The existence of cheap power resources will promote the establishment of a powerful industry producing aluminium, magnesium, titanium and other metals in Siberia.

All this does not mean, of course, that the development of the productive forces of the European part of the R.S.F.S.R. will be slowed down in any way. As we have already pointed out, the raw material base of the iron and steel industry in the centre of the country will be greatly enlarged thanks to the iron ore wealth of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.

The non-ferrous metal industry will be further developed, particularly in the area of the Kola Peninsula. An oil industry will be founded in many regions. In the zone of stable humidity the highly fertile soil will be better utilised.

Important tasks have to be solved in connection with the further development of the agriculture of the Republic, and its rational distribution in the

different zones. In Siberia alone, for instance, it is planned to bring under the plough over 10 million acres of virgin and long-fallow land. The basic production of marketable grain will be concentrated in Siberia, the Urals, the Volga regions, and also in the North Caucasus and the Central Black Earth Zone.

In the non-black earth regions grain for food and fodder is to be produced only for local needs. The area planted to sugar beet is to be almost trebled, and that under sunflowers enlarged almost by half.

In the suburban zones of big cities and industrial centres production of vegetables and potatoes is being organised on special state farms, situated chiefly on flood lands, irrigated lands and drained peat bogs.

We have cited only a few facts regarding the changes in the distribution of the productive forces which will take place in the Russian Federation during the seven-year period. But even they suffice to show clearly the gigantic scope of the work connected with the rational distribution of production.

Better distribution of productive forces, the shifting of industry nearer to the sources of raw material, and fuel nearer to the consuming areas will promote a further growth of the Republic's economy and culture.

Everything for the People

The swift rates of development of industry and agriculture in the Russian Federation, as in the whole of the Soviet Union, during the current seven-year period in particular, show how much is being done in our country to increase the national income and improve the wellbeing of the working people.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is the leading and the guiding force of Soviet society, regards the improvement of the material and the cultural standards of the people as its main task, and does everything for the people's welfare.

Full Employment and Growth in Real Incomes

One of the greatest achievements of the Soviet people is the complete abolition of unemployment in the cities and of over-population in the rural areas. In the Soviet Union, which has done away with this grim legacy of the years before the Revolution, everyone is confident of the present and the future. The younger generation cannot even imagine that a man who wants to work should not be able to find employment in accordance with his capacity and ability.

Thanks to the great increase in production, expansion of the network of industrial enterprises, cultural and scientific establishments, trade, public catering, housing and municipal services for the population, the number of factory and office workers employed in the national economy of the Russian Federation will be increased by more than 20 per cent during the seven years. This fully accords with the natural increase of the able-bodied population.

At the same time real earnings in town and countryside will rise. According to the target figures for the economic development of the U.S.S.R., earnings of factory and office workers will increase on an average by 40 per cent, and those of collective farmers by the same amount.

The wages of the lower paid categories of factory and office workers will be considerably raised. All taxes levied on the working population will be abolished. Our country will be the first in the world to eliminate such taxes.

More Goods for the People

The output of consumer goods increases in the Soviet Union from year to year. The Seven-Year Plan envisages a further increase in the production of these goods. Within the next few years a large number of textile mills, knitted-goods, leather-footwear, and garment enterprises will be built or reconstructed in the Russian Federation.

The output of the most important types of light industry goods will increase in approximately the following amounts in the Republic: cotton fabrics from 5,500 million yards to 7,150 million yards; woollen fabrics from 275 million to 400 million yards; silks from 770 million to 1,210 million yards; knitted underwear from 176 million to 400-odd million pieces, knitted garments from 54 million to 82 million, and leather footwear from 213 million to 280 million pairs. The sale of all these goods will grow accordingly.

The food industry will also make a considerable step forward. Capital investments in the construction of new sugar refineries, for instance, will increase almost five times compared with the past seven years.

In the Kuban, the Volga areas, the eastern regions and other places fifty sugar refineries are to be built. The *per capita* sugar output in the Soviet Union will increase from 57 lb. to 90-97 lb.

The total sales of animal husbandry produce will be doubled during the seven years.

