SOVIET HAND-BOOK

1959

1959—1965

General Data
Achievements
Resources

Heavy Industry
Consumer Goods
Transport

Building
Agriculture
Capital Investment

Union Republics
Productivity

National Income
Welfare
Education & Science

Statistics and Data Relating to the Seven-Year Plan

Soviet Booklet
No. 57

1/-

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1959-1965

Statistics and Data
Relating to
the Soviet Seven-Year Plan

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London,
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I. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE USSR

II. TARGET FIGURES OF THE PLAN FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR FROM 1959 TO 1965

I. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R.

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

The U.S.S.R. is one of the largest countries in the world. It holds first place in the world as regards the size of its territory and third place as regards the number of its population.

TABLE 1

Territory and Population of the U.S.S.R

	Territory		Total Population	
	Mln.* sq. km.	% of Total Territory of the Earth	Millions	% of World's Total Population
1913 (within present frontiers of U.S.S.R.)	22.4	16.6	159.2	8.6
January 15, 1959 ...	22.4	16.6	208.8	7.4

* One square kilometre = 0.386 square miles approx.

About three-quarters of the present population of the U.S.S.R. were born and grew up under Soviet government.

The Soviet Union is a multi-national state. It consists of 15 Union republics which are inhabited by over 100 nationalities and national groups.

TABLE 2

Territory and Population of the Union Republics

	Territory (thousand sq. km.)	Population on January 15, 1959 (in thousands)
U.S.S.R.	22,404*	208,826
R.S.F.S.R.†	17,077	117,494
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ...	601	41,893
Byelorussian S.S.R.	208	8,060
Uzbek S.S.R.	409	8,113
Kazakh S.S.R.	2,756	9,301
Georgian S.S.R.	70	4,049
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	87	3,700
Lithuanian S.S.R.	65	2,713
Moldavian S.S.R.	34	2,880
Latvian S.S.R.	64	2,094
Kirghiz S.S.R.	198	2,063
Tajik S.S.R.	142	1,982
Armenian S.S.R.	30	1,768
Turkmen S.S.R.	488	1,520
Estonian S.S.R.	45	1,196

* Including area of White Sea (90,000 sq. km.) and Azov Sea (40,000 sq. km.) not included in the territory of any Republic.
† Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic—the largest of the Union republics.

TABLE 3

Share of U.S.S.R. in World Industrial Output

1917	1937	1958
3%	10%	20%

TABLE 4

Place of U.S.S.R. Industry in World and European Industry

	1913		1958	
	World Industry	European Industry	World Industry	European Industry
Volume of industrial output	5	4	2	1
Engineering	4	3	2	1
Tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units)	Not Produced in Russia		2	1
Motor lorries (including motor-buses)	Not produced in Russia		2	1
Electric power	8	6	2	1
Coal	6	5	1	1
Iron Ore	5	4	1	1
Pig Iron	5	4	2	1
Steel	5	4	2	1
Cement	5	4	2	1
Sugar	4	2	2	1

This table shows that in the years of Soviet government the formerly backward country has become a mighty industrial power.

TABLE 5

The Share of the Output of the Means of Production and of Consumer Goods in the Total Industrial Output (in percentages)

	1913	1928	1940	1957
Output of means of production (Group A)	33.3	39.5	61.2	71.2
Output of consumer goods (Group B)	66.7	60.5	38.8	28.8
Total industrial output	100	100	100	100

Notwithstanding her tremendous resources of natural riches and labour power, tsarist Russia imported from foreign countries about 20 per cent. of the coal consumed, 80 per cent. of the lead, 30 per cent. of the copper, 80 per cent. of the mineral fertilisers, 85 per cent. of the metal-cutting machine-tools used, nearly 100 per cent. of the motor-cars and lorries, 60 per cent. of the harvesting machines, and over 30 per cent. of the threshing machines and seeders. Even ploughs, scythes and other simple agricultural implements were imported.

2. INDUSTRY

Soviet industry includes all branches of modern production. In the years of Soviet government many industries have been created from scratch and others increased the volume of their output hundreds of times over as compared with 1913. For instance, in tsarist Russia the chemical industry existed only in embryo, while the U.S.S.R. now occupies second place in the world for volume of chemical output. Particularly great successes have been achieved in developing the engineering industry, which is the basis for the industrialisation and technical progress of the national economy.

TABLE 6

Production of the Most Important Types of Industrial Goods in 1958

Goods	Unit of Measurement	1958	Number of times 1958 output is of	
			1940	1913
Pig iron	Mln. tons	39.6*	2.7	9.4
Steel	„ „	54.9	3.6	13.1
Rolled Stock	„ „	42.9	3.3	12.3
Coal	„ „	496	3.0	17.0
Oil	„ „	113	3.6	12.3
Gas	1,000 mln. cubic metres†	29.8	18.8	1,756
Electric power ...	1,000 mln. kilowatt-hours	233	4.8	120
Mineral fertilisers ...	mln. tons	12.4	3.8	181
Sulphuric acid ...	„ „	4.8	3.0	40
Turbines (total capacity)	mln. kilowatt	6.6	6.8	1,126
Metal-cutting machine-tools	in thousands	138	2.5	97
Motor-cars and lorries		511	3.5	—
Tractors	in thousands	220	6.9	—
Main-line diesel locomotives	units	712	142	—
Cement	mln. tons	33.3	5.9	21.9
Fabrics of all types ...	1,000 mln. metres‡	7.4	1.67	2.61
Leather footwear ...	mln. prs.	356	1.67	5.9
Clocks and watches...	mln. units	25	8.9	35.4
Granulated sugar ...	miln. tons	5.4	2.5	4

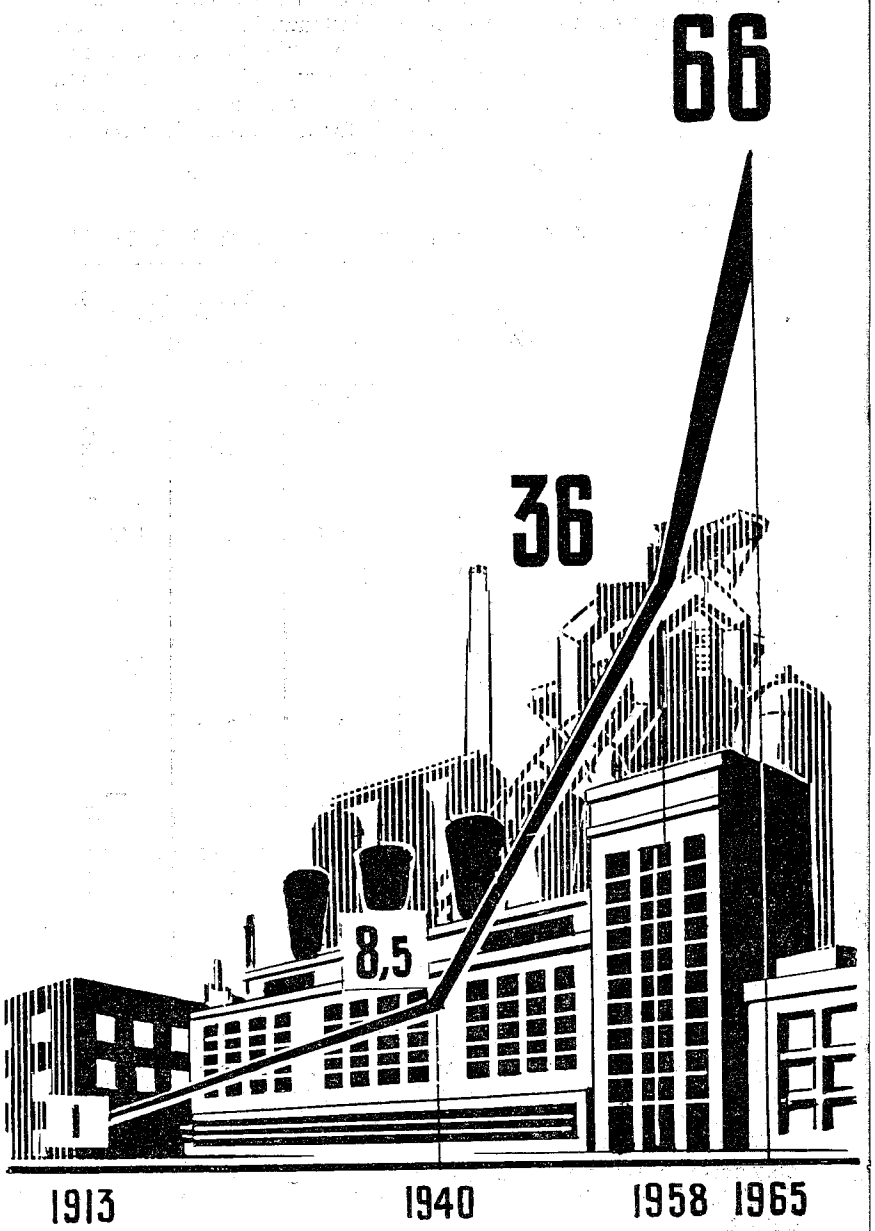
* These are metric tons. One metric ton = 2,204.6 lb.
† One cubic metre = 35.3 cubic feet approx.
‡ One metre = 1.0936 yards.

In 1958, total industrial output had increased 36-fold as compared with 1913 and 50-fold as compared with 1917. For purposes of comparison we may add that it took the United States 80 years, and Britain 150 years to attain a 30-fold increase in output.

Whereas in 1913 the total volume of Russia's industrial output was only one-eighth that of the U.S.A., in 1958 the U.S.S.R. lagged behind the U.S.A. by only about one-half of the volume of the latter's industrial output.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE USSR

(1913 shown as 1)



In 1958, industrial output continued to expand at a high rate, the increase in that year amounting to 10 per cent.

TABLE 7

Growth of Total Output of Industry (1913 = 1)

Year	Total output of all industry	Including Production of means of production (Group A)	Including Production of consumer goods (Group B)
1928	1.3	1.6	1.2
1940	8.5	15.5	5.0
1957	33	74.8	13
1958	36	83	13.7

The above table indicates that the development of Soviet heavy industry—the basis for all economic development and the most important factor in the technical and economic independence of the country—is being speeded up. In spite of the fact that during the Great Patriotic War many branches of the food and light industries were thrown back a long way, the output of consumer goods is now 170 per cent. more than in 1940, and is nearly 14 times what it was in 1913. Moreover, the output of goods for cultural and household purposes has increased 45-fold as compared with 1913.

The U.S.S.R. now has over 200,000 state-owned industrial enterprises. In addition, there are about 500,000 enterprises belonging to the collective farms and co-operative societies.

TABLE 8

Output of State Industry, according to the Authorities the Enterprises come under (in Percentages)

	1950	1956	1957
Total industrial output...	100	100	100
Including:			
Industries within the jurisdiction of the Councils of Ministers of the Union republics	33	55	94
Industries subordinate to the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers	67	45	6
Share of industry controlled by economic councils in total industrial output	—	—	71

In 1957, the system of management in industry and construction was re-organised in the U.S.S.R. Enterprises were handed over to the jurisdiction of 104 economic councils set up in newly-formed economic administrative areas. The centralised system of management, i.e., through the All-Union and Union Republican Ministries, was replaced by a territorial system: the economic council manages the enterprises of all state industries situated in its area.

The reorganisation of the management of industry and construction brought management nearer to the enterprises. This had a great economic effect: production plans are now as a rule overfulfilled, while production costs are being reduced more rapidly than before. In 1958 alone, the cut made in production costs over and above the plan target amounted to over 10,000 million roubles.

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In keeping with the demands of the national economy, all types of transport and communications have been greatly developed.

The turnover of goods carried by all types of transport has increased 13-fold, as compared with the period before the Revolution. This is due to the growth of the transport system and the rise in its technical level.

TABLE 9

Increased Length of Lines of Transport

No.	Type of Transport	Unit of measurement	1913	1940	1958
1.	Operating length of railway lines	1,000 kilometres*	58.5	106.1	122.8
2.	Length of navigable inland waterways	„	59.4	107.3	133.1
3.	Length of motor roads with surface...	„	24.3	143.4	235.9
4.	Trunk oil pipelines	„	1.1	4.1	14.4

* One kilometre = 0.621 miles.

Between 1928 and 1957 the length of the air lines increased 36-fold, and, as compared with 1940, by 140 per cent.

In 1958, there were 5,085 inter-urban motor bus routes, stretching for a total length of 525,300 kilometres.

Some 900 towns have motor bus transport. Nearly all towns have fleets of taxis.

TABLE 10

Turnover of Goods Carried by all Types of General Transport (in 1,000 mln. km/tons)

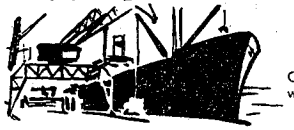
	1913	1940	1958
All types of transport	114.5	487.6	1,604.8
Including:			
Rail freight	65.7	415.0	1,302.0
Sea-borne cargo	19.9	23.8	106.3
River-borne cargo	28.5	36.1	85.5
Motor-lorries	0.1	8.9	76.8

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET TRANSPORT

Passenger air transport will increase **6** times.

Goods carried by motor transport will increase **1,9** times.

Transport by pipe-line will increase **5,5** times.



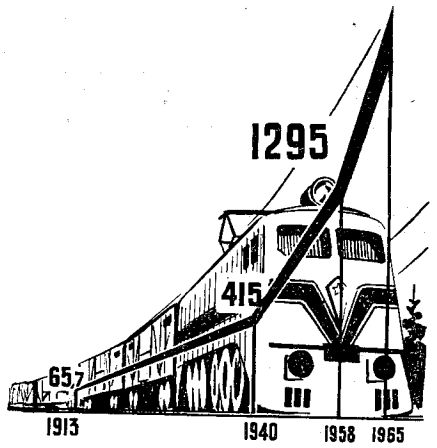
Cargo carriage of sea transport will increase **2** times.

Cargo carriage of river transport will increase **1,6** times.

GROWTH in the TRANSPORT of GOODS BY RAIL

(In thousand million ton-kilometres)

1800-1850



Growth of network of ELECTRIC RAILWAYS *in the USSR*

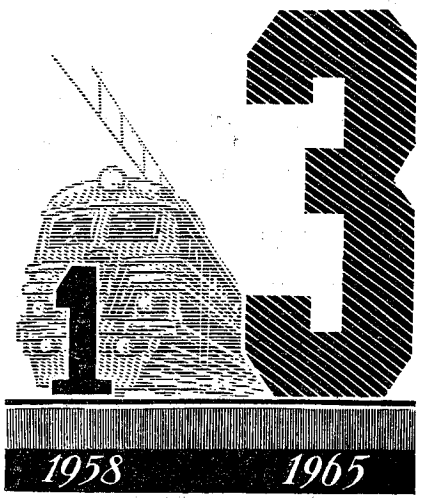


TABLE 11

Basic Indices of Growth of Communications

	Units of measurement	1913	1940	1958
No. of Post and Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges ...	Thsds.	8	51	60
Including rural localities	„	—	44	47
Dispatched:				
Letters	Mlns.	615	2,580	3,985
Newspapers and magazines ...	„	358	6,698	12,121
Parcels	„	10	45	88
Telegrams	„	36	141	223
Money Orders	„	35	99	293
Inter-urban telephone calls ...	„	0.3	92	163

The number of communication enterprises throughout the country by the beginning of 1958, as compared with 1913, had increased nearly eight-fold, including the following: in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic 30-fold, Uzbek S.S.R 24-fold, Tajik S.S.R. 21-fold, and the Turkmen S.S.R 12-fold.

In Russia before the Revolution telegraphic communications were mainly sent by Morse code apparatus of low-efficiency which formed 88 per cent. of all the apparatus used. In the Soviet Union the telegraph mainly works with high-speed modern teleprinting and photo-telegraphic apparatus of Soviet make.

The telephone has become widespread in rural localities. By the beginning of 1958 telephones had been installed in 96 per cent. of all village Soviets, 95 per cent. of all state farms, 74 per cent. of the collective farms, and nearly all repair and service stations and other special stations.

4. AGRICULTURE

Millions of small peasant households have voluntarily united in collective farms in the U.S.S.R. There are now about 70,000 collective farms. In addition, there are 6,000 large state-owned agricultural enterprises, known as state farms. The collective farms and state farms are supplied with up-to-date equipment, which has made it possible to increase the total agricultural output and the output of marketable produce several times over as compared with 1913, while halving the proportion of the rural population as against the population as a whole.

TABLE 12

Area of Arable Land*

	Years	Mln. hectares
U.S.S.R.	1954	219.7
U.S.A.	1950	186.0
India	1950	131.3
Canada	1951	39.2
Argentina	1954	30.0
France	1955	19.2

* Crop area and fallow land.

