

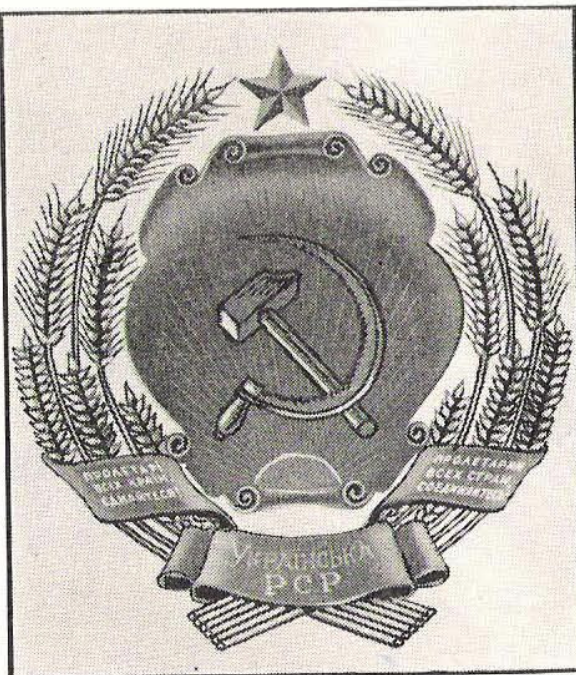
THE FIFTEEN SOVIET REPUBLICS
TODAY AND TOMORROW

UKRAINE

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A Majestic and Impressive Programme



Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

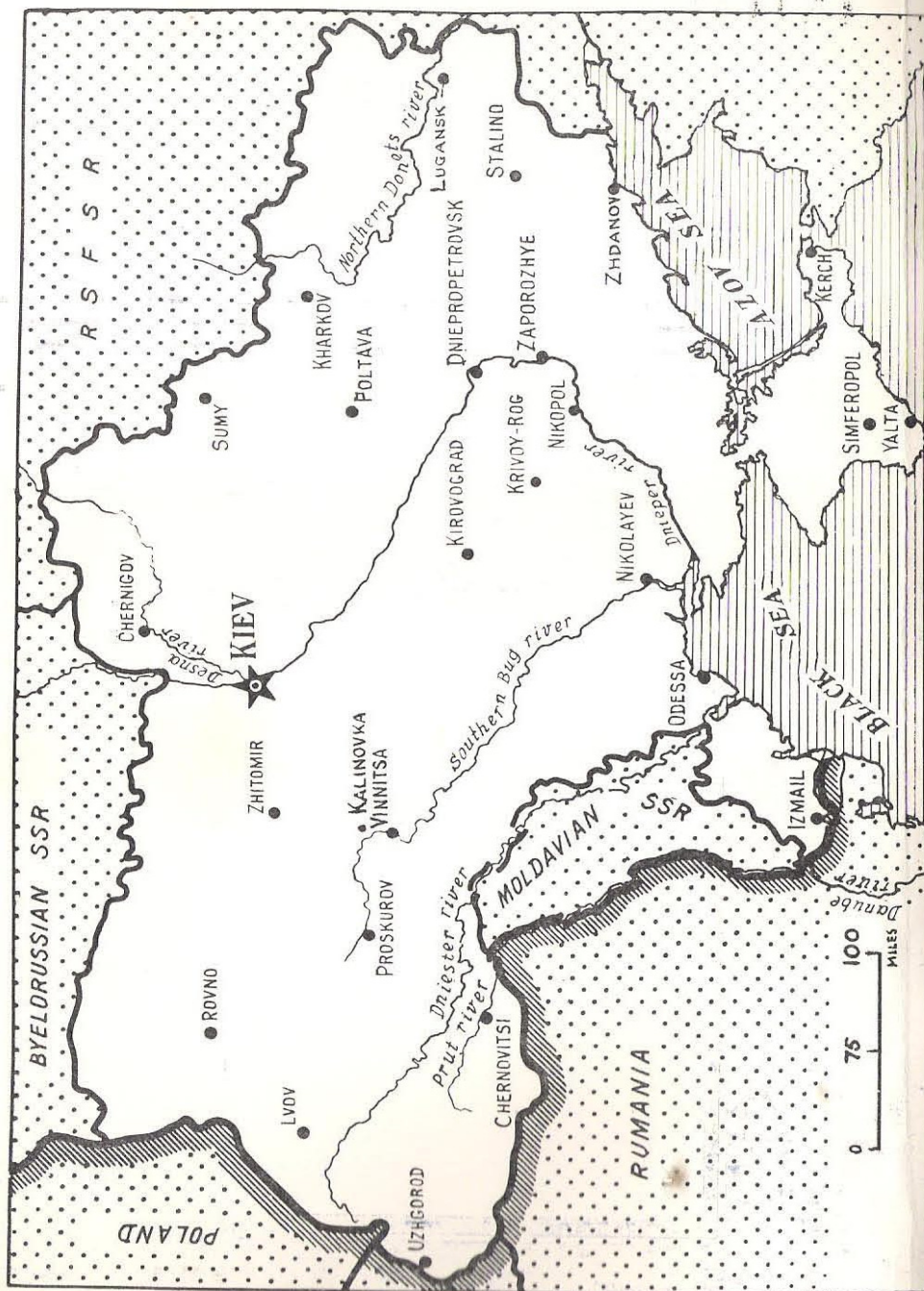
by

N. Kalchenko

Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR
Council of Ministers

Soviet
Booklet
40/B

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NIKIFOR KALCHENKO

A Note on the Author

NIKIFOR KALCHENKO was born in 1906 in the village of Koshmanovka, Mashevsk District, Poltava Region, into a peasant family.

The October 1917 Revolution opened wide the doors to education, and this son of a peasant father was able to enrol at the Poltava Agricultural Institute.

In 1928, after graduation, Kalchenko went to work as an agronomist. He was later the director of a machine and tractor station and then head of the grain department at the Kharkov regional agricultural board.

From 1938 to the outbreak of the Second World War he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Odessa Regional Soviet.

During the war he was a member of the Army's Military Council and later a member of the Military Council of the First Ukrainian Front.

After the war, N. Kalchenko threw himself into the task of building up Ukraine's agriculture once again.

Since 1954 Nikifor Kalchenko has been Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

He has been a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union since 1932. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a member of the Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

He is holder of the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner and other orders and medals.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

A Glimpse into History

THE TRUE VALUE of anything is learned by comparison. This axiom is particularly apt when describing the life of a nation.

So, before telling you about the economic and cultural achievements of the Ukrainians and their future plans, I would like to say something about their recent past, and describe what the Ukraine was like some forty to fifty years ago.

The Ukraine is one of Russia's biggest industrial areas. It is well situated geographically, it has inexhaustible resources of coal, iron, manganese-ore and many other minerals.

Its soil is fertile and its climate is moderate and mild.

These factors have always been very favourable for its economic development.

However, before the Revolution its economy was lopsided. Priority was given to industries yielding the utmost profit such as sugar, wine and tobacco, while coal-mining and metallurgy were neglected.

Apart from a few big coal, iron-ore and metallurgical centres, the Ukraine had a large number of petty, semi-artisan enterprises.

Everywhere there was a ten- to twelve-hour working day, while back-breaking manual labour dominated throughout.

The situation in agriculture was no better. It was backward in its structure, with grain-growing predominant. Industrial crops occupied only about 3 per cent of the sown area, and the tools with which the land was tilled were primitive.

The working peasantry suffered great hardship. Almost a third of the peasant households had no arable land of their own or had less than two and a half acres, while 45.5 per cent of them had no horses.

The lion's share of the best land was owned by the landlords and *kulaks*¹ who exploited the poor peasants, extensively employing hired labour.

Despite the enormous natural wealth, the people never enjoyed full employment. Fleeing from the lack of jobs, from want, poverty and hunger, hundreds of thousands of factory workers and poor peasants migrated to other parts of the world every year.

In the seven years ending 1914 alone, more than one million people emigrated.

Before the Revolution the Ukraine was a land of double oppression. On the one hand, the working people were cruelly exploited by their national bourgeoisie and landlords.

On the other they were just as cruelly exploited by the Russian chau-

¹ Capitalist farmers who derived their income from exploiting wage-labour, combined with trading, pawning, rent from land, and the hiring out of cattle and tools.—Ed.

vinistic state machine. The tsarist authorities forbade schooling in Ukrainian and suppressed the national culture. The Ukrainians were mostly illiterate.

Poverty was the lot of the bulk of the Ukrainian workers and peasants. This land, though long called Russia's granary, could not feed those who worked in its fields and its enterprises, because the lion's share of the national wealth was owned by tsarist generals, the capitalists and the landlords.

The People Take Power

The October Revolution of 1917 turned over a new page in the history of the Ukraine. It ended once and for all the social and national oppression of the Ukrainians and created the conditions for the rapid advance of the working people's well-being.

The Ukraine today is one of the fifteen constituent Republics that make up the voluntary Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is a socialist state ruled by the workers and peasants. The organs of power are the Soviets of Working People's Deputies which are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

All the riches, the land, its natural wealth, the factories, plants and mines, belong to the people.