A particularly big increase will take place in the sale of cultural and household goods. For instance, from 1959 to 1965, almost 3,300,000 refrigerators will be sold in the Republic, as compared to 670,000 during the preceding seven years; washing machines and devices 6,400,000 as against 770,000; and TV sets 8,400,000 as against 2,200,000.

Great attention is being devoted to the development of public catering. The trade network will grow by more than one fourth. Almost 60,000 new shops and stalls will be built and state capital investments to improve trade are to be trebled.

As a result of all this the sales of goods in state and co-operative shops will grow by almost 60 per cent, including 70 per cent in the countryside.

Better Working Conditions and a Secure Old Age

The Soviet State is a workers' and peasants' state. And it manifests unceasing care for the improvement of working conditions, for a tranquil and secure old age for all people.

During the current seven-year period important measures are being planned for the further improvement of working conditions and of hygienic and safety measures at enterprises and construction sites. The latest achievements of science and technology, particularly in the fields of mechanisation and automation of production, will continue to be applied in order to improve working conditions.

Perhaps one of the most important of the measures intended to change working and living conditions is the reduction of the working day envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan, accompanied by a rise in real earnings.

In 1960 it is planned to complete the transition of all factory and office workers to a seven-hour day, and workers of the leading trades in the coal and ore-mining industries, engaged underground, to a six-hour day.

Two years later workers and office employees with a seven-hour working day will be transferred to a forty-hour working week, and after another two years the transition to a 30-35 hour working week with two free days will begin, to be completed by 1968.

These will give the U.S.S.R. the shortest working-day and the shortest working week in the world. The reduction of the working day will give the people more time for recreation and cultural activities.

In the Soviet Union all workers receive annual paid vacations ranging normally from two weeks to one month.¹ Under the law now in force, men are entitled to a state pension from the age of sixty if they have a working record of twenty-five years, and women from the age of fifty-five with a working record of twenty years.

The system of social maintenance in old age is now being introduced on a growing scale on the collective farms also, special funds being provided for this purpose.

In the course of the seven years, the pension system will be further improved. The initial old-age pension in cities is to be increased from 300 to 500 roubles a month. Pensions in the rural localities will also be raised. Similarly, disablement pensions and pensions to families who have lost their bread-winner will be bigger.

State payments and grants to the working people in the U.S.S.R. will amount to 217,000 million roubles in 1965, as against 135,000 million in 1958.

All this shows what great importance is attached in the Soviet Union to improving the people's working and living conditions and to ensuring their material security when they can no longer take part in socially-useful labour. As production and the material resources possessed by the socialist state grow, so the people's conditions will steadily improve.

Education, Science, Culture

During the period of Soviet power a great deal of work has been carried out in Russia to develop education and science. A true cultural revolution has been accomplished.

From a country, in which the overwhelming majority of the population was illiterate, Russia has been quickly turned into a country with a wholly literate population.

The number of school pupils has increased from 5,700,000 before the Revolution to approximately 17,000,000. The number of pupils of technical schools and other special secondary schools has increased from 35,000 to 1,200,000, and the student body of higher educational establishments from 86,000 to 1,300,000.

¹ Some categories of workers receive longer holidays.—Ed.

All the nationalities now have schools in which tuition is given in the native language. A local intelligentsia has been created.

Within the next few years the system of general secondary and higher education is to be further developed. By the end of the seven-year period the number of pupils in general education schools will exceed 20 million.

A considerable increase will take place in the number of boarding schools, which will have 2,500,000 pupils in 1965, as against 180,000 in 1958. These schools have won wide favour with the people as a new type of educational establishment. Experience has shown that they present the most successful form of educating and bringing up children under conditions of building communist society.

The number of young workers and peasants at evening classes and of people at schools for adults is also to be increased. The system of public education will be steadily improved and will help to improve the training of the growing generation for life and useful labour.

The stupendous tasks of economic development naturally demand an extension, and an improvement in the quality, of training specialists with higher and specialised secondary education. The network of technical schools and higher educational establishments is to be enlarged.

Attendance of evening schools and studies by correspondence courses at higher and secondary specialised schools will grow on a wide scale. Students and pupils of this type of educational establishment enjoy the privilege of additional paid holidays.