TABLE 13

Crop Areas (in mln. hectares)*

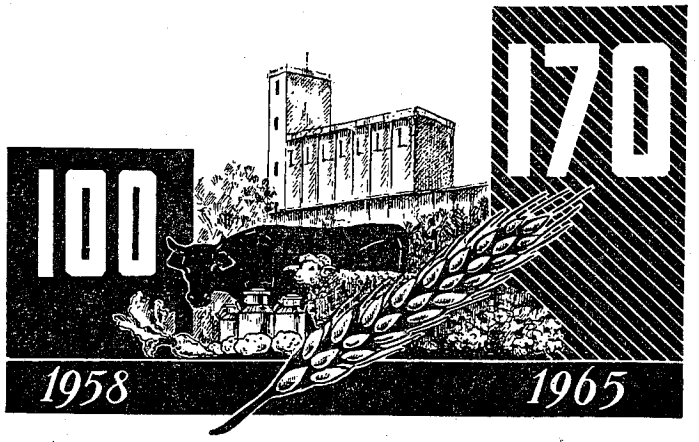
	1913	1928	1950	1953	1957
		Total Sown Area			
U.S.S.R.	118.2	113.0	146.3	157.2	193.7
U.S.A.	120.2	136.9	130.4	132.1	124.1†
		Grain Crops			
U.S.S.R.	104.6	92.2	102.9	106.7	124.6
U.S.A.	82.0	90.4	84.8	83.4	76.9

* One hectare = 2.47 acres.

† Harvested area only.

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT in the U.S.S.R.

(1958=100)



The great increase in the crop areas during 1954-57 was due to the fact that in the course of 1954-56 a total of 36 million hectares of virgin and long-fallow lands was brought under the plough in the east of the country—in Siberia and Kazakhstan, the Volga regions and other areas. This not only meant that a great new granary had been created in the U.S.S.R. It also provided conditions for the specialisation of agricultural production in different regions. For the sake of comparison, we may point out that the total crop areas of Britain, France and Western Germany taken together amount to between 32 and 33 million hectares. The areas sown to wheat in the main wheat-growing countries —the United States, Canada and Argentina—totalled 33 million hectares in 1955.

TABLE 14

Average Size of Collective Farms

	Unit of measurement	Years			
		1932	1940	1953	1958
Total number of collective farms	1,000	211.7	236.9	93.3	69.1
Per collective farm:					
No. of collective farm households	units	71	81	220	276
Commonly-owned crop area	hectares	434	492	1,407	1,881
Number of commonly-owned livestock:					
Large horned cattle ...	head	42	85	298	463
Of which:					
Cows	,,	13	24	93	166
Pigs	,,	15	35	146	334
Sheep and goats ...	,,	54	177	835	1,083
Horses	,,	57	61	141	121*
Indivisible funds† ...	1,000 rbls.	22.3	118	770	1,825
Monetary incomes ...	,,	22	88	547	1,955

* Figure for 1956.

† The indivisible fund of a collective farm is that part of the farm's income which is not distributed among the farm members but is used for the purchase of machinery, livestock, etc., and to finance building and other work.

In 1958 the monetary incomes of the collective farms amounted to over 130,000 million roubles and, as compared with 1957, had increased by 36,000 million roubles. This amounts to 1,857,000 roubles per collective farm.

TABLE 15

Crop Areas, Total Harvest, and Grain Procurements

	1910-1914	1953	1958	1958 in percentages of 1953
Area sown to grain (in million hectares)	102.5	106.7	125.2	117
Total grain harvest (in 1,000 million poods*)	4,380	5,036	8,508	169
Grain procurements†(in million poods)	—	1,899	3,495	184

* One pood = 36.113 lb. 62 poods = 1 long ton.
† Procurement by the state.

SOVIET TOTAL GRAIN HARVEST

(larger figures are in thousand million poods—1 pood=36 lb.)

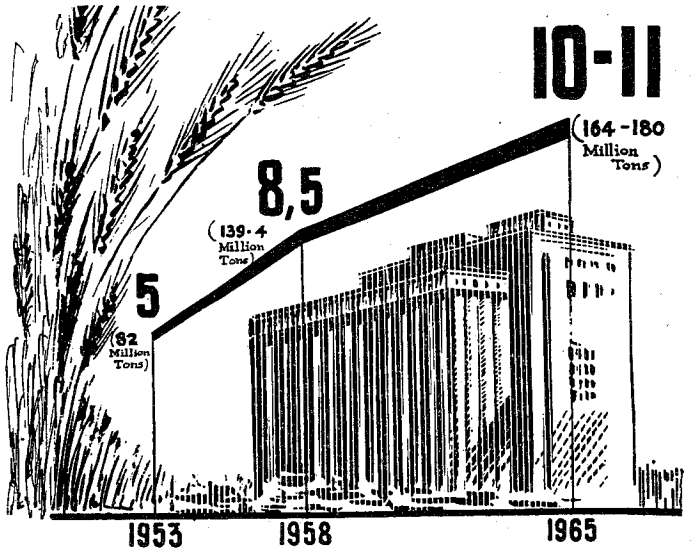


TABLE 16

Increase in Produce from Livestock Farming in U.S.S.R. as Compared with U.S.A. (1937 = 100)

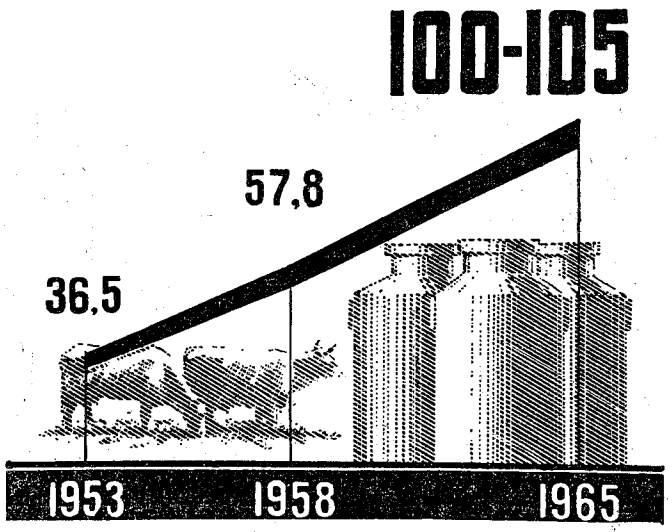
	1950	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Production of Meat and Fat*						
U.S.S.R. ...	163	193	210	210	220	244
U.S.A.	148	164	168	177	188	181
Production of Milk						
U.S.S.R. ...	135	140	147	165	188	210
U.S.A.	112	115	117	118	120	121
Production of Wool†						
U.S.S.R. ...	170	222	217	242	246	269
U.S.A.	61	68	70	68	69	65

* Slaughter Weight
† Unwashed.

The successes of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. have created a firm basis from which, within the next few years, to reach the American level of output of the main agricultural produce and to exceed it as a whole and *per capita*.

MILK OUTPUT in the SOVIET UNION

(In million tons)



ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION in SOVIET AGRICULTURE

—a four-fold increase is planned.

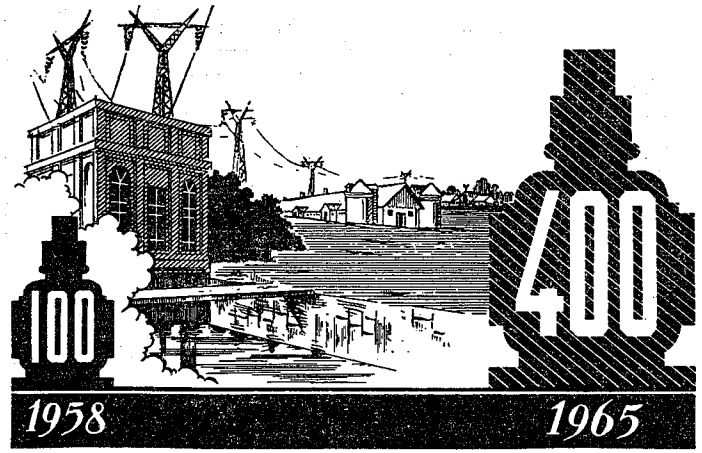


TABLE 17

Per Capita Output of the Most Important Livestock Products (in kilograms)*

Type of produce	1937		1953		1958	
	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.
Meat, including poultry, fat and offal	17.8	71	30.5	94	37	94
Milk	157	368	191	342	284	326
Butter	1.8	7.4	2.6	4.6	3.8	3.9
Wool (unwashed)	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	—	—

* One kilogram = 2.205 lb.

TABLE 18

Technical Equipment of Agriculture in the U.S.S.R.

In 1910 the agriculture of tsarist Russia was equipped with:

Wooden hand-ploughs	7.8 million
Wooden ploughs	2.2 million
Iron ploughs	4.2 million
Wooden harrows	17.7 million

At the beginning of 1958 the agriculture of the U.S.S.R. was equipped with:

Tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units)	1,700,000*
Grain harvester-combines	483,000
Lorries	660,000
Tractor-drawn ploughs	882,000
Tractor-drawn seeders	829,000†
Cultivators	900,000

* On July 1, 1958.
† in 1957.

By the beginning of 1958 electricity had been installed at nearly all machine and tractor stations and on 93 per cent. of the state farms and 40 per cent. of the collective farms. The consumption of electric power in Soviet agriculture in 1957 had grown 10-fold as compared to the prewar year of 1940.

5. GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST NATIONAL ECONOMY AND CHANGES IN THE CLASS COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

The successes in the development of industry and agriculture were only made possible thanks to the socialist mode of production, which was firmly established in the U.S.S.R. a quarter of a century ago.

TABLE 19

Share of Socialist Economy (in percentages)

	1924	1928	1937	1958
In the basic production resources of the country (minus cattle)	59.8	65.7	99.6	99.99
In the national income	35.0	44.0	99.1	99.99
In the gross output of industry ...	76.3	82.4	99.8	100.0
In the total yield of agriculture including the personal subsidiary husbandries of the collective farmers)	1.5	3.3	98.5	99.9
In retail trade (including public catering establishments)	47.3	76.4	100.0	100.0

In the U.S.S.R. there are no exploiting classes.

TABLE 20

Class Composition of the Population of the U.S.S.R. (in percentages)

	1913	1928	1937	1956
Total population (with families) ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Including:				
Factory and office workers	17.0	17.6	36.2	59.5
Collective farmers and handicraftsmen working in co-operatives ...	—	2.9	57.9	40.0
Individual peasants (excluding kulaks) and handicraftsmen and artisans not working in co-operatives	66.7	74.9	5.9	0.5
Landlords, upper and petty urban bourgeoisie, tradesmen and kulaks	16.3	4.6	—	—

Already in 1930, unemployment was done away with forever in the U.S.S.R.

In connection with the industrialisation of the country, the proportion of the urban population increased sharply in the U.S.S.R.

TABLE 21

Growth of Towns and Urban Population in the U.S.S.R.

	Population (in mlns.)	Including: Urban	Including: Rural	Proportion of urban popul. (in % of total)	No. of towns	No. of industrial settlements
1913 (within present frontiers of U.S.S.R.)	159.2	28.1	131.1	17.6	666	—
1959 (according to census of January 15) ...	208.8	99.8	109.0	48	1,694	2.922

6. RATE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The history of the economic development of the U.S.S.R. has proved irrefutably that the rate of growth of industrial production is many times higher under socialism than under capitalism, and that it is distinguished by its permanent nature, without any slumps in production. Moreover, the rates of growth attained in the U.S.S.R. were unknown to capitalism even in its heyday.

TABLE 22

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Industrial Production in the U.S.S.R. and in the Leading Capitalist Countries* (in percentages)

	U.S.S.R.		Capitalist Countries		
	All Industry	Large-scale Industry	U.S.A.	Britain	France
During 40 years (1918-57)	+10.1	+11.5	+3.2	+1.9	+3.2
Including:					
11 prewar years (1930-40)	+16.5	+18.0	+1.2	+2.1	—2.2
During 5 war years (1941-45)...	—1.7	—1.5	+9.8	—	—
During 11 postwar years (1947-57)...	+15.9	+16.6	+4.3	+4.3	+8.1

* Owing to lack of data, the figures for Britain and France refer to 1939 instead of 1940.

TABLE 23

Indices of the Rate of Growth of Total Industrial Output in the U.S.S.R. and in the U.S.A.

Year	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.	Excess of Rate of Growth of Industry in the U.S.S.R. as compared with the U.S.A.
1913	1	1	
1926	0.98	1.5	
1940	8.5	less than double	More than four-fold
1948	10	3	
1950	15	3.2	almost five-fold
1955	27	less than four-fold	almost seven-fold
1958	36	less than four-fold	9.5
1965			almost 13-fold

Thanks to the high rates of development of industry, the U.S.S.R. has in the shortest possible historical period (approximately 20 years) covered the huge distance which separated tsarist Russia from the leading capitalist countries with regard to industry. And Russia had lagged behind by between 50 and 100 years.

As a result of the rapid growth of the productive forces, a radical change has taken place, as compared with the period before the Revolution, in the correlation of the levels of industrial production in the U.S.S.R. and in the leading capitalist countries.

TABLE 24

Correlation of the Levels of Industrial Production in the U.S.S.R. and in the Leading Capitalist Countries

In 1913 Russia produced less than the U.S.A.:
(a) Total industrial output was 87.5 per cent. less.
(b) *Per capita* production was 92 to 93 per cent. less.
Russia produced less than Britain:
(a) Total industrial output was 77.8 per cent. less.
(b) *Per capita* production was 93 per cent. less.

In 1958, the total volume of output of Soviet industry already equalled approximately one-half of that of the U.S.A. *Per capita* production was a little under half of the U.S. figure, and 33.4 per cent. less than in Britain.

In recent years Soviet industry has reached a level at which not only the annual rates of growth but also the total annual increase in output for a number of the most important goods are higher than in the U.S.A.

TABLE 25

Average Annual Rates of Growth and Physical Increase in Output of the Most Important Industrial Items in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. from 1953 to 1957

Type of Goods	Average Annual Absolute Increase (in million tons)	
	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.
Iron ore	6.1	—3*
Pig iron	2.46	0.8
Steel	3.26	0.3
Coal (in terms of bituminous coal)	30.6	6.2
Oil	11.4	8.8
Cement	3.2	1.2
Woollen fabrics	18.6	—10.8

* The minus sign indicates a drop in output in the U.S.A.

7. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND THE BASIC RESOURCES

The high rate of growth of industry is ensured by a steady increase in the volume of capital investments.

TABLE 26

Capital Investments in the National Economy (in 1,000 million roubles in prices of July 1, 1959)

Years	Capital Investments of State and Co-operative Organisations (excluding Collective Farms)	
	Total	Annual Average
1918-28 (excluding 4th quarter of 1928)	16.5	1.5
First Five-Year Plan period (1929-32, including 4th quarter of 1928)	64.9	15.3
Second Five-Year Period (1933-37)	147.6	29.5
Three years and six months of Third Five-Year Plan period (1938–first six months of 1941)	145.3	41.5
Four years and six months—from July 1, 1941, to January 1, 1946	140.5	31.2
Fourth Five-Year Plan period (1946-50)	338.7	67.7
Fifth Five-Year Plan period (1951-55)	654.4	130.9
1956-58	636.3	210.4
Total for 1918-58:	2,144.2	

Capital investments of the collective farms during 1929-57 amounted to 183,900 million roubles.

During 1918-58, about two-thirds of the total sum of capital investments were assigned to the development of industry, transport and communications. Moreover, during the postwar years (1946-58), capital investments amounted to over 1,600,000 million roubles (in prices of 1955), i.e., to more than three-quarters of the total sum invested. During 1946-58 approximately 12,000 large state industrial enterprises, as well as a large number of small and medium enterprises, were built and put into operation.

Thanks to this, during the past five years (1953-58) alone, the following capacities were put into operation: for the annual production of 13.2 million tons of pig iron, 8.7 million tons of steel, 13.2 million tons of cement, 144.3 million tons of coal: power stations with a total capacity of 24 million kw. were put into operation.