Following the road charted by the Communist Party, the working people of the Ukraine have scored splendid economic and cultural achievements.

Industrial Ukraine

The socialist system of economy and the fraternal assistance of all the Soviet peoples helped the Ukrainians to turn their Republic into an industrially highly-developed country with large-scale, mechanised farming and advanced science and culture.

In 1958 gross industrial output here was twenty-two times more than in 1913. This, mind you, despite the tremendous damage wrought by the past war.

In the last three years alone, more than 500 new big enterprises were built here. They include 147 coal mines, seventeen iron-ore mines, eleven big blast furnaces, many open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills, enterprises of the chemical, engineering, light and food industries, power stations, and so on.

Such huge industrial establishments as the Kharkov tractor works, the Kramatorsk heavy machinery plant, the Azov and Zaporozhye steel mills, and the Lenin Dnieper hydro-electric station have been built in the Ukraine since Soviet power was established.

The Donets coal basin (Donbas) and the iron-ore basin of Krivoi Rog were fully reconstructed in this period.

Many plants are the pride of the entire Soviet people and can well be envied by any capitalist power. Thus the Kharkov tractor works, the Novo-Kramatorsk heavy machinery plant and several iron and steel mills, built in the 'thirties, are top-rate enterprises today. Their products have gained wide repute both in the Soviet Union and far beyond its borders.

Today the Dzerzhinsky iron and steel mill alone turns out more metal than all the Ukraine's mills did in 1913, while

together with the Zaporozhye steel mill it produces more than all the mills of tsarist Russia did.

The Lugansk district power station generates 70 per cent more electricity than all of Russia's power stations did before the Revolution.

In territory—240,000 square miles, population 41,893,000—and in the volume of industrial and agricultural output, the Ukraine is second in the U.S.S.R. after the Russian Federation.

In 1958 it accounted for 56 per cent of the iron-ore, 51 per cent of the pig iron, 33 per cent of the coal, 37 per cent of the tractors, 78 per cent of the main-line diesel locomotives, 27 per cent of the mineral fertilisers, 67 per cent of the sugar, 22 per cent of the grain, 26.6 per cent of the meat, and 23 per cent of the milk produced in the U.S.S.R. as a whole.

The main branches of the Ukraine's industry are metallurgy, coal-mining, chemicals, sugar, power, and engineering.

There are several major industrial items which the Soviet Ukraine produces in greater quantities than do many highly developed capitalist countries.

Thus it turns out more pig iron than France and Belgium, more steel than Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Austria and Australia, and more coal than France, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Japan taken together.

The Ukraine's industry turns out, among other things, super-powerful turbines, first-class aircraft, diesel locomotives, tractors, sea-going ships, buses, electric motors and machinery, coal-cutting combines, metallurgical, chemical and mining equipment, machinery for the light, food and building industries, meters, gauges, electric instruments, and diverse cultural and household goods, such as refrigerators, washing machines, TV and radio sets, cameras, bicycles and motor-cycles.

Highly Developed Agriculture

As I have already noted, the Soviet Ukraine has a highly mechanised, large-scale, diversified agriculture. By the beginning of 1959 it had 13,300 collective farms, 816 state farms, 742 repair and technical-service stations, 27 land-reclamation stations and 60 large factories repairing farm machinery.

The sown area totals 80 million acres, which is 11½ million more than in 1913.

In agricultural development, especially in the last five years, the structure of the sown area has changed noticeably. Areas under high-yielding grain and industrial crops have increased. Whereas before the Revolution it was mostly rye, oats and other low-yielding crops that were grown here, today the Republic is one of the biggest producers of winter wheat, maize, sugar beet, sunflower, flax and hemp.

Because of the high rate of industrial and agricultural development, the Ukraine has now surpassed many capitalist countries in the *per capita* output of pig iron, iron-ore, coal, wheat, butter and sugar.

In particular it has surpassed the United States in the per capita production of pig iron, iron- and manganese-ore and beet sugar.

These achievements are the fruits of the policy conducted by the Soviet Government and the Communist Party to develop the economy and culture of all the Union Republics as fast as possible. Like a wise and thrifty manager, the power of the people has made all the national riches serve the new system and has brought into play forces that were not tapped at all before.

One such powerful force is the initiative of the working people. This is manifested in the people's participation in the administration of their country, whose domestic and foreign policy is an expression of the will of the people, in the management of production, and in many other fields.

The creative initiative of the people always has the Communist Party's support and encouragement.

The Ukraine's rapid economic and cultural advance, especially in recent years, is the result of the steadfast realisation of the Communist Party's general line and of the successful implementation of the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to reshape economic management fundamentally on the basis of Leninist principles.

This reorganisation, which has brought management closer to the factories and construction projects, together with the job done to invest the Union Republics and local bodies of government with broader rights and powers, and all the efforts made to boost agricultural production steeply has all enhanced immeasurably the people's creative activity and has made for the more rational use of the internal reserves of production and the Republic's natural wealth.

Cultural Advance

The people themselves, the factory workers, peasants, and the intellectuals of the Ukraine, have likewise changed.

Under Soviet power a sweeping cultural revolution has been successfully carried out in this Republic as throughout the Soviet Union. For the first time in history the national culture has obtained unlimited opportunities for development, becoming a culture truly of the people.

Before the Revolution the Ukraine had only 963 incomplete and full secondary schools. Today there are more than 19,000 of them, or twenty times more.

In the Ukraine, as in any other Union Republic for that matter, all the children attend school and are taught in their native tongue.

Altogether, some 9 million children, young people and grown-ups study in one way or another (this includes vocational training and refresher courses at industrial establishments and collective farms).

Higher and specialised secondary education has particularly developed. The institutions of higher learning and the specialised secondary schools have today student bodies, which are respectively eleven and twenty-eight times greater than in the 1914-15 school year.

The number of college students in the Ukraine today is the same as in Britain, France, Spain, Sweden and Austria, taken together.

All the branches of the Republic's economy and culture employ

Ukrainian intellectuals of working-class and peasant stock.

Altogether the Republic's economy employs 1,355,000 specialists with a higher or specialised secondary education, which is nearly seven times more than all of tsarist Russia had in 1913.

The Republic's biggest scientific institution, its Academy of Sciences, was founded way back in 1919. In recent years an Agricultural Academy and Academy of Architecture and Construction have been established. Currently the Ukraine has 462 scientific establishments. The army of scientific workers keeps growing with every year; it now exceeds more than 36,000.

There are also many writers, artists, composers and other art workers, who all have the broadest opportunities for creative activity.

The wide and growing network of cultural and educational establishments well demonstrate the great concern shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the satisfaction of the Soviet people's cultural requirements. The Ukraine has tens of thousands of public libraries, clubs and cinemas, and many Palaces of Culture, theatres and museums.

Beyond Recognition

The Ukrainian town and country has changed beyond recognition under Soviet rule. Living standards have improved immeasurably.

Take, for instance, the village of Vladimirovka in Rovno Region. It came to be called that only a short while ago. Liadokhivka before, it derived its name from the wealthy and highborn Count Liadokhivski, who owned whole villages in the neighbourhood of Ostrozhets.

The lot of the peasants here was a bitter one. The land they tilled from dawn till dusk belonged to the Count and most of the harvest went to him as rent.

The October Revolution of 1917 brought a new life to this village. The Count's estates were handed over to the collective farm set up here. Living standards improved rapidly.

The socialist state helped the farms with machinery and seed and loaned them money. Fine houses have risen in place of the tumble-down hovels. The village now has a large club, an eight-year school, a first-aid station, a library, and a shop.

Life is improving with every year. The supreme concern of the Soviet State is constantly to raise the people's standard of living.

It was only with the help of the state that the workers of the Karl Liebknecht mine in the Krivoi Rog iron-ore basin could build their fine settlement. They were granted long-term loans and the trade union organisation and management helped them with the necessary transport, and assisted them in buying building materials.

Today this settlement, which stands on the banks of the Saksagan River, presents a splendid sight. Its mining population leads a well-to-do life. Many have their own motor-cars or motor-cycles.

Vladimir Urbalevich came to work here twelve years ago. Born originally in Western Byelorussia, he spent ten years in France, working in a mine in the Department of Moselle. After the war he returned to the Soviet Union.

Today he is an underground machine-operator at the Karl Liebknecht mine, and earns a monthly wage of between 3,500 roubles and 5,000 roubles. He, his wife and two children live in a brick house having three rooms and a kitchen. The rooms are all well furnished and carpeted.

He has his own "Pobeda" which stands in a garage next to the separate summer kitchen and verandah. Like the other miners, he has a plot where he has grown a small orchard and vineyard.

The settlement keeps growing all the time, encroaching upon the surrounding steppelands. In the last five years the miners here have built some 300 houses on their own. Apart from that, the management has built several dozen houses and three hostels.

The settlement also has a ten-year school, an evening school for young miners, a mining school, a vocational school and courses, as well as shops, a sports stadium, a Palace of Culture, kindergartens and nurseries and a hospital.

The miners also have their own sanatorium which stands in a picturesque spot.