The training of scientific personnel will be further developed and improved. Laboratories and research institutes will be furnished with the most up-to-date equipment. The Soviet people grudge no efforts or means for the development of science. This finds expression in the most outstanding achievements, such as the launching of the artificial earth satellites and the space rockets.

The Seven-Year Plan devotes great attention to better cultural services for the people. In Soviet Russia art has been placed at the service of the working people. Popular talents and amateur art activities are flourishing.

In the Russian Federation there are at present 100 People's

Theatres and about 300 professional theatres.

In the course of the seven-year period culture and the arts will be further developed. More films will be produced, the network of public libraries, film-projecting units, cinemas, radio plug-ins and TV sets will grow, more books, magazines and newspapers will be published. All educational work will be conducted with the aim of ensuring that Soviet citizens display high class-consciousness in all their activities and become worthy members of society.

Houses for the People

A great deal has been accomplished in the field of housing construction in the Russian Federation. However, as life proceeds the demands grow and housing construction in the Republic is to be steadily developed.

In the course of the seven years, about 10 million flats are to be built. This is equivalent to the erection of several score large cities, the construction of which in their time would have taken decades.

State capital investments in housing and municipal construction will amount to 220,000 million roubles—that is, almost double the sum spent

during the preceding seven years of 1952-1958. Municipal services, city transport, and so on, will be improved.

Health Protection

The most valuable property in socialist society are people and care for their health is regarded as a primary task. Medical services, as we have already pointed out, are free for the whole of the population.

Thousands of holiday homes and sanatoriums are at the disposal of the workers, collective farmers, intellectuals, who may take medical treatment or simply spend their holidays there. Accommodation in sanatoriums and holiday homes are available as a rule for a small sum. In the course of the seven years the network of sanatoriums and holiday homes will be further expanded.

In the same period new hospitals, maternity homes, special clinics and other public health establishments will be built. Homes for the aged will be built in town and countryside. Nurseries and kindergartens are to be merged into single pre-school establishments, to be built in the vicinity of the residential areas.

The medical industry will be considerably developed: during the seven years its output will be almost trebled. Production of antibiotics and other effective medical remedies, including particularly new anti-tuberculosis preparations, will be increased.

Such are some of the prospects for improving living and cultural standards in the Russian Republic. They reflect forcibly the laws governing the development of socialist society which places its productive forces at the disposal of the working people.

For Peace and Friendship with the Peoples of All Countries

The working people of the Russian Federation, as of the whole of the Soviet Union, are inspired by the ardent desire to fulfil and overfulfil their grand programme of work and to adhere unswervingly to the road of peaceful constructive work which ensures a steady rise in the wellbeing of each Soviet family.

On fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan the Soviet Union will be producing more industrial output *per capita* than is now being produced by the most developed capitalist countries of Europe.

In total production of some of the most important types of industrial goods the U.S.S.R. will excel the present level of the United States and will approach this level for others. The total and *per capita* production of the most important types of agricultural produce will surpass the present level of the United States.

By 1970, and perhaps even earlier, the Soviet Union will reach first place in the world for total volume of production, as well as for per capita output. This will ensure the working people of the socialist state the highest living standards in the world.

In order to fulfil the stupendous plans for building Communism, the Soviet people want peace. All Soviet people are working against war and for peace throughout the world. They are striving for peaceful co-existence and the peaceful competition of the socialist and capitalist systems. They are working for friendship with the peoples of all countries.

These aspirations are not accidental. They follow from the very essence of the Soviet State, from the nature of socialist society. In the Soviet Union all power, both in the centre and in the localities, belongs to the working people. There are no classes or social groups interested in war profits, in seizing foreign territories, or wishing to enslave the peoples of other countries.

People who are engaged in peaceful constructive labour, who pursue the aim of constantly improving their life, cannot be thinking of war. They well know that war sows death and destruction, that it brings working people endless sorrow, havoc and poverty.

From the very first days of its existence the Soviet State, in its relations with other states, has adhered to the policy of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems, the policy of friendship with the peoples of all countries. The first act of the Soviet Government after the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution was the Decree on Peace, directed to ending the terrible war into which the people had been drawn by the ruling circles of old Russia.

Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State, constantly sought to establish peaceful relations with all countries. He paid particular attention to the development of normal business relations with the United States, the largest country of the capitalist world. As long ago as in 1920, replying to an American correspondent's question concerning the principles of peace between Soviet Russia and America, Lenin stated: "Let the American capitalists not touch us. We shall not touch them. We are prepared even to pay in gold for machines, implements and other things useful for transport and production. And not only in gold, but also in raw materials." (Lenin's *Works*, Vol. 30, p. 340, Russian edition.)

These words of Lenin still reflect today the principles determining the foreign policy of the Soviet State, its wish for peaceful co-existence with all countries of the capitalist world.

Peaceful co-existence means the rejection of war as a means of settling disputable issues, a pledge of states not to violate the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each other in any form or under any pretext.

It also means rejecting interference in the internal affairs of other countries with the aim of changing their state system or way of life.

Under conditions of peaceful co-existence, political and economic relations between all countries must be built on the basis of absolute equality and mutual advantage. This is how the Soviet Government and the whole of the Soviet people understand the principle of peaceful co-existence. This is how it is understood by other countries and peoples who want to live in peace with everyone.

Let the People Decide

Naturally the peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems will not be limited to mere co-existence. It will give rise to a struggle of ideas, to controversies and contradictions inevitable between such states.

But does that mean that arms have to be resorted to? Of course not.

The truth and justice of certain ideas must be proved not by A-bombs and H-bombs, not by the rocket weapon, but by the results of peaceful economic competition.

Such competition will enable the people to see clearly which social system is the best, which system can most fully and thoroughly cater to their needs.

The results of this competition must be summed up not by military leaders, not by armed forces, but by the people themselves.

With the present level of technique, war cannot save any of the countries which take up arms from terrible destruction. It may bring the loss of tens and hundreds of millions of lives, the destruction of cities and villages, of the countless values created in the course of many centuries. It can, at present, wipe whole countries from the face of the earth. That is why war must be resolutely rejected.

The Soviet Union has pointed out more than once that it has never interfered in the past nor will it ever interfere in the future in the internal affairs of the countries in which capitalism rules. The peoples of those countries must decide for themselves which system suits them best.

We think that they will come to the conclusion that this system is Socialism, Communism, which brings a happy life not only for the "chosen few" but for all people, for all nations in all corners of the globe.

Old Russia was a country with a backward economy and culture. The Soviet State, which arose from her ruins, has, in the short period of its existence, reached achievements which permit it rapidly to overtake the United States of America, the most developed capitalist country.

Not so very much time will be needed to surpass the United States in all spheres. Such is the might of the people who are traversing the road to Communism.

Obviously this road cannot be the road of war. The working people in all countries do not want war, and the forces of peace are becoming mightier every day.

They can already now stop the aggressors who, unfortunately, still exist, and who have not given up their delirious ideas of seizing foreign territories and enslaving the peoples of other countries.

The development of the socialist countries, of the whole of human society, is inevitably progressing in a direction which ensures the preponderance of the forces of peace over the forces of war. The time will come when these forces will wholly exclude war from the life of society. Everywhere people will be able to devote themselves in tranquillity to peaceful constructive labour, and steadily improve their living conditions.

The peoples of the Russian Federation, with the peoples of the whole of the Soviet Union, have done and are doing everything in their power to ensure the triumph of the cause of peace throughout the world.

They have declared and declare again that they do not want war, that they will never be the first to take up arms against any other country, that they want to live in peace and friendship with all peoples on earth.

And they do not say this because they fear anybody. No, the Soviet Union, joined together with the other socialist countries in a single fraternal family and enjoying the support of all peaceloving peoples, is in a position to deal a smashing blow at any aggressor who should dare to lift his hand against the socialist state.

The working people of our country well know what war means, and they do not want mankind again to be plunged into this abyss. It is better to compete peacefully, without bloodshed, without tears and sorrow. Better peaceful co-existence than an exhausting and annihilating war.

Soviet people have always upheld, and will continue to uphold, precisely this point of view. Engaged in peaceful, constructive work, they are confident that in the end peace will triumph all over the earth.

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