The tremendous scope of capital construction ensured a colossal increase in the basic resources of the U.S.S.R., in particular, in the basic resources of industry. [*See Table 27 overleaf*]

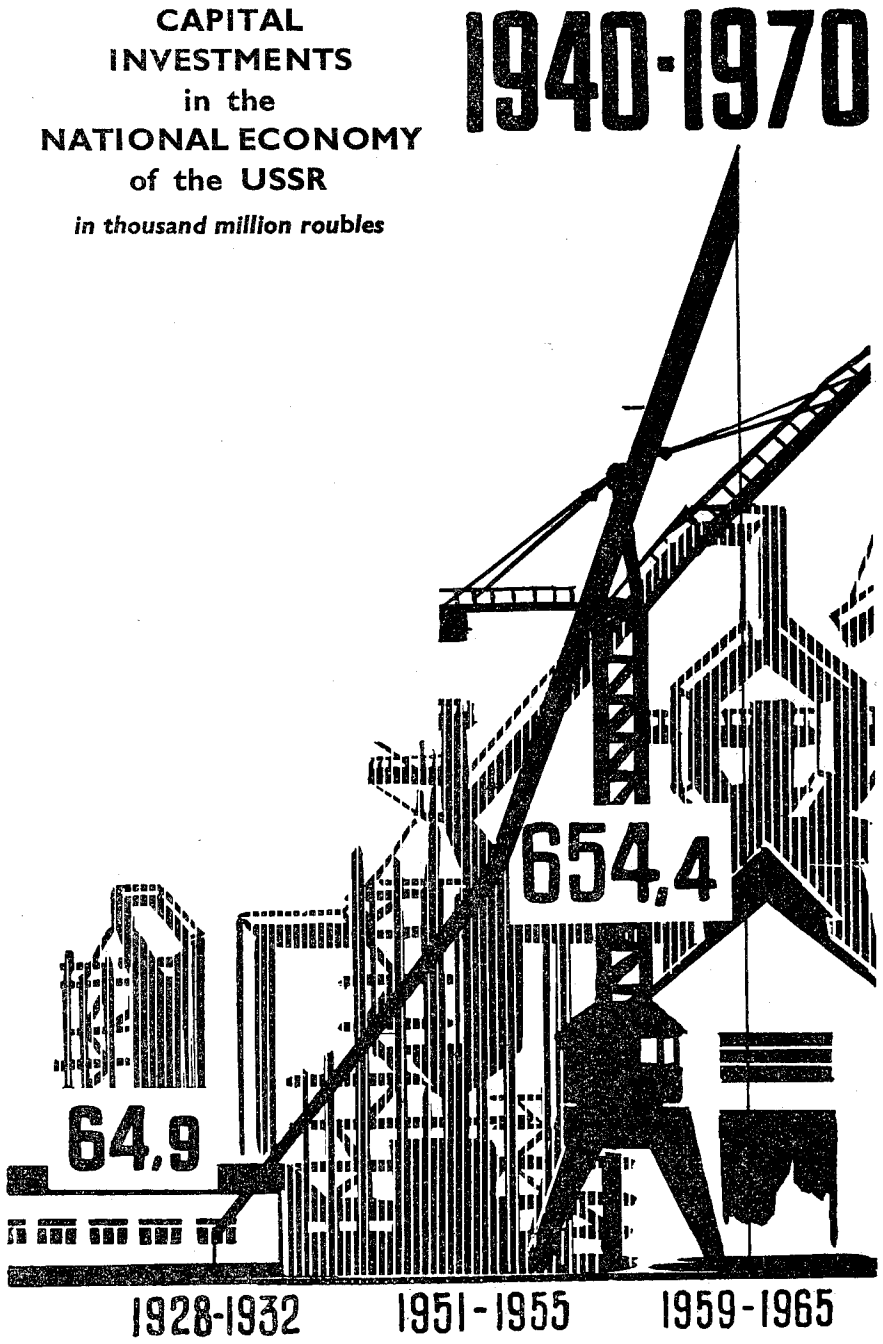


TABLE 27

Growth of Basic Resources in U.S.S.R. during 1913-56 (1913 = 100)

	1913	1940	1957
All basic resources (excluding cattle)... ...	100	375	854
Including:			
Basic production resources of these: ...	100	603	1,653
Industry and construction	100	1,085	3,636
Agriculture	100	333	848
Transport and communications	100	485	872

The basic resources of industry and construction increased 33-fold during the 1913-56 period. As a result of the renewal of the basic resources of industry, already in 1937 more than 80 per cent. of the output was obtained from newly-built or reconstructed enterprises. The accelerated growth of the basic resources of industry resulted in a radical change in the structure of the basic resources of the U.S.S.R.

TABLE 28

Structure of Basic Resources of the U.S.S.R. (in percentages of total)

	1913	1940	1957
All basic resources (excluding cattle)... ...	100	100	100
Including:			
Basic production resources of these	33.8	54.4	64.6
Industry and construction	8.9	25.7	37.7
Agriculture	12.3	10.9	12.2
Transport and communications	12.3	15.9	12.5

8. PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR

Thanks to the higher technical level of industry and the rise in the cultural and technical and educational level of the working class in the U.S.S.R., and also nationwide socialist emulation, productivity of labour is increasing steadily at a high rate.

TABLE 29

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Labour Productivity

Russia —	1900–13	+3.1
U.S.S.R.—	1928–55	+7.35
	1950–58	+7.14
U.S.A. —	1928–55	+1.4
	1950–57	+3.0
Britain —	1950–55	+2.75

In the 18 prewar and 12 postwar years there was not a single year in which the productivity of labour in Soviet industry dropped or remained at the same level.

In the United States, during the same period, there were eight years in which the productivity of labour dropped.

As compared with the period before the Revolution, the productivity of labour in the agriculture of the U.S.S.R. has increased more than four-fold.

In 1958, labour productivity in industry, with a shorter working day, was about 10 times higher than in 1913.

As compared with 1940, the productivity of labour in industry, calculated per worker, has increased by 160 per cent., and in construction by 140 per cent. Labour productivity in agriculture is also rising. For instance, in 1958, as compared with 1953, the productivity of labour on the collective farms had increased by more than 140 per cent., and on the state farms by 135 per cent.

TABLE 30

Labour Productivity in Different Countries Compared with the U.S.A. Level, Assumed to Equal 100

	1913	1955
U.S.A.	100	100
U.S.S.R.	11%	40-42%
Britain	55%	35%
France	37%	29%

In 1955, labour productivity in the U.S.S.R. was 60 per cent. lower than in the U.S.A., 15-20 per cent. higher than in Britain, and 40-45 per cent. higher than in France.

9. THE NATIONAL INCOME

The industrialisation of the country and the comprehensive development of industry, transport and agriculture ensure a steady growth in the public wealth and in the national income of the country.

The national income is the value of the aggregate social product (the sum total of the material wealth created during the year) minus the cost of replacing the expended means of production (instruments and objects of labour).

The national income of the U.S.S.R., calculated on *per capita* basis, has increased 15-fold in the years of Soviet government; in the U.S.A., between 1913 and 1957 the national income *per capita* was not quite doubled, while in Britain and France it increased by about 70 per cent.

TABLE 31

Rates of Growth of the National Income in the U.S.S.R., as Compared with the Leading Capitalist Countries (in comparable prices) in percentages

Year	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.	Britain*	France
1913	100	100	100	100
1929	138	146	112	138
1940	611	159	145	102
1957	2,026	320	191	187
1958	2,208	—	—	—

* Total national product.

Under Soviet government the national income has increased 22-fold.

The growth of the national income in the U.S.S.R. would have been still greater had it not been for the havoc caused by the wars imposed upon the Soviet Union by aggressive countries.

As a result of the First World War and foreign intervention, things went so far that in 1920 the output of pig-iron in the country was only half that of 1862, the production of coal was only a little above that of 1898, the oil output equalled that of 1890, while the output of cotton fabrics was approximately the same as in the serf-owning Russia of 1857.

The expenditures sustained by the Soviet Union in the war against Germany and Japan, and the losses of income suffered by state enterprises, co-operatives, collective farms and the population of the Soviet Union as a result of the temporary occupation totalled at least 1,890,000 million roubles for the war years. To this we must add the sum of the losses inflicted on our country and population as a result of the tremendous destruction and looting of state, co-operative and personal property on the territory temporarily occupied. This damage amounted to 679,000 million roubles. The scale of these losses can be judged from the fact, for instance, that since the establishment of Soviet government a sum total of 2,139,100 million roubles has been invested in the national economy. But the most severe loss during the Great Patriotic War was the loss of the millions of lives of Soviet people.

The powerful forces of the socialist system made possible the rapid restoration of the country's wrecked economy, and a subsequent planned and steady rise in production.

10. THE MATERIAL WELLBEING AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE PEOPLE

The growth of the national income is the basis of the Soviet people's material wellbeing and of their cultural advancement. The real wages of factory and office workers, taking into account pensions, free education and medical services, have almost doubled in 1958, as compared to 1940, while the real income of the peasants, have more than doubled, for each person employed.

TABLE 32

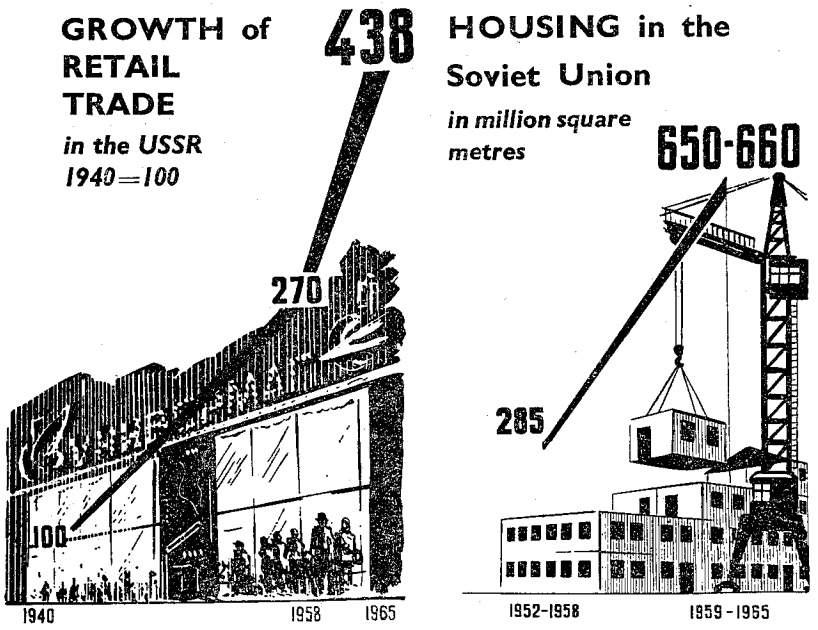
Growth in the Turnover of State and Co-operative Trade, including Public Catering (in comparable prices and expressed in percentages of 1950)

	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955	1958
U.S.S.R.	100	126	153	181	189	245
Britain	100	97	100	104	108	—
Federal Republic of Germany	100	110	120	127	138	—

TABLE 33

Price Level in 1955
(Change in Prices in Comparison with 1940)
1940 = 100

U.S.S.R.		U.S.A.	
All goods	138	All goods	193
Including:		Including:	
Foodstuffs	141	Foodstuffs	235
Consumer Goods	134	Clothing	242



Housing construction has assumed a tremendous scale. During 1954-58, housing with a total area of 223 million square metres*† were built in towns and industrial settlements, which greatly exceeds the total amount of urban housing that existed in tsarist Russia.

In addition, during the same period, more than 3 million houses were built for collective farmers and the rural intelligentsia.

A cultural revolution has taken place in the U.S.S.R. Illiterate Russia, where only one person in four could read and write, has long become a thing of the past. In the U.S.S.R. more than 50 million people are receiving some form of education or training. Higher and specialised secondary education is widespread. The Soviet Union has 766 higher educational establishments and 3,344 technical and other specialised secondary schools, attended by over four million students.

About 7,500,000 specialists with higher or specialised secondary education are now employed in the national economy—39 times as

* One square metre = 10.764 square feet.

† The area of housing in the Soviet Union is calculated on the basis of living space, which does not include kitchens, halls, passageways, bathrooms, or lavatories.

many as in 1913. The number of technical engineers graduating from the higher educational establishments in the U.S.S.R. is at present nearly three times as great as the corresponding number from similar establishments in the U.S.A. Consequently, more than 816,000 engineers are employed in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. and only 420,000 in the U.S.A. (1957).

The populations of Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy, taken together, amount to about 200 million people, i.e., are equal to the population of the U.S.S.R. The total number of students in these countries, however, equals only about one-quarter of the number in the U.S.S.R.

In the Soviet Union all the conditions have been created for fruitful research work. The number of scientific establishments totals 2,938, while the number of scientific workers in the country has increased 28-fold, as compared with 1913, and amounted to 280,000 in 1958.

All Soviet citizens are entitled to free medical services. In addition, in case of illness factory and office workers receive temporary disablement allowances which amount to up to 90 per cent. of their wages.

TABLE 34

Number of Doctors per 10,000 Inhabitants

	Year	No. of Doctors
U.S.S.R.	1913	1.0
	1955	15.6
	1957	16.8
U.S.A.	1955	12.1
Britain	1951	8.8
Federal Republic of Germany	1956	13.6
France	1956	10.4

The number of doctors at the service of the population is higher in the U.S.S.R. than in the capitalist countries.

All working women receive paid maternity leave for a period of up to four months.

TABLE 35

Increase in Number of Places at Nurseries and Kindergartens

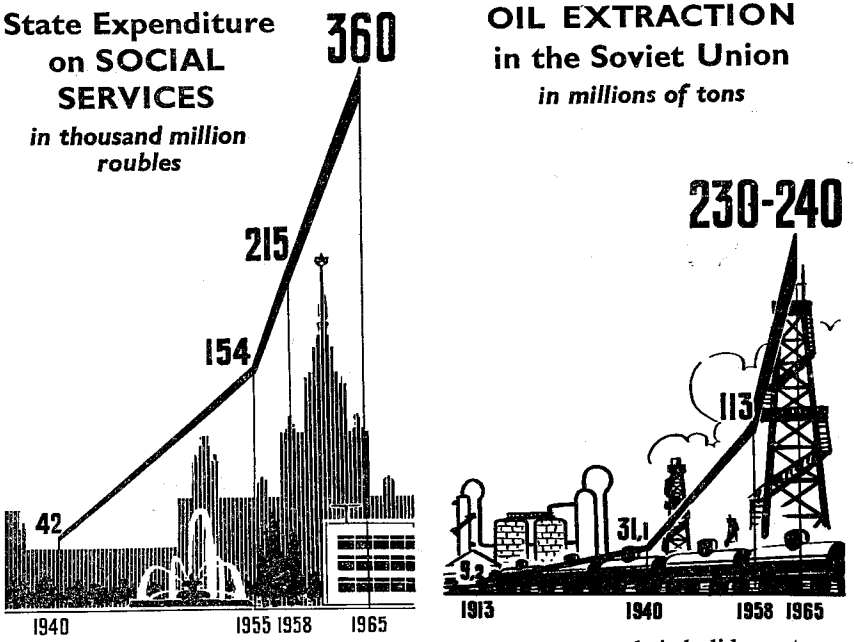
	1913	1928	1957
No. of places in nurseries* (in thousands)	0.55	62	1,046
No. of children accommodated in permanent kindergartens (in thousands)	4	130	2,095

* Excluding seasonal nurseries and playgrounds, which catered to three million children in 1957.

Mothers with more than three children receive monthly allowances. A lump sum grant is paid on the birth of each child, after the second.

In the U.S.S.R. pensions are paid exclusively by the state. In 1956, under the new law on state pensions, the amounts of pensions were doubled. Pensions granted amount to between 50 and 100 per cent. of the average earnings plus increases for continuous uninterrupted service or total service, and for dependents incapable of work. The number of pensioners amounts to 17,900,000.

The state displays great concern for the health of the population. Millions of adults and children spend their holidays or receive treatment at health resorts, the cost being met in whole or in part by the State.



In 1957, 5,600,000 people took treatment or spent their holidays at sanatoriums and holiday homes (excluding one-day rest centres). More than six million children and juveniles spent their holidays at Young Pioneer camps, children's sanatoriums, tourist-excursion centres, etc.

11. MINERAL AND RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union now not only possesses a powerful industry and a well-developed agriculture, but also has a first-class mineral and raw material base.

The extremely rich mineral resources of the U.S.S.R. only began to be properly studied after the establishment of Soviet government. Comprehensive geological prospecting led to the discovery of colossal supplies of the most varied types of minerals. At the present time, the U.S.S.R. holds first place in the world for many kinds of minerals, including coal, iron ore, etc.

For instance, before the revolution, the coal resources of Russia were estimated at 230,000 million tons. At the present time the total geological supplies of coal in the U.S.S.R. are already estimated at 8,670,000 million tons, i.e., nearly 38 times as much as was previously assumed.

During the past two years (1957-58) alone, over 150 oil deposits were located.

By 1958 more than 170 deposits of natural gas with a total supply of over one million million cubic metres had been prospected in the U.S.S.R.

In the old Russia, the supplies of iron ore were estimated to amount to 2,000 million tons. At present, the known supplies of iron ore in the U.S.S.R. exceed 35,000 million tons. Extremely large deposits of iron ore have been found in all the basic industrial areas of the U.S.S.R.

Similar successes have been achieved with regard to other types of minerals. Large deposits of titanium, copper, uranium, tungsten, molybdenum, tin and other formerly scarce metals have been discovered, as well as native sulphur, aluminium, and many other important minerals. The discovery of a large diamond-bearing area in Yakutia tops the list of raw materials which are now no longer scarce. It may now be considered that the Soviet Union possesses all necessary types of raw materials in quantities sufficient for the needs of the growing national economy.