There are many such settlements in the Ukraine today.

A Look at the Future

Currently the Ukraine, like the other Soviet Republics for that matter, has entered a new stage of economic and cultural development.

The seven-year plan for the Soviet Union's economic development (1959-1965) envisages the further powerful advance of all branches of the economy on the basis of the priority growth of heavy industry, a substantial increase in the country's economic potential, and a steady rise in the people's living standards.

In these seven years the Soviet Union will take a decisive step towards building up the material and technical basis of communist society, the basis necessary to achieve an abundance of material values and to turn to the distribution of consumer goods according to needs.

The Ukraine will make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of this goal.

Big Industrial Advance Planned

At the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party N. S. Khrushchov noted with particular emphasis that the pivotal problem of the seven-year plan was that of speeding up economic development on the road to communism and of making the most of the time factor in socialism's peaceful economic competition with capitalism.

For a further rapid advance of the Ukraine's industry, agriculture and construction of housing and cultural and other amenities, the target figures envisage state capital investments of 214,000 to 219,000 million roubles. This is about the same as was invested in the Republic's economy under the five five-year plans put together.

Three-quarters of the sum will be invested to develop further the heavy industries such as iron and steel, coal mining, oil, gas, chemicals, power and engineering.

In the next seven years the Republic's industry will advance at an

exceedingly fast pace. The annual increment in output will average 8.5 per cent. This means that industrial production in the Ukraine will grow at a pace three times as fast as that achieved in the United States in the last forty years and nearly five times faster than in Britain.

There need be no doubt that the planned pace of economic development will be considerably exceeded. Note that while in previous years the planned annual increase in industrial output was 8 per cent, the actual yearly increase was more than 10 per cent.

Furthermore, one must realise what each per cent of increase means. Whereas seven years ago, in 1952, one per cent of increase in industrial output meant 1,000 million roubles, in 1965 it will mean more than 2,000 million roubles.

The Ukraine has exceedingly favourable conditions to develop its industries.

In recent years many new large deposits of high-grade coal, iron and manganese ores, natural gas and oil, bauxites and many other minerals have been found, thanks to broad geological prospecting. Extremely rich sulphur deposits have been discovered; today in the surveyed resources of this valuable raw material, the Ukraine is somewhere at the top of the world table.

What prospects do the seven years hold out for the development of the different industries of the Ukraine?

Metal

Far more iron and steel will be produced and far more iron and manganese ore mined. The quality of the metal will be improved and there will be a wider variety of rolled stock.

In 1965 the Ukraine will produce far more iron and steel than any capitalist country of Europe produces now. The output of manganese ore will increase by 110 per cent; by 1965 the Ukraine will lead the world in manganese output.

To reach the planned iron and steel target, nine new huge blast furnaces, eighteen open-hearth furnaces, three converters, twenty-three rolling and tube mills and thirteen coking batteries will be built. Apart from that, many of the existing blast and open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills will be reconstructed.

The world's biggest blast furnaces (of 2,600 cubic yards in volume) and open-hearth furnaces (of 500 and more tons) will start operating. Let me note that in 1957 the United States' biggest blast furnace was no more than 2,350 cubic yards in volume.

The production of aluminium and of mercury will increase 40 and 170 per cent respectively, for which purpose local raw materials will be used. The output of magnesium and of other non-ferrous metals will also go up.

New machinery and highly efficient production technologies are being widely introduced at all the metallurgical enterprises. This will make labour much lighter.

The projected output of iron ore will fully meet the requirements of the Republic's own iron and steel industry in high-grade ore and allow increased quantities to be exported.

A specific feature of the further development of the iron-ore industry is that big, highly-mechanised ore-dressing plants are to be put up—six in the Ukraine. They will provide concentrated ore with a high and stable content of iron.

Fuel

The seven-year plan will introduce many novel and economically profitable points in the pattern of the Republic's fuel supplies. According to the plan the oil and gas industry is to develop faster. The production of gas and of oil will go up 3.3 and 5 times respectively, as compared with 1958.

The advantage of oil and gas over coal means much. Thus apart from household use, gas will be widely used as the cheapest kind of fuel in the iron and steel and cement industries, at power stations and in other branches of economy, and as the cheapest kind of raw material in the chemical industry.

Public urban and rural gas consumption will rise four to five times.

The Ukraine has rich resources for further advancing the oil industry. Thus in recent years large deposits have been found in the Carpathians and central areas, a fact that is highly important for the rapid development of the oil industry. Oil fields will be extended chiefly in the Stanislav and Kharkov Regions.

However, even by 1965 the Republic will still not be able fully to meet its economic requirements at the expense of its own oil industry. Therefore, it will continue to receive much liquid fuel from the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan.

The swift development of the oil and gas industries will provide a very good foundation for the advancement of the chemical industry, especially the production of synthetic fibres and plastics, an industry that has a great future.

Coal output will go up in the Donets and Lvov-Volhynia basins and the Dniepropetrovsk Region. Some sixty-odd new mines and pits are to be sunk and many existing pits of the Donbas will be fundamentally reconstructed.

The aim of reconstruction is primarily to bring about a big increase in labour productivity, reduce production costs and greatly improve working conditions. The coal pits of the future will be huge, well-mechanised and automated enterprises, where all the miners will have to do will be to run the machinery.

Electric Power

The output of electricity, as the foundation for technical progress throughout the economy, needs to be steeply increased—in the seven years it will more than double—to ensure rapid progress in industry and agriculture and to further improve living conditions.

The priority construction of thermal power stations operating on cheap coals, natural gas, and masout, will do very much to save time and enable investments to be used more rationally, since these stations can be built quicker and at a far lower cost than hydro-electric stations.

In the seven-year period no less than fifty of these thermal power stations will be constructed in the Ukraine. Some of the biggest will

have a capacity of 1½ to 2 million kw., and even 2.4 million kw.—the same as the world's biggest Lenin Volga hydro-electric station.

Apart from that, the construction of the Kremenchug hydro-electric station will be completed.

Altogether, power stations with a total capacity of some 9 million kw.—more than that of all the power stations built in the Republic under Soviet power—will go up during the seven years.

This is a pace unprecedented in power-station building.

The urban and rural areas will receive tremendous quantities of electricity; and to bring it to the consumer, over 16,000 miles of new high-tension electric-transmission lines will be strung up during the seven-year period. This is a huge undertaking, especially if one realises that at present the total length of the lines in the Republic is 6,500 miles.

The rise in electricity output will fully meet the requirements of industry, construction and public utilities and will make it possible to electrify the railways more widely and bring electricity to all the collective and state farms and repair and technical service stations in the Republic.

Within the seven years such major and labour-consuming farm jobs as fodder preparing, the supplying of water and the transport operations at livestock sections, milking, sheep-shearing and grain-cleaning are to be done by electricity. Collective farm flour and hulling mills and workshops are likewise to be electrified, as well as other sectors of collective and state farms.

By 1965 it will be possible not only to meet all electricity requirements in the Republic, but also to build up power reserves. The present seven-year plan will be decisive for putting into practice Lenin's scheme for the complete electrification of the country.

The Chemical Industry

This industry holds a special place in the seven-year plan. Its rapid development will make it possible, in the shortest time, to supply people with inexpensive and high-quality fabrics, clothing, footwear and many other staple commodities.

In the seven years the Ukraine will have a large-scale, all-round developed chemical industry operating on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements.

The chemical industry is one of the industries that will develop fastest.

By 1965 its gross output in the Ukraine will increase in general 3.3 times while production of man-made fibres will increase eight-fold and of plastics and synthetic resins dozens of times over.

One must note, incidentally, that the chemical industry is being developed on a totally new foundation. This is based on the use of natural and oil gases, as the cheapest kind of raw materials, and on the application of modern technological processes and the employment of highly efficient equipment.

By speeding up the development of the chemical industry, especially the production of synthetic materials, it will be possible to achieve fur-

ther technical progress and raise labour productivity in all branches of the economy.

Powerful facilities for the manufacture of chemical fibres will be built up in the seven-year period.

Extensive use of man-made fibres in clothing and footwear will make it possible to turn out the widest assortment of fabrics and artificial fur and leather which, while being in quality not inferior to the natural products, will be much more durable and considerably cheaper.

Chemistry will also play a greater role in the food industry.

Engineering

This industry is decisive for technical progress in industry and agriculture.

Small wonder it is called the core of the economy. Under the seven-year plan, machine-building and instrument-making are to develop quickly in order to provide enterprises with the latest and most efficient equipment and comprehensively to mechanise and automate production.

By 1965 the output of the engineering and metal-working industries will be twice as much as in 1958.

The Republic's engineering industry will master the production and greatly increase the output of the most up-to-date and highly efficient machinery and equipment.

The comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production in all branches of the economy will make it possible to do away with arduous manual labour, greatly improve working conditions and raise labour productivity.

Automation will fundamentally reshape labour; it will enhance the technical standards of the working class and pave the way for erasing the distinctions between mental and manual labour.

The newest machinery and technology will be used at both new and existing enterprises.