At the beginning of 1956, 41 per cent. of the world's known supplies of iron ore, 88 per cent. of the manganese ore, 54 per cent. of the potassium salts, nearly one-third of the proved supplies of phosphates, 57 per cent. of the general geological coal supplies of the world, and a considerable part of the oil supplies were known to be concentrated in the U.S.S.R.

It is known that the U.S.A. holds first place among capitalist countries for its mineral resources, but these resources cannot compare in any way with the mineral wealth of the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. holds first place in the world for the known supplies of 13 out of the 16 most important minerals. These include iron and manganese ores, coal, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, bauxite, tungsten, mercury and potassium salts; the U.S.S.R. holds one of the leading places in the world for prospected oil supplies.

Whereas in tsarist Russia only 21 out of the 101 elements of Mendeleyev's periodic table were extracted on a commercial scale, at the present time there is no element that is not being mined for the needs of industry.

The results of the development of the U.S.S.R. in 41 years show that its economy is growing at a rate three to five times higher than the economy of any capitalist country, and that it has now reached a level in the development of the productive forces which enables the transition to be made to the solution of new stupendous tasks in building communism.

Lenin said: "In beginning socialist transformations, we must set ourselves a clear aim, towards which these changes are directed, in the end, i.e., the aim of creating communist society."

This magnificent aim—the building of communism in the U.S.S.R.—has always inspired the Soviet people to fresh exploits and continues to do so.

A decisive stage in building communist society in the Soviet Union is the Seven-Year Plan for the Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-65, which was approved by the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

II. TARGET FIGURES OF THE PLAN FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. IN 1959-65

12. PRINCIPAL TARGETS OF THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

The principal task of the Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-65 is to bring about a further mighty advance in all branches of the economy on the basis of the priority expansion of heavy industry, and a substantial rise in the country's economic potential with the aim of ensuring a steady improvement in the living standards of the people.

In the course of the seven years from 1959 to 1965, Soviet industry will produce as many goods as were produced during the whole of the preceding period, since the establishment of Soviet power, i.e., during 41 years.

The national income of the U.S.S.R. for the next seven years will equal the whole of the country's national income during the past 30 years.

The fulfilment of this plan will be a decisive step towards creating the material and technical foundations of communism and accomplishing the main economic task of the U.S.S.R.—to overtake and surpass the most highly developed capitalist countries in *per capita* output within a historically brief space of time.

TABLE 36

Growth of the Basic Economic Indices of the U.S.S.R. under the Seven-Year Plan (1965 in percentages of 1958)

1. National income—162-165
2. Total industrial output—180
3. Total agricultural output—170
4. Goods turnover:
   (a) rail freight—139-143
   (b) sea-borne cargo—200
   (c) river-borne cargo—160
   (d) motor transport—190
5. Number of factory and office workers—122
6. Productivity of labour:
   (a) in industry—145-150
   (b) on collective farms—200
   (c) on state farms—160-165
   (d) in construction—160-165
   (e) in railway transport—134-137
7. Real incomes of the population—140
8. Retail trade—162

In 1965, the U.S.S.R. will be producing more output per head of the population than is now being produced in any capitalist country in Europe. In 1965, in the physical output of some of the most important items the Soviet Union will surpass, and in others will approach, the present level of industrial production in the U.S.A. By that time the output of the most important agricultural products as a whole, and per head of the population, will surpass the present level of the U.S.A. By 1968-70, the U.S.S.R. will also have surpassed the U.S.A. in the

per capita output of industrial goods. Thus the Soviet Union will surpass America, with which no capitalist country has ever hoped, or hopes, to compete in the level of development of productive forces. Ever since the U.S.A. took the first place in the capitalist world, the gap between the levels of production in the United States and in all other capitalist countries has been steadily widening.

Thirty years ago the Soviet Union was economically 50 to 100 years behind the leading capitalist countries. In the course of 10 to 12 years, it eliminated this century-long backwardness and became a mighty socialist power. The task is now to overtake and surpass the leading capitalist country—the U.S.A.—in *per capita* output.

" . . if we reckon per head of population," said N. S. Khruschhov at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "it will probably take us another five years after completing the Seven-Year Plan to overtake and surpass the United States in industrial production. Consequently, by that time—or even earlier—the Soviet Union will rank first in the world both for physical volume of production and production per head of the population."

TABLE 37

Increase in Total Output of Industry in the U.S.S.R. during the Seven-Year Plan Period (1958 = 100%)

	1965
Total output of all industry	180
Including:	
Production of Means of Production (Group A)	185—188
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	162—165

TABLE 38

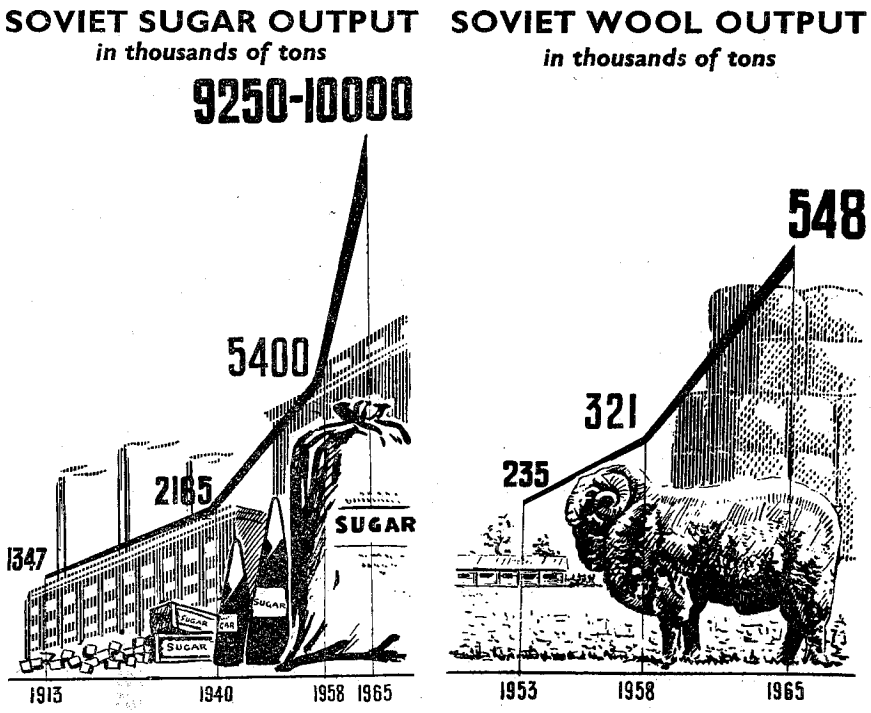
Output of the Most Important Types of Industrial Goods

Product	Unit of measurement	YEARS 1958	YEARS 1965	Percentage of Increase (for top level)
Pig iron	Mln. tons	39.6	65–70	177
Steel	„	54.9	86–91	166
Rolled Stock ...	„	42.9	65–70	163
Iron ore ... ... (marketable)	„	88.8	150–160	180
Coal	„	496	600–612	123
Oil (excluding gas)	„	113	230–240	212
Gas	1,000 mln. cu. m.	29.8	150	503
Electric power ...	1,000 mln. kilowatt-hours	233	500–520	223
Metal-cutting lathes	1,000	138	190–200	145
Motor-cars and lorries	„	511	750–856	168
Cement	Mln. tons	33.3	75–81	243
Cotton fabrics ...	Mln. metres	5,789	7,700–8,000	138
Woollen „ ...	„	303	500	165
Linen „ ...	„	481	635	132
Silk „ ...	„	845	1,485	176
Leather footwear...	Mln. prs.	356	515	145
Granulated sugar...	1,000 tons	5,434	9,250–10,000	185

TABLE 39

Growth in Output of Agricultural Produce

Product	Unit of measurement	YEARS		Percentage of Increase (for top level)
		1958	1965	
Grain	1,000 mln. poods	8.5	10–11	129
Raw cotton ...	Mln. tons	4.4	5.7–6.1	139
Sugar beet ...	,,	54.1	76–84	155
Oil-bearing seeds...	,,	5.0	5.5	110
Flax fibre	1,000 tons	443.0	580	131
Potatoes	mln. tons	86.1	147	170
Hard and soft fruits				200
Grapes				400
Meat and fat ... (slaughter weight)	mln. tons	7.9	16	203
Milk	,,	57.8	100–105	180
Wool	1,000 tons	321.0	548	170
Eggs	1,000 mlns.	23.5	37	157
Vegetables ...	mln. tons	14.3	In amounts fully satisfying the population's demands.	



In the U.S.S.R. plans are usually not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled. There can be no doubt that the increase in the yield of agricultural produce, envisaged by the seven-year plan, will also be surpassed. Here, in part, is what N. S. Khrushchov said at the plenary meeting of the central committee of the C.P.S.U. in December 1958:

"In the U.S.S.R., in 1958 the *per capita* production of meat was 38 kilograms, while in the United States of America approximately 94 kilograms is expected. In order to overtake the United States of America in meat production per head of the population we must bring the gross output up to between 20 and 21 million tons. At the present time the meat production in our country equals about eight million tons, and it is planned to bring it up to 16 million tons in 1965. This shows that the targets for meat production envisaged by the target figures are below the required level for accomplishing the task of overtaking the U.S.A. in this type of output. But that does not at all mean that our country has no possibility of bringing meat production up to between 20 and 21 million tons.

"The socialist agriculture of the Soviet Union possesses such resources that, if they are ably utilised, the tasks envisaged by the target figures will be surpassed both in volume and in time.

"In order to increase meat production to the dimensions ensuring fulfilment of the call to overtake the United States of America, we must produce 42 centners* of meat (slaughter weight) per 100 hectares of farm land. The target figures call for 32 centners and in 1958 meat production equalled 16 centners per 100 hectares. Naturally, the figure of 42 centners per 100 hectares is an average index for the country. This index will be different for different republics and regions. Many of them, depending upon the local conditions, will have to struggle for higher indices.

"Of course, in order to increase meat production two to two-and-a-half times over for the country as a whole is not an easy matter. But the fact that it is practicable and quite feasible is shown convincingly by the experience of the leading collective farms, state farms, districts, and even entire regions, which have sharply increased meat production in a short period of time. We now have quite a number of collective farms which are already producing 80, 100, and more, centners of meat per 100 hectares.

"Thus, without making the figure of 20 to 21 million tons of meat a countrywide task, in order not to overstrain the plan, we should, nevertheless, not hold back, but on the contrary, should encourage, the initiative of the leading people who have started a movement to overtake the U.S.A. in a brief period of time in the *per capita* output of meat and other livestock products. If all collective farms and state farms join this movement, and the party organisations direct it skilfully, then the figures of the plan can be considerably exceeded and, consequently, the call of the leading people in our agriculture implemented: To overtake the United States in *per capita* output of livestock products."

During the Seven-Year Plan period high rates for the increase in output of industrial goods will be maintained.

* One centner = 1.9684 cwt.

TABLE 40

Rates of Growth of Industrial Output in 1959-65

	Average Annual Increase in Total Output (in percentages)
Total output of all industry	8.6
Including:	
Production of means of production (Group A) ...	9.3
Production of consumer goods (Group B)	7.3

The whole of the Soviet economy will continue as in the past, to develop at a rapid rate. The rate of growth of output in industry will equal 8.6 per cent. annually, i.e., four times the rate of growth of American industry established during the past 10 years.

In agriculture, an average annual rate of growth of 8 per cent. is envisaged, whereas in the U.S.A. during the past seven years the average annual rate of growth in agricultural output amounted to less than 2 per cent.

At the high level of development already reached by Soviet industry in 1958, such high rates signify a steady increase in the annual physical growth of output.

TABLE 41

Average Annual Physical Growth of Total Output of Industry (in 1,000 million roubles)

One per cent. growth in total output means			Average Annual Increase in Output	
1952	1959	1965	1952–1958	1959–1965
5	Over 11	Over 19	90	135

In recent years, the Soviet Union has outstripped the United States in the annual physical increase in output of such types of goods as iron ore, pig iron, steel, coal, oil, cement, sulphuric acid, woollen and cotton fabrics and leather footwear.

TABLE 42

Average Annual Physical Growth in Production of Most Important Types of Industrial Output in U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

Goods	Unit of measurement	U.S.S.R. 1951–57	U.S.A. 1951–57
Iron ore	Mln. tons	6.4	1.2
Pig iron	„	2.5	1.8
Steel	„	3.4	2.1
Coal	„	28.8	—6.1*
Cement	„	2.7	1.6
Oil	„	8.6	12.5
Electric power	1,000 mln. kilowatt-hours	15.7	46.7
Gas	1,000 mln. cu. m.	1.8	17.6
Woollen fabrics	Mln. metres	18.1	—23.2*
Leather footwear	Mln. prs.	15.9	14.7

* Drop in production.

TABLE 43

Physical Growth in Annual Production of Most Important Types of Output in 1965, as compared with 1958

Output	Unit of measurement	1958	Increment during seven years
Pig iron	mln. tons	39.6	30.4
Steel	„	54.9	36.1
Coal	„	496	115
Oil	„	113	127
Gas	1,000 mln. cu. m.	29.8	120.2
Electric power	1,000 mln. kilowatt-hours	233	287
Cement	mln. tons	33.3	47.7
Sawn timber	mln. cu. m.	87.0	26.4
Fabrics of all types	1,000 mln. m.	7.4	3.2
Leather footwear	mln. prs.	356	159
Granulated sugar	mln. tons	5.4	4.6
Fish catch	„	2.9	1.7
Grain	1,000 mln. poods	8.5	2.5
Meat	mln. tons	7.9	8.1
Milk	„	57.8	47.2
Butter from state raw material resources	1,000 tons	638	368

For many types of output, the growth in production alone for the seven-year period will exceed, or equal, the entire annual output of 1958.

13. DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

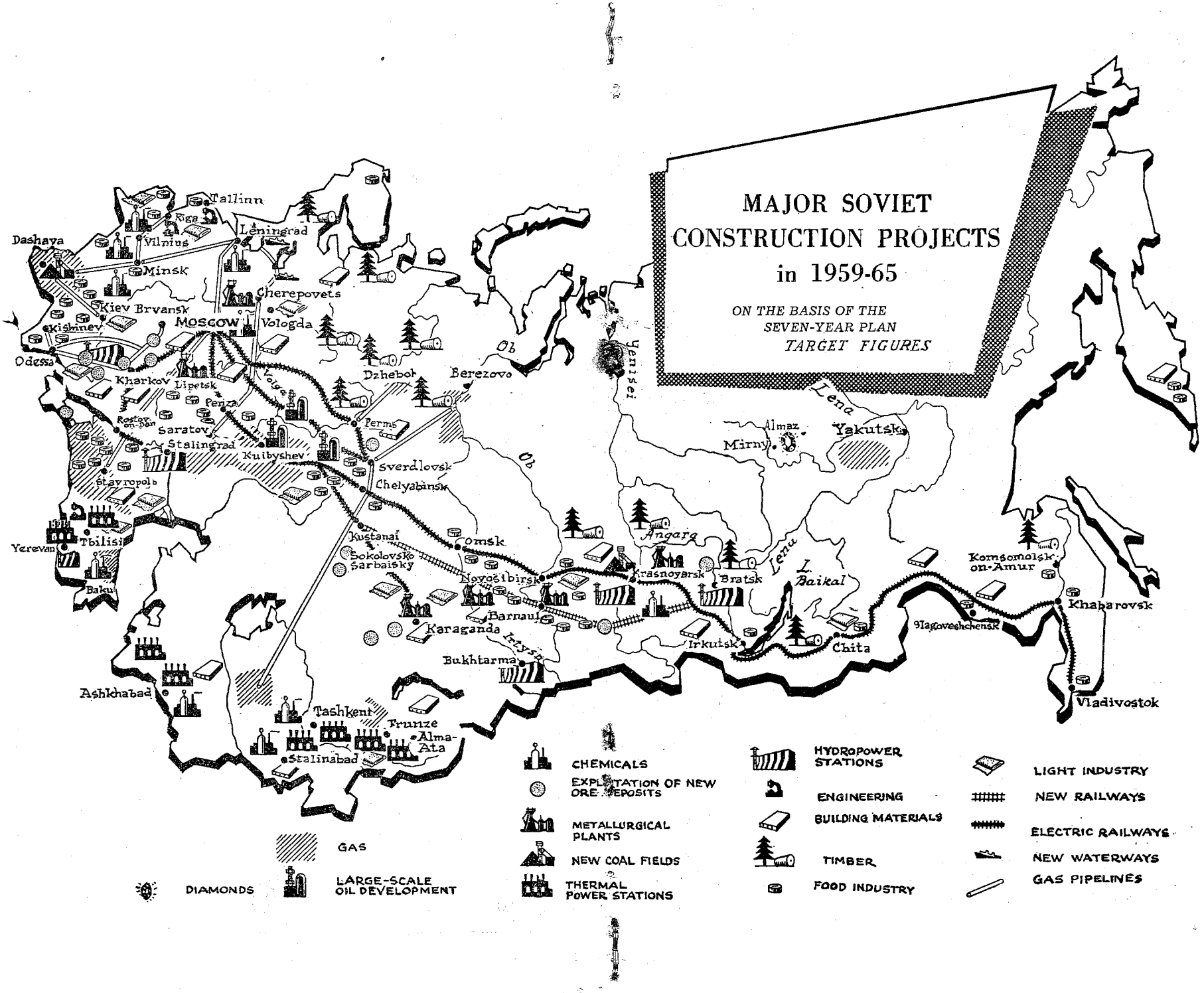
Heavy industry is the decisive factor in the growth of the productive forces and of labour productivity in all branches of the national economy. It is the most important source of the national wealth and of a steady improvement in the wellbeing of the members of socialist society. Therefore the priority expansion of heavy industry has been and remains the unchanging general line in the development of the Soviet economy. The correctness of this line has been proved by time, by all the many years of effort by the Soviet people in building socialism.

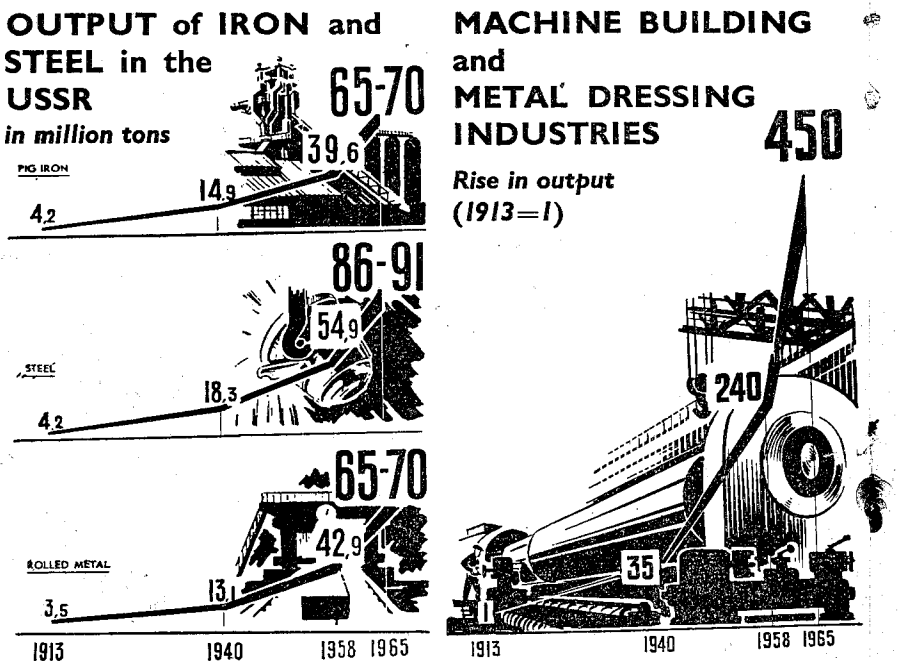
During the seven-year period, the Soviet economy will develop on the basis of the priority growth of heavy industry. For this purpose, it is planned to allocate about 70 per cent. of all industrial capital investments to heavy industry.

(a) Iron and Steel Industry

TABLE 44

Product	Unit of measurement	1958	1965	Average annual growth of output in 1959–65	Average annual growth of output during 1953–58 in the U.S.A.
Pig iron	mln. tons	39.6	65–70	3.6	−0.2
Steel	„	54.9	86–91	4.4–5.1	−0.7
Rolled stock ...	„	42.9	65–70	3.2–3.9	
Iron ore	„	88.8	150–160	8.7–10.2	−4.8


MAJOR SOVIET CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS in 1959-65
ON THE BASIS OF THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN TARGET FIGURES
Tallinn
Riga
Leningrad
Dashava
Vilnius
Minsk
Cherepovets
Kiev
Bryansk
MOSCOW
Vologda
Kishinev
Odessa
Kharkov
Lipetsk
Penza
Volga
Dzhebol
Berezovo
Ob
Yenisei
Rostov-on-Don
Saratov
Perm
Stalingrad
Kuibyshev
Sverdlovsk
Chelyabinsk
Stavropol
Lena
Almaz
Mirny
Yakutsk
Yerevan
Tbilisi
Baku
Kustanai
Sokolovsko-Sarbaisky
Omsk
Angara
Novosibirsk
Krasnoyarsk
Bratsk
L. Baikal
Komsomolsk-on-Amur
Khabarovsk
Barnaul
Karaganda
Irtysh
Irkutsk
Chita
Yagoveshchensk
Bukhtarma
Ashkhabad
Tashkent
Frunze
Alma-Ata
Stalinabad
Vladivostok
CHEMICALS
EXPLOITATION OF NEW ORE DEPOSITS
METALLURGICAL PLANTS
NEW COAL FIELDS
THERMAL POWER STATIONS
HYDROPOWER STATIONS
ENGINEERING
BUILDING MATERIALS
TIMBER
FOOD INDUSTRY
LIGHT INDUSTRY
NEW RAILWAYS
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS
NEW WATERWAYS
GAS PIPELINES
GAS
DIAMONDS
LARGE-SCALE OIL DEVELOPMENT



In 1928, the production of pig iron was 91.3 per cent., and that of steel 92 per cent. lower in the U.S.S.R. than in the U.S.A. The Soviet Union's production of steel was one-third to one-quarter of that of Britain or Germany. At the present time the U.S.S.R. is producing more steel than Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy taken together. By 1965, the U.S.S.R. will reach the present level of pig iron output in the United States.

The increase in the output of metal in 1959-65 will be achieved mainly by putting into operation new production capacities, considerably larger than during the past seven-year period.

TABLE 45

New Capacities Put into Operation in the Iron and Steel Industry

Type of Plant	Unit of measurement	1952–1958	1959–1965	Increase in percentages
Pig-iron producing ...	mln. tons annually	16.3	24–30	149.1–186.3
Steel-producing ...	„	12.4	28–36	225.8–290.3
Rolling mills	„	6.9	23–29	333.3–420.3

The average annual increase in new production capacities for the steel-smelting industry will amount to nearly five million tons in the course of the seven-year period, which is approximately treble the average annual increase during the past seven years, and between 11 and 13 times the average annual increase during the period of the First Five-Year Plan.

TABLE 46

Average Annual Increase in Output of Steel During the Five-Year Plan Periods (in million tons)

FIVE-YEAR PLANS				
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1959–1965
0.4	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.4–5.1

The iron and steel industry of the U.S.S.R. will develop along the lines of building the world's largest iron and steel making units. This will make it possible to increase the average output of pig iron per furnace from 341,000 tons in 1958 to 543,000 tons in 1965, and that of steel from 125,000 tons to 200,000 tons annually. The average annual capacity of an iron and steel works in the Soviet Union will be greater than in the United States by the end of the seven-year period.

TABLE 47

Growth in Output of Non-Ferrous Metals

	1965 as compared to 1958
Aluminium	2.8–3.0 times
Refined copper	1.9 times

The output of nickel, magnesium, titanium, germanium, silicon, etc., will increase.

The rich diamond fields discovered in Yakutia in recent years will make it possible to increase the production of Soviet diamonds between 15 and 16 times over as compared with 1958.

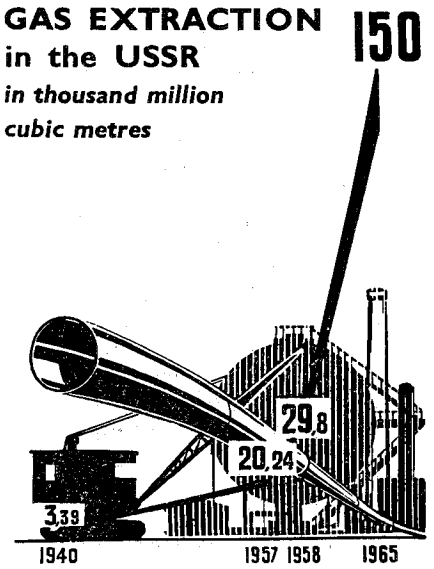
The U.S.S.R. is still behind the U.S.A. in the amounts of different non-ferrous metals produced, but it has considerably outstripped the latter in variety of metals produced.

(b) Fuel Industry

TABLE 48

	Unit of measurement	1958	1965	1965 in percentage of 1958	Average annual increase during seven-year plan period
Oil	mln. tons	113	230–240	more than 200	16.7–18.1
Gas	1,000 mln. cu. m.	30	150	500	17.1
Coal	mln. tons	496	600–612	121–123	14.8–16.5
Including: Coking coal ...	„	94	150–156	160–166	8–8.9

The plan envisages priority development of the oil and gas industries with a view to a radical improvement in the country's fuel balance.



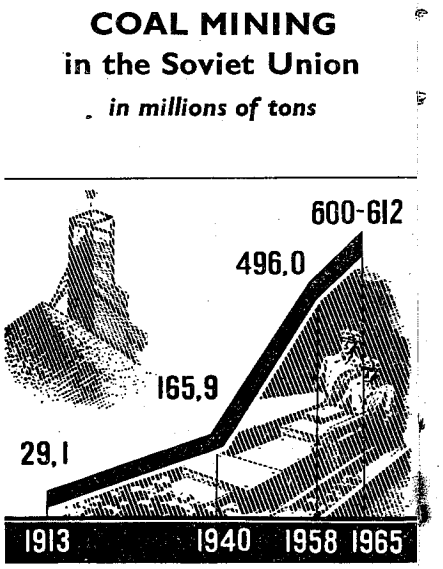


TABLE 49

Structure of U.S.S.R. Fuel Balance (in percentages)

	1958	1965
Oil and gas	31	51
Coal	60	43
Other resources	9	6

The productivity of labour in oil production is six times, and in gas production 20 times as great as in the coal industry. The cost price of gas is one-twelfth, and that of oil one-third that of coal.

The increases in the yields of oil, gas and coal and in the output of the refined product is ensured by appropriate capital investments.

The replacement of coal by natural gas and oil fuel will, in the course of the seven-year period, yield a saving of 125,000 million roubles, which the state will be able to use for speeding up the rate of growth of other industries.

TABLE 50

Capital Investments in the Fuel Industry

	1959–65 (in 1,000 mln. roubles)	Increase as Compared with 1952–58
1. Oil and gas industries	170–173	130—140%
Including:		
Gas industry	—	320%
Construction of oil and chemical enterprises	—	25-fold
2. Coal industry	75–78	22—27%

In 1928, the oil yield in the U.S.S.R. was 90.9 per cent. lower than in the U.S.A. and in 1958 it was 65.5 per cent. lower. In 1965 the oil output in the U.S.S.R. will increase to 230–240 million tons, whicn amounts to 70 per cent. of the present level in the U.S.A.

In gas production the U.S.S.R. has considerably surpassed all countries in the world, with the exception of the United States. In addition to the utilisation of gas in industry, the supply of gas to the towns is rapidly growing. In 1956, gas had been laid on in 99 towns, in 1958 160 towns, and in the course of 1959-65 it will be supplied to 350 towns.

As recently as 1928 the U.S.S.R. was producing one-third of the amount of electric power generated in Britain, Germany or France. At the present time the U.S.S.R. is generating more electric power than Britain and Germany together, although during this period the amount generated in these countries has increased six-fold. By 1965 the output of electric power in the U.S.S.R. will have grown a further 100 to 120 per cent.

(c) Electric Power

TABLE 51

	Unit of measurement	1958	1965	1965 in percentages of 1958
Output of power stations	1,000 mln. kilowatt-hours	233	500–520	210–220
Fixed capacity of power stations	mln. kilowatt-hours	53.4	113–115	over 200

The increase in the fixed capacity of the power stations in the course of the seven-year plan period will amount to 58-60 million kilowatt-hours, including an increase of 47-50 million kilowatt-hours from new thermal turbine power stations.

In the seven-year period, the construction of the Bratsk, Stalingrad, Kremenchug, Votkinsk, Bukhtarma and other large hydro-electric stations will be completed, but the main increase in capacities will be achieved by building thermal power stations.

The construction of thermal power stations instead of expensive hydro-electric stations will make it possible to achieve an increase of about 10 million kilowatt in the capacity of all power stations. In addition, a saving of 20,000 million roubles in capital investments will be made in this way.

The forthcoming seven-year period is the decisive step towards the fulfilment of Lenin's idea on the complete electrification of the U.S.S.R.

TABLE 52

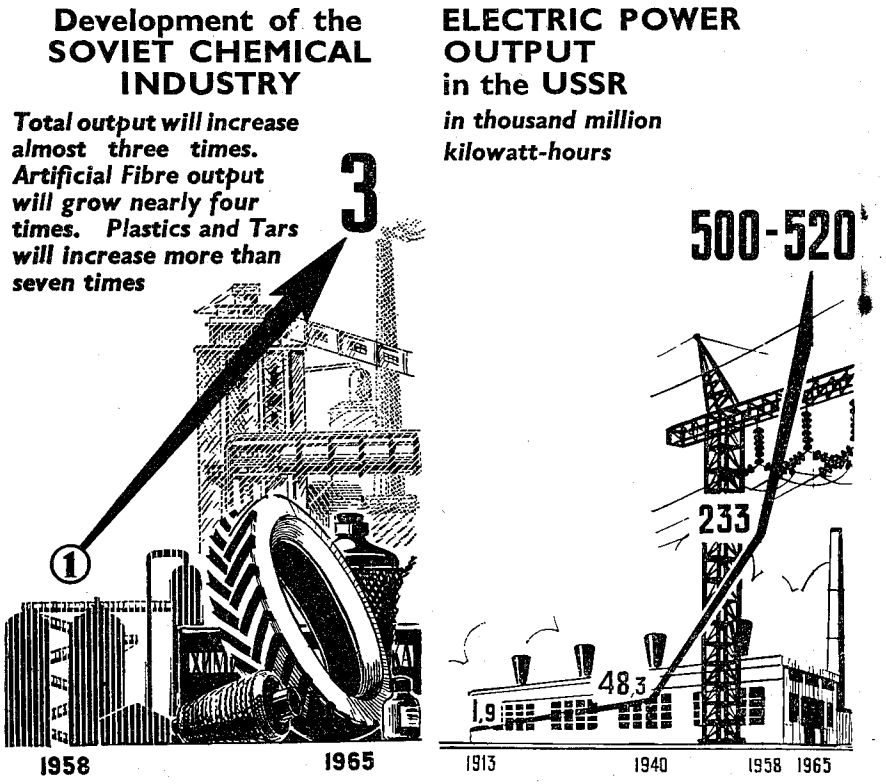
Increase in the Use of Electric Power in Industry

1913	1928	1940	1956	1957
1	2	8	19	20

In 1965, the use of electricity in agricultural work will be doubled, as compared with 1958.

At the same time the electrification of all state farms, repair and service stations, collective farms and workers' settlements will be completed.

In connection with this, the length of high-tension networks (35-500 kv) will be increased.



(d) Chemical Industry

The chemical industry will develop at an accelerated rate in the course of 1959-65.

TABLE 53

Growth in Output of Chemical Industry (1958 = 1)

	Growth in 1965 as Compared with 1958
1. General volume of output ...	approximately 3-fold
2. Production of artificial fibres ...	4-fold
Including:	
(a) synthetic fibres	12—13-fold
(b) plastics and synthetic resins	more than 7-fold
3. Mineral fertilisers	almost treble

A tremendous growth of the Soviet chemical industry, which already holds second place in the world, is to be ensured by the construction of 140 huge new chemical enterprises and the reconstruction of over 130 existing ones. A sum of between 100,000 and 105,000 million roubles is allocated for this purpose. One half of this sum is to be spent on the construction of enterprises producing synthetic materials.

In 1965, the production of synthetic resins and plastics will be several times greater than in the capitalist countries of Western Europe, and approximately equal to the output of the United States (about 90 per cent.)

The polymer materials industry is to develop on a new raw materials basis—the utilisation of natural and casing-head gases. This will yield a tremendous saving, as the following example indicates.

The utilisation of casing-head gases instead of alcohol in the production of synthetic rubber will save nearly 1,300 million roubles in capital investments. Plastics can in many cases successfully replace lead, copper, nickel and bronze. Tens of thousand million roubles which the state would have had to spend on organising and expanding the production of non-ferrous metals can be saved and used for other purposes.

The expansion of the production of synthetic materials will enable us to produce an abundance of fabrics within a brief period of time. The expenditure of labour on the production of one ton of cotton amounts to 238 man-days; on one ton of wool, 624 man-days; on one ton of viscose staple fibre (including all expenditures on the basic raw material) only 60 man-days.

An exceptionally big saving in resources and time is made by the use of plastics in engineering. After pressing, punching and casting, plastic articles do not require any additional machining, which also means a great saving of labour.

Thanks to their smaller specific weight, one ton of polymers can yield nearly six times as many goods as a ton of steel.