The Ukraine accounts for a large share of the Soviet Union's output of diesel locomotives, railway wagons and tanks, and other transport equipment and machinery, the production of which will continue to develop and improve.

In the seven-year period more modern types of automatic machine tools and automatic lines, special-purpose, multi-unit, and also programme-controlled machines will be built; this will enable auxiliary time in the processing of parts to be cut by 25 to 40 per cent.

The output of automatic and semi-automatic lathes will increase nearly 200 per cent. By 1965 the Ukraine will be producing as many as 900 different types and sizes of metal-cutting machine-tools against the 500 in 1958.

There will also be important changes in the tractor and farm machinery building industry. The tractor industry will switch to the production mainly of various types of rubber-tyred tractors.

The production of new makes of tractors for orchard and vineyard jobs is being mastered, while the output of self-propelled chassis is being expanded considerably.



The State University, Kiev.

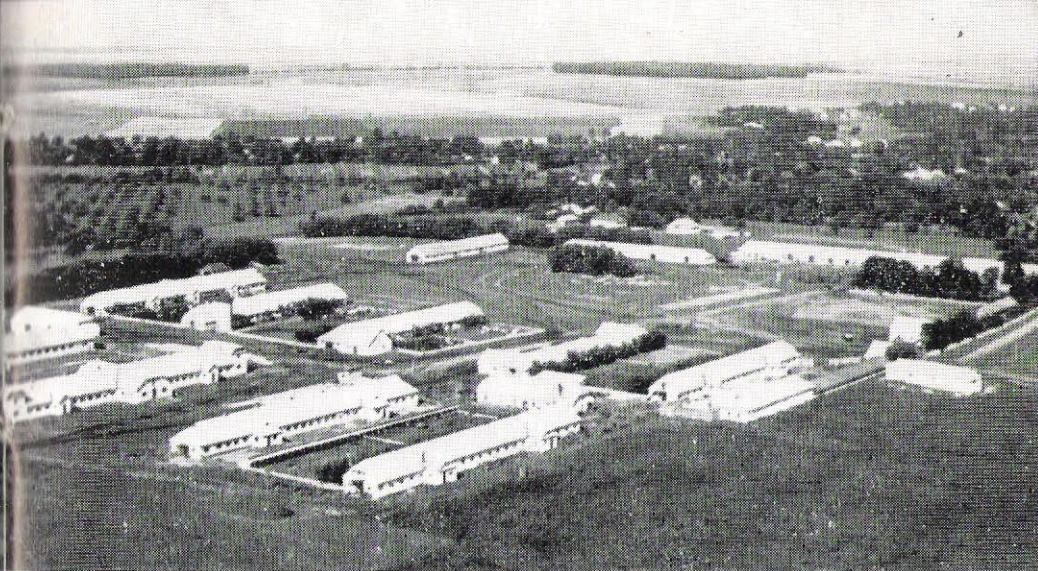


An aerial view of Zaporozhye iron and steel works, and the new blocks of flats built for its workers.



The Palace of Culture in the city of Kharkov.

Below, Rosa Luxemburg Square, Kharkov. On the left is Univermag—a large department store.



A general view of the "Ukraine" Collective Farm, in the Khmel'nitsky Region.

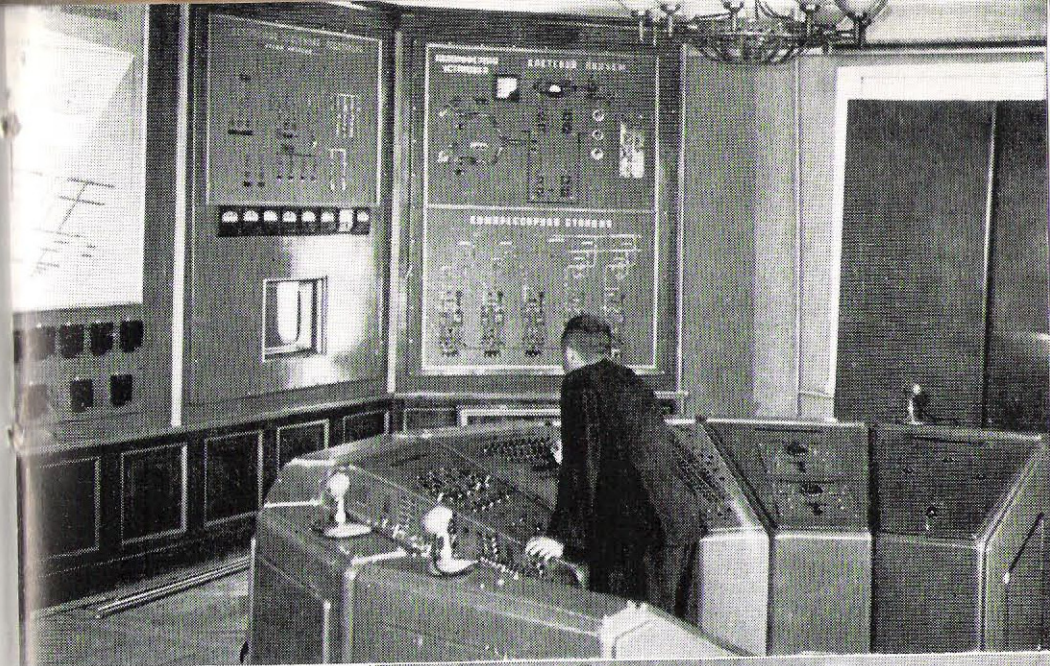
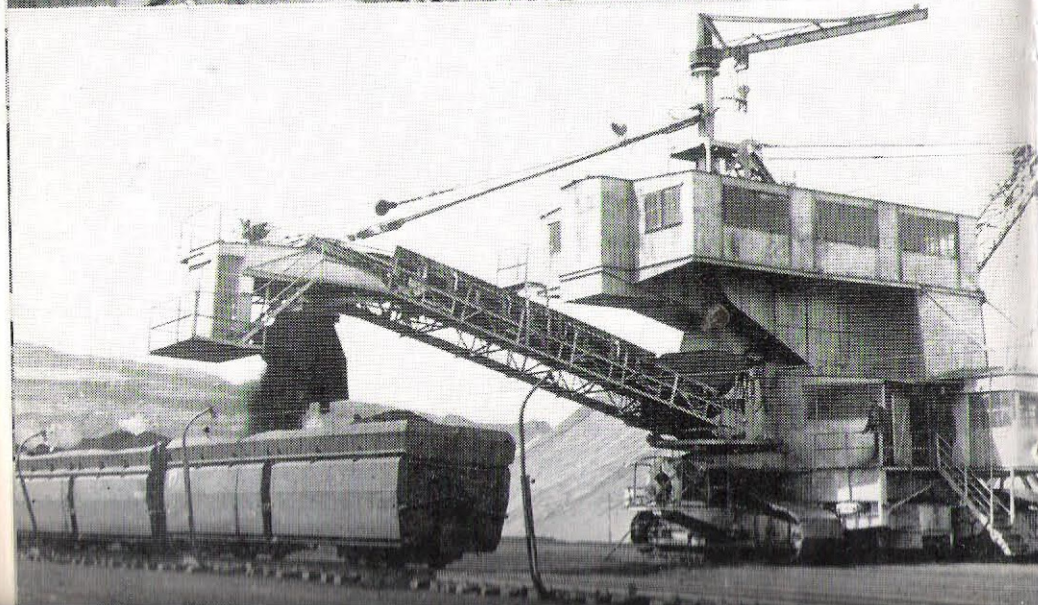
An aerial view of new housing on the banks of the River Dnieper at Kakhovka. It can be seen how a pleasant park-like water-front has been established.



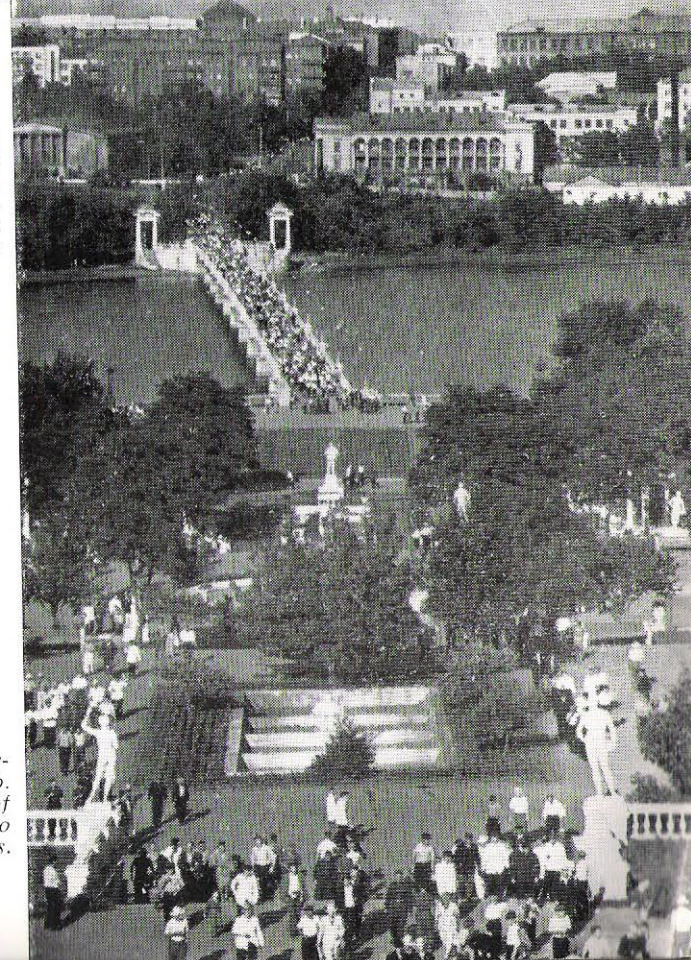


A Ukrainian coal-miner, Ivan Forostov. He is a coal-cutter at the 2nd North Mine of the Krasno-Don Coal Trust.