(e) The Engineering Industry

The output of the engineering and metal-working industries is to be almost doubled. Such industries as heavy machine building and the instrument making, electronics, electrical and machine-tool industries will expand rapidly.

TABLE 54

Production of Key Types of Machinery and Instruments in 1965

	1965	Percentage increase compared with 1958
Metal-cutting lathes (thousands) ...	190–200	40–50
Including special, specialised and unit lathes (thousands)	38	100
Forge and press machines (thousands)	36.2	approx. 50
Automatic and semi-automatic production lines (sets)	280–300	110–130

Production of Key Types of Machinery and Instruments in 1965—*continued*

	1965	Percentage increase compared with 1958
Instruments (1,000 million roubles)...	18.5–19.2	150–160
Including computing and mathematical machines (1,000 million roubles)	2.0–2.1	350–370
Turbines (million kilowatts)	18.7–20.4	180–210
Turbo-generators (mln. kw.) ...	17.5–18.4	240–250
A.C. electric motors (million kilowatts)	32–34	110–130
Rolled stock equipment (thousands of tons)	200–220	130–160
Chemical equipment (1,000 million roubles)	3.5–3.7	220–240
Technological equipment for the textile industry (1,000 million roubles)	2.5	120
Technological equipment for the food and mill-and-elevator industry (1,000 million roubles)	3.8–4.1	110–130
Motor vehicles (thousands)... ...	750–856	50–70
Electric and diesel main-line locomotives (units)	2,550–2,700	140–160
(million h.p.)	8.4–9.0	190–210
Technological equipment for the cement industry (thousands of tons)...	180–220	150–210
Technological equipment for foundries (million roubles)	360–410	130–160

According to rough estimates, the production of all types of machines and equipment as a whole in the U.S.S.R. in 1965 will exceed the present level of the U.S.A. For instance, the production of power equipment—turbines and generators—will be trebled. The capacity of the turbines and generators to be produced in 1965 will ensure an increase of between 80,000 and 100,000 kilowatt-hours in the amount of electricity generated. The United States has never had such an annual increase in the output of electricity. The largest increase recorded in that country was in 1956, when it amounted to about 60,000 million kilowatt-hours.

For a long time, four countries—the U.S.A., Britain, Germany and France—held the monopoly in machine production.

However, already during the first Five-Year Plan periods, the U.S.S.R., having created a powerful, up-to-date engineering industry, abolished the monopoly of these countries in the production of machinery.

This was an event of historic significance. For up to the present time, according to United Nations figures, 95 per cent. of the entire engineering industry of the capitalist world is concentrated in the U.S.A., Britain, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan. There is now no longer any machine or instrument which Soviet industry does not produce. Moreover, there are already many machines and instruments which are being produced only in the U.S.S.R.

(f) Timber, Paper and Woodworking Industry

TABLE 55

Growth in Output of Timber, Paper and Woodworking Industry

	Unit of measurement	1958	1965	1965 as percentage of 1958
Total timber haulage...	mln. cu. m.	376		
except timber from small felling organisations	,,	319	372–378	115–118
Haulage of commercial timber	,,	252		
not including timber from small felling organisations ...	,,	224	275–280	117–119
Output of sawn timber including output in industry covered by the plan	,,	87		
		68.6	92–95	134–138
Output of furniture ...	1,000 mln. rbls.	7.5	18	240
Output of cellulose...	mln. tons	2.1	4.8	230
including viscose cellulose for artificial fibre industry ...	1,000 tons	129	580	450
Output of paper ...	mln. tons	2.2	3.5	160
Output of cardboard...	,,	0.7	about 2.8	400
including: packing cardboard...	1,000 tons	70	1,500	2,143

The general timber haulage will increase, chiefly in the forest areas of the North and Siberia.

14. PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

(a) Light Industry

The total output of light industry is to increase by half as much again.

In the course of the seven-year period the population is to be supplied with an abundance of fabrics, clothing, footwear, etc.

TABLE 56

Output of Main Items of Light Industry in 1965

	1958	1965	1965 as percentage of 1958
Cotton fabrics (million metres) ...	5,800	7,700–8,000	133–138
Woollen fabrics ,, ...	303	500	165
Linen fabrics ,, ...	481	635	132
Silk fabrics ,, ...	845	1,485	176
Hosiery (million prs.)	887	1,250	141
Knitted underwear (million pieces)	398	780	196
Knitted garments (million pieces)	97	160	165
Leather footwear (million prs.) ...	356	515	145
Felt boots ,, ...	28	44	157
Rubber footwear ,, ...		212	

Two hundred and seventy big new enterprises will be put into operation in order to ensure this increase in output.

TABLE 57

New Capacities in Light Industry to be Put into Operation in 1959-65

	Percentage Increase as Compared with 1952–58 Period
Spindles	270
Looms	200
Footwear production capacities ...	100

At the same time, a considerable number of the existing mills will be rebuilt.

In the textile industry, capacities will increase by more than 50 per cent., which is approximately equal to the capacities put into operation during the past 20 years.

During the 1952–58 period, an average of about 260,000 new spindles and 7,800 automatic looms were installed in new and reconstructed textile mills each year. Under the Seven-Year Plan, an average of 925,000 spindles and 21,500 looms are to be installed annually.

(b) Output of Consumer Goods by Heavy Industry

The production of machines and appliances to lighten women's work in the home, and of other household goods, is to be doubled under the Seven-Year Plan.

TABLE 58

Production of Consumer Goods by Heavy Industry

	Unit of measurement	1958	1965	Percentage increase in Output in 1965 as Compared with 1958
1. Clocks and watches	mlns.	25	over 35	40
2. Bicycles and mopeds	„	3.7	4.2	14
3. Radio sets, radiograms, television sets	„	4.9	over 9	84
4. Household refrigerators	thousands	360	approx. 1,500	317
5. Household washing machines	„	538	over 2,500	365
6. Furniture	1,000 mln. rbls.	7.6	18	137

(c) Food Industry

The U.S.S.R. will overtake and surpass the leading capitalist countries in the *per capita* output of the most essential foodstuffs.

TABLE 59

Growth in Output of the Major Products of the Food Industry

	1958	1965	1965 in percentages of 1958
Meat (in thousand tons, excluding production of collective farms but including by-products of the 1st category)*	3,356		
Including from state raw material resources (in thousand tons) ...	2,863	6,130	214
Butter* (1,000 tons)	659		
Including from state raw material resources (1,000 tons)	638	1,006	158
Dairy products (million tons, in terms of milk)	6.0	13.5	223
Granulated sugar (1,000 tons) ...	5,434		
Including from sugar-beet (1,000 tons)	5,256	9,250–10,000	176–190
Vegetable oil (1,000 tons)	1,442		
Including from state raw material resources (1,000 tons)	1,225	1,975	161
Fish catch (including sea-animals, whales, and seafood) (millions) ...	2.9	4.6	160
Ethyl alcohol (million decalitres)†...	163.3	202.8	124

* Data refers to output of state food industry and does not include foodstuffs produced on the subsidiary husbandries of the population. In 1958, the total meat production (slaughter weight) amounted to 7.9 million tons, and the output of butter to 778,000 tons.

† One decalitre = 2.2 gallons.

In the course of the Seven-Year Plan period, the U.S.S.R. will not only overtake, but will surpass the level of the U.S.A. in the *per capita* production of a number of basic foodstuffs.

For instance, sugar production will be almost doubled and will amount to between 41 and 44 kilograms per head annually. The fish consumption per head of the population will reach 12–13 kilograms in 1965, that is to say, it will be higher than in the United States.

This increase in output will be ensured by rapidly developing agriculture and by bringing into operation new production capacities in the food industry on a planned basis. In the course of the seven-year period about 250 new meat-processing plants, over 1,000 milk-processing factories, more than 200 canneries and many other enterprises will be put into operation. The capacity of sugar refineries and cold storage facilities will be more than doubled.

15. DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 60

Increase in Freight Turnover in 1965 (in percentages)

Rail-borne freight turnover	39–43
Sea-borne „ „	100 approx.
River-borne „ „	60 „
Pipeline „ „	450 „
Motor transport freight turnover	90 „

It is planned to lay about 9,000 kilometres of trunk railway lines and about 8,000 kilometres of branch lines. The construction of the very big South-Siberian and Central Siberian trunk-lines will be completed, and a number of new railway lines will be built in the Kazakhstan, Ural and Volga areas.

The total tonnage of the merchant fleet will be approximately doubled.

In the course of the 1959-65 period it is planned to build 180 per cent. more motor roads of nation-wide importance than in the previous seven years. The total number of motor-buses will increase by 340 per cent. The total length of trunk pipelines is to be trebled.

Major technical re-equipment of the railways will be carried out. A total of 100,000 kilometres of railway lines will be switched to electric and diesel traction, which means that by 1965, 87 per cent. of the entire railway freight carriage will be hauled by electric and diesel locomotives, as against 26 per cent. in 1958.

The transition to diesel and electric traction will provide a saving of 45,000 million roubles during the seven-year period

Passenger traffic by air will increase approximately six-fold during the seven-year period.

The number of passengers carried by motor-buses will be more than trebled in the seven-year period.

Communication facilities will be further extended. The network of inter-urban cable lines will be doubled during the seven years; the total length of radio-relay communication lines will increase by about 740 per cent, the number of television stations go up by 160 per cent., and the capacity of urban telephone exchanges will increase by 50 per cent.

16. DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

TABLE 61

Increase in Output of Building Materials

	1958	1965	Increase during seven-year period (in percentages)
Production of precast reinforced concrete elements and parts (mln. cu. m.)	18	42–45	150
Output of cement	33.3	75–81	120–140
Slate (1,000 mln. standard pieces)	2.4	6	150
Soft roofing (1,000 mln. sq. m.)	0.6	1.3	100
Window glass (mln. sq. m.)	133	220	70

A higher rate of growth in the output of building materials is envisaged for the eastern areas of the country. The production of the

basic building material—cement—in the Soviet Union in 1965 will surpass the present level of output in the United States by 60 per cent.

TABLE 62

Improvement in the Economic Indices of Construction Work

	Change during the seven-year period
Cost price of building and assembly work	– 6%
Average cost per square metre of housing	– 14%
Labour productivity	+60—65%

17. DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The output of agricultural produce will increase by 70 per cent. during the seven-year period. The average annual increase in output will amount to 8 per cent. (During the past seven years the average annual increase in agricultural production in the U.S.A. amounted to less than 2 per cent.).

The utmost expansion of the grain production continues to be the main line in agriculture. The ultimate aim is to raise the yield of grain crops to an average of between three and four centners per hectare.*

In the field of livestock breeding, the main task is to increase the production of meat, milk, wool and eggs.

TABLE 63

Average Annual Increase in Output of Livestock Products

	Unit of measurement	1952–58	1959–65
Meat (slaughter weight)	mln. tons	0.5	1.1
Milk	,,	3.1	5.9–6.6
Wool	1,000 tons	18	33

TABLE 64

Growth in Average Annual Increase of Number of Cattle and Poultry

	Increase in 1959–65 as compared with 1952–58 (in percentages)
Cattle	220
Including: cows	90
sheep	50

In the course of the seven years it is planned to bring pork production up to nine million tons, as against 3,400,000 tons in 1958.

* One centner per hectare = 0.797 cwt. per acre.

For this purpose, over 100 million pigs will have to be reared and slaughtered by the end of the seven-year period.

The production of poultry is to be brought up to 2,700,000 tons within the next few years, which is almost five times as much as in 1958. This will amount to approximately 13 per cent. of the total meat production. In order to obtain this amount at least 2,500 million chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys must be fattened annually.

The U.S.S.R. has reached first place in the world for the total output of milk and butter. In 1958 the milk yield amounted to 57,800,000 tons, this being 700,000 tons more than the 1957 yield in the United States. The butter output totalled 778,000 tons in 1958, as compared with 752,000 tons in 1957. In 1957, the United States produced 707,000 tons of butter.

The increase in the total output of agricultural products is to be obtained chiefly by better utilisation of the land as the basic means of production in agriculture.

TABLE 65

Output of Agricultural Products in the U.S.S.R. and in the U.S.A. per 100 Hectares of Farm Land (in centners)

	U.S.S.R. 1965	U.S.A. 1957
Grain	329–360	280
Potatoes	294	19
Sugar	18.5–20	4.1
Meat (slaughter weight)	32	29
Milk	200–210	101
Wool	1.1	0.2

The high rates of growth of agricultural production are based on the increased might of socialist industry.

TABLE 66

Increase in Technical Means and Resources in Agriculture in 1959-65

1. Delivery of tractors	over 1 million
2. Delivery of grain-harvester combines	about 400,000
3. Volume of work in electrification of collective farms	150 per cent. more than in previous seven years
4. Increase in annual delivery of mineral fertilisers	treble
5. Increase in consumption of electricity in agriculture	four-fold

In keeping with the growth in agricultural output, there will be an increase in procurements of products for the urban population and for the increase in output of the light and food industries, and also for export.

TABLE 67

Procurements of Agricultural Products (in million tons)

	1953	1958	1965	1965 in percentages of 1958	1965 in percentages of 1953
Sugar beet	22.9	51	81	159	355
Raw cotton	3.9	4.4	5.7–6.1	142	165
Potatoes	5.4	6.8	11.72	175	230
Flax fibres	145*	387*	530*	287	599
Cattle and poultry (live weight)	3.6	5.6	11.1	208	334
Milk and milk products (in terms of milk)	10.6	22.1	40.6	190	390
Wool	195*	312*	540*	173	277
Eggs (1,000 mln.)	2.6	4.5	10	227	400

* Thousand tons.

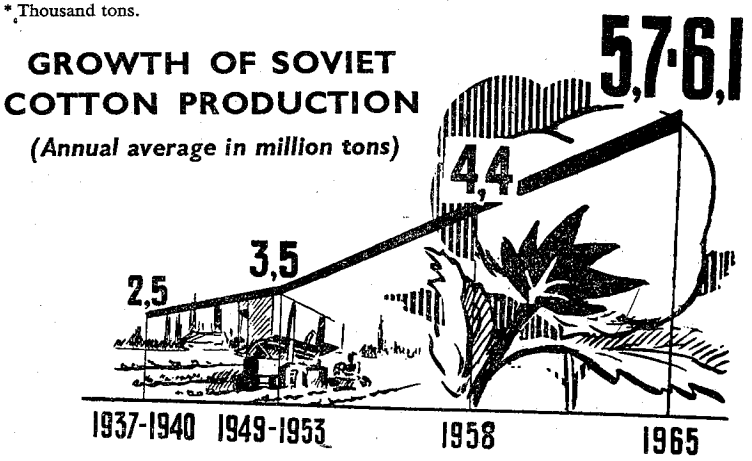


TABLE 68

Average Annual Physical Increase in Output of Agricultural Products in U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

	U.S.S.R.		U.S.A.
	1954–58	1959–65 (plan)	1954–57
Raw cotton (1,000 tons)	125	186–243	−812
Sugar beet (commercial, mln. tons)	4.1	2.3–3.4	0.8
Potatoes (mln. tons)	3.8	8.7	0.05
Meat and fat (mln. tons) (slaughter weight)	0.4	1.1	0.4
Milk (mln. tons)	4.6	5.9–6.6	0.7
Wool from sheep (1,000 tons)	13	33	1.5

The annual increase in the ouput of many types of agricultural products in the U.S.S.R., both the actual increase and that planned for

1959-65, is considerably higher than in the U.S.A., where agriculture is at a standstill.

18. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Capital investments in the national economy in the seven-year period are to amount to approximately 2,000,000 million roubles, which is only a little less than the total capital investments made since the establishment of Soviet government.

TABLE 69

State Capital Investments
(in 1,000 million roubles, in comparable prices)

Capital Investments in:	YEARS		Increase in percentages
	1952–58	1959–65	
Construction for industrial purposes	821	1,488–1,513	181–184
Construction of housing and public facilities	208	375–380	180–183
Construction of educational, cultural and public health facilities	43	77	179
Total for national economy	1,072	1,940–1,970	181–184

TABLE 70

Volume of Capital Investments in Key Industries of National Economy

INDUSTRY	Volume of Capital Investments in 1959–65 (in 1,000 mln. rbls.)	Percentage Increase in investments as compared with previous 7 years
Iron and steel	100 approx.	140
Chemical	100–105	400–430
Including plastics, artificial and synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, alcohol	50–58	
Oil and gas	170–173	130–140
Coal	75–78	20–30
Construction of power stations, electric grids and heating systems	125–129	70
Engineering	188	80
Timber, paper and woodworking	58–60	130–140
Light and Food	80–85	over 100
Construction of housing and public facilities	375–380	80
Capital investments in agriculture	500 approx.	100
Including investments by collective farms	350	
Railway transport	110–115	90
Construction and building materials industry	110–112	80

TABLE 71

Capacities Put into Operation as a Result of Capital Construction

	1918–55	1959–65	Under 7-year plan in percentages of capacities put into operation during 1918–55
Production capacities for:			
Pig iron (mln. tons)	40	24–30	60–75
Steel „	40.8	28–36	69–88
Rolled stock „	28.7	23–29	80–100
Coal mining „	529.7	200–220	41
Power stations (mln. kilowatt)	40.6	58–60	143–148
Granulated sugar (millions of centners of beet processed daily)	2.6*	3.2	123
Length of new railway lines put into service (1,000 kilometres)	34.2	9†	26
Electrified railway lines (1,000 kilometres)	5.6	20	357

* For 1928-1955.

† 8,000 km. of second tracks will be built in addition.

The target figures envisage a large programme of capital construction. A great part of the capital investments will be allocated for the expansion and reconstruction of existing enterprises and substitution of new and more efficient equipment for obsolete plant.

During the seven-year period it is planned to modernise about 400,000 machine tools. If, as a result, the efficiency of each of these machine tools increases by an average of 25 per cent., that will mean a saving of up to 10,000 million roubles during the seven years. Expenditures on modernisation, on the other hand, will amount to only about 2,800 million roubles.

19. DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNION REPUBLICS

TABLE 72

Increase in Total Output and Capital Investments

	Total Output of Industry in 1965 in percentages of 1958	Volume of Capital Investments in 1959–65	
		in 1,000 mln. rbls.	in percentages of 1952–58
Total for U.S.S.R.	180	1,940–1,970	180
Including:			
R.S.F.S.R.	180	954–974	185–189
Ukrainian S.S.R.	177	214–219	158
Byelorussian S.S.R.	180	32.0	more than double
Uzbek S.S.R.	180	35–36	240
Kazakh S.S.R.	270	116–119	230
Georgian S.S.R.	175	16.8	142
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	190	29.0	160
Lithuanian S.S.R.	180	12.5	200
Moldavian S.S.R.	220	8.8	—
Latvian S.S.R.	160	10.8	200
Kirghiz S.S.R.	220	10.5	230
Tajik S.S.R.	180	8.6	260
Armenian S.S.R.	220	12.0	220
Turkmen S.S.R.	200	15.7	240
Estonian S.S.R.	180	over 8.0	180

The plans for 1959-65 make provision for the need for correctly distributing the productive forces over the territory of the country as a whole, achieving the greatest possible economic effect and ensuring the economic development of all the Union republics.

The plan targets ensure further specialisation and all-round development of the economy of republics and large economic-geographical areas (the Urals, Siberia, Central Asia, Transcaucasia, etc.)

An important task of the forthcoming seven-year period is the intensive utilisation of the country's rich natural resources, improved distribution of the productive forces throughout its territory, and the shifting of industry still nearer to sources of raw materials and fuel and consumer areas.

Particular attention is being paid to the further development of the natural resources of the eastern parts of the U.S.S.R. Over 40 per cent. of the total volume of capital investments in the national economy during the seven years is allocated to this purpose.

TABLE 73

Increase in Share of Eastern Areas in Industrial Production

Type of Output	Percentage Share in 1965
Pig iron	44
Steel	48
Rolled stock	49
Coal	50
Oil	30
Electricity	46
Sawn timber	over 45

The capacities of the country's third iron and steel centre (in Siberia) will begin to produce metal, including about nine million tons of pig iron. The increase in the coal output in these areas will amount to about 60 per cent., and in generation of electricity to nearly 35 per cent., of the total increase for the whole country.

TABLE 74

Percentage Increase in Output in Eastern Areas of the U.S.S.R.

	In 1965 as compared to 1958
Electric power	230–250
Coal output	40–45

The production of pig iron is being organised in Kazakhstan for the first time. Steel smelting will increase approximately 17-fold.

In the Urals, the Chelyabinsk region alone will produce more pig iron in 1965 than is now being produced in France.

The raw materials base of the non-ferrous metals industry will be reinforced.

20. INCREASE IN LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND LOWERING OF PRODUCTION COSTS

TABLE 75

Targets for Percentage Increase in Labour Productivity Seven-Year Period

	Increase in Labour Productivity
In industry (per worker)	45–50
In construction	60–65
In railway transport	34–37
On the collective farms	100
On state farms	60–65

By 1965 the labour productivity of Soviet workers will be 14½ to 15 times greater than in the period before the Revolution and 250 to 260 per cent. greater than in 1940.

In the level of production and productivity of labour the U.S.S.R. has already surpassed Britain, and is now aiming to overtake and surpass the United States as well in this respect.

By the end of the seven-year period, labour productivity in railway transport will exceed the present level of labour productivity on the United States railways. On the basis of the growth of labour productivity, the cost of industrial production will be reduced by about 11½ per cent. during the seven years, the cost of building and assembly work will be cut by at least six per cent., and the cost of railway transportation by 22 per cent.

Three-quarters of the contemplated increase in output is to be ensured by the rise in labour productivity.

This means that the fulfilment of the plan targets can only be ensured by technical progress.

Improvement of equipment and more comprehensive use of machinery in the national economy on the basis of electrification, automation and integrated mechanisation of production, the development of the chemical industry and of chemical methods of treating raw materials, the further development of specialisation and co-ordination in industry, more efficient utilisation of capital investments—these are some of the trends in technical and production progress which will ensure higher labour productivity.

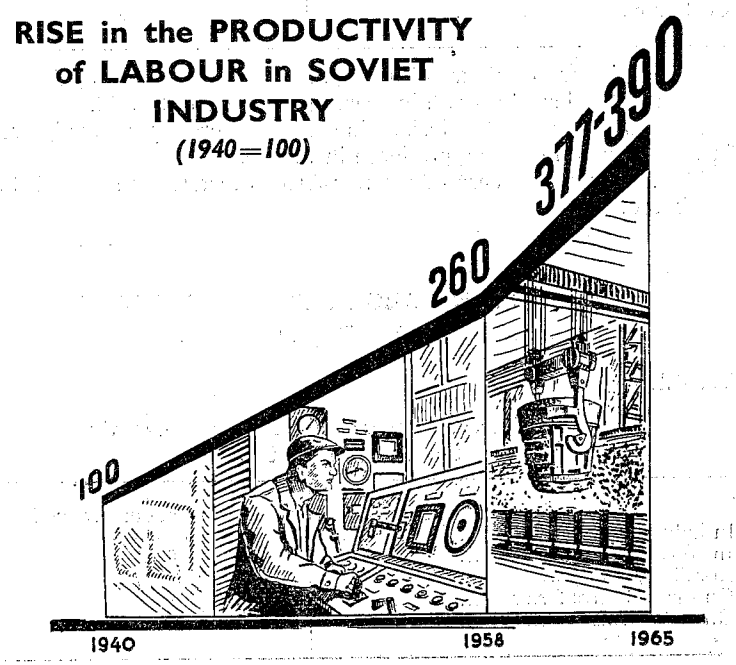


TABLE 76

Economic Effect of Certain Qualitative Changes in U.S.S.R. Industry under the Seven-Year Plan

	Saving in 1958–65 (in 1,000 million roubles)
1. Change in structure of fuel balance in favour of oil and gas...	125
2. Transfer of railways to electric and diesel traction	45
3. Increased proportion of thermal power stations built	20
4. Utilisation of aluminium and plastics in cable manufacture	10
5. Utilisation of natural gases in manufacture of nitrogenous fertilisers	4
6. Utilisation of casing-head gases instead of alcohol in manufacture of synthetic rubber	1.3

21. IMPROVEMENT IN MATERIAL WELLBEING OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE

As a result of the further development of all branches of the economy and the priority expansion of heavy industry, the living standards of the Soviet people will continue to rise steadily during the seven years.

TABLE 77

Indices of Improvement in the People's Wellbeing in 1959-65

	Period of Comparison	Percentage Rise
National income	1965 as compared with 1958	62–65
Consumption	,,	60–63
Volume of retail trade turnover ...	,,	62
Real incomes of factory and office workers (calculated per worker) ...	,,	40
Real incomes of collective farmers ...	,,	40
Minimum old-age pensions	1966 as compared with 1958	50–70
Minimum wages	1965 as compared with 1958	71–85
Annual expenditures on social and cultural measures	,,	67
Volume of housing construction ...	1959–65 as compared with 1952–58	130

All taxes levied on the population will be abolished in the next few years.

The Soviet Union will have the world's shortest working day and working week, with full employment of the population and a simultaneous growth in their wellbeing.

TABLE 78

Duration of Working Time in U.S.S.R.

	From 1960	From 1962	1964–68
Length of working-day	Completion of the transfer of all factory and office workers to a 7-hour day, and of workers in leading trades in coal and ore-mining industries employed underground to a 6-hour day, is to be completed.	No change	No change
Length of working-week	A 41-hour week for workers with a 7-hour day, and a 36-hour week for workers with a 6-hour day.	A 40-hour week for workers with a 7-hour day.	A 35-hour week (and a 30-hour week for workers employed underground and in trades injurious to health.)
Number of free days per week	1	1	2

The shortening of the working day and the working week is being, and will continue to be carried out without any wage cuts. Moreover, during the seven-year period, the earnings of factory and office workers will rise, and the overhauling of wage rates will be completed, i.e., the wages of lower-paid and medium-paid factory and office workers will be raised. The minimum wage of factory and office workers will be raised from 270-350 roubles to 500-600 roubles a month.

In the course of the next seven years the number of factory and office workers employed in the national economy will rise by 22 per cent., or nearly 12 million, and will amount to 66½ million in 1965. In the U.S.S.R. a social problem which capitalism cannot solve—unemployment—does not exist. Unemployment was done away with for good in the U.S.S.R. as long ago as 1930.

The task of increasing the output of foodstuffs in order to cater for the needs of the population in accordance with scales of nourishment worked out in a scientific way occupies an important place in the Seven-Year Plan.

For the first time in history, the whole of the population of a huge country will be ensured a high-calory diet including valuable foodstuffs.

For instance, at the present time the sugar output in the U.S.S.R. equals 26 kilograms per head of the population. In 1965, it is to increase to between 41 and 44 kilograms, which is entirely in keeping with scientific scales.

Great importance will be attached to the development of public catering establishments, whose output will be more than doubled, and this, together with the contemplated price cuts, will have a particularly favourable effect upon the workers' budgets and will lighten the work of millions of women.

Great attention is being paid to ensuring a sufficient supply of clothing and footwear. The output of leather footwear and felt boots (which are needed in many parts of the country) will increase to 559 million pairs, i.e., to 2½ pairs per head annually.

In 1965, the output of fabrics of all types will be about 10,400 million metres, almost equalling the American level in recent years (11,000 million metres). Calculated on a *per capita* basis, this will amount to 55 metres of various fabrics per person in the U.S.S.R.

In the 1959-65 period a decisive step will be taken towards ensuring that all the population have housing accommodation in keeping with the required scales.

The solution of this problem is complicated in the U.S.S.R. by the fact that during the Great Patriotic War the nazi invaders and their satellites burned down and destroyed—either wholly or in part—1,710 cities, towns and industrial settlements, 70,000 villages and over six million buildings, and left about 25 million people without a roof over their heads. It took a number of years to repair these colossal damages. In addition, in the U.S.S.R. the urban population is growing rapidly, not only through the birth-rate, but also through the influx of a part of the population from the villages to the towns.

In towns, industrial settlements, repair and service stations and lumber settlements a total of between 650 and 660 million square metres of housing, or nearly 15 million flats, will be built with state capital investments and the population's own funds; that is 130 per cent. more than was built during the past seven years, and more than for the whole period of Soviet government. Housing accommodation in towns and industrial settlements will increase by 60 per cent. Furthermore, the collective farmers and rural intelligentsia will build about seven million houses for themselves in the countryside.

The U.S.S.R. is now building more housing than any of the capitalist countries. Already in 1957 in the U.S.S.R., 10.6 flats per 1,000 of the population were built and occupied as against 6.7 flats in France.

For 1959-65, a sum of between 375,000 and 380,000 million roubles is being allocated for the construction of housing and public facilities, or 75-78 per cent. more than for 1952-58.

Sales of prefabricated houses to the population during the seven years will increase about 10-fold, sales of cement will be trebled; sales of soft roofing will go up by 120 per cent., and sales of window glass by 60 per cent.

TABLE 79

Measures to Improve Public Health Services

	Periods Compared	Percentage Increase
Capital investments in construction of public health, social maintenance, physical culture and sports establishments, and in the medical industry (25,400 mln. rbls. seven-year period)	Plan for 1959–65 with 1952–58 period	80
Number of additional hospital beds ...	„	100
Number of additional places at kindergartens	„	150
Number of children attending kindergartens	„	80
Output of medical goods	1956 with 1958	200
Including:		
anti-biotics	„	270
vitamins	„	500
Instruments and apparatuses	„	100–150

It is planned to organise the large-scale construction of homes for old people.

In the course of the seven years, expenditures for social and cultural measures will go up by 67 per cent., amounting to 360,000 million roubles in 1965. Calculated per working person, this will equal 3,800 roubles annually. Such are the state expenditures in catering for the needs of citizens through the public services.

The rapid rise in the living standards of the people, as well as the huge capital investments in industry, are promoted in the U.S.S.R. by the unprecedentedly rapid growth of the national income.

22. DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

The Soviet system has given all the peoples of our country wide access to education. A great cultural revolution has taken place. In tsarist Russia 76 per cent. of the population from the age of nine upwards, and 88 per cent. of the female population, were illiterate. Today the U.S.S.R. is a country with a completely literate population. More than 50 million people are covered by various types of educational establishments, i.e., one person in every four is studying.

TABLE 80

Increase in the Number of Pupils

	Unit of measurement	1958	1965	Increase as Compared to 1958
1. Number of primary seven-year and secondary school pupils	mlns.	31.5	38–40	30%
2. Number of boarding school pupils	„	0.18	2.5	14-fold

In the course of 1959-65 four million pupils will be enrolled in specialised secondary schools.

The Seven-Year Plan makes provision for the comprehensive development of public education, science and culture.

In the 1959-65 period the transition from seven-year to eight-year universal compulsory education will be made, the network of 10-year schools (senior forms) will be reorganised into urban and rural secondary schools combining study schools and work, and the system of urban and rural schools at which the students can acquire a secondary education without stopping work will be considerably expanded.

TABLE 81

Specialists Graduating with a Higher Education

	1952–58	1959–65	Percentage Increase
Total number of specialists graduating from higher educational establishments (in millions)	1.7	2.3	40
Including:			
(a) engineers for industry, construction, transport and communications ...			90
(b) agricultural specialists			60

The greatest increase in the number of engineers graduating will take place in the specialities of chemistry, technology, automation, computing technique, electronics, and in other new fields of technology.

The higher educational establishments of the U.S.S.R. now have 2,100,000 students. In Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, which together have as many inhabitants as the U.S.S.R., the total number of students is only 620,000. In 1957, there were 103 students of higher educational establishments for every 10,000 inhabitants in the U.S.S.R., the corresponding figure for the U.S.A. being 85, for Britain 27, for France 39, and for the Federal Republic of Germany 28.

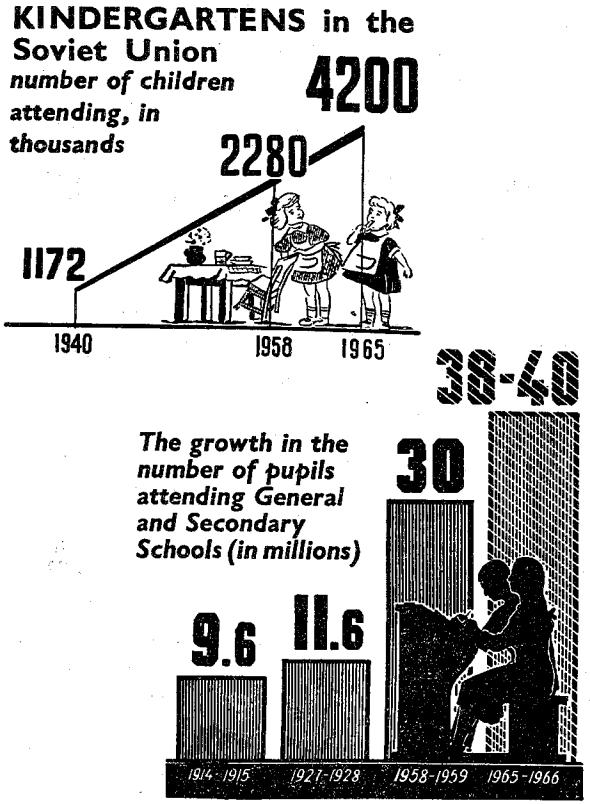
Whereas in the prewar years of 1940, the number of engineers graduating in the U.S.S.R. was 30,000, in 1958 there were already 94,000. In the U.S.A. 31,000 engineers graduated in 1957—one-third of the U.S.S.R. figure for 1958. According to a White Paper published in Britain in 1956, the universities and colleges of the United States were intending to bring the number of engineers graduating up to 43,000 only in 1964.