There is much open-cast coal mining in the Soviet Union, and here (below) is the delivery end of a multi-scoop excavator loading trucks. This is at the Yurkovsky open-cast workings at Vatutino.



The "new look" in coal mines. Above is the control desk, which includes industrial television, at the 19th Party Congress Mine, Lugansk.



On the right, Sheerbakov Park in Stalino. A large proportion of those streaming into it will be coalminers.



Kreshchatik, the central thoroughfare of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

On the right, the main street in a smaller community—Stalin Avenue in the coalmining town of Novo-Volynsk. The building on the right is a restaurant called "The Miner".





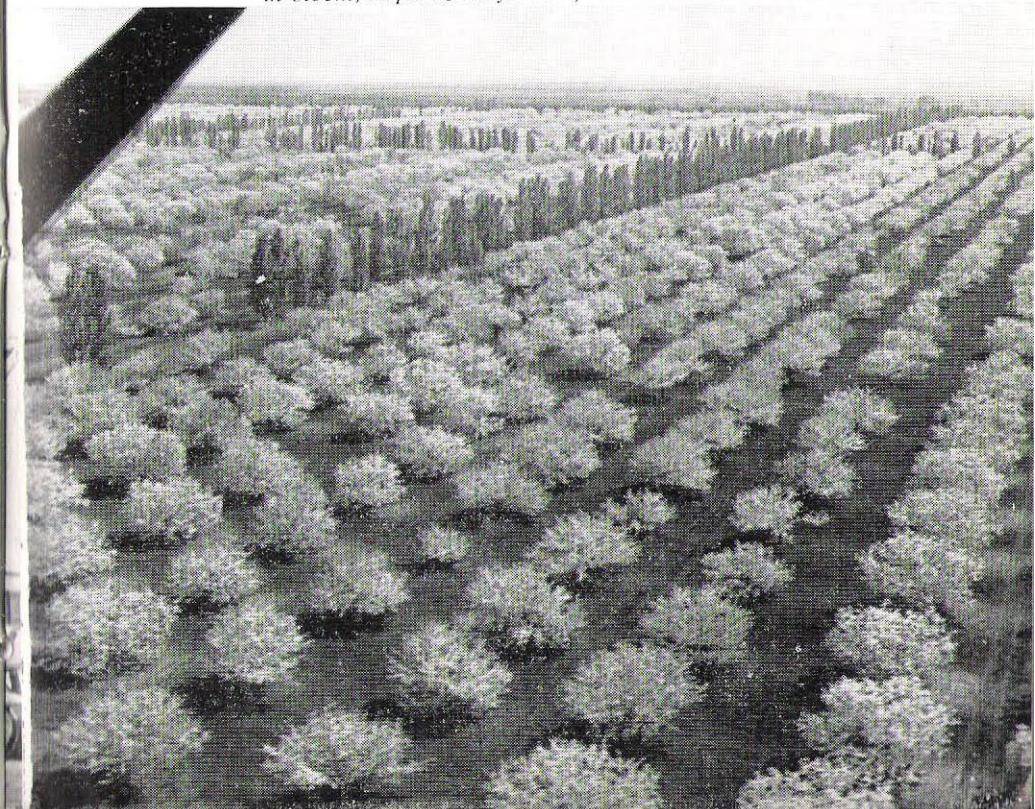
A collective farmer's home. Anton Burkhatsky, seen above with his family, is a member of the Dnieper Collective Farm in the Cherkassy Region.

Only a coloured picture could really convey the beauty of this scene—and even then the wonderful perfume of it would be missing. An aerial view of an orchard in bloom, Zaporozhskaya Sech, Chervonoarmeisk District.



Harvesting grain at the "Zdobutok Zhovtnya" Collective Farm, in the Cherkassy Region.

Coal and wine! Vineyards adjoining Mine No. 18 at Snezhnoye in the Donbas.



Sonia Omelyanchuk, right, is a Ukrainian school-girl who helped with the flax harvest on the Lenin Collective Farm, Rovno Region.

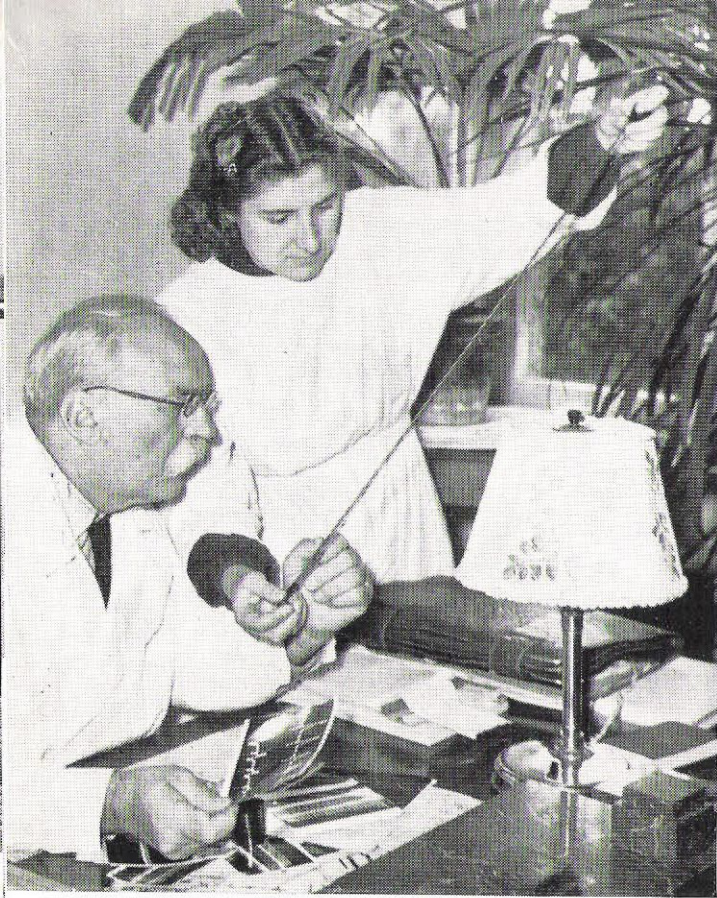


E. Pilipenko, V. Parkhomenko and L. Lisakovskaya are students at the Gliere School of Music in Kiev. They are on the Ukrainian variety stage, and are here shown playing a national instrument — the bandore.



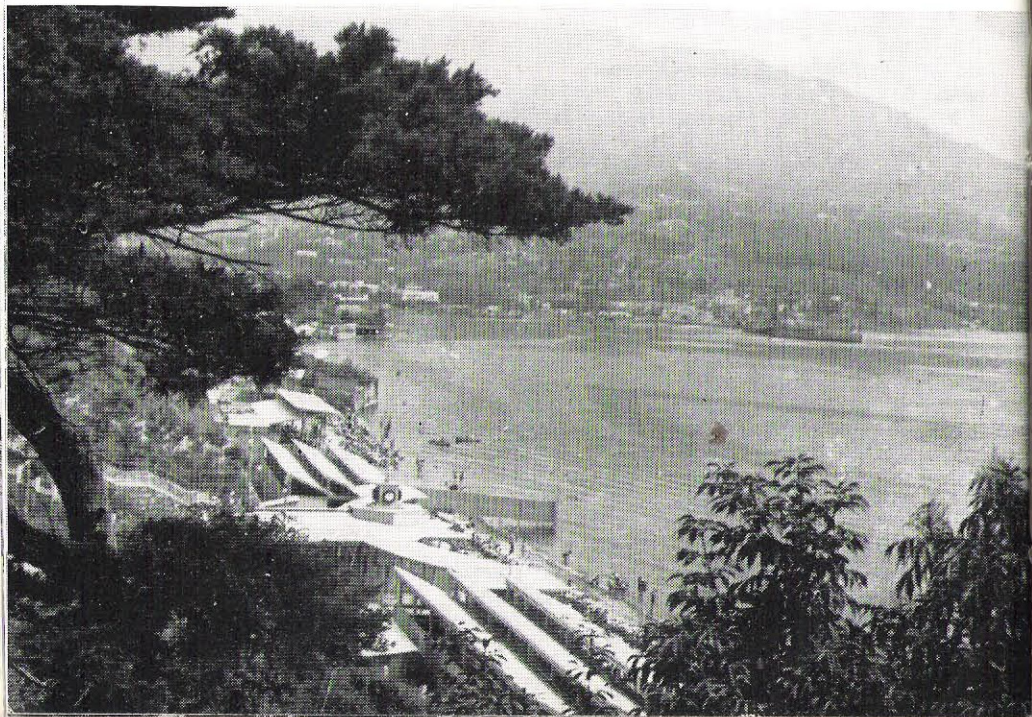
Ukrainian dancing is famous throughout the world. Here a Soviet dance group perform the "Gopak" in soft leather high boots, and embroidered shirts, blouses and skirts, the women wearing head-dresses of flowers and ribbons.