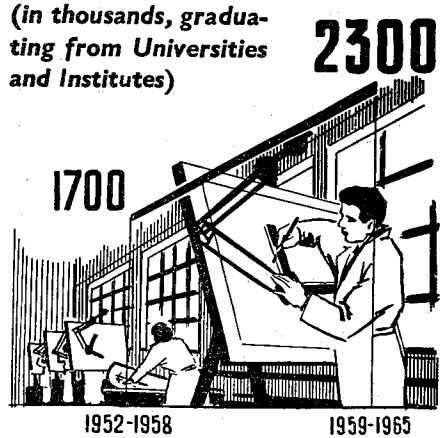
The scope of general and technical education has provided the foundation for the progress of Soviet science and technology.

At the present, in a number of very important branches of science and technology, not only Britain, but even the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union.

In the present seven-year period, provision is made for a comprehensive and varied programme of research, and the system of scientific

EDUCATION





institutions is to be greatly expanded, especially in the eastern areas of of the country. In 1959 alone, a sum of 27,300 million roubles has been allocated for scientific research. Scientific work on this scale ensures a continued high rate of technical progress.

TABLE 82

The Press in the U.S.S.R.
(a) in 1958

Number of magazines and other publications	3,824 titles
Total circulation of all publications	637 million copies
Number of libraries	400,000 approx.
Books in libraries	over 1,500 million volumes
Number of books published	over 64,000 titles
Daily circulation of all newspapers	59 million copies

The editions of all books for the year total 1,103 copies, i.e., one-quarter of the total editions of all books published in the world.

(b) in 1965

The total editions of books published will increase to 1,600 million copies. The circulation of periodicals will be more than doubled. The annual circulation of newspapers will increase by more than 50 per cent.

The number of books published in the U.S.S.R. per head of the population is nine times greater than in tsarist Russia and considerably larger than in the most developed capitalist countries.

This in itself indicates how far ahead the country has progressed—a country where, only forty years ago, the overwhelming majority of the population were illiterate.

Books and television are playing an even more important part in the spiritual life of Soviet society.

TABLE 83

Development of the Cinema and Television

	Unit of measurement	1958	1965
Number of film projectors	thousands	78	118–120
Number of television sets	millions	3	15½
Number of television stations... ...		62	153
Number of radio and radio relay sets...	millions	37	48

In 1953 there were only three television stations and less than a quarter of a million television sets in our country, and in 1958 there were already 62 television stations and some three million sets. Whereas in 1952 only 18 films were produced in the U.S.S.R., in the past three years the Soviet film industry already produced more than 360 full-length films.

23. THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN—A DECISIVE STEP FORWARD IN CREATING THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL FOUNDATION FOR COMMUNISM

The Seven-Year Plan forms a component part of the long-term plan for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. for the next 15 years. A substantial part of this plan of the economic programme for building communism in the U.S.S.R. will be fulfilled in the period from 1959 to 1965.

TABLE 84

Significance of Seven-Year Plan for Fulfilment of 15-Year Economic Programme of Communist Construction in U.S.S.R.

	Unit of measurement	Production level in 1972	Production level in 1958	Physical Increase 1959–72	Physical Increase 1959–65	Physical increase after fulfilment of 7-year plan in order to reach planned level for 1972	Ditto in percentages of total increase for 1959–72
Electric power ...	1,000 mln. kilowatt-hours	800–900	233	567–667	267–287	300–380	53–57
Coal	mln. tons	650–750	496	154–254	104–116	50–238	32–54
Oil (without gas)	„	350–400	113	237–287	117–127	120–160	51–56
Gas	1,000 mln. cu. m.	270–320	29.8	240–290	120	120–170	50–59
Pig iron	mln. tons	75–85	39.6	35–45	25–30	10–15	28–33
Steel	„	100–120	54.9	45–65	31–36	14–29	31–45
Cement	„	90–110	33.3	55–77	42–48	15–29	27–38
Leather footwear	mln. prs.	600–700	356	244–344	159	85–185	35–53
Granulated sugar	mln. tons	9–10	5.4	3.6–4.6	3.8–4.6	—	—

In the course of the next 15 years, the output of the key industries will be more than doubled and even trebled.

Whereas the volume of Soviet industrial output is now between 53 and 55 per cent. of the volume of production in the United States, in 1965 the U.S.S.R. will reach the present United States level for industrial output as a whole, and will considerably surpass it in the production of iron ore, coal, cement, a number of chemicals, machinery, sugar, milk, etc. The U.S.S.R. has already reached the United States level for the production of butter.

TABLE 85

Production of the Most Important Types of Goods in the U.S.S.R. and in the Leading Capitalist Countries

	U.S.S.R.		U.S.A.	Britain	F.R.G.	France
	1958	1965	1957	1956*	1957	1957
Pig iron (mln. tons) ...	39.6	65–70	72	14.5	18.4	11.9
Steel (mln. tons) ...	54.9	86–91	102.3	22	24.5	14.1
Coal (mln. tons) ...	496	600–612				
Coal in terms of bituminous coal (mln. tons)	425	527–537	469	227.2	162.2	58.2
Oil (mln. tons)	113	230–240	354	0.08	4	1.4
Gas (1,000 mln. cu. m.)	29.8	150	303	14	3.6	3.4
Electric power (1,000 mln. kilowatt-hours)	233	500–520	716	105.6	91.8	57.8
Cement (mln. tons) ...	33.3	75–81	50	12.2	19.3	12.7
Sawn timber (mln. cu. m.)	68.6	92–95	78.8	1.1	6.9	7.1
Cotton fabrics (mln. metres)	5,800	7,700–8,000	8,803	1,516	1,563	1,251
Woollen fabrics (mln.) metres) ...	303	500	267	243	133	145
Leather footwear (mln. prs.)	356	515	594	143	87	65
Granulated sugar (1,000 tons)	5,400	9,250–10,000	2,304	552	1,397	1,384
Fish (1,000 tons) ...	2,900	4,626	2,936	1,050	771	516
Grain (mln. tons) ...	139	180	158.5	8.4	13.5	19.9
Meat (mln. tons) ...	8	at least 16	16.6	1.8	2.5	3.6
Milk (mln. tons) ...	59	100–150	57.3	11.6	17.3	18.5
Butter (1,000 tons) ...	647	1,006	707.2	33.6	335	300

* Owing to lack of data for 1957, production for 1956 is given. In 1958 the output of almost all types of goods given here dropped in the U.S.A.

Assuming the level of industrial output in the U.S.A. in 1957 to equal 100, the level of production of the most important types of industrial output in the U.S.S.R. in 1965 will equal:

Electric power	70–73
Coal (in terms of bituminous coal)	113–115
Oil	65–68
Gas	50
Iron ore	139–149
Steel	84–89
Pig iron	90–97
Cement	150–162
Woollen fabrics	187
Leather footwear	87

The rate of growth of Soviet industry is four times higher than the rate for the United States during the past 10 years, while the rate of growth of agriculture is seven times higher. If we assume that American industry will continue to grow at the present rates, then it will surpass its present level by only 23 per cent. in ten years' time, while the volume of agricultural output in the U.S.A. during the next ten years, given an average rate of growth of 1.1 per cent., will increase by between 11 and 11½ per cent.

The targets for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-65 provide for a higher rate of growth of industrial output (8.6 per cent. annually) than the plans for recent years. But if we take into consideration the fact that the actual rate of growth of industrial output in 1957 and 1958 equalled 10 per cent., it becomes obvious that the Seven-Year Plan is not overstrained and that the resources exist for overfulfilling it.

TABLE 86

Rate of Growth of Total Output of Agricultural Products

	U.S.S.R. (percentage increase)	U.S.A. (percentage increase)
Average annual rate of growth for 23 years—11 prewar and 12 postwar years (1930–40 and 1946–57)	4.3	1.2
Including: average for 1954–57	7.1	1.1

The U.S.S.R. has now outstripped the U.S.A. not only as regards the rates of growth of industrial output, but also in the physical annual increases in output of many types of goods.

TABLE 87

Average Annual Physical Increase in Industrial Output in U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

	Unit of measurement	1951–57 U.S.S.R.	1951–57 U.S.A.	1959–65 U.S.S.R. (top level of output)
Electric power	1,000 mln. kwh.	15.7	46.7	41.0
Coal	mln. tons	28.8	—6.1*	16.1
Oil	„	8.6	12.5	18.1
Gas	1,000 mln. cu. m.	1.8	17.6	17.2
Iron ore	mln. tons	6.4	1.2	10.1
Pig iron	„	2.5	1.8	4.3
Steel	„	3.4	2.1	5.1
Cement	„	2.7	1.6	6.8
Woollen fabrics	mln. metres	18.1	—23.2*	28.1
Leather footwear	mln. prs.	15.9	14.7	22.7

* The minus sign indicates a drop in output.

When the Seven-Year Plan has been fulfilled, the Soviet Union will be producing more industrial goods *per capita* than are now being produced in the most developed capitalist countries of Europe—Britain and Western Germany—and will reach first place in Europe.

By about 1970 the U.S.S.R. will surpass the U.S.A., in *per capita* output as well.

TABLE 88

Per Capita Production of Most Important Types of Output in U.S.S.R. in 1965

	Unit of measurement	U.S.S.R. 1965 (top level of output)	U.S.A. 1957
Electric power	kilowatt-hour	2,311	4,180
Pig iron	kilogram	311	420
Steel	„	404	597
Oil	„	1,067	2,067
Gas	cu. m.	667	1,760
Coal	kilogram	2,720	2,725
Cement	kilogram	360	292

In accomplishing its main economic task, the U.S.S.R. is not seeking to overtake and surpass the U.S.A. in the production of all types of output. The structure of both industry and consumption is different in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. For instance, when planning the output of consumer goods in our country, rational scales of consumption are taken into account.

TABLE 89

Per Capita Production of Certain Consumer Goods

Type of Goods	Unit of measurement	1913	1958	1965 (top level of output	Rational level of *per capita* consumption*
Cotton fabrics ...	metres	16.2	28.7	38.1	35–70
Woollen „ ...	„	0.6	1.5	2.4	2–5
Linen „ ...	„	0.7	2.4	3.0	3–6
Silk „ ...	„	0.3	4.2	7.1	5–12
Hosiery	pairs	—	4.4	6.0	10–19
Knitted underwear ...	pieces	—	1.9	3.7	2–8
Knitted garments ...	„	—	0.5	0.8	1–3
Leather footwear ...	pairs	0.4	1.7	2.4	2–4
Granulated sugar ...	kilogram	9.7	26.7	44.0	27–33
Vegetable oil	„	3.4	6.0	9.4	8–10
Milk and milk products	„	184.6	289.0	500.0	292–585
Wool	„	1.2	1.6	2.6	—
Eggs		74.9	116.3	176.2	180–365
Meat (slaughter house weight)	kilogram	—	—	71.0	73–91
Fish (haul)	„	—	—	20.0	7–16
Potatoes	„	—	—	653.0	55–219

* Rational levels of consumption are established, taking into consideration the fact that smaller consumption of some products is compensated by greater consumption of others.

In the richest countries of Europe the *per capita* consumption of meat varies from 40 to 80 kilograms a year. In Belgium it equals 44 kilograms, in Sweden 50 kilograms, in Britain 67 kilograms and in Canada 70 kilograms a year. In the U.S.S.R. in 1958 it amounted to about 38 kilograms, which is not sufficient. In 1965, meat consumption will increase to 71 kilograms, equalling the consumption in the richest European countries. Here it should be added that the fish catch in the U.S.S.R. in 1965 will amount to about 20 kilograms per head, considerably exceeding the present catch in the U.S.A.

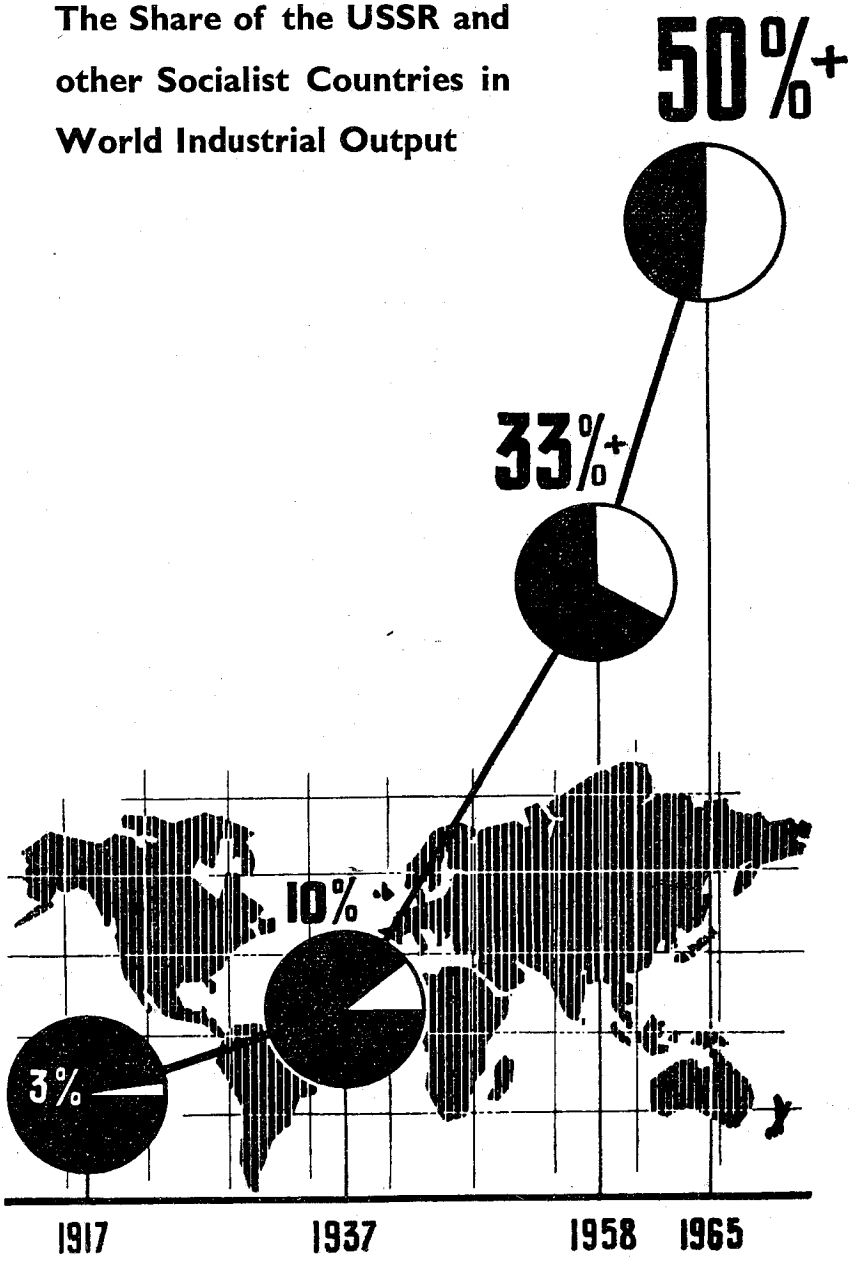
Higher milk production per head in the U.S.S.R., as compared with the U.S.A., will make up for the smaller meat production per head of the population, planned for 1965.

The *per capita* milk consumption in the U.S.S.R. in 1965 will be considerably higher than in the U.S.A. (where it equals 335 kilograms), Britain (358 kilograms), France (298 kilograms), and Denmark (300 kilograms), and will amount to 450 kilograms.

The Seven-Year Plan is a concrete proposal for peaceful competition addressed by the U.S.S.R. to the capitalist world.

In a historically short period of time the U.S.S.R. will reach first place in the world for the living and cultural standards of its citizens.

The Share of the USSR and other Socialist Countries in World Industrial Output



24. THE INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

By 1970 the population of the U.S.S.R. will have the highest living standards. This will be an epoch-making victory for socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism.

When the Seven-Year Plan has been fulfilled, the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries will be producing **more than half** of the world's total industrial output. That is to say, the absolute economic superiority of the world socialist system over the capitalist system in material production will be ensured.

The Seven-Year Plan for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. opens up new prospects for developing the economic, scientific and technical co-operation of the socialist countries and for reaching a new stage in the development of the division of labour among the peoples of the socialist countries.

The foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries will increase more than 50 per cent. in 1965, as compared with 1958. The programme for peaceful economic construction in the U.S.S.R. for 1959-65 opens up broad prospects for the growth of its foreign trade. The U.S.S.R. is in a position to develop economic relations and trade with all countries and is prepared to do so, and it can at least double the volume of its foreign trade.

The Seven-Year Plan is a mighty factor in preserving and strengthening peace. Peace is an imperative condition for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the stupendous tasks of communist construction. The Seven-Year Plan provides fresh proof that the U.S.S.R. has not, and cannot have, any aggressive intentions. The Soviet people's only desire is to work in peace.

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