Svetlana Prokhno, a pupil of Secondary School No. 81 in Dniepropetrovsk, loves apple-blossom — and apples even more.



The medical scientist Daniil Vorontsov, a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and junior scientific worker Tatyana Mamonets, are here studying a film record of electric phenomena in the cortex of the brain at the Institute of Physiology.

Below, one of the bathing beaches at Yalta, holiday resort in the Crimea on the Black Sea.



The collective and state farms will receive large numbers of mounted and hydro-powered implements as well as new and more efficient machines for mechanised cultivation of sugar beet, the harvesting of maize and other grain crops, and also for loading and unloading.

The Ukraine's motor-car industry will expand greatly in the seven years, with Zaporozhye and Lvov becoming the main centres of this industry. The Zaporozhye plant will turn out its first midget cars in 1960. Production of big lorries is to be started. By 1965 the Lvov auto works will be turning out thrice as many buses as in 1958.

The Light and Food Industries

The further sweeping progress in all the heavy industries, the especially fast development of the chemical industry and the steady boosting of agricultural production will create in the seven-year period a firm foundation and exceptionally favourable conditions for gratifying as fully as possible the Soviet people's demand for fabrics, clothing, footwear, food and other consumer goods.

The Ukraine, where many clothing, footwear and food industries were built up in the years of socialist construction, has a great role to play in accomplishing this goal of the Soviet people.

The seven-year plan provides for the further swift development in the Republic of all the light industries. Their gross output will increase roughly by 70 per cent, while the output of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics and of knitted goods, garments and leather footwear will go up 160 per cent and 150 per cent respectively.

The production of furniture and household goods will also greatly increase.

Special attention is given to widening the choice of consumer goods and chiefly to raise their quality, improve their appearance and reduce their production costs.

In the seven-year period thirty-eight new light-industry enterprises will be built, apart from the 148 enterprises already under construction. Among them are the large Lugansk, Kadiyevka, Stalino, and Chernovitsi textile mills, which will produce fabrics made of artificial fibre.

The construction of several big leather-footwear, knitted goods and garments factories is also slated.

Two of Europe's biggest flax mills, each with an annual capacity of 25 million yards of fabrics and capable of processing half of all the flax fibre the Ukraine produces will go into operation in Zhitomir and Rovno.

During the seven-year period the chemical industry will supply much high-quality raw material for light industry. Thus, the output of artificial leather footwear will more than double while the output of footwear with light sponge-rubber soles will increase almost twenty-fold.

The output of knitted undergarments of man-made fibre will increase 4.5 times, of knitted summerwear eighteen times, and of silks twice. The commercial production of artificial fur on a knitted base will be started for the first time.

The production of consumer goods will be brought closer to the places of demand. Thus, the production of footwear, knitted and woollen goods, furniture, meat and dairy products, sweets, canned food, beer,

and other articles will develop faster first of all in the more densely populated areas.

The food industry, especially its leading branch, sugar, for which the Ukraine has long been renowned as one of the first countries in the world to start sugar manufacture, will develop rapidly. Sugar manufacture has become highly developed and technically well equipped, and all the production processes have been fully mechanised. In both total volume and *per capita* output of beet sugar the Ukraine leads the world.

All other branches of the food industry will also make a swift advance. The production of meat and sausage products, butter, vegetable oils and whole-milk products will go up 80 to 120 per cent.

There are plans to build sixty new meat-packing plants and 175 mechanical dairies, as well as a large number of canneries, wineries and other food industry enterprises.

The fishing catch is to be increased 80 per cent by drawing on new grounds in the seas and oceans and making better use of lakes and ponds. The *Slava* flotilla has been successfully whaling for many years in the Antarctic, and a second—the world's biggest—the *Sovietskaya Ukraina* whaling flotilla has just started operations.

The light and food industries will tackle the task of providing the Soviet people with sufficient high-quality, attractive, comfortable and cheap clothing and footwear, tasty and varied food, and all other goods of popular consumption.

Plans for Agriculture

In the effort to build communist society, strengthen the country's economic potential and raise the people's living standards, the sweeping programme the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union charted for achieving another powerful uplift in agriculture is of immense importance.

The Ukraine will contribute greatly to the realisation of this programme. State capital investments in agriculture over the seven years will total 19,000 million roubles.

Grain

This is the cornerstone of all agricultural development in the Ukraine. In the next few years gross grain output will reach 33,600,000 tons, or roughly a fifth of the total for the whole U.S.S.R. Thus the Ukraine will continue to be one of the main granaries.

The task of increasing gross grain output is being tackled by stepping up harvest yields of all crops and further altering the structural pattern of the sown areas, chiefly by the utmost extension of maize production.

Apart from extending plantations, steps are also being taken to raise crop yields. In recent years high-yielding maize hybrids and varieties have been evolved, several maize seed preparing establishments have been built, and the collective and state farms have been adequately provided with machinery for square-hill planting and the mechanised cultivation and harvesting of maize, both in its milky-wax stage and when fully ripe.

In the seven-year period the production of winter-wheat, which

remains the staple food crop, will also be stepped up considerably. At present this plant accounts for more than 40 per cent of the gross grain output. The Republic's collective farms and state farms have amassed a wealth of experience in the growing of this valuable food crop. In 1958 many farms obtained a winter-wheat crop of 1 to 1 1/5 and more tons per acre.

Industrial Crops

In recent years much has been done in the Ukraine to extend areas under industrial crops and increase their harvest yield. The leading industrial crop is, of course, sugar beet, the planted area and gross returns of which are increasing from year to year.

In 1958 the area under sugar beet was 38 per cent larger than in 1953, while its gross output had doubled to exceed 33 million tons.

The seven-year target is to increase the Ukraine's gross sugar beet harvest to 36-40 million tons. To do this the area under sugar beet is to be extended in all the traditional beet-growing areas.

Vegetable and Fruit Growing

A large number of specialised vegetable-growing state farms is to be set up in the seven-year period in the suburbs of all the big cities and industrial centres.

Twenty-one state farms have already been established round Kiev, chiefly in the flood-lands of the Irpen and Trubezh rivers. From 1960 they will fully satisfy the demand of the Ukrainian capital for potatoes and other vegetables.

Similar farms have been established also in the suburbs of Kharkov, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Lugansk, Zaporozhye, Stalino, Lvov, Nikolayev and other cities.

Most of the Ukraine's collective farms and state farms have favourable conditions for the growing of soft and hard fruits. In recent years much has been done to plant new orchards, berry patches and vineyards.

The area under vineyards has increased especially in the Crimea, Odessa and Transcarpathia, while the area under orchards and berry patches has been extended in the Transcarpathian, Zaporozhye, Kiev, Cherkassy, Vinnitsa, Khmel'nitsk, Kharkov and Stalino regions.

In the seven-year period new orchards and berry patches will be planted on about a million acres and new vineyards on 850,000 acres. This will make it possible to supply all the people's needs in fruit.

Livestock Raising

The workers in agriculture are successfully carrying out the task of fully supplying the Soviet people with foodstuffs, including milk, butter, eggs and meat.

In recent years very many outstanding achievements have been registered by dairymaids and by pig, cattle and sheep tenders at collective and state farms.

Whereas in 1953 there were only a few dozen dairymaids who obtained nearly 3 tons of milk per cow, in 1958 already some 15,000 dairymaids milked from 3 to 4 tons, while 1,600 of them milked from 4 to 7 tons.

At present the collective farmers of the Ukraine, as throughout the

Soviet Union, are striving to catch up with and surpass the United States in the next few years in the *per capita* output of the most important livestock produce. They have all the necessary conditions to do this.

Farm lands in the Ukraine are already being put to better use than in the United States. By 1965 agricultural produce from every 100 acres will far exceed the present United States level.

By that year the Ukraine will be producing from every 100 acres 180 per cent more grain, forty times more potatoes, thirty times more sugar, 250 per cent more meat, six times more milk, and 350 per cent more wool than the United States is producing now.

Advantages of Collective Farm System

This all bears witness to the tremendous possibilities inherent in the socialist system and to the great advantages of collective farming.

The overwhelming majority of the Ukraine's collective and state farms now have the people who, under the leadership of the Party organisations, can head the effort to win new successes in boosting agricultural production.

Along with such famous collective farm chairmen as M. Posmitny, F. Dubkovetsky, G. Burkatskaya, and others, there are thousands of splendid organisers of collective farm production who know to perfection all the fine points of farm management, have reorganised the labour of the collective farmers and have proved able, within a short period of time, to bring lagging farms abreast with the foremost.

The millions working on the land in the Ukraine are deeply aware that the realisation of the seven-year targets will make the Soviet Union still richer and mightier and the life of all the Soviet people still more prosperous.

Ahead of Schedule

The working people of the Ukraine, as of the entire Soviet Union, are firmly convinced that the imposing tasks of the seven-year plan will not only be fulfilled, but also overfulfilled. Overfulfilment of national economic plans has already become a good tradition of the Soviet people.

Initiated by front-rank people, a nationwide movement for carrying out the seven-year plan ahead of schedule has got under way in our country.

For instance, the metal-makers of the Ukraine have decided to reach, within five years, the iron and steel target slated for the end of the seven-year period. Similar obligations have been assumed by the workers of many enterprises in other branches of industry.

Soviet collective-farm peasants, too, want to attain in five years, not seven, the 1965 targets for grain, sugar-beet, vegetables, and livestock products, especially milk.

First Results Promising

The returns of 1959, the first year of the seven-year plan period, show that the working people of the Republic are keeping their word with honour.

Our industry works better than ever before. This is seen from the following data: this year, according to plan, the Ukraine's industry had to increase output by 8 per cent, but the actual increase was almost 12 per cent as compared with 1958.

In the first ten months of this year the collective and state farms raised the output of meat by 32 per cent, and milk by 20 per cent, above the same period last year—a good pace of development for agricultural production.

Remarkable successes were attained by many regions, districts and separate enterprises. Especially gratifying are the achievements of front-rank workers in agriculture, who enjoy general respect in our country.

The distinguished woman collective farmer Yevgeniya Dolinyuk, twice Hero of Socialist Labour (this is the most honoured title in the U.S.S.R.), is famed for the bumper maize crops that she grows year after year. Jointly with her fellow maize-growers on the Stalin Collective Farm, Ternopol Region, she obtained 64 tons of green mass with cobs per acre on an area of 312 acres, and 9 tons of maize grain per acre on an area of 50 acres.

In the same region a team headed by M. Kahn grew 34 tons of sugar-beet per acre.

Hero of Social Labour P. Komissar, a milkmaid from Sumi Region, obtained in ten months 7½ tons of milk per cow.

All these shining examples show that socialist economy has tremendous possibilities and reserves for further rapid development, and that thanks to this our country will soon surpass all the capitalist countries, the United States included, in economic levels. The Soviet people will then have the world's highest living standards.

A Better Life for All

The seven-year plan has set the ambitious aim of making life still better for the Soviet people, of achieving the world's highest living standards.

The U.S.S.R. finished with unemployment long ago. The Soviet citizen never worries about the morrow as he knows that his welfare can only rise still further. In the Ukraine as throughout the Soviet Union, everybody can find a job to his taste.

With socialist production steadily advancing, science, culture and education flourishing, and public health services, catering, and trade developing, the number of workers in the Republic will greatly increase.

When the world's shortest working day and working week are introduced, the earnings and pensional security of lower- and medium-paid factory and office workers are increased and the public catering and other services are expanded and improved, socialism will have added more outstanding gains to its record.

The Soviet Union will have a living standard no capitalist country has ever known.

Higher Wages, Shorter Hours

In recent years much has been done in the Ukraine to raise living standards.

In 1958 real wages and salaries were 23 per cent more and the incomes of the collective farmers 40 per cent more than in 1953. In the same period state budget expenditures on social and cultural undertakings doubled.

Donbas colliers engaged in underground jobs were switched to a six-hour working day in 1957. Workers of the ore-mining industry on underground jobs were also switched to a six-hour day, while those in the iron and steel, chemical, salt, ozocerite and cement industries, at power stations and other heavy industries were switched to a seven-hour day.

When the seven-year plan is completed, living standards in the Republic will be much higher. The national income is the most striking indication of the further rise in the Soviet people's welfare; in the seven-year period it will go up 62 to 65 per cent.

By 1965, due to the growth in wages, pensions and grants and the reduction of prices in the public catering system, the cash income per worker and collective farmer in the Ukraine will average at least 40 per cent more than in 1958.

Thanks to the growth of agricultural production and the steep increase in labour productivity the real incomes of the collective farmers will rise roughly by 50 to 55 per cent.

Trade will increase correspondingly. There is already a far better supply in the Republic of milk, butter, meat products, sugar, potatoes and vegetables. In the seven-year period sales of whole-milk products, butter, cheese, sugar, meat and sausage products and all other food-stuffs are to increase by 50 to 100 per cent.

The sale of manufactured consumer goods will largely increase, too. Thus, the sale of fabrics, garments, leather and other footwear will go up by 50 to 100 per cent, of sewing machines by 90 per cent, of TV sets by 280 per cent, and of motor-cycles by 120 per cent.

Extension of Catering and Public Services

In a special decision the Central Committee of the Communist Party laid particular emphasis on the utmost expansion of public services and catering. The task has been set of fully meeting the demand for vacuum-cleaners, household refrigerators, washing machines, various electrical appliances, and other household goods.

Plans for the Ukraine envisage the construction of more than 17,000 new shops as well as considerably more stationary and mobile stalls and booths. Many automats will be set up to sell goods in great demand, such as milk, vegetable oil, bakery products, fruit juices, and so on. The delivery service will be greatly extended.

Many more public dining establishments will be opened. This will make life easier, especially for the women, as it will relieve them of household chores; they will be able to concentrate more on bringing up their children and on socially useful work.

Nearly 12,000 new public catering establishments will be opened in the Ukraine's towns and industrial centres in the next few years, more than double the present number. It is intended to set up canteens at all factories, offices, schools and colleges.

The production and sale to the urban population of semi-prepared and ready-to-serve foods will greatly increase. More than 1,000 dining rooms with a take-meals-home service will be opened. For this purpose about 200 mechanised establishments producing semi-prepared and ready-to-serve foods, processing meat and fish, and peeling potatoes and vegetables for public catering establishments, will be established in the next two years. This will both improve the quality of meals and cut down their cost.

The public catering system will greatly develop in the countryside, too. Many collective farms are already setting up, at their own expense, dining establishments in the villages, out at the field camps and livestock sections.

Four Million Flats

Housing construction is a salient feature of the seven-year plan. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have always considered the task of providing the population with good housing as a matter of paramount importance. However, the Soviet Union has never yet seen housing construction on such a scale as is scheduled for in the seven-year plan.

The Ukraine's housing problem will be solved in the main in the present seven-year period. In the towns and industrial settlements the state will build twice as many houses as in the previous seven years, while the number of houses put up privately will grow threefold. In rural localities 160 per cent more houses will be erected.

The total number of apartments to be built in the towns and rural areas of the Ukraine in the seven-year period is over 4 million.

The *annual increase* in housing will be roughly equal to the present housing of two of the biggest cities, Kiev and Odessa, taken together.

The high degree of mechanisation and industrialisation in housing construction in the Ukraine will enable the average cost of a square yard of living floor space to be reduced by 30 to 35 per cent. This alone will make it possible to build an additional 225,000 flats.

Many new cities, towns and urban-type settlements have sprung up during the years of socialist construction, thanks to rapid industrial development. Whereas before the Revolution the Ukraine had only nine provincial and eighty district towns, today the Republic has 331 towns and 751 industrial settlements.

The older generation of the working class well remember the dire living conditions before the Revolution in the so-called workers' settlements, with their damp dugouts and tumble-down hovels, which the people justly called kennels. There is no trace of them today.

Changing the Face of the Towns . . .

The Soviet state had to spend much energy and resources to do away with tsarist Russia's grim legacy. The cities and towns are changing before one's very eyes. In the place of vacant lots and ramshackle wooden dwellings, blocks of well-appointed tall houses, with fine streets, squares and parks, are rising.

The construction of each new big industrial enterprise starts

with the building of a workers' settlement with fine houses, schools, clubs, nurseries, kindergartens, stadiums and other cultural institutions without which the Soviet citizen cannot imagine life today.

The seven-year plan earmarks more than 10,000 million roubles for urban improvement, and public utilities and services. This money will also go to complete the construction of the Northern Donets - Donbas canal and to dig a canal from the Dnieper to Krivoi Rog.

All this will serve to improve considerably living conditions in many towns and industrial centres, notably in the Donbas and the Krivoi Rog basin, as well as in Kiev, Kharkov and the health resorts of the Black Sea coast of the Crimea.

Much is being done in the Republic to bring gas to more urban and other inhabited localities. By the beginning of 1959 gas had been brought to more than 200 cities, towns and urban centres.

In the seven-year period gas will be brought to dozens of other cities and towns. This will include nearly all the regional centres, and the cities and towns of the Donbas, the Dnieper area, Southern Ukraine and the Crimea.

The Republic possesses large surveyed resources of natural gas, which apart from being used for its own industrial and municipal needs can also be allotted to supply Leningrad and the cities of Byelorussia and the Baltic Republics. The Dashava - Minsk - Leningrad trunk gas pipeline is better laid for this purpose.

In turn many cities and towns of the Donbas and the Southern Ukraine will receive natural gas from the Stavropol and Krasnodar territories of the Russian Federation.

. . . And of the Villages

Cultural and living conditions in the countryside will also undergo sweeping changes in the seven-year period.

The aim—which is being enthusiastically supported by the rural population—is to bring the collective farm village up to the level of the urban centres, with all modern conveniences and cultural and other amenities.

Many collective farm enterprises will be established for processing agricultural products—bakeries, canneries, creameries, oil mills, cheese and sausage manufacturing establishments, and so on.

Since the incomes of the collective farms and their members are growing yearly, they are building more schools, clubs, hospitals, child institutions, public catering establishments, bakeries, shops, and homes for the aged, as well as power stations serving several collective farms and even several districts.

In 1957-58 alone, the collective farms of the Ukraine built some 2,000 various social and cultural institutions, including hospitals with a total of 2,300 beds and nurseries accommodating 51,000 babies.

The scale of rural construction will steadily increase in the next few years.

Nikopol District of Dniepropetrovsk Region may well serve as an illustration. In the last three years the collective farms here spent about

45 million roubles on the construction of cultural and other amenities, including twenty clubs, twenty-seven nurseries and kindergartens, three schools, four bath-houses, six field camps, eight hostels for livestock breeders and machinery operators, and many houses for the collective farmers.

In this seven-year period they intend to build another seventeen clubs and Palaces of Culture, eight schools, one boarding school catering for several collective farms, eight hospitals and maternity homes, thirty-three kindergartens and nurseries, twelve dining-rooms, sixty-six bakeries, four shops, eighteen bath-houses, five stadiums and three gyms.

Apart from that they want to lay 40 miles of roads, lay out recreation parks in all the villages and build a thousand new houses for the collective farmers.

I already noted earlier that in the seven-year period all the collective and state farms and repair and technical service stations will be electrified. This will make it possible not only to raise steeply labour productivity in agriculture but also to fundamentally improve living conditions in the countryside.

It is planned also to extend radio and cinema services to all the villages.

Many economically stronger collective farms which have already attained high levels of development are now starting to rebuild their villages on the basis of master-plans. New, well-arranged and well-appointed villages with wide streets, houses of two, three and more rooms, clubs, schools and collective farm establishments, have arisen.

Education

In the Ukraine, just as throughout the Soviet Union in general, the citizen has every possibility for broadening his outlook. There are many public educational institutions, clubs, theatres, libraries, museums and other cultural facilities at his disposal.

The Soviet Union's fine scientific and technical accomplishments and achievements in space conquest are all due to the fact that the treasures of world science and culture have been placed at the service of the people.

The socialist state pays special attention to public education.

Of great significance for bringing up the rising generation are the steps taken on the Communist Party's initiative to strengthen the ties of the school with life and further develop the country's system of public education.

These undertakings received the backing of all the working people when they were discussed throughout the country. Much is being done in the Ukraine to put these measures into practice. In the seven-year period 1,645 new schools, able to take 820,000 pupils, will be built in the Ukraine. This figure includes more than 800 boarding schools, which will be able to accommodate 355,000 pupils.

Furthermore, according to preliminary data, the collective farms plan to build at their own expense general and boarding schools to accommodate roughly 1,400,000 pupils.

At the boarding schools the pupils are lodged and fed mainly at state expense or at the expense of the collective farm, if the school has been

built by it. Tuition here, as in all the country's educational establishments, is free of charge.

The system of higher and specialised secondary educational establishments will undergo important changes. Thus the correspondence system is to be considerably extended to enable young people working in industry, construction and agriculture to combine studies with their jobs.

The institutions of higher learning are to be more evenly distributed throughout the Republic and brought closer to the industrial and agricultural centres.

The fact that all the young people are to be more widely drawn into socially useful labour and that the system of education by correspondence is to be developed, will make it possible to greatly augment and improve still more the training of specialists with a higher or secondary education for all branches of economy.

In the seven-year period the Ukraine's institutions of higher learning will train 40 per cent more specialists than in the previous seven years.

Cultural Facilities

Many new theatres, cinemas, Houses of Culture and clubs will be built in the seven-year period. Great attention is being paid to provide more cinemas for the rural population. Stationary film projection units will be introduced at all collective farms, state farms and repair and technical service stations.

As the Soviet people's cultural standards rise, so grows the demand for more books. To meet this need, some 40 per cent more books (and 50 per cent more children's books) will be published in the Republic by 1965 as compared with 1958.

The circulation of magazines will go up 110 per cent. As many textbooks for general schools and higher and specialised secondary educational establishments will be published as is required to meet the demand.

Public Health Services

No capitalist country can compare with the Soviet Union, which means the Soviet Ukraine, too, in its medical services for the people.

In the Ukraine, just as in all the other Union Republics, everyone receives medical assistance free of charge. There are annual paid holidays for all factory and office workers. Many who need treatment are accommodated at sanatoria free of charge or at a big discount.

Numerous medical institutions, hospitals, polyclinics, dispensaries, maternity homes and so on, have been built in town and country since 1917.

Whereas in 1913 the Ukraine had only 7,800 doctors, today it has more than 77,000, as well as 245,000 trained nurses, doctors' assistants and midwives.

By 1965 there will already be 106,000 doctors. The number of hospital beds—47,700 in 1913—will go up to 402,000.

Thanks to rising living standards and the big development of health services, the mortality rate has dropped to 28.5 per cent of what it was before the Revolution.

The Ukraine now holds one of the first places in the world both in the expectancy of life and in the natural growth of the population. The last is roughly three times higher than in Britain, Belgium and Austria.

The Ukraine has very many different spas and other health resorts. Those of the Crimea, Odessa, Truskavets, Berdyansk, Slavyansk, Mirgorod, and elsewhere, have won wide repute. In 1958 the sanatoria and holiday homes of the Republic accommodated more than one million working people of the Ukraine as well as many people from other Union Republics.

In the seven-year period the number of sanatoria and holiday homes will increase by roughly 25 per cent.

This is all an expression of the great concern shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the people.

Family of Soviet Peoples

The working people of the Ukraine, who for many centuries fought together with the Russians, Byelorussians and other peoples of tsarist Russia against autocracy, the landlords and bourgeoisie, were the first to follow the Russians along the road of the October Revolution.

By their selfless struggle, they worthily contributed to the triumph of the Revolution. The Ukrainians are proud of that. With the fraternal help of the Russian and other peoples, the Ukrainian working people set up their own sovereign Soviet state, which they defended against domestic counter-revolution and foreign intervention during the Civil War and against the German-fascist invaders in the past war.

They have built socialism and reunited all the Ukrainian lands. Today they are successfully building communism.

The sovereign Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is now one of Europe's biggest states. Its territory is larger than that of France and almost double that of Italy, while in economic and cultural development and material riches the Ukraine is way ahead of them.

The Ukrainian Republic is one of the original members of the United Nations. It also actively participates in many other international organisations, where, together with the U.S.S.R. and Byelorussia, it fights perseveringly for world peace and the security of the peoples.

Give and Take

In the Soviet Union all the Republics are bound by close economic ties. Each contributes to the development of the productive forces of the entire Soviet Union and to the consolidation of its economic and defensive strength.

The Ukraine supplies many of the other Republics with coal, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, machinery, other equipment, grain, sugar, butter, vegetable oil and meat, receiving in return much that is either not produced at all or of which too little is produced to meet its own economic requirements and popular demand.

Moscow, Leningrad, the Urals and Siberia provide turbines, electric motors, passenger cars and lorries and many types of machine tools and engines. The Russian Federation annually allocates for the Ukraine's economy large quantities of various fabrics, timber, pulp and paper.

Byelorussia provides timber and automobiles; the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan, oil products; Uzbekistan, cotton; and Georgia, tea and citrus fruits.

The socialist mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples is strikingly expressed in these constantly growing economic links between the Union Republics.

The seven-year plan provides for the further consolidation of economic ties between the Republics and for greater socialist division of labour in the country. The Ukraine's economic ties with all the other Republics will grow still more.

External Trade

The Ukraine maintains broad economic contacts with all the countries of the world socialist system and also exports many different types of commodities and raw materials to capitalist countries.

Some forty countries import Ukrainian pig iron, rolled steel, iron ore, coal, coke, metal-working machine-tools, metallurgical, transport, road-laying and building equipment, farm machinery, measuring and electrical instruments, and agricultural produce.

The industry of the Soviet Ukraine supplies diverse equipment, machinery, and materials for the enterprises being built with Soviet help in China, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, India, Burma, and other Asian and Near-Eastern countries. The seven-year plan envisages a still greater export of Ukrainian industrial and agricultural produce.

The further extension of co-operation and economic and cultural ties with different countries and the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples helps to ensure that peace on earth, the peace that all the nations of the globe need so much, will be preserved.

The seven-year plan for the Soviet Ukraine's economic and cultural development is a majestic and impressive programme to multiply its riches and further increase its might.

When this plan is carried out, the Ukrainian factory workers, peasants and intellectuals will lead a still richer and better life.

The Ukraine has a wonderful future ahead. Shoulder to shoulder with the other Soviet Republics, it is confidently building a communist society.